

# Appeal

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**Democratic Republic of Congo**

## **Eastern DRC Conflict & Displacement – COD101**

***Appeal Target: US\$ 2,196,435***

***Balance requested: US\$ 1,702,706***

Geneva, 1 April 2010

Dear Colleagues,

The humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remains critical, characterized by internal displacement, returnees, human rights abuses and food insecurity. According to UN OCHA's 2010 humanitarian plan, more than 1.8 million people are still displaced in DRC, the majority of whom are in North Kivu, South Kivu and Oriental Provinces where ACT Alliance members will continue to respond. Human rights abuses are common and target especially women and children. According to UN OCHA 2010, one woman in South Kivu province is raped every two hours. Other common abuses include extortion, kidnapping, looting, recruitment of children by armed groups and anti-personnel mine explosions.

Displacement has had a serious effect on food production capacity of the population as they leave their farms and agricultural tools to flee conflict. Returnees, on the other hand, face challenges in their re-integration to the community including lack of agricultural inputs, inadequate agricultural skills, lack of transportation and acceptance into society. They also put pressure on the available basic facilities like water, sanitation, and schools, increasing the risk of diseases associated with hygiene and sanitation problems. According to the health posts, 50% of patients seeking medical help are suffering water-borne diseases. Trauma is common in the community, especially for survivors of rape, sexual violence and other gender-based violence.

Requesting ACT forum members within the appeal are: Norwegian Church Aid, Bureau Oecuménique d'Appui au Développement (BOAD), Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo (EELCO) and Lutheran World Federation. The members have been involved in emergency response since 1997 and the activities in camps and host communities are still ongoing. They need further support especially due to the continued displacement related to conflict.

This response, Appeal COD101, will target more than 20,000 households of displaced people, returnees and malnourished children. In coordination with international agencies and local authorities

the ACT response will provide non food items, agricultural support (seeds, tools, livestock), psychosocial support, school rehabilitation, access to clean potable water and shelter (support to rebuild burnt houses). The target areas include: Goma town, Rutshuru, Masisi, Walikale, Lubero, Kalehe, Beni, Mwenga and Haut Uélé locations.

**Project Completion Date: 31<sup>st</sup> January 2011**

**Reporting schedule:**

<b>Reports due ACT Secretariat</b>	<b>BOAD, NCA, LWF, EELCO</b>
<b>Interim narrative &amp; financial</b>	31 August 2010
<b>Final narrative &amp; financial</b>	31 March 2011
<b>Audit</b>	30 April 2011

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested:**

	<b>BOAD</b>	<b>NCA</b>	<b>LWF</b>	<b>EELCO</b>	<b>APPEAL COORDN.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Appeal Targets</b>	586,834	508,752	788,588	248,910	63,351	<b>2,196,435</b>
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	50,000	0	424,669	19,060	0	<b>493,729</b>
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>536,834</b>	<b>508,752</b>	<b>363,919</b>	<b>229,850</b>	<b>63,351</b>	<b>1,702,706</b>

Kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please inform the Chief Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira ([jkg@actalliance.org](mailto:jkg@actalliance.org)) and the Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ireri ([kir@actalliance.org](mailto:kir@actalliance.org)), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent directly to the implementers.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

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John Nduna

General Secretary

ACT Alliance Secretariat

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## **I. GENERAL BACKGROUND AND ACT MEMBER COLLABORATION**

### **I.1. COUNTRY/REGION**

Democratic Republic of Congo, Eastern Region, Province of North Kivu and South Kivu.

### **I.2. TYPE AND DATE OF EMERGENCY**

Conflict and displacement resulting to a humanitarian crisis in Eastern DRC characterized by:

- Ongoing population movements. People leaving homes in search of secure areas.
- Push factors are playing a bigger role than pull (insecurity) factors for the decision of displaced people to return home. Push factors include:
  - Fear of losing land to returnees from Rwanda,
  - Fear of missing the agricultural season and at times
  - Unfavourable government strategies for return.
- Wide spread human rights abuses.
- Overcrowded number of IDPs within host families with dire needs for both groups.
- Constant mobility of IDPS moving from one place to another due to the instability which makes it difficult to work with accurate numbers.
- Prevalent food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Unpredictable security situation.
- Recurrent torching of houses in the villages by armed groups.

### **I.3. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

The humanitarian situation for the population in Eastern DRC is still dire. Armed forces continue to destabilize the provinces, houses are burned down and people are forced to leave their homes. Numerous human rights abuses were reported in the Kivus and the victims are mostly women and children. Rape, kidnapping, and forced recruitment remain a problem and little support is available for the traumatized and marginalized population. In addition, insecurity and displacement are direct causes of food insecurity. Limited access to land due to insecurity means that farmers cannot undertake agricultural production activities in their plots. Livestock is also lost in displacement and to looting.

International Organizations in Eastern DRC observe that the condition of the humanitarian situation is worse now than at the beginning of 2009. Reasons for the devastating situation may be found in the joint operation of DRC and Rwanda launched in January 2009 against the Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (FDLR). According to UN OCHA about 1.4 mill people were displaced within North and South Kivu in August 2009 out of a national estimate of 1.8 million people. A similar situation is prevalent in Province Oriental where the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) remains a threat towards a stable and functioning society.

The activities carried out by the ACT Forum members consist of field visits to the proposed areas of response for assessments, identification of beneficiaries, advocacy and leading needs assessment missions.

LWF has continued to assist 3,500 malnourished infants among them UNS and (United Nations Transitional Authorities) UNTA cases, from Luofu, Butiri, and Kaseghe areas. They

are also receiving appropriate treatment and care. In the same way 3,500 malnourished infant's households, who are largely internally displaced persons and returnees in Vuvugho, Bulotwa and Nyamihindo villages in South Lubero, have received seeds and agricultural tools from UNDP Pooled Funding.

### **Assessment**

ACT Forum members have carried out needs assessment and consolidated findings summarized below:

- IDPs in Muhangi and other localities are living with host families. Many host families are sharing whatever resources they have. The high numbers of persons per household outstretch the available WatSan facilities.
- Water sources are unclean and latrines are not in place. Schools and health canters lack basic facilities. A report from Musienene Health Post indicates that 50% of diseases are caused by unclean drinking water.
- Observable social problems including: sexual exploitation, school dropout, alcohol addiction and lack of recreational activities.
- High number of unaccompanied minors and orphans living in host families.
- Ongoing population movements; people leaving homes to areas which are regarded as more secure.
- Prevalent food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Unpredictable security situation.

There is need for continuation of activities as in the previous Appeal (AFDC81) amongst the IDPs in camps, returnees and host communities: providing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), nutrition, food security and psychosocial activities in Goma Town, Kalehe, Walikale, Lubero, Beni, Mwenga, Haut Uélé, Masisi, Nzulu, Rutshuru and Nyiragongo areas.

### **I.4. OVERALL GOAL**

To provide relief, aid recovery and restore human dignity for **173,809** persons who have been affected by armed conflict and displacement in the South and North Kivu Provinces of Eastern DRC.

### **I.5. ACT MEMBER COORDINATION AND JOINT INITIATIVES**

Appeal program management will be carried out by individual ACT Members in accordance with internal management policy of each concerned member. Forum Coordinating Office will liaise with each member during implementation to ensure quality through adherence to humanitarian guidelines and standards especially on accountability and transparency.

Through a written protocol, ACT members in the Appeal will be committed to the best use of resources entrusted to them by ACT Alliance on behalf of the poor.

ACT members in the Appeal and their implementing partners will organise training on various areas of common interest as regards; emergency management and monitoring of activities. National members and partners will also receive training on use of computerized accounting systems for financial management.

The appeal will be implemented in Eastern DRC, areas with recurrent insecurity. Coordination of security aspects will be done by NCA due to their comparative logistic capacity and in collaboration with the forum coordination office. The latter will be connected to the security tree elaborated by OCHA for quick exchange of security information.

Monitoring Committees will be formed in the areas of operation, and will have a key consultative role amongst members. This will ensure experience exchange and harmonization of activities between members and their field implementing partners. In the same way the monitoring of activities by beneficiaries and local authorities will be ensured by the Monitoring Committee monthly meeting that will evaluate the progress of activities.

The Monitoring Committee will be composed of beneficiaries, local group representatives and local authority delegates as well other social groups' representatives. They will play a significant role in ensuring security of activities and in community mobilization.

In addition to local officials, Eastern DRC ACT Forum will collaborate with peer organizations that may not be ACT Members but are active in the same areas of response. The collaboration will include sharing technical expertise particularly with specialists from the community affected by the disaster, local authority, UN institutions in the locality, local church or any other humanitarian agency. ACT Forum Members will cooperate with other NGOs in the area of response in order to avoid duplication of efforts and for humanitarian transparency.

In each Province, UNOCHA holds weekly Cluster meetings which are an opportunity for information exchange with other agencies involved in emergency relief. Eastern DRC ACT Forum through its members will be part of following Clusters:

NO	Cluster	Organization Member
01	Food Security	BOAD, LWF
02	Nutrition and health	LWF
03	WASH	NCA, BOAD
04	Protection	NCA
05	Shelter	EELCO

## **I.6. JOINT COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY**

Activities carried out by members will be supported by a communication officer whose main roles are:

- Develop monthly sitreps on the humanitarian situation on various areas of response and achievements by individual members in the appeal.
- Build capacity of members in communications.
- Issue a monthly activity report within the Forum for experience exchange and lesson learning.
- Attend humanitarian meetings and debrief members.
- Circulate important information to members.
- Promote and raise visibility of ACT Forum.
- Translate and interpret documents from French into English and those in English into French for the benefit of ACT Alliance members and ACT Geneva secretariat.

The Communication Officer may be seconded by one member or recruited on the basis of the profile to be defined by Eastern DRC Forum. He/she will be accountable to the Forum Coordinator.

## **II. NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA)**

### **II.1. MEMBER BACKGROUND**

#### **a. Name of the requesting member**

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

#### **b. NCA's experiences and strategy for humanitarian response in DRC**

NCA estimates that more than 99,000 people have been supported with WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion) and psychosocial activities during the previous appeals. According to the WASH programme, NCA is still active in 16 camps out of previous 19. Five camps have been closed due to the return of people that lived in camps close to Goma and Minova town and two more have been added.

Four spring catchments and gravity water systems have been constructed and permanent latrines for schools and health centers have also been set up in locations where IDPs have been placed. In addition to IDP support, NCA has also assisted the host communities due to their increased vulnerability caused by conflict as well as hosting IDPs. Safe water and hygiene facilities protect the affected population against diseases associated with water and poor hygiene. NCA has also supported 27 chlorination points, through a national partner UZIMA. The points are around Lake Kivu targeting the most vulnerable population in Goma town (a town of about 600,000 inhabitants).

The Lydia house for traumatized and survivors of sexual violation was inaugurated in March 2009 and is still run by NCA national partner, ASPLC. More than 100 women have been given training on income-generating activities hence giving them the possibility to return and reintegrate into their local society. NCA also provides temporary lodge to the women from remote areas who are in the process of receiving medical care in hospitals. Over 120 women have been supported by NCA and her partners while waiting for transfer to a clinic for surgical treatment after sexual violation.

Counselling in camps and in host community has been targeting traumatized people towards a healing process. This has been accompanied by other psychosocial activities like theatre, sport and handcraft work with women, men and children. All NCA activities have continued after the closure of the previous Appeal and NCA has been requested to take part in more WASH activities in other camps, as well as increase our work in the psychosocial activities. At the same time a new wave of displaced population has been reported due to the continuous conflicts in Eastern DRC.

#### **c. Brief description of implementing partners**

ETN is a local NGO located in Goma. She has accomplished several long term development projects with NCA and has capacity to implement emergency activities in the field, especially, WASH and Psychosocial activities. ETN implemented projects in the previous ACT appeal and NCA has continued to work with them. In this Appeal they will be involved in Psychosocial and WASH activities. Their capacities are; psychosocial training, counselling

survivors of sexual violence, training for job creation (literacy, sewing, carpentry, masonry, and micro-computing) as well as construction of water and sanitation infrastructure for camps and host families.

**A.S.P.L.C** is a local NGO based in Goma. In the previous appeal, both ASPLC and ETN worked together to implement psychosocial activities. The organization is also running own projects including:

- Psychosocial training and counselling of people living with HIV and AIDS,
- Socio-economic assistance to vulnerable people (widows, orphans, “road children”, old people) with micro-credits and livestock.
- Managing school fees for orphaned children survivors of HIV/AIDS
- Training for job creation (literacy classes, sewing) for people living with HIV/AIDS, physically challenged people with HIV/AIDS and teenage mothers.

In this appeal, A.S.P.L.C will be in charge of psychosocial activities linked to the Lydia House and those in camps.

**ECC** is a local association of 16 different Christian churches with a total of 2,589,217 members. An added value for ECC is that they have constituencies spread all over the province of North Kivu, in addition to their long experience in project implementation. Psychosocial activities and hygiene promotion will be areas of intervention with ECC Goma.

NCA Emergency programme in Goma will continue working with the department “**Programme d’Education à la Democrtatie**” that is in charge of hygiene and psychosocial activities in Nzulo camp and the town. Goma town has been at great risk of a cholera epidemic due to big numbers of IDPs coming to the town.

**Uzima** is a committee of women that has been promoting the use of chlorine for water purification in the household, since 2006. Today they are in charge of more than 20 chlorination stations set up at different points along Lake Kivu financed through NCA. The group encourages households to use chlorine for good hygiene towards reducing the risk of water born diseases. In addition, the group is also producing chlorine on non-profit basis. NCA will continue financing the chlorination points and may also assist the organization in developing further their hygiene promotion activities.

NCA has also identified other local partners for WASH and Psychosocial activities particularly for the work in IDP camps. These include: ASAF, ADEPAE, CEPAC.

#### **d. Requesting member-Implementation partner MoU**

Most of the partners mentioned have had a long term relationship with NCA except UZIMA. During the previous appeal they were all involved in the NCA’s Emergency programmes and in close cooperation with the NCA coordination in Goma. UZIMA was added to NCA after a request from the WASH cluster and the collaboration works mutually well. Their project is important for Goma town and NCA will continue to work with them.

NCA Head Office has developed a Partner Emergency Agreement to be used with partners and different projects. The agreement includes all conditions for the partner as well for NCA including narrative and financial reporting. NCA also receives a final audited report on the project and where possible the organizational audit.

## II.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Information about sexual violation against women and children, especially small girls, reported to UNFPA are confirmed and expounded in the reports from the protection clusters in North and South Kivu. A significant number of survivors, more than 8,000, have been reported by UNFPA in 2009 for North Kivu alone. UNFPA's information is based on the reports from the local and international NGO's that intervene on SGBV. Due to lack of access in the areas, it is estimated that only very few of the cases are reported. Sexual violence is coupled with stigma and discrimination as the traditional culture entirely blames the woman, it has been important to assist women in these situations to express themselves and get reassurance of their value and to restore their dignity as individuals and in the community.

As a consequence of the fact that so many women suffer from infections and injuries after being exposed to SGBV, NCA has focused on the needs for special health-care. This means, establishing a referral system for special medical and surgery treatment. In addition to this special health-care support, survivors of SGBV meet with trained counsellors who give them the needed support towards recovery so as to lead a normal life of dignity. Using the partners' experiences and capacities, and with NCA's support, more survivors of SGBV will be reached and a functioning support system will be established.

By securing sources of safe water and of sufficient quantity, the project will focus on assisting and training the population in creating water management committees. All activities will be done in accordance with international standards for human rights, participation, protection and gender equality. This project will ensure participation/consultation of women and will seek to protect women by positioning the water points in a secure area and at appropriate walking distances from the dwelling. The water infrastructure system will elaborate on water quality and quantity for both IDPs and host communities.

Hygiene promotion activities will be implemented in collaboration with the population, as good practice, and to contribute to prevention of water-borne and vector related diseases. This will include basic hygiene activities like cleaning of latrines, hand washing and construction of simple gender sensitive (location) showers. NCA will ensure that the targeted populations have necessary knowledge and remedies to protect themselves from the common health hazards and are familiar with hygiene awareness even as they return to their original places.

In order to be efficient and closer to beneficiaries, NCA has opened low cost sub-offices in Rutshuru, Masisi and Kiwanja (Rutshuru) related to a UNDP financed Pooled-fund project. The NCA teams in the sub-offices are in close cooperation with local authorities, health centres and local coordination clusters. In consultation with the camp committees and camp-management offices, they will be able to; report on need gaps, implement and monitor the interventions in the respective areas. The advantage of such a structure allows NCA to react rapidly to any urgent need with daily contact with beneficiaries and local authorities. NCA coordination in Goma is closely linked to the different coordination clusters and all activities are in accordance with the cluster plans.

## II.3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### a. Broad Objectives – *contributing to appeal goal.*

Affected vulnerable people in North and South Kivu enjoy their basic rights to a dignified life through psychosocial assistance, facilitation to better hygiene and access to safe water structures.

#### *Specific objective*

##### Psychosocial

Provide psychosocial assistance to, at least, 5,000 traumatized people in the target areas by the end of January 2011.

Provide basic tools to, at least, 500 survivors of GBV in the target areas towards their sustainable reintegration in to society by end of January 2011

##### WASH

Ensure that the target population have access to and make optimal use of WASH facilities to international standards, and take effective action to protect themselves against threats to public health.

### b. Expected results (outputs and outcomes)

#### Psychosocial:

- 5,000 vulnerable people participating in psychosocial support groups have improved their quality of live.
- 100 of the participants in psychosocial support (PSS) groups are empowered to facilitate the continuation of similar support upon return,
- A functional referral system established for GBV survivors and other vulnerable people in need of special medical and psychological attention.
- 500 GBV survivors and other marginalized women have gained strength and ability to reintegrate in the community.

#### WASH:

Need gaps in camps and host communities reported to the WASH cluster are filled by NCA:

- 10 safe water catchments constructed.
- 3 water supply systems rehabilitated.
- 300 doors of emergency latrines constructed and in use.
- 10 latrines in host communities constructed and in use.
- 100 doors of emergency showers constructed and in use.
- 100 garbage pits in IDP camps renewed.
- 50 hand washing system distributed to camps.
- Garbage pits in camps, emptied.
- Disinfection, closing and replacing latrines.
- 3 new functional hygiene committees, set up.
- 16 functional hygiene committees renewed.
- 13 new functional water committees, set up.
- Proper and environmental cleaning of camps if closed.
- Prevent cholera epidemics in target areas.

**c. Proposed activities (needed to achieve results, mentioned under b.)**Psychosocial

- Assessment of needs in target areas, through UN coordination mechanism,
- Establishment of psycho social support groups for women and men in IDP camps and returnee areas for activities like: group counselling, income generating activities, civic/health education etc.
- Recreational/cultural activities for children and young people,
- Information to young boys and girls about HIV and AIDS, pregnancy etc,
- Facilitation and promotion of the rights of IDP children for education.
- Through WFP, secure food for participants in the Lydia house training program.
- Training of trainers in trauma counselling.
- Support the programs of Lydia house by providing psycho social support for survivors of GBV and vulnerable women.
- Facilitate access to medical and psychological assistance for survivors of GBV and vulnerable people,
- Training and initiating of income generating activities alongside literacy programs in groups.
- Sensitization around HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and appropriate support for affected families.
- Training of psychosocial group leaders in IDP camps to be able to continue the activities upon return,
- Distribution of NFI for non assisted vulnerable returnees and IDPs in the target area.

WASH

- Needs assessment in targeted areas according to the WASH cluster.
- Pre-testing of water quality in water sources before selection.
- Construction of 10 safe and sufficient water points in target areas.
- Rehabilitation of 3 water systems in target areas.
- Periodical monitoring of the quality water in NCA operated water systems.
- Establish and train water maintenance committees in safe treatment of water, also as part of our exit strategy.
- Operation of 19 chlorination points in Goma town along Lake Kivu.
- Construction of 310 safe and sufficient sanitation facilities in camps and host areas in coordination with the WASH Clusters.
- Removal and disinfections of filled-up sanitary installations.
- Construction of 100 showers in camps.
- Develop, construct and support 50 hand wash systems.
- Establish and train hygiene committees, also as part of our exit strategy.
- Distribution of cleaning materials in IDP camps.
- Sensitization of the targeted population on HIV/ AIDS and other crosscutting issues.
- Follow up on implemented hygiene routines.
- Proper and environmental treatment of constructions, if camps are closed.

Activity	Location
Psychosocial activities	Goma, Masisi, Rutshuru, Kalehe
WatSan	Masisi, Rutshuru, Kalehe, Goma
Hygiene Promotion	Goma, Masisi, Rutshuru, Kalehe

Right holders as well as duty bearers will be involved in the project cycle management and in all activities. NCA as member of the different coordination clusters has received WASH pooled funds and also applied to UNICEF for CERF funds. In addition, funds from other sources will also be utilised. WASH activities from this appeal will supplement the activities and extend the project period.

#### d. Project inputs (needed to implement proposed activities, mentioned under c.)

##### Personnel

Activity	Staffing	Role
Coordination and Management	1 Field Coordinator (expat) 1 Financial/Admin Coordinator 2 Assistants /cashier 1 Security/Radio Officer 1 Logistic assistant 4 Drivers	Ensure the smooth and efficient running of the project while ensuring that all activities are coordinated within ACT and with other agencies (e.g. UN). The finance & administration staff shall develop and monitor an efficient and functional finance and admin system/structure based on the NCA Guidelines and Routines. NCA will in addition to her own needs support the other ACT members with a functional security system and a Security officer
WASH	1 Watsan Engineer (expat) 1 Watsan Engineer (local) 3 Watsan Support Staff and Supervisors 1 HP coordinator 1 HP Field Supervisor	Design adequate and culturally acceptable Watsan facilities in coordination with relevant WASH agencies and the local community. Ensure the technical quality of the design and construction of the Watsan facilities in accordance with the specified budget. Ensure that all areas of intervention by NCA follow the standards for Hygiene. Undertake M&E of the project implementation.
Psycho-social	1 Psychosocial Coordinator 1 Psychosocial assistant	Work closely with the partner organisations especially looking at assistance to the women and children who have suffered from Gender based violence and scale up a program that especially assists the survivors of GBV. Follow up with the protection cluster structure. Undertake M&E of the project implementation

##### Material Support

Activity	Material Support	Transportation
Coordination and Management	Communication Equipment, Office and Accommodation Support Equipment etc.	
WASH	Water treatment, storage, distribution equipment and local raw materials especially for the construction of sanitation facilities. Necessary tools and equipment for construction, operation and maintenance of facilities. Hygiene promotion materials including; flyers, posters, mass communication materials etc. NFIs such as soap and water containers.	Toyota Hilux 4x4

Psycho-social	Income generating materials, medicine and hygiene kits for women	
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**Capital Assets over \$1,000**

Item	No.	Cost (USD)	Total (USD)
Computers and accessories	5	2,000	10,000
Vehicles	1	36,000	36,000
Data Processing Equipment	4	1,500	6,000
Communications Equipment (Codan and accessories)	2	5,000	10,000
Printers HP format A4 & A3	2	1,700	3,400
Generator for office and living house*	1	8,000	8,000

- 14 Laptops, accessories and 5 printers (3 portable and 2 stationary) were purchased under the previous appeal,
- Three cars were procured under the previous appeal. The price for renting a vehicle for 12 months is 70% less than buying one,
- Most of the needed communication equipments were procured under the previous appeal,
- Generators already procured under previous Appeal, however the generator is running many hours per day and we need one for backup.

**Note:** Upon the completion of the project, these assets will be kept and used by NCA for the implementation of further projects in the same region.

**e. Indicators of outputs and outcomes**

- Number of vulnerable people having secured their minimum humanitarian rights.
- Number of survivors given the opportunity to take part/ taking part in group or individual support activities.
- Number of survivors of sexual violence supported.
- Number of trained counsellors able to establish groups.
- Number of people assisted to be self reliant.
- Water quantity consumed per person/ day in reference to SPHERE and WASH cluster standards.
- Quality of water in reference to SPHERE standards and WHO guidelines.
- Water installations within a walking distance from the dwelling, in reference to SPHERE standards.
- The number and distance of culturally appropriate sanitation facilities in reference to WHO guidelines and SPHERE standards.
- 75% of target group using sanitation facilities correctly and regularly.
- 85% of target group with knowledge about "good hygiene" behaviour.
- 50% of target group demonstrating behaviour change in relation to hygiene practices,
- 10 safe water catchments constructed.
- 3 water supply systems rehabilitated.
- 300 doors of emergency latrines constructed and in use.
- 10 latrines in host communities constructed and in use.
- 100 doors of emergency showers constructed and in use.
- 100 garbage pits in IDP camps renewed,
- 50 hand washing system distributed to camps.
- Garbage pits are used and are environmentally appropriate.
- Disinfection, closing and replacing latrines.

- 3 new functional hygiene committees, set up.
- 16 functional hygiene committees renewed.
- 13 new functional water committees, set up.
- Proper and environmental cleaning of camps, if closed.
- Minimum cases of cholera epidemic in target areas.

**f. Sources of verification:**

- Partner and own reports, field monitoring visits, evaluation.
- Reports from UN Networks and cluster reports.
- Reports from health centres and local health authorities.
- Mid-term project review.
- Reports from OCHA and national authorities.

**g. Target population and measures to ensure target group participation:**

<i>Territory</i>	<i>WASH and psychosocial</i>			<i>SUM</i>
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Children</i>	
Goma town	2,100	1,650	11,250	15,000
Rutshuru	2,544	1,997	13,622	18,163
Masisi	1,560	1,226	8,360	11,146
Kalehe	140	110	750	1,000
<b>SUM</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>33,982</b>	<b>45,309</b>

All NCA activities are greatly informed by discussions and decisions made in either the clusters or other coordination forums with other international actors, for cooperation and harmonization of actions. These include local ACT forum, clusters and UN coordination bodies, especially on target population. In addition NCA also seeks information from the NRC/UNICEF Extended Programme for Assurances to Returnees, PEAR programme (Programme Elargi d'Assistance aux Retournées). The cooperation with local and central government authorities and faith based institutions is underlined in the application.

NCA will give special attention to equal participation of the right holders (women, girls, boys and men,) and their input will be well integrated in all relevant phases. NCA will in the WASH program target women and men equally and underline equal participation and protection for all. In the psychosocial work, the right holders are: Women, men, girls and boys who all are viewed as traumatized in this situation, as well as survivors of gender based violence in need of psychosocial assistance, rehabilitation and/or medical assistance.

Although the context in this particular intervention is challenging, it is planned that each project site will form a committee that will represent the community and take the responsibility for smooth implementation of the project. Women and men shall participate at an equal level in the committee.

The individual will be the focus of hygiene promotion (HP), awareness creation as well as for construction of family latrines. HP has an objective to change the individual's risk behaviour and attitudes, in relation to personal, household and community hygiene. In that regard, active participation of each individual is indispensable. Sustainable change in hygiene behaviour is

based on knowledge of each person, and therefore training and correction of individual behaviour is important.

#### **h. Assumptions and risks**

- Lack of financial support.
- Continued conflict and war in the areas of operation.
- Lack of infrastructure.
- Lack of participation.
- Limited water sources.
- Mismanagement of facilities and installations.
- Lack of trained and competent counsellors.
- Unexpected factors may prevent the reduction of diseases.
- Unexpected factors may prevent the reduction of violence.

#### **i. Application of cross-cutting issues**

**Gender.** Equal participation and protection of women, men, girls and boys will be considered in the planning, designing, decision making, and implementation of activities as well as evaluation. For instance, public shower facilities and latrines will be sited and designed in collaboration with both sexes. Protection of women, however, will be prioritized in order to minimize risk of sexual violence. Women are particularly in focus for the hygiene promotion component, since traditionally women care for children and the home. Women, usually responsible for provision of water, will be trained and empowered in relevant technical areas and management of water sources. We will further ensure that both sexes participate, decide and benefit from the psychosocial activities.

Eastern Congo has over the past year experienced yet another escalation in the level of conflict, and gender-based violence has reached “epidemic proportions”. In consequence, NCA and partners see the sexual violence as a humanitarian catastrophe. Relevant mechanisms to reduce the risk of SGBV (sexual and gender based violence) and to deal with some of the numerous cases will be implemented. NCA will encourage women’s participation in all activities to find sustainable solutions on protection and empower them to participate in decisions on peace and respect for basic human rights. A stronger focus is put upon the young men and boys who are subject to forced participation in armed groups and often suffer sexual violence. Protection of these groups is built into the programs. NCA and partners (faith-based and secular) shall implement the program in accordance with the UN resolution 1325 and other relevant guidelines including: the IASC gender handbook in humanitarian action. All staff of NCA and partner organizations will sign the ACT Code of Conduct and will receive basic training on the same. As much as possible, local reporting lines for gender based violence abuses will be set up. Furthermore, coordination linkages will be established between NCA and partners to assess the gap in the security sector and the rule of law.

NCA has not made any conflict sensitivity study for the region; the ongoing military conflict complicates the achievement of an in-depth study. However, planning and implementation of the activities in the project will use “Do No Harm” and “Right based” approaches, in relation to IDPs, host families, gender, ethnicity and vulnerability. Sensitivity to conflict is, therefore, embedded into the program. Reconciliation is an important element of the program, but in sensitive issues like sexual violence/ abuse, it will come more in the latter part of a program.

The need for education, security and protection of children is great. The psychosocial programs will include work with and for children. For example; advocacy for access to education, play grounds and places where they can interact with parents and other youths in a secure environment. Soccer is a good tool for cooperation and social learning and NCA cooperates with the organisations that have a special mandate for education, like UNICEF. Where needed, the project will focus on empowering the youth and women groups as well as supporting activities implemented by the same groups. Moreover, the project will address child protection issues by building the capacity of NCA partners to address different aspect of child protection such as child abduction. NCA has another project targeting children and youth, financed by other organisations.

Environmental awareness and physical activities are an integral part of both the WASH program and the psychosocial program. Beneficiary groups will clean toilets, guard the water points, implement hygiene measures and handle the environmental problems related to managing garbage and sanitation issues in camps. This will, especially for IDPs, enhance the capacity of individuals and community based organizations to deal with environmental issues even after the conflict and subsequent return to their home villages. In case of camp closure, NCA will strictly follow the standards to protect the population and the environment.

**j. Link/transition to rehabilitation and development and exit strategy:**

Closure of the camps will be a normal phase out situation. However, the evolution of this conflict is still unknown and IDPs living in camps or with host-families would only return voluntarily if they feel safe in their places of origin. Phasing out WASH activities will depend on factors like; the need for water and sanitation facilities to prevent any diseases in camps and areas of return, the financial and implementation capacities of other involved NGOs in addition to the final result of the non ending conflict. The level of participation and capacity-building of the target groups are crucial for exit. NCA will gradually phase out the psychosocial activities aimed at the vulnerable groups. These activities will this year, be integrated into other NCA sustainable development programmes in progress.

## **II.4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**a. Implementation arrangements and methodologies:**

Most of the project will be implemented by the local partners. NCA has already worked with different partners in the region. Those who have demonstrated capacity to implement emergency activities and with capacity to deliver both programmatically and in reporting, we will sign an emergency partnership agreement for the particular project, if needed for implementation. Our added value is the mutual cooperation with local partners, faith based or secular, who have their constituency and experiences in South and North Kivu and are well known and respected. Other local NGOs or divisions within existing partners are potential NCA partners in WatSan, Hygiene promotion or psychosocial activities. The affected population or beneficiaries will be part of the entire project cycle.

Compared to previous appeals NCA has adopted a new approach that involves more partners in all the project cycle. This approach requires that NCA has the capacity to monitor, build capacity and follow up the partners and the projects. A new local senior WASH advisor has been engaged and a vacancy for a new programme coordinator for the NCA Great Lakes has

been advertised with focus on DRC and GBV programmes. NCA holds regular partner seminar related to issues of managing activities and/or technical issues. However, more capacity support on project management and on issues related to sustainability, conflict reduction, environmental protection, participation, new techniques on improved ways of implementing WASH and Psychosocial projects will be required.

**b. Prioritization of activities if insufficient funding is received:**

NCA is eligible to receive funding from UNDP, UNICEF and other Donors. We have also applied for and obtained funds locally for WASH projects in camps and host families. This Appeal project will fill in the financial gaps and increase the duration of the engagement of NCA in the camps and host families. Furthermore the appeal funding will positively permit NCA to improve her achievements leading to access for more local funds (Pooled Funds, CERF etc.).

Until today we have had more access to WASH funding than protection/psychosocial and hence this appeal funds allocated to NCA will be prioritized to psychosocial activities. NCA will not have the capacity to pre-finance the appeal part and if funding from the appeal is delayed, there will be delay on the implementation schedule. Should the appeal raise more funds than requested NCA will be able to increase budgets, for both psychosocial and WASH activities. The list below shows how NCA will prioritize activities:

- Psychosocial activities and support to women groups in the camps
- Medical & Psychosocial support for SGBV victims
- Running of psychosocial activities in Goma through the Lydia Centre
- Running of the chlorination point along Lake Kivu run by Committee UZIMA
- Continue WASH activities in camps where there is an immediate risk of cholera epidemic
- Augment the WASH activities if needs are highlighted by the WASH cluster

**c. Administration and Finance**

All funds allocated to this project will go either through ACT Geneva or directly to NCA Head Office in Oslo and will be managed through the NCA's financial system. NCA Goma has set up a local bank account (international bank) in Goma and funds directed from Oslo on request from the field will be transferred without delay to this account. Also funds to partners with a working agreement will be transferred from Oslo direct to the partners. The NCA office in Goma, DRC, reports to the Area Representative and to the Finance Manager based in Kigali. However, all expenses and payments incurred in the field will be signed by the project responsible, controlled by finance and finally approved by the NCA field coordinator in Goma. NCA Goma will have a separate sub-account for the ACT Appeal funds and two senior staff members will have to sign on withdrawal and on issuing cheques. NCA Head Office has developed a Guidelines and Routines for financial management and NCA Goma will be obliged to follow the procedures. Any changes will be approved by the NCA Representative based in Kigali.

**d. Procurement**

NCA Head Office has developed procedures for procurement for all level (quality, quantity and prices) that will be strictly adhered to by the NCA Goma. Items to be procured are:

- 1 Vehicle
- 1 Generator
- 2 PC and accessories

- 2 Printers
- WASH equipments

#### **e. Monitoring and reporting**

The NCA office in Goma will handle and manage the emergency operation on a day-to-day basis. The NCA advisors and coordinators will be following up closely on the implementation of the project. The activities implemented by the partners will be followed up by the psychosocial and WASH coordinators. NCA Goma will receive timely reports on the activities, both narrative and financial and in addition on regular consultation with responsible staff in the partner organizations. In particular, the work going on in camps will require close follow up and monitoring and to ensure the quality of the project, NCA will have, at least, one field assistant attached to each geographical area. Regular meetings will be held in different areas and/or at the office in Goma to ensure coordination of activities. Support will be received from both the NCA Kigali and Oslo offices. All implementation and monitoring will be done in close cooperation with the North and South Kivu clusters. In addition the ACT forum in Goma has an established routine of monitoring.

NCA Goma including their cooperating partners and with reference to their particular agreements, will report to the NCA Representative for Great Lakes. This includes submission of financial and narrative progress reports with a final narrative and audited organizational financial report. NCA will prepare a final narrative report in English for NCA's regional office, head office and donor organizations. Further, NCA is reporting to UNOCHA, the relevant clusters and/or authorities in order to keep them updated about our activities. Any major changes in program or budget will be addressed to the respective donors.

#### **f. Coordination**

The project framework has been worked out informed by the analysis and needs identified under the structure of clusters' work in North and South Kivu (UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, CCCM). NCA is part of the cluster structure and participates regularly in the relevant meetings and activities in the WASH, GBV and CCCM clusters. In addition, NCA works in close cooperation with sister organizations in the ACT network, many of whom are also responding to the emergency. NCA participates in the ACT Forum's coordination and information meetings, held on a weekly basis in Goma. This application is harmonized with the other ACT members to avoid duplication.

#### **g. Communication**

NCA does not have a specific communications staff but uses staffs and partners who are trained to take photos and use satellite phones to communicate. NCA has a reporting officer who will ensure that all results are reported from the field or other sources and are available, archived and distributed to all shareholders. If funds are available in this Appeal, NCA will train staff to ensure that the ACT communication policy is put in place.

#### **h. Security Considerations and Measures**

NCA has outlined a security plan for DRC using the existing plan for NCA Great Lakes and supported by the global security focal point based in Oslo. In the beginning and for several months of the previous Appeal we had a security officer, however in the end of the appeal NCA financed the ACT Forum security focal point. In this appeal the ACT Forum for North Kivu has asked NCA to support and establish an ACT Forum security focal point. NCA will therefore allocate earmarked funds for this activity.

**i. Timeline**

As long as the conflict is ongoing in the region and the needs to support survivors exists, support from NCA will be imperative. The current national and regional governments do not have the resources to be able to manage the huge need for assistance. Furthermore, assistance in a post-conflict condition requires more effort from International and National NGOs for peacekeeping and rehabilitation. This project will have an implementation period of one year.

Activity	Month												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Coordination	[Shaded]												
Consultation, planning and design of emergency WASH facilities	[Shaded]												
Construction of emergency WASH facilities	[Shaded]												
Training of local staff in O&M of facilities	[Shaded]												
Hygiene Promotion Activities (including NFI distribution) planned and implemented	[Shaded]												
Consultation, planning and design of permanent WASH facilities	[Shaded]												
Construction of more permanent WASH facilities			[Shaded]										
Capacity building of local government authorities and organisations for O&M of more permanent facilities			[Shaded]										
Monitoring of project activities	[Shaded]												
Building, implementation and consolidation of a psychosocial program		[Shaded]											
Evaluation of project activities						[Shaded]							[Shaded]

## **II.5. ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **a. Towards Disaster-Affected Populations**

The implementation strategy will integrate the humanitarian standards outlined in SPHERE Minimum Standards, and partner organizations have been, or will be, trained to be able to put into practice, the UN resolution 1325 and the guidelines of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Handbook related to water, sanitation and hygiene sectors. In the psychosocial work will use the facilitator's handbook for psychosocial work as well as the IASC guidelines for psychosocial interventions in humanitarian action. Code of Conduct is implemented in all aspects. Reporting lines for gender based violence abuses will be addressed either through the OCHA channel or NCA's own channel. Most of the implementation of the program will be done in IDP camps where there are already established mechanisms (CCCM) and forums where the population's needs can be raised or where complaints and suggestions can be brought forward. Other NGO's (local and international) implement other activities in the same region and the beneficiaries will report on NCA performance. NCA attends the clusters meetings for transparency and where mutual control mechanisms are well developed.

### **b. Towards Other Stakeholders**

The project will demonstrate accountability through transparency and coordination in ACT forum, clusters and with authorities.

## **II.6. QUALITY ASSURANCE, LEARNING AND EVALUATION**

### **a. Evaluation**

NCA will propose an internal ACT Forum mid-term evaluation of the program and finance in order to be able to adjust the interventions if necessary.

### **b. Measures to be taken to guarantee compliance with Codes of Conduct**

All staff of NCA and partner organizations will sign the ACT Code of Conduct and also the ACT policy on Anti-Fraud and Corruption. Basic training will be provided to all staff and partners to bridge any knowledge gap.

### **c. Measures to be taken to guarantee compliance with SPHERE Standards**

The implementation strategy will integrate the humanitarian standards outlined in SPHERE Minimum Standards, and WASH partner organizations are well trained and able to put into practice the SPHERE standards. In the psychosocial work we are using the facilitator's handbook for psychosocial work as well as the IASC guidelines for psychosocial interventions in humanitarian action.

### **d. Principles of partnership application.**

NCA agreement with local partners is based on equality and mutual respect of independence, transparency in finance/budget and programme, result-oriented actions and cooperation, dialog and mutual improvement of special capacities and competences.

**II.7. BUDGET****NCA**

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Crisis Phase (if applicable)</b>				
<b>Psychosocial</b>				
Activities run by ASPLC	Lump sum	1	70,500	70,500
Recreation/cultural activities	NCA	10	1,500	15,000
<b>Sub-total WASH</b>				<b>85,500</b>
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>				
Need assessments in targeted areas	Lump Sum	1	1,500	1,500
Pre-testing of water-quality in water-sources	Lump Sum	1	500	500
Construction of water points	Unit	10	1,380	13,800
Rehabilitation of water system and sanitation facilities (see budget note 3)	Lump Sum	1	91,960	91,960
Periodical monitoring of the water-quality	Lump Sum	1	2,000	2,000
Establish and train water maintenance committees	Unit	16	200	3,200
Maintenance kits for water committees	Unit	16	200	3,200
Operation of chlorination points along the Lake Kivu	Month	2	10,500	21,000
Develop, construct and support 50 hand wash systems	Unit	50	60	3,000
Establish and train hygiene committees	Unit	16	231	3,696
Distribution of cleaning materials in IDP camps	Unit	100	215	21,500
Sensitization of the targeted population including HIV/ AIDS	Lump Sum	1	6,200	6,200
Follow up on implemented hygiene routines.	Lump Sum	1	9,790	9,790
Proper and environmental treatment - closed camps	Lump Sum	1	20,000	20,000
Emergency equipment for WatSan, and maintenance kits	Lump Sum	1	10,000	10,000
Engineering tools	Lump Sum	1	2,500	2,500
<b>Sub-total WASH</b>				<b>213,846</b>
<b>Direct Programme Related Costs</b>				
Salaries & benefits for staff (e.g nutritionist, engineers, logistician)				
(List by type of item)				
Field Supervision WATSAN 50%	Month	4	4,000	16,000
Security officer (ACT Forum Goma)	Month	12	1,000	12,000
Security assistant (ACT Forum Goma)	Month	12	550	6,600
Assistant supervision field WATSAN	Month	10	811	8,110
Drivers	Month	10	500	5,000
Hygiene promoters	Month	3	800	2,400
Visibility	Lump Sum	1	2,500	2,500
Materials and equipments for seminars	Lump Sum	1	2,000	2,000
Security equipment, focal point and capacity building	Lump Sum	1	42,000	42,000
<b>Sub-total Direct programme related costs</b>				<b>96,610</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>395,956</b>

**TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING****Transport**

Maintenance & Reparation for NCA vehicles	Lump Sum	1	3,100	3,100
Hiring cars from Goma	Month	4	2,500	10,000
Fuel for vehicles+moto	Lump Sum	1	35,930	35,930

**Warehousing & Handling**

Rental of warehouse/guard - Goma	Month	4	875	3,500
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**TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING****52,530****INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT**

Reporting Officer/programme support	Month	6	757	4,542
Cashier	Month	3	750	2,250
Assistant Accountant	Month	4	550	2,200
Driver x 5	Month	6	485	2,910
Night Guard service Office and living house	Month	6	900	5,400
Per Diem national	Lump Sum	1	5,250	5,250

**Operations**

Office Rent + running costs	Month	3	1,500	4,500
Office Utilities	Lump Sum	1	2,000	2,000
Office stationery	Lump Sum	1	459	459
Telephone and fax	Lump Sum	1	2,000	2,000
Internet	Month	4	500	2,000
Maintenance / repair (premises & equipment)	Lump Sum	1	4,000	4,000
Fuel and maintenance generators	Lump Sum	1	3,140	3,140
Bank fees	Lump Sum	1	1,797	1,797

**TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT****42,448**

Audit of NCA component	Lump Sum	1	3,000	3,000
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**TOTAL NCA PROJECT****493,934**

International Coordination Fee	Percentage	3	14,818	14,818
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**TOTAL BUDGET****508,752****Notes**

1. NCA have been allocated funds from UNDP and UNICEF and not purchase any assets under this Appeal
2. NCA collaborates with ASPCL that run most of the psychosocial activities. ASPCL will have their own reports and audit of the project
3. The budget line constitute the budget for all activities applicable to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion, in addition to equipment to be used to implement the activities (i.e. engineering tools, bladders/water tanks, pipes, small water pumps, and spare parts)"

### **III. ECUMENICAL OFFICE FOR SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT (BOAD)**

#### **III.1. MEMBER BACKGROUND**

##### **a. Name of requesting member**

Ecumenical Office for Support to Development (BOAD).

##### **b. Experience and strategy for humanitarian response in the country**

BOAD is a non-governmental development organization, set up in October 1997 at the instigation of key actors in North Kivu and as a partner of ACT-Netherlands, in order to contribute to re-establishing the credibility of local organizations in DRC. It aims to strengthen the institutional capacities of 12 local partner organizations. Since January 2000 BOAD has been a registered Congolese NGO under DRC legislation. It is a full member of ACT International and each year since its establishment it has planned and implemented humanitarian aid appeals with ACT International. It has already served three mandates (2002-2005) as coordinator of the ACT Forum in eastern DRC.

##### **c. Brief description of implementing partners**

CEPROSAN, ASSOPELKA, IFED, ASMADI, CBCA and CODECO are included in this appeal as implementing partners of BOAD in the areas of Lubero and Rutshuru respectively. The CEPROSAN and the CBCA are focal points within the synergies of local BOAD's implementing partners in their areas that are Lubero and Rutshuru territories. Since 2002 those organizations are active in the following domains: WATSAN, food security. On psychosocial assistance BOAD gets help from FEPSI which is its former local partner in assisting vulnerable women survivors of rape.

#### **III.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

In searching for return to peace in the East of DRC; a forced disarmament carried out against the Rwandese FDLR elements has been undertaken. These operations were carried out jointly by the Congolese army with the Rwandese army and later by the Congolese army sustained logistically by the MONUC. This caused a lot of suffering for the local population as the operation scattered the FDLR who fled towards villages and forest with their arms. They retaliated against the population by burning houses, abusing women and girls, abducting people, killing people at random and looting the harvest. All these new extortions led to massive population movement fleeing from insecurity.

According to the UNOCHA report, the period from January to September 2009, North Kivu province alone had 983,765 IDPs out of the 1.8 million identified in DRC, which is 47% of the IDPs in the country.

In the Rutshuru territory, the population that was displaced when the ex general Laurent Nkunda launched the rebellion, was almost entirely constituted by returnees when Rwanda facilitated the arrest of Laurent Nkunda. Its great challenges are in relation with the livelihood rehabilitation of these returnees in addition to the search for security conditions. In this

territory, especially the North –East, it is the return zone of populations who got refuge in Uganda. These are the localities of: Busanza and Binza

On the contrary in the Lubero territory, BOAD is present in the zones close to the areas where the Rwandese FDLR are active. These are sites with few humanitarian interventions because they were secured a long time ago. There were almost 80,000 displaced people when the FDLR invaded the place the first time in October 2009. They burnt 300 houses and looted several household goods. Since then, four FDLR incursions have already been recorded - looting and killing people. The food security cluster had done a data analysis which shows the intervention sides of BOAD namely: Lubero territory (Kayna and Musienene) and in the Rutshuru territory (Rutshuru, Rwanguba and Nyamilima). Some key indicators there are:

- the gross mortality rate varies between 0.36 and 1.37/10000/day,
- acute malnutrition between 2.8% and 6.3%,
- the chronic malnutrition between 64.9% and 72%,
- the dominating diseases: malaria, simple diarrhoea (39 809 cases),
- Respiratory diseases (0.09%) and 7 cholera cases for Kayna.

Almost 1,600 houses have already been burnt and the land conflicts are frequent particularly in the Rutshuru territory. The potable water availability covers about 35% of daily needs. All the zones need great attention for humanitarian intervention by all agencies. Formal interventions have hardly reached the zones targeted by the Appeal.

### III.3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### a. Objectives

See attached logical framework.

#### b. Expected Results

See attached logical framework.

#### c. Proposed activities

Activity	Location	Target Population
Water/ building 40 water springs	Lubero: Muhangi, Vuyinga and Mabambi	900 IDPs' and returnees' families
	Rutshuru: Busanza	300 returnees' families
NFI	Lubero : Muhangi, Vuyinga and Mabambi	800 IDPs' and returnees' families
	Rutshuru: Busanza	200 returnees' families
Psychosocial support	Lubero : Muhangi, Vuyinga and Mabambi	300 stricken traumatized households.
Food security: (agriculture inputs and livestock)	Lubero : Muhangi, Vuyinga and Mabambi	1050 IDPs' households and host families, returnees' families.
	Rutshuru: Ntamugenga, Buramba	600 returnees' families
Rehabilitation burnt houses	Lubero: Rusamambu, Miriki Luofu, Muhangi	300 returnees' families

**d. Project inputs**

Resources	At BOAD level	At Partners levels	At beneficiaries levels	At Local Authorities
Personnel	6 staff members including, BOAD Coordinator who is at the same time Program implementing Coordinator, Program officer, Financial Officer, Cashier and logistician and 1 in charge of Appeal monitoring on the ground.	For every partner organization there will be a Supervisor , a Technical Assistant , Logistician, an accounting and 1 member of Monitoring member Committee and 2 Representative per distributing committee at least 25 people or individuals partners	- 2 Committees of beneficiaries composed of 12 persons of whom 6 ladies. - 5 persons out of whom 2 ladies in each distribution team representing 50 persons	- Local Authority Representative in each distribution team bringing up the total to 10.
Equipment	Over Head Projector that will be utilized in training session on ACT Alliance Policy and Principles,	Megaphones, loudhailer for sanitary education, bicycles for agronomists and popularizes	Nothing to be noted	Nothing to be noted
Logistics	Hiring charges for BOAD cars for field visiting follow up.	Hiring truck of 4 tones and 10 tones for assistance shipment on the distribution sites. And Motorcycles and cars for follow up field visit	Nothing to be noted	Taxi local transportation fees to reach the distribution sites.

**e. Indicators**

Please see the logical framework in annex

**f. Sources of Verification**

Please see logical framework in annex

**g. Target Populations/Groups**

The effective beneficiaries are divided in category of beneficiaries below.

**BOAD**

Lubero	Rusamambu	Shelter(rehabilitation of burnt houses) and NFI	100 returnees families
	Miriki	Idem	100 returnees families
	Luofu	Idem	100 returnees families
	Muhangi	Food security, NFI, water, psychosocial and shelter	1450 displaced families, returnees and host families+100 persons

	Vuyinga	Idem	700 displaced families, returnees and host families+100 persons
	Mabambi	Idem	600displaced families, returnees and host families + 100 persons
Rutshuru	Kihito	NFI and food security	300 returnees families
	Buramba	Food security	300 returnees families
	Busanza	Water	300 returnees families
	Ntamugenga	Food security	200 returnees families
Sub Total			4150 families + 300 persons

The assistance that will be supplied is specially integrated in WASH activities for 1,200 households, and NFI for 1,000 displaced families and returnees, the agricultural inputs and small livestock breeding for 1,650 displaced, returnees and host households, the rehabilitation of houses for 300 families, psychosocial accompaniment for 300 traumatized persons including; the displaced, returnees and host families (most of them with girls and women survivors of rape).

### ***Criteria for selection***

#### Food security

Returnees or host family owning the portion of land and able to cultivate. The household having a member that has malnourished cases will as well obtain Rabbit husks or breeding

#### Non Food Items

Being an IDP or a recent returnee in the last month or had a house torched.

Returnees or host family who own a portion of land and able to cultivate (for agriculture).

Households with malnutrition cases will also obtain rabbit husks or breeding.

#### For house rehabilitation

Households' survivors of 'house torching', who own land and who are capable of contributing local construction materials and labour.

#### Potable water

Priority will be give to IDPs in the camps, followed by returnees in their respective villages and host families affected by conflict and displacement. These villages have local materials for construction and labour for collection and transportation of materials to the building site. In the IDPs Settlements women and men will be targeted with equal participation and protection.

#### Psychosocial accompaniment

Households with no source of income, individuals with chronic disease, survivors of sexual abuse and other violence, IDPs and Returnees including women, men, girls and boys who are experiencing traumatic effects and in need of psychosocial medical assistance and/or rehabilitation.

### ***Target population involvement in the project***

The selection of beneficiaries at each site will be conducted by a committee made up of six people (three women and three men) representing the local authorities, the beneficiaries, local NGOs and local church leaders. The balanced participation from stakeholders include: women, girls, boys and men and their input will be integrated in decision making processes and much attention will be given to their opinions and preferences.

## **h. Project Assumptions and Risks**

It is assumed that financial resources will be available for the full implementation of the project and to ensure that the activities comply with the Sphere Minimum Standards. The physical security of staff, the target women, men & children and equipment is the largest constraint in this project. Other constraints include the ownership of facilities within the target beneficiary populations, poor government capacity resulting in sustainability issues and aspects of “Do No Harm” in the project implementation. The security risks may result in the displacement of more people into the areas of operation, resulting in Sphere Standards not being maintained. Deterioration in the security may adversely impact on the planned implementation timeline of the project.

To better cope with the unpredictable security situation in the region ACT forum has advised including a security officer in this appeal. This officer was budgeted already in the preliminary appeal and has started working. He will be dealing with all security aspects for all members and partners in the appeal.

In addition to security aspects weather changes may change the timetable of activities for the food security activities hence affecting the execution of the program.

In case of delay in implementation, the ACT secretariat will be consulted for a possible revision of the appeal.

## **i. Application of cross-cutting issues**

### Gender

The program will ensure that woman and men are trained equally to maintain and sustain the activities and that work will continue to be done in a way which ensures gender mainstreaming.

### Protection:

The objectives and the activities take into account the protection of beneficiary population. For example, the building of water springs will reduce the risks to which women are exposed to while travelling long distances searching for potable water. The psychosocial accompaniment activities will be done in such way to avoid the stigmatization of women survivors of sexual violence (group therapy). The beneficiaries of other inputs are those in the zones under direct control of the national army or the MONUC.

### HIV & AIDS

People living with HIV and AIDS are taken into consideration among people suffering from chronic diseases to have support in the sites targeted by the appeal.

### Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change/Environment:

The local materials (trees) of house rehabilitation will be provided by the communities in such a way to enable a rational management of forests and to minimize the abusive destruction of forestation which exists in the area.

### Link/transition to rehabilitation and development, and exit strategy

In case of post crisis, the proposed assistance is oriented towards the rehabilitation of targeted families. The assistance accompanies the targeted families in their own effort to resume their past livelihood activities in order to counter the consequences of the crises. This is why all the

involvement in food security has one principal objective, self reliance after of the community after the support from ACT members. The training and structure of local agricultural associations will gather the households of returnees’ families to receive different training on the agricultural techniques and livestock breeding as well as nutrition education to the families towards sustainability of activities.

In Psychosocial sector the approach used will allow for establishment of income generating activities for survival through skills training and provision of business starter kits.

Rehabilitation of water springs will be realized through the local committee that will be trained in management and maintenance of the work to the end of the program and beyond the appeal period.

### III.4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

#### a. Implementation arrangements and methodology

The project will be executed by BOAD through 6 field implementing partners: CEPROSSAN, ASSOPELKA and IFED in Lubero Territory and ASMADI, CODECO and CBCA in Rutshuru.

Funding for activity implementation will be made available by BOAD organization responsible to donors. BOAD will provide required support field partners through appropriate follow up to ensure achievement of project objectives.

In each territory, a monitoring Committee will be put in place consisting of 4 people: 1 from each implementing partner and 1 from BOAD. It is these monitoring Committees that will put in place distribution Committees in their respective areas of response. Each Committee will constitute of 7 members of whom 3 are beneficiary representatives, 1 from each implementing field partners and 1 representative of local authority. Beneficiaries will in turn get organized in small committees on each site that will be tasked with a responsibility of collecting beneficiaries’ views on activities and other concerns related to their daily lives. They will report the findings to the monitoring Committee. These committees will be composed of 50% of women.

Following steps will be observed through out the program implementation:

N°	Steps	Activities	Expected Results
01	Re-evaluation and training of stakeholders	As soon as the funds come, the re evaluation of humanitarian situation will be done in the different proposed localities of response as stated in the Appeal. Upon the ToR that will be developed by BOAD, each partner with/and the help of IDPs Committees within the different selected sites, will report on the situation upon the agreed criteria. These reports from different locations will be submitted to BOAD to develop an implementation plan that will be issued to ACT secretariat prior to commencement of activities.	Data will progressively be updated upon context evolution in the Zones of response and implementers will be equipped for an efficient and successful deployment
02	Supplies in inputs	Upon the Tender that will be issued in the local markets and in Goma City , the reliable Suppliers will be selected by an ad hoc Committee that will	Items of best quality, at good price and supplied

		be composed by partners' representatives including BOAD staff members assigned for that task.	on time.
03	Items/Aid Distribution preparation	BOAD will provide management support tools including; setting monitoring committee per territory of intervention, selection of suppliers by territorial Committees, Items Order handed out to select suppliers through these set up committees, training of partners on how to get organized in distribution teams and use of management tools.	Transparency in Assistance Distribution , with minimal complaints by the beneficiaries
04	distribution and follow up on aid usage	Distribution Committee shall make sure that all the necessary arrangement has been done before the distribution activities start and that teams meet the standards agreed upon. Equipped team gives out the badges to beneficiaries targeted, then the shipment of aid in different sites according to the plan of distribution agreed upon with both implementers and beneficiaries. At the end of distribution activities, teams headed by a supervisor, will submit reports to the Monitoring Committee for appreciation and a consolidated report produced per locality.	Each beneficiary Household , receive an adequate aid that will be utilized to meet the need expressed in the Appeal Program
05	Technical follow up on agricultural activities by household	Following the distribution of agricultural inputs, for 100 households. Each Agronomist will carry out technical accompaniment of households in their activities.	Beneficiaries carry out activities in the light of technical standards , that will guarantee good harvest
07	Psychosocial Accompaniment	Following the identification of therapy activities, Social workers will follow-up individuals to ensure psychosocial improvement.	Selected activities are actually therapeutic for beneficiaries.
08	Reporting	Upon the consolidated reports issued by committees in different axis of intervention, BOAD will in turn develop an interim report that will be shared with different partners of the Appeal. The final and full report will be issued out of the Self evaluation of results attained.	Information flow on activities implementation will be communicated and shared among partners and all stakeholders through out program implementation on regular basis.
09	Activities at the end of the Appeal	They will commence with self evaluation sessions of Appeal Activities as achieved at territory level. Then followed by training workshop of achievements consolidation in plenary of the previous self evaluation and experience sharing among Forum members. Then there will be followed by report drafting to be submitted to BOAD Board prior to external Audit operations and organization of an evaluation of Activities. Then will come the final report to be submitted to ACT secretariat along with audit report.	Achievements will be constantly made known and shared among stakeholders that lessons learnt for the following Appeal might be drawn.

### b. Prioritization of activities

The priorities are ranked as follows: assistance to the displaced people with non food items, the rehabilitation of houses, the support in agricultural inputs and livestock, building of springs and psychosocial accompaniment.

### c. Administration and finance:

In accordance with the BOAD financial procedures, the project funds are always transferred through bank accounts or microfinance institutions legally established. BOAD is accountable for these funds to the donors, the beneficiaries and the control or audit institutions. Big payments are always dealt with bank to bank. Big purchases are done through confidential quotations and the suppliers selected by a commission appointed for this purpose.

The bank operations are always authorized by the coordinator and the President who sign together. None of the three account signatories is allowed to withdraw money in cash. The cashier and BOAD financial administrator can provide BOAD with money. The expenses are respectively authorized by the management team for more than one thousand \$US. Expenses less than 1000\$US can be authorized only by the coordinator and those, less than 200 \$US are authorised by the financial Administrator. The financial administrator however, can also authorize bigger amounts in case of emergency or if the coordinator and his deputy are absent.

The narrative reports of activities are always accompanied by the financial reports (produced using the accounting software Quick Books) supported by the original accounting documents.

### d. Procurement

List items and quantities to be procured:

N°	Activities /Assistance	Quantities
01	Kits NFI pour 1000 households of which 800 at Lubero and 200 at Rutshuru	3000 saucepans, 1000 basins, 1000 jerrycans, 2000 cups, 2000 plates, 1000 plastic sheeting 2000 blankets 800sachets, 3000 pieces of clothes
02	Agricultural inputs for 1500 households of which 900 at Lubero and 600 at Rutshuru	3000 hoes, 22500kg of food seeds 15000 gr of vegetable seeds
03	Inputs for small livestock for 150 households at Lubero	450 rabbits, 150 hutch, 8100kg of concentrated food 150 kits s des anti coccidian.
04	Potable water for 1200 households	Materials for 40 potable water springs
05	Rehabilitation of houses for 300 households	15000BG house sheets 32,5000 kg house sheet nails , 7500 kg ordinary nails
06	Psychosocial accompaniment	Learning and alphabet materials, equipment of listening houses

The other material details to be procured are found in the attached budget.

### e. Monitoring and reporting

Continuous monitoring will ensure that activities are implemented as planned and if there is need for change as advised by the concerned stakeholder.

#### *Reporting*

At each level of involvement we have project monitoring and assessment tools. These tools enable to collect and to summarize different information necessary to the production of

reports and statistics, which BOAD produces for the various stakeholders and donors. Before the production of the final report on the Appeal activities, a self assessment involving the different monitoring levels is always organized in order to share and conceptualize the different learnt lessons.

#### **f. Coordination**

##### ***On the basis or on the level of beneficiaries***

BOAD, the local authority, the partner organization and the representatives of beneficiaries, will physically ensure the good organization of sites, the identification of targeted beneficiaries, sufficient and clear communication on the level of beneficiaries.

At each site (a group of focal persons from targeted beneficiaries), there is an identification and distribution team. It comprises: 70% of beneficiaries, 1 representative of the local authority or of the host community and 1 representative of the partner organization. It is composed of 50% of women. It is the starting point of information collection.

##### ***On the level of the involved partner organization***

BOAD staff ensures that the partner organizations and particularly the leaders, are involved in the activities and are ready to check and verify the reports they receive. All the partners working on a same area or in the same territory constitute a monitoring committee where they exchange their reports on the progress of the activities, implementation by the teams, communication BOAD and the other actors including the official territory authority.

##### ***On BOAD level***

BOAD will ensure that the BOAD members, the other local International ACT members, receive all the information on the Appeal through the meeting mechanisms and sitreps.

BOAD together with the other ACT Alliance members that implement in North Kivu are in the Provincial Monitoring Committee (PMC) and will jointly plan for necessary trainings, the strategies of intervention, the management tools to be used, joint purchases and the visibility strategies. BOAD staff by ensuring the coordination of its own activities in the Appeal is also the North Kivu PMC animator (see the chart on point 8: Intervention Methodology).

BOAD leaders and the ACT Forum Coordination as well as the members of clusters are informed on the project progress through meetings and field visits.

#### **g. Communication**

BOAD has at its disposal three communication systems with the field partners and collaborators: E-mail through a connection modem, a portable telephone and the physical contacts during field visits. The traditional mail, the telephone and field visits facilitate as well the contacts with the beneficiaries.

BOAD also has a CODAN which has been out of use for 2 years. From the moment the CODAN has broken down, BOAD does not have any more a communication officer, but relies on the system which is put in place by the forum of the ACT Alliance members.

BOAD has a series of monitoring tools in place to collect information and beneficiary data. These tools are completed at different levels: of beneficiaries, partners and BOAD for the production of reports.

As for the field security monitoring, the telephone enables to contact the security officer responsible, but also the partners or the OCHA Officer before travelling.

#### **h. Security considerations**

The security system existing at BOAD is related to the OCHA security information produced twice a week. BOAD has no formal security system and will join the prospective network of the ACT Forum. For this reason, we shall rehabilitate our former system if possible.

#### **i. Timeline**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Period and duration of execution</b>
Preparation of appeal	January 2010
Harmonize and Produce the execution plan of the appeal and submit it to ACT secretariat	March 2010
Organize a workshop of harmonization of tools and execution strategies of activities	March 2010
Prepare the distribution of the assistance	March 2010
Monitoring the distribution of the assistance (kit NFI, agricultural inputs and breeding)	March 2010
Supply materials for rehabilitation of houses,, clean water and supervise the work	March to September 2010
Launch the agricultural activities and insure a technical accompaniment of households for better production	March to November 2010
Prospect and set up the source of water	March to September 2010
Provide the psychosocial assistance	March to November 2010
Launch, monitor, control, and accompany the evaluation of appeal execution	From February to December 2010
Produce periodic reports	End June –Dec. 2010, March 2011
Evaluate the result of the project	February 2011
Organize the audit	June 2011

### **III.5. ACCOUNTABILITY**

Our Appeal complements the other activities of the humanitarian community working in the East of DRC. BOAD interventions will be visible and supported by beneficiaries, local communities, official services, other agencies and the donors.

Together with the other Agencies, BOAD shares information on the activities in cluster meetings. When preparing the Appeal operational plan, the beneficiaries are always represented in discussions on the criteria of beneficiary selection based on the budget available for each activity.

As regarding the donors, BOAD makes efforts to respect the calendar of reports. In the past before the ACT Forum was constituted, BOAD used to produce sitreps via email. BOAD welcomes all the audits and assessment ordered or requested by donors. All BOAD appeals have been audited and the audit reports are always transmitted to the donors. These reports always help us improve our work.

### **III.6. QUALITY ASSURANCE, LEARNING AND EVALUATION**

#### **a. Evaluation**

At the end of each activity, BOAD always organizes a self assessment which proposes improvement measures for future actions and the integration of good practices.

#### **b. Measures to be taken to guarantee compliance with Codes of Conduct**

When there are new guidelines, training for different actors involved in implementation is organized to launch the integration of the guidelines and/principles in the Appeal implementation.

#### **c. Measures to be taken to guarantee compliance with SPHERE Standards**

The SPHERE standards are always the indicators which determine the nature, the quantity of the aid and the number of beneficiaries that we target in each activity.

#### **d. Principles of Partnership application**

BOAD being a local organization is preoccupied with internal capacity building in order to be more reliance and take advantage of the partnership opportunities with international organisations.

### III.7. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Title of the Appeal	BOAD Appeal logical Framework			
Overall Goal	To provide relief, aid recovery and restore human dignity for 4150 households and 300 persons that have been affected by armed conflict and displacement in Rutshuru and Lubero territories in the Eastern DRC.			
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Progress Indicators	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<b>Specific Objectives / Expected outcomes</b>	1) <b>1650</b> returnee households and host families having their production of staple food capacity increased through agricultural inputs, livestock breeding and technical accompaniment provided by the ACT Appeal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each beneficiary has achieved at least 60% of production performance.</li> <li>- At the end of the programme at least 60% of households having received agricultural inputs have been empowered to carry out on their own agricultural activities.</li> <li>- At the end of the programme at least 90% of households possess each a livestock keeping activity managed with efficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-field visit and interaction with beneficiaries.</li> <li>-Follow up report</li> <li>-Report of Agriculture and livestock territorial Inspector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Favourable climate Conditions</li> <li>-Absence of plant disease</li> <li>-Willingness and commitment of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
	2) <b>1200</b> families of displaced people and returnees that has access to clean water in the respect of standard sphere in order of 40 sources of potable water	- 100% of planned wells are constructed and utilized. – Each constructed well provide 25 litres potable water per person per day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Focal Point Community report.</li> <li>-Field visits in the targeted villages</li> </ul>	Site accessibility and willingness and commitment of targeted Group.
	3) <b>300</b> persons with symptoms of Trauma effects, especially women survivors of rape and sexual abuse, need a psychosocial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Half way of the programme implementation at least 80% of targeted beneficiaries will launch out their therapeutic activities</li> <li>- At the end of the programme at least 50% trauma survivors followed up are psychologically recovered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports from Counselling and Training Skills Centres Report.</li> <li>Number of cases referred to Sanitary Structures.</li> <li>Number of recovered cases</li> <li>Psychologists reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility of targeted sites.</li> <li>Competence of Supervisors</li> <li>Timely funding.</li> </ul>
	4) Providing to <b>1000 IDPs</b> families and those of returnees whose houses have been burnt out, with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-100% of targeted households served</li> <li>- Distributed kits are appropriate for at least 90% of</li> </ul>	Beneficiary listing report	Accessibility and commitment of

	basic kits and 300 families have their houses built with materials provided the Appeal funding.	beneficiaries, - Distributed kits meet at least 60% of beneficiary households utensils basic needs.(kit composed of 3 cooking pots, 1 plastic basin , 1 Jerry can, 2 goblets, 2plates, 1 plastic sheeting, 2 blankets,3 women sheets -100% of IDPs and Returnees households are assisted, -At least 90% of re-constructed are occupied within project implementation period. – At least 80% of rehabilitated houses are appreciated by beneficiaries and other active interested in building (house covered BG 32 iron sheets)	Reports from both Items Distribution committees house rehabilitation committees. -Field visit on the ground - Follow up report.	targeted group
<b>Expected Results</b> <b>Expected outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Food security</b></li> <li>• 1500 host families including those of returnees cultivate 450 ha out of agricultural inputs (gardening and feeding seeds they received).</li> </ul> <p>- 150 host and returnees families have each 1 classic hutch host families and 3 rabbit's parent for family breeding.</p>	<p>- 100% of targeted beneficiaries have received agricultural inputs as planned 2 hoes, 15kg of feeding seeds, 50 gr of gardening seeds).</p> <p>-100% of targeted households have received each one of them a hutch and 3 Rabbits breeding</p> <p>- At least 80% of beneficiaries have grown seeds received.</p>	<p>-Follow up report from agronomist</p> <p>-Follow up report</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>-Report from agriculture and breeding Inspector</p> <p>- distribution listing</p>	<p>-observation by beneficiaries of cultural techniques</p> <p>-Observation of agricultural seasons</p> <p>- favorable climat conditions</p>
	<b>Water</b> 40 wells constructed for 1200 households - 7200 people are provided with pure drinking water at least 25 litres a day. - 40 management committees are established and 50% of women are represented to assure the maintenance of the wells in the villages.	<p>-100% of rehabilitated wells are in cement construction and protected against environmental pollution.</p> <p>-Each well provides at least 25 litres of pure drinking water per day.</p> <p>-100% of constructed wells are kept clean and are enclosed in radius of 25 m</p> <p>- At least 80 % of established committees are operational and gender balance composed.</p>	<p>-Follow up reports</p> <p>-Technical report on well water quality.</p> <p>-Field visit report</p>	Accessibility and commitment of targeted group
	<b>Psychosocial support</b> Victims are regrouped into association, learn handcraft skills and benefit Income Generating Activities, 300 persons are assisted in Counselling in the 3 operational counselling centres.	<p>Victims are grouped in associations of 50 members each learn and master at least two handcraft activities for which they have been granted \$ 50 for small business.</p> <p>-100% of Counselling Points are operational.</p>	<p>-Members lists,</p> <p>- list of presence, loan contracts</p> <p>-Report of training skills structures</p>	- Accessibility and commitment of targeted group e
	<b>NFI and rehabilitation of burnt out housing</b> -The needs in basic needs for 1000 IDPs and Returnees households as well as the needs of burnt houses Victims are met through NFI distribution provided by the Appeal	<p>-100% of targeted households are assisted</p> <p>- Distributed kits are satisfactory to at least 90% of targeted beneficiaries ,</p> <p>- Distributed kits meet the basic needs of at least 60% of beneficiary households.</p>	<p>Lists of des beneficiaries</p> <p>Report by distribution and Rehabilitation Committees.</p>	

	<p>-300 houses rehabilitated are occupied by almost 1800 victims of burning out incident.</p>	<p>(kit consisting of 3 cooking pots, 1 basin en plastic, 1 Jerry can, 2 goblets, 2 plates, 1 plastic sheeting , 2 blankets, 3 pieces of women sheets)          -100% of targeted households whose houses have been rehabilitated are satisfied with their new houses.          -Each house mud constructed are rehabilitated on the roof with a kit de 30 pieces of BG32 iron sheets , 10 kg sheet iron and ordinary nails, with windows and doors.</p>	<p>Field visits and interaction with beneficiaries' reports.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p>	<p><b>1) Food security and NFI</b>          - Conduct needs re assessment          -Establishing identification and distribution committees          -Identification and categorization of beneficiaries          -Purchase of kits and their shipment to different sites          - Distribution of NFI, agricultural inputs and breeding inputs.          -Follow up of activities  <b>2) Water and Rehabilitation</b>          Needs reassessments          -Materials shipment          -construction of Wells and houses.          -Put in place well management Committees.          Follow up of activities  <b>3) Psychosocial accompaniment follow up</b>          - Needs assessment          -Training of trainers and local psychosocial agents locally hired.          -Purchasing and provision of items          -Establishing Counselling Points          -Skill training and alphabetization          -Income generating activities management skill training and granting.  <b>4) Monitoring and evaluation of activities.</b></p>			<p>Stability of targeted sites          Implication of beneficiaries in the activities          Timely funding</p>

### III.8. BUDGET - BOAD

<u>Item/Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<b><u>Crisis Phase (if applicable)</u></b>				
Food Relief Assistance	0	0		0
<b><u>Non Food Relief Assistance</u></b>				
Sheeting	Piece	1000	20	20,000
Kits of 3 casseroles	Piece	1000	9	9,000
Kits of 3 sarongs for women	Piece	1000	7	7,000
Blankets	Piece	2000	7	14,000
Jerry cans	Piece	1000	3.5	3,500
Kits of 5 pieces of clothing / child	Bundle	5000	0.7	3,500
Plastic plates	Piece	2000	0.25	500
Drinking cups	Piece	2000	0.25	500
Big spoon	Piece	1000	1	1,000
Sacs of 100kg for NFIs inputs	Pieces	1000	0.4	400
<u>Temporary Shelter</u>				
(List by type of item)				
<u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u>				
Salaries & benefits for staff (e.g nutritionist, engineers, logistician)				
(List by type of item)				
<b><u>Identification and distribution</u></b>				
Identification of 3300 men, women & children	Beneficiary	3300	1	3,300
Beneficiary identification material	Beneficiary	3300	0.5	1,650
Training of 4 distribution committees (26 people)	M/d	10	150	1,500
Distribution costs	Beneficiary	3300	1	3,300
Visibility/sign posts	Lumpsum	1	2000	2,000
Transport et séjour sur terrain des équipes	man/day	20	50	1000
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>72,150</b>
<b><u>Post Crisis Phase (if applicable)</u></b>				
<u>Rehabilitation - food Security, livelihood,</u>				
<b><u>Agriculture Support for 1500 HHs</u></b>				
Crop seeds	Kg	22500	1	22,500
Vegetable seeds	G	9000	0.06	540
Hoes	Piece	3000	3	9,000
Sprayers	Units	26	90	2,340
Pesticide	Lump	1	4000	4,000
Watering can	Units	804	8	6,432

Sacs of 100kg for agricultural inputs	Pieces	3000	0.4	1,200
Rabbits	number	450	7	3,150
Rabbit hutch	pièce	150	20	3,000
Concentrated alimentation for chicken production	kg	8100	1	8,100
anticoccidiens	kit	250	6	1,500
<b>Reconstruction</b>				
(List items)				
<b>Rehabilitation of 40 water resources</b>				
Rehabilitation of water resources in Lubero	Units	30	1000	30,000
Rehabilitation of water resources in Rutshuru	Units	10	1000	10,000
<b>Rehabilitation de 300 burned houses</b>				
Metallic panel BG 32	pièce	9000	8	72,000
Nails (standard)	kg	6000	3	18,000
Nails for roofing	kg	1500	4	6,000
Wooden columns	pièce	15000	1	15,000
Doors	pièce	1200	30	36,000
Windows	pièce	1200	10	12,000
Windows frames	units	300	10	3,000
<b>Psychosocial assistance for 300 HH</b>				
(List by type of item)				
training	session	3	1500	4,500
Set up of equipment in center for traumatized people	house	3	1000	3,000
Support to 3 centers of traumatized people	month	6	300	1,800
Social-économique support	person	300	150	45,000
Support to local accompagnement	structures	3	1500	4,500
Recreational activities	activity	15	800	12,000
Supervision	month	6	1000	6,000
<b>Direct Programme Related Costs</b>				
Salaries & benefits for staff (e.g nutritionist, engineers, logistician)				
(List by type of item)				
2 Agronomists: 100%	Man / month	24	300	7,200
6 partner supervisors 100%	Man / month	72	200	14,400
Carpenters	Man / house	500	50	25,000
Communication for field teams	Month	12	150	1,800
Stationeries and facilities/ field teams	Lump sum	1	1500	1,500
Agronomists and Supervisors field trips	Month	12	300	3,600
Visibility/sign posts	Lumpsum	1	3000	3,000
3 Assistants social	Man / month	30	200	6,000
6 councilors of psycho social activities	Man / month	72	60	4,320
Bookkeeping of partners	Month	12	600	7,200
2 Assistants veterinaries	Month	6	300	1,800
<b>Training / Preparatory workshop</b>				
Restauration	meals	60	10	600

Accommodation	nights	24	30	720
Road transport	tickets	10	30	300
Air transport	tickets	4	200	800
Stationeries and facilities	Lump sum	1	600	600
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>419,402</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>491,552</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
<u>Transport</u>				
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles				
Transport of 1,000 NFI kits	Trips	10	100	1,000
Transport of 1500 agricultural kits	Trips	4	500	2,000
Transport of 500 houses kit	Trips	4	800	3,200
Transport of breeding kits	Trips	3	500	1,500
Light vehicle rent for supervision	Trips	20	180	3,600
Gasoline	Liters	2000	1.3	2,600
Field trips - Lubero by airplane	Flight	6	400	2,400
<u>Warehousing</u>				
Rental of warehouse				
2 warehouses in Rutshuru / 2 months	Pieces	2	150	300
2 warehouses in Lubero / 2 months	Pieces	2	150	300
Wages for Store keepers / 2 months	Man/month	8	100	800
Wages for Security/ Guards / 2 months	Man/month	8	75	600
<u>Handling</u>				
Wages for laborers				
Packaging costs (for kits)	Package	3300	0.5	1,650
Wages for casual labors	Lump sum	1	500	500
Loading and unloading	Trips	14	60	840
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>21,290</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>				
Computers and accessories				
HF radio handsets	Piece	2	400	800
Printer	Piece	1	800	800
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>1,600</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<u>Staff salaries</u>				
1 BOAD Coordinator 50%	Month	6	1000	6,000
1BOAD Program manager 75%	Month	9	800	7,200
1 BOAD supervisor 100%	Month	12	600	7,200
Administration and Finance (BOAD) 50%	Month	6	700	4,200
Logistician (BOAD) 50%	Month	6	250	1,500

Cashier (BOAD) 50%	Month	6	200	1,200
<b>Staff Travel</b>				
Per Diems / field trips	Day	144	50	7,200
<b>Office Operations</b>				
Office rent	Month	6	500	3,000
Office Utilities	Month	6	100	600
Office stationery	Month	12	250	3,000
<b>Communications</b>				
Telephone cards and internet	Month	12	400	4,800
License for handsets and Codan	Year	1	1000	1,000
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>40,900</b>
Audit of ACT Funds	Estimate	1	3,000	3,000
Bank Fees (2%)		2%		11,400
<b>TOTAL BOAD PROJECT BUDGET</b>				<b>569,742</b>
International Coordination Fee	Percentage	3	17,092	17,092
<b>TOTAL BOAD APPEAL</b>				<b>586,834</b>

### III.9. BUDGET – ACT FORUM COORDINATION ADMINISTERED BY BOAD

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				
<b>Staff salaries</b>				
Coordinator	Month	12	1000	12,000
Communication / Translator Officer	Month	12	600	7,200
<b>Staff Travel</b>				
Office stationery	Month	12	250	3,000
Telephone cards and internet	Month	12	400	4,800
Maintenance of equipments	Month	12	100	1,200
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>28,200</b>
<b>ACTIVITIES MONITORING</b>				
Monthly ACT Monitoring	Month	12	1300	15,600
Regional meetings / Workshops	Meeting	4	2500	10,000
Visibility of ACT Alliance	Lump sum	1	3500	3,500
				<b>29,100</b>
<b>Monitoring Provincial Committee</b>				
Monitoring and Evaluation	Field visit	3	200	600
ACT forum coordination meeting	Session	6	200	1,200
Communication	Month	6	200	1,200
<b>TOTAL Provincial Monitoring</b>				<b>3,000</b>
<b>TOTAL COORDINATION FEES</b>				<b>60,300</b>
BANK FEES (2%)				1,206
International Coordination Fee	Percentage	3		1,845
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>63,351</b>

## IV. LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)

### IV.1. MEMBER BACKGROUND

#### a. Name of requesting member

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

#### b. Experience and strategy for humanitarian response in the country

DRC LWF/DWS – is a program working in the DRC’s eastern provinces of Oriental and North Kivu. LWF started its activities in DRC in 1994 during the emergency related to the presence of Rwandan refugees in Goma region. It has remained operational through ACT appeals AFDC21, AFDC22, AFDC31, AFDC41, AFDC51 AFDC61, AFDC71 and recently AFDC 81. LWF has also implemented projects funded by the Pooled Fund, UNICEF, WFP and by the Finnish and German Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

The LWF humanitarian program is mostly concentrated on the domains of food security, nutrition, rehabilitation of schools, water sources and maternities, distribution of NFIs, sensitization on HIV/AIDS, and support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in DRC. LWF/DWS has worked out a strategic plan for the period 2010-to 2015 and whose one of the priority is the emergency response and disaster risk management.

Given the situation in DRC, described as one of the worst humanitarian crisis the world faces, there is a lot that the LWF presence in DRC has done and could continue to do to assist the people of DRC. This specifically is a challenge on how LWF could link relief, rehabilitation and development. There is still the great need to respond to the effects of the crisis and help the DRC population to return to its normalcy, acceptable way of living and better quality of life.

This response aims at ensuring that access to the basic needs of the most vulnerable internally displaced people, returnees and host families is ensured with self-help capacities reinforced and a life of dignity restored.

Thus, LWF strategies are focused on following elements:

- Assist affected populations in an appropriate, efficient and timely way, respecting international standards and codes of conduct. The assistance will enable the people to cover their basic needs in food, shelter, and other basic household items as well as provision of drinking water.
- Develop and reinforce capacity of communities located in high risk areas, on disaster prevention and management.
- Involve women in disaster prevention and response.
- Improve living conditions of affected populations through restoration of basic livelihood respecting environment protection.
- Join other humanitarian actors in raising awareness at global level on the situation of the victims of disaster and the need for intervention.

## **IV.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The South Lubero is still a theatre of several new waves of people's displacement because of the presence of different armed groups in the region who are active and in perpetual confrontation against either themselves or DRC Army Forces.

In a joint report issued in September by both WFP and FAO, the estimate of displaced people (IDP) in Lubero territory is around 470,000 among whom 430,000 are in South Lubero mainly in Kanyabayongo, Kayna, Kirumba, Luofu towns. UNOCHA report issued in January 2010 states that this number has been increased by up to 110,000 due to the new wave of newly displaced people following the insecurity and fighting that is frequent in the region. Most of them have been displaced several times and are living in host families.

Sexual violence remain the main concerns in this area for both returnee and displaced populations as the region is still a military zone involving both the local fighters refractory to the mixing process as well as FDLR elements who are still active in the area.

As a consequence, social pressure created by the presence of IDPs could, in the long run, create tension between the displaced and the host community. It has become imperative that the assistance targets both the host community and the displaced people (at least the most vulnerable among them) to decrease tension between the two communities and prevent a foreseeable conflict.

However, following the ongoing confrontation conducted by armed groups in South of Lubero, new waves of displaced people has resulted, LWF has submitted another proposal to the Pooled Fund for activities both in the sector of food security and nutrition in South of Lubero. This will ensure that a big number of populations in need will receive support.

To date 3,500 households have been assisted with agricultural inputs in Luofu and Kanyabayonga, Kinyando and Bulotwa in South of Lubero as well as 3500 malnourished children assisted through therapeutic and supplementary feeding units now integrated into health structures.

A nutritional assessment funded by the Pooled fund and carried out by LWF in February 2010 revealed a prevalence of 6.3 % of acute global malnutrition and 0.9% of severe malnutrition. A contract is under negotiation with WFP for distribution of food to the feeding units targeted by the appeal. Considering the fact that LWF is currently receiving funds from different donors funding similar activities, an effort has been made to designate separate beneficiary locations for each donor, and to ensure a specific follow-up of each donor's project. This is to avoid duplication and to render the projects funded by different donors complementary and effective.

LWF has been responding to similar situations for many years and will use its comparative advantages in the fields of the different project components such as Food security, Nutrition as well as Psycho-Social interventions to meet the needs of the target beneficiaries. This will be undertaken in close cooperation with other ACT members operating in the region, the local authorities in harmony with the CLUSTER mechanisms.

### IV.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### a. Objectives

##### **Overall Objective-Contributing to the appeal goal:**

To alleviate the sufferings of displaced people and returnees, and restore the dignity of 88,900 people rendered vulnerable by the effects of armed conflicts and recurrent pillage in South Lubero and Northern Kivu Provinces of Eastern DRC, by building their capacities for resilience.

##### **Specific Objectives**

- 1) Food security of 5,000 IDPs, returnee's households and host families with malnourished children in South of Lubero improved between March 2010 and February 2011.
- 2).The nutritional status of 4,000 malnourished children is improved through appropriate feeding between March 2010 and February 2011
- 3). 900 survivors of psychological trauma, particularly women survivors of sexual violence, receive psychosocial support by February 2011

*Please see also attached logical framework- Annex 2.*

#### b. Expected Results

*Please see attached logical framework- Annex 2.*

#### c. Proposed activities

##### Activities, location and target population

No	Activity	Location	Target population
01.	Nutrition	Miriki, Butiri, Vuvuho, Kanyabayonga/Cepromi, Hopital de Kayna, Centre adventiste de Kayna, Kasando, Kaseghe, Luofu, Alimbongo et Bingi.	-4,000 malnourished children -4,000 care takers (accompanying parents)
03	Food security	Kirumba, Kayna, Kanyabayonga, Mihobwe, Bwatsinge, Kamandi, Kyahulwa, Kaseghe	5,000 IDPs, returnees and host families
04	Psychosocial activities	Kirumba, Kayna, Kanyabayonga, Mighobwe, Kamandi, Luofu, Kaseghe Vuhoyo, Kikuvo, Bingi	-900 traumatized people +/-50,000 people among the general population (youth in schools, men and women sensitized on psychosocial related matters through different social activities).

The assessment undertaken by LWF involved all local stakeholders and has served as the basis that lead this project to focus on nutrition, food security and psychosocial needs of the community in the selected area of intervention. The project intends to maintain a participatory approach in the course of its implementation

The areas targeted by this project have been selected because they are accommodating huge numbers of displaced people (IDP) and Returnees from the insecurity prevailing in the region. It worth mentioning that these areas have for the past few years been plagued with chronic food insecurity entailing high rate of malnutrition caused by recurrent cases of insecurity in the areas.

A joint nutritional survey conducted by LWF and the National Nutrition Programme (PRONAUT) in February 2010 covering the health zone of Kayna including Bingi sector shows a prevalence of 6,3 % of acute global malnutrition and 0,9% in severe global malnutrition. This report recommends the rehabilitation of agricultural activities in this region as a way to improve food security in the region.

In the framework of this project, the communities will be the main actors in the implementation of the project. LWF will play a supporting and advisory role while the implementation of the agricultural activities will be carried out by the beneficiaries themselves. The success of the project will thus fully depend on the cooperation and involvement of the target group in the activities. LWF's advisory and supportive role will be explained to the beneficiaries from the onset of the project.

Focus group discussions and consultations with local authorities will be carried out and the participation of the beneficiaries in the project will continue through participation in groups. As per LWF's Code of conduct and HAP certification, a rights-based and participatory approach will be applied, which will promote local ownership and build the capacity of the target group. The local authorities have been duly involved in the design of the project and will contribute by providing security to project staff and mobilizing the target population for the execution of the activities.

It is worth noting that LWF has worked in the region before and has good knowledge of the terrain and the population habits.

#### **d. Project inputs**

##### ***Human resources***

###### Nutrition

7 persons (1 head of section, 4 nutritionists and 2 nurses). They will be monitoring the health progress of the children admitted in the medical structures that have organized feeding units and the way the malnourished children are receiving supplementary and therapeutic feeding. Together with hospital staff, they will screen the children brought to the feeding units to detect those needing nutritional attention, to submit them to an appropriate care taking (treatment) and finally to decide on their discharge following the improvement. These activities will be directly supervised by the head of the nutrition sector.

###### Food security

1 head of agricultural section, 2 agriculturalists, 12 agricultural monitors and 1 veterinary. This technical staff will ensure the distribution of agricultural and breeding inputs to the target population and the appropriate use of the inputs for both agricultural and breeding production. They will monitor the agricultural and breeding activities carried out by the rights holders providing them with necessary technical advice.

1 store keeper: monitoring the storage and delivery of the stored goods for project activities

###### Psychosocial

1 experienced psychologist,

1 supervisor for psychosocial activities and 3 social workers. This Psychosocial team will conduct individual as well as community psychosocial support for people with trauma effects. Severe cases of trauma will be referred to specialized structures for appropriate medical care.

**Project Support Staff**

LWF support staff to this project will be sharing their time with other projects. The time devoted to this project will be calculated in terms of percentage. This staff will include Director (30%), Regional Finance Manager (30%), Reporting/Admin Officer (50%), Account Goma (50%), Cashier Goma (50%), Driver Goma (50%), Office Attendant Goma (50%), Cleaner Goma (50%), Human resource Officer Goma (50%), Financial Controller (50%), Financial Trainer (50%), Part of admin/Office cost-rent (50%), Part of admin/Office cost-security (50%), Part of admin/office cost-utilities Kirumba, Beni (50%), Admin/office cots – transport vehicle (100%), Admin/office cots-driver Kirumba (100%), Admin/Office cots – support staff (100%), Part of admin/office cots-communication (50%).

***Equipment***

To meet the standards and requirements of UN Security system recommending acquisition of long range communication equipment, LWF is planning to acquire additional 1 Repeater and two mobile radios for cars.

The VHF base mobile (VHF radios) will be used by staff for a long range communication to establish contact between the staff and with the UN and other security services in the operational area. It is worth noting that the UN Security Services flash security information to all UN and NGOs staff on VHF channels. Two portable computers will be purchased for data recording of the project.

***Capital assets over 1,000 \$US***

No.	Item	Price/Unit USD	Total USD
2	Computer	1,000	2,000
2	VHF Mobile (base)	700	1,400
1	Tutor	5,000	5,000

Upon the completion of the project, these assets will be kept and used by LWF for the implementation of other projects in the same region

Transport and communication equipment purchased during the previous appeal which will be used by LWF for the implementation of this project:

- 5 motorcycles for activities follow up in agriculture and psychosocial activities.
- 1 purchased pickup used for staff transportation and monitoring of activities in the fields
- 1 portable computer purchased for data collection in psychosocial activities.
- 1 Thuraya (Satphone), 3 Codan Radio mobile and 16 VHF radios portables

***Transportation Equipment***

In the framework of this Appeal implementation, LWF will hire trucks for the transportation of goods (seeds, tools, rabbits, food and non food items) to the storage/distribution points.

To assure the follow up and supervision of activities on the ground, the pick up and motorcycles purchased through Appeal ACT 81 will be used for staff transportation and monitoring in the fields. Fees related to the transportation of partners and local authorities to reach different sites of distribution will be covered by the project.

**e. Indicators**

Please see logical framework in annex.

**f. Sources of verification**

Please see logical framework in annex.

**g. Target populations/groups**

The beneficiaries are divided in category of beneficiaries below:

No	Sector	Beneficiary type	Number of direct beneficiaries	Sites
1	Supplementary feeding	Moderate malnourished children Care takers (parents)	3,000 3,000	Miriki, Vuvuho, Centre adventiste de Kayna, Kasando, Kaseghe, Luofu, Alimbongo et Bingi, Luofu
2	Therapeutic feeding	Severely malnourished children Caretakers	1,000 1,000	Kanyabayonga/Cepromi, Hopital General de Kayna, Centre de Sante de Butiri, Aimbongo
3.	Food security	Households with malnourished children	3,800H/h	Kirumba, Kayna, Bwatsinge Kanyabayonga, Mihobwe,
		Vulnerable returnee/IDP households	1,200H/h	Kamandi, Kyahulwa, Kaseghe
5	Psychosocial	People severely affected by war related violence/Kirumba area	900	Kirumba, Kayna, Kanyabayonga, Mighobwe, Kamandi, Luofu, Kaseghe Vuhoyo, Kikuvo, Bingi
		Youth in schools + general population	+/- 50,000	
<b>TOTAL 88,900 people ( 5,000 households x 6) + 58,900 people)</b>				

The project aims at providing assistance to:

- 5,000 households (+/- 30,000 people) with activities in food security. The focus will then be put on IDP and returnee households as well as host families with malnourished children,
- 8000 will benefit from nutrition activities (4,000 malnourished children and 4,000 caretakers),
- 900 persons will benefit from through psychosocial activities,
- 50,000 people including youth in schools and on the streets will be reached and be aware on psychosocial related matters and the consequence of HIV/Aids and Gender Based Violence.

***Criteria for selection***

The activities described in this project will be implemented in close coordination with the committees of the displaced people and the local authorities. The selection of men, women & children will be made following the criteria of vulnerability. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable including households with large numbers of children plus child and woman headed

households, the elderly and disabled people. Women will play a key role in the distribution teams that will be composed of delegates from men, women & children, local authorities and LWF

Prior to the selection of the target households, organised committee including members from the target population, local authorities and LWF will set up vulnerability criteria that will be used for the selection of men, women & children

The selection of men, women & children for the nutrition activities will be based on the new national protocol of nutrition named (PCCMA) (Community Based Care Taking for Acute Malnutrition). The selection will be made by specialized nutrition staff through screening. For the food security activities, the main selection criteria include having one or more malnourished children in the family, families at risk of malnutrition such as big size families and families with many small children (starting from 4).

For psychosocial activities, focus will be on war-affected societies with an emphasis on individuals including, men, girls and boys who have experienced traumatic events and needing of psychosocial assistance. These could be people living with HIV/AIDS, survivors of sexual violence and other victims of violence.

The Rights Holders, the host population and the local authorities will be represented in the distribution committees by their designated representatives. Representatives of the Rights Holders will be involved in a workshop to discuss the implementation plan of the appeal. It is at this stage that the allocated budget for project activities will be shared with all stakeholders. LWF will ensure that procurement procedures for supply and service contracts are carried out in a transparent and cost-effective way.

As a result, the participation of the delegates in the training workshop and also in meetings of local evaluations will facilitate consideration of matters related to the cultural sensitivity and where appropriate, ensure that the assistance is not a source of conflict. (Do No Harm)

#### **h. Project assumptions and risks**

Past experience, specific training and lessons learned have prepared LWF to analyze and manage risks. In order for this project to be a success LWF is working with the following assumptions:

- Security situation is not disturbed by renewed armed fighting between the belligerents who have signed a peace accord with the government.
- LWF continues to have access to the geographical area of intervention.
- Host and IDP population keep a positive relationship.
- Local authorities continue to work in collaboration with LWF in the implementation of the project.
- The Right Holders and host communities continue to participate actively in project implementation.
- The agricultural calendar is not disturbed by drought or prolonged intense rains.
- No major changes occur in the cost of the inputs

#### **i. Application of cross-cutting issues**

##### Gender

A focus will be on making sure that woman and men are trained equally to maintain and sustain the work, and that the work will continue to be done in a way which ensures gender mainstreaming. In this respect, the project will promote recruitment of women according to their competences. This will ensure a balanced engagement of women and men in the implementation of project activities. The project will encourage parents to send girls to school rather than keeping them for domestic and farm work.

#### Protection

The distribution sites of agricultural inputs will not be done very far from the villages where the beneficiaries are. Staff will be advised not to risk their lives and to take all precautions when working in unsecure environment and share with the office all information related to the security aspect.

Psycho-social support will be implemented in such a way that survivors of sexual violence will not be exposed to the stigma associated with sexual abuse and gender based violence.

#### HIV & AIDS

In all intervention areas, HIV/AIDS and sexual and gender based violence will be carried out focusing on:

- Encourage discussions and sharing of information on HIV/AIDS, the ways of transmission and the various options for protection, led by specialized community associations,
- Campaigns against stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS and survivors of sexual violence and for their full integration into community life,
- Sensitization against impunity of human rights abuses such as rape and the consequences of violence on the communities as a whole.

#### Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change/Environment

The project will take into consideration the impact of the activities to the environment. Focus will be put on providing information related to the protection of the environment in regards to the practises as follow:

- Improving community resilience to climate change through the development of sustainable livelihoods,
- Combating soil erosions by not destroying vegetation,
- Improving agricultural production under erratic rains and changing climatic conditions,
- Sensitization on soil erosion and its consequences and the necessity of soil protection,
- Sensitization on improved cooking stoves.

#### **j. Link/transition to rehabilitation and development, and exit strategy**

By regrouping farmers into associations and training resource persons in farming techniques for each association, the project is laying the basis for a durable action as the learned knowledge will be used by the beneficiary community beyond the duration of the project. In this way, we consider that the project is linking relief activities to rehabilitation and development, especially from the fact that, when successful, the taught agricultural improved techniques and notions will be adopted by the community and transmitted to generations.

The increase in food production will, for sure, have a positive impact on food price in the region thus making it possible for more vulnerable people to get access to it more easily. Moreover, the production could boost the local market by attracting potential buyers from neighbouring regions

In the sector of nutrition, parents of malnourished children attending feeding units are trained on adequate child feeding and on highly nutritious diets. When they are discharged from feeding units, they are provided with seeds and tools that they will use to produce their own garden vegetables, which will empower them to take better care of their children in the future.

With regards to the psychosocial component, vocational training for vulnerable women and the exit kits donated at the completion of the training constitute a basis on which the beneficiary women can start income generating activities and become self-reliant.

#### **VI.4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

##### **a. Implementation arrangements and methodology**

Project activities will be implemented using LWF technical core staff. For activities in the nutrition sector, LWF will apply the PCCMA (Community based Care Taking for Acute Malnutrition) approach aiming at improving the capacity and knowledge of the communities to fight malnutrition. Nutritionists and nurses supported by the nutrition teams will be the key elements for the success of the activity. It is worth noting that all activities in this component will be implemented in close coordination both with the health authorities and state specialised agencies namely Kayna Health zone and PRONANUT

Financial support will be provided to the nutrition units to strengthen their reporting capacity and monitoring of nutritional activities. This support is important due to the fact that many medical facilities have been deserted by medical because of the lack of administrative support. With regards to psychosocial activities, the social workers will be working in collaboration with other staff categories (agriculturalists and nutritionists) to detect cases of mentally affected people among the beneficiaries so as to refer them to appropriate care.

Existing national guidelines in each project component will be taken into consideration, and specialized state agencies will be consulted when necessary. The staff in the nutrition Units is trained according to the new National Protocol called Community based Care Treatment for Acute Malnutrition. In Food Security, the purchase of seeds and small livestock is done in accordance with the advice of the Department of Farming and Agriculture. All activities on HIV/AIDS will follow the national policy on HIV/AIDS as addressed by PNML (Multi-sectorial National Programme of the Fight against HIV/AIDS). Certain activities will be implemented through or in collaboration with partner organizations receiving LWF financial and material support, notably the activities in HIV/AIDS, trauma counselling, and skills training for women. In addition, new staff to be employed within this project for specific activities will be selected through competitive bidding.

The participation of local populations in all sectors of activities will be encouraged whenever possible, to ensure community based management of the activities, beneficiary populations will participate in projects also through identifying and prioritizing their needs, selecting the most vulnerable for assistance, and supervising activities including distribution, agricultural activities. Local communities are also sensitised to lend agricultural lands to IDPs for cultivation. Local committees of distribution will be set up comprising at least 50% of women.

All LWF staff will sign the ACT Code of Conduct and will get explanation about LWF anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies. All interventions are planned taking into consideration the

Sphere Standards. Gender equality in staff recruitment will be applied (following competences).

#### **b. Prioritization of activities**

When necessary, priority will be given to life saving activities, i.e. support in nutrition and the psychosocial activities.

#### **c. Administration and finance**

All financial operations are under the responsibility of the LWF/DWS Country Representative who is enlightened by the financial Manager on all matters related to finance. The later works in close collaboration with the Admin/accountant for financial control checking the accurateness of direct expenditures and coding.

According to LWF' DRC's financial system, funds received by the implementing project office are administered by the concerned field office. This office sends, twice every month, financial reports to the Coordination Office in Goma. An ACT interim report will be submitted at mid term and a final report at the end of the implementation. Financial staff at the field includes 1 cashier and 1 finance administrator. They are responsible to the Finance Manager at the National Representative level. However, all finance matters fall under the responsibility of the Country Representative based in Goma.

At the field level, payments are authorised by the Project Coordinators in consultation with the Programme Coordinator based in Goma. Bigger payments are made in consultation with the financial service in Goma. All LWF's project offices apply LWF's procurement procedures that are in line with ACT's procedures based on transparency and competitiveness of the price and quality.

At the Kayna field level, the increasing number of staff requires the presence of 1 personnel/admin officer who will be dealing with administrative and personnel matters to ensure that we comply with the national regulations in these 2 fields. This officer will be liaising with the Beni and Goma offices. The LWF Country Representative in Goma signs the funding/co-operative agreements with the donor and the staff contracts.

#### **d. Procurement:**

List items and quantities to be procured:

N°	Activities /Assistance	Quantities
01	Nutrition component	-Material resources for Construction of 10 latrine blocs include 60 metal sheets, 60 cement bag, 30 m3 of sands, 20 whitewash bags, 100 chevrons, 20 beams, 30 wooden board, 30 Kg of nails, 2000 bricks., 20 padlocks -13 metric tons of food, non food items, essential drugs and office supplies.
02	-Agricultural inputs for 5,000 households and breeding livestock for 300 households	50,000 kg of crop seeds, 250 kg of vegetable seeds, 5,000 hoes, 5000 spades, 5000 watering cans, 10 sprayers, 40 kg of phytosanitary as well as 40 kg of veterinary products, small equipments such as masks, gloves and 25 kg of milk which will be used as antidote following spraying operation. 900 rabbits.
03	Psychosocial activities	Training supplies, 15 boxes of male and female Condoms, 250 Exit Kits, teaching and sensitization materials

For other materials see the budget in annex

**e. Monitoring and reporting**

At the country level, overall supervision of project activities is under the responsibility of the Programme Coordinator who is responsible to the Country Director/Representative. The Programme Coordinator works in collaboration with Project Coordinators who are in charge of the implementation of project activities at the field level. On a daily basis, field activities are supervised by technical teams headed by Head of Sectors who report to the Project Coordinators.

On the basis of data collected from the field by the Heads of Sectors and from their own monitoring visits, Project Coordinators compile monitoring reports that are sent to the Reporting Officer based at the Coordination Office in Goma on a monthly basis. When needed, the monthly monitoring reports will provide the materials for the midterm and final narrative reports.

Monitoring and will also be organised at the level of the ACT Forum. This office will plan monitoring visits that will be carried out by teams composed of members from the different ACT partners in the region. The ACT Alliance Co-ordinating Office will determine any external evaluation of the programme.

**f. Coordination**

All activities will be implemented in close coordination and cooperation with the local authorities and the civil Society in the intervention locations. The government services of agriculture (IPAPPEL) and nutrition (PRONANUT) as well as the local chiefs of the areas accommodating the displaced people will be associated in the selection and identification of the men, women & children as well as in the technical aspect of the activities.

Coordination of activities at the sector level will be achieved through cluster meetings and coordination meetings organised by the responsible OCHA Office both in Goma and Beni territory. These meetings will provide a mapping of the different interventions in the region aiming at avoiding duplication. They also offer an opportunity for NGOs to share information on the security aspects in the implementation region and also share experience on the difficulty encountered and discuss ways to avoid them.

This Appeal will be implemented with the coordination of other Forum members. Once a month Members will come together to assure the progress state of this Appeal activities, challenges faced and assure achievements. This framework will be an opportunity for bilateral exchange among Forum members on specific issues pertaining to ACT Appeals and ACT operations in the DRC.

For transparency with beneficiaries and the general public, the proposed project will ensure visibility of the ACT Alliance donors. During public meetings, including with local authorities and in inter-agency coordination fora, and at project sites, the project will be presented as funded by ACT Alliance donors.

The ACT Alliance logo will be displayed at LWF offices and on equipment, in awareness raising and training sessions and on all information material developed and distributed by the project. LWF will also be visible, alongside with ACT Alliance, on any clothing and equipments produced or purchased for the project implementation.

**g. Communication**

LWF field offices are equipped with communication equipment including E-mail connection via v-sat or shared connection, mobile phones, VHF and UHF communication with Motorola and Codan radio equipments.

LWF has three systems of communication with partners and collaborators on the ground which are:

- E-mail because each field office has internet equipment, mobile phones popularly used as a means of communication and physical contact during field visits. All vehicles are equipped Codan which assures contact with the base.
- We also use local media (radio) to inform the public about who we are. Our areas of intervention and the objectives of the projects we run in the area of intervention.
- Cell phones are more widely used for contact with all stakeholders but the Sat phone (Thuraya) is also used in areas not covered by the telephone network

**h. Security considerations**

Working in the area where insecurity has been going on for so many years, LWF is committed to improve its basic security preparedness in terms of vehicles in good conditions to be available, with reserve tires, fuel, tools, and required documentation in the car.

Through 3 days workshop training on security management which took place in Kirumba South Lubero in March 2009, Security awareness has been communicated to 50 LWF staff members in such a way that it makes sense to their daily life and they were committed to apply it directly knowing that being aware of security means being professional.

We have also Improved our routines in terms of intra-staff communication and planning of missions as all vehicles are now equipped with Codan radios helping in tracking vehicle movements in the region. The handheld VHF radios are used by staff for short range communication to establish contact between the staff and with the UN and other security services operational in the area. Now LWF is regularly connected to UN Security Services through VHF channels.

A security focal Point has been appointed in Kirumba whose the main task is to advice and disseminate through radio security information to our staff operating in the area. It is worth noting that most of staff members either in Beni Office or Kirumba are equipped with handsets.

A contingency plan for every site where staff is present with concrete recommendations for what to do in the possible scenarios of an armed incursion, looting, rape, evacuation has been set up and it is still valid

**i. Timeline**

ACTIVITIES	2010												2011	
	Months													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Launching out of Appeal activities														
Develop Project execution plan to be submitted both to ACT Forum Coordination and to ACT Alliance Coordinating in Geneva.														
Identification and getting beneficiaries														



## IV.6. QUALITY ASSURANCE, LEARNING AND EVALUATION

At the end of each project, LWF organizes an internal evaluation involving beneficiaries of the project so as to learn from the activities carried out and propose measures of improvement for future projects as well as integration of lessons learnt.

Prior to activities implementation, all LWF workers involved in the ACT Appeal implementation will take part to recycling workshop on code of conduct on sexual exploitation, corruption and power abuse and they will willingly countersign the document as their commitment to applying these ACT principles.

All component of the project will be implemented in accordance with Sphere Minimum Standards and the guidelines of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender handbook. In addition The SPHERE standards are the guiding principles that determine the nature and quantity of aid and also the number of beneficiaries targeted.

As per LWF's HAP certification, a rights-based and participatory approach will be applied which will promote local ownership and build the capacity of the target group

## IV.7 BUDGET

Annex 1: LWF's budget

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>			USD	USD
<b>Therapeutic units for 100 children and supplementary feeding for 3000 children for 4 UNTI and 8 UNS</b>				
Nutrition rapid assessment	Unit	1	1000	1,000
Nutritional survey	Unit	1	1000	1,000
Rehabilitation of 10 latrines doors	unit	10	500	5,000
Additional food for moderate malnourished children and their care takers	MT	7	2000	14,000
Additional food for severe malnourished and their care takers	MT	6	2000	12,000
NFI for therapeutic and supplementary Units ( toys, blankets, plats,cup...)	Months	10	1000	10,000
Essentials drugs	Months	12	900	10,800
Operation of supplementary and ambulatory units (8)	Months	12	2000	24,000
Operation of therapeutics units (4)	Months	12	2000	24,000
5 days training sessions of 30 stakeholders on basic nutrition actions	session	1	1625	1,625
3 days training sessions of 50 community workers on basic nutrition actions	session	1	1725	1,725
Referrals cases for health care and specific medical check	Months	12	300	3,600
Community sensitisation on basic nutrition actions and PCCMA	Programs	48	25	1,200
Peer Supervisions (6 with Health zone, 4 with sanitary district and 2 with Pronanut)	Missions	12	325	3,900
<b>Sub /Total</b>				<b>113,850</b>
<b>Direct programm related costs</b>				
Nutritionist Head of section (1)	Months	12	750	9,000

Nutritionist Supervisors (2)	Months	24	500	12,000
Nutritionist Monitors (2)	Months	24	400	9,600
Nurses (2)	Months	24	400	9,600
<b>Sub /Total</b>				<b>40,200</b>
<b>Others related costs</b>				
Light vehicle rent for supervision and referral cases	Months	12	1500	18,000
Vehicles rent for food, drugs transportation to the feeding units	Months	12	300	3,600
Fuel for supervision vehicle, referral cases and items transportation	Litres	3600	1.5	5,400
handling of goods	pers	60	10	600
Maintenance of vehicles	Month	12	250	3,000
Maintenance of computer	Month	12	25	300
Communication for nutrition agents	Month	12	40	480
Supervision trip Pronnut	voyage	1	500	500
Visibility (Visibility pannels)	Units	15	60	900
<b>Sub /Total</b>				<b>32,780</b>
<b>Sub/Total Supplementary Nutrition</b>				<b>186,830</b>
<b><u>Agriculture Support for 5000 households</u></b>				
Crop seeds	Kg	50000	1.2	60,000
Assorted vegetable seeds	Kg	250	70	17,500
Rabbit	Units	900	10	9,000
Hoes	piece	5000	3	15,000
Spade	piece	240	5	1,200
watering can	piece	5000	6	30,000
Phytosanitary products	kg	40	25	1,000
Veterinary products	kg	40	25	1,000
Milk/Antidote	Kg	25	5	125
String and tape measure	piece	10	2	20
Sprayers	piece	10	60	600
Storage	Month	3	300	900
Agronomist equipments (Masks, helmets, strings, pads)	Kits	20	30	600
Training workshop of ressources persons	session	2	500	1,000
<b>Direct programme related costs</b>				
Programme Coordinator (40%)	Months	12	800	9,600
Project Coordinator Beni (50%)	Months	12	650	7,800
Agriculturalist Head of section (1)(100%)	Month	12	650	7,800
Agriculturalists supervisors (2)(100%)	Month	24	500	12,000
Agricultural Monitorrs (12)	Month	144	330	47,520
Veterinarian monitor (1)(100%)	Month	12	330	3,960
Guards Kirumba (4)	Month	48	200	9,600
Maintenance moto and fuel	Month	12	500	6,000
Vehicle rent for distribution/Location	Month	2	800	1,600
Casual labour/distribution costs	Cost/day	12	100	1,200
Light vehicle rent for supervisor (1)/Location	Month	12	800	9,600
Office rent at project site + security	Month	12	900	10,800
Communication for Beni office	Month	12	400	4,800

Visibility (Boards)	Units	10	60	600
<b>Sub/ total agricultural support</b>				<b>270,825</b>
<b>Psychosocial assistance to victims of sexual violence and other types of war related violence</b>				
<b>Psychosocial activities in Kayna</b>				
Staff costs (hotel while on mission)	Days	65	30	1,950
Training session for nurses, local leaders, psychosocial team on activities as well as trainers for skill learners	Session	2	1200	2,400
Sensitized based teaching for affected women	Cost/Person	200	5	1,000
Income generating activities and skills training for 200 beneficiaries (small business and vocational training including exit kit)	Person	250	100	25,000
Support to the local organisations involved in the combat against sexual violence and HIV/Sida	structures	3	500	1,500
Building capacities for psychosocial workers	Session	1	300	300
Sensitisation (materials, consultant, concerts, condoms...)	Session	4	1250	5,000
Trauma counseling (individual, group counseling and staff)	Cost/indiv.	5	900	4,500
Medical treatment for acute traumatised	Person	50	150	7,500
Participation to international days: women, African children, VIH/SIDA ,	Days	3	600	1,800
Schools and youth clubs (competence building for teachers and youth leaders, recreational material, tournament)	Session	2	1500	3,000
Recreational activities for the whole community (sports and cultural events)	Session	3	1000	3,000
Maintenance motorcycles	Months	8	100	800
Communication for psychosocial agents	Months	12	70	840
Light vehicle rent for referral of severe cases and transport of equipment (1)/Location	Months	12	900	10,800
Fuel	Litre	1500	1.5	2,250
Psychologist	Months	12	900	10,800
Psychosocial Supervisor	Months	12	500	6,000
Psychosocial workers (Lubero (3)	Months	36	475	17,100
Visibility pannels	Units	10	50	500
Visibility (T-shirts, jackets, caps...)	Kits	60	30	1,800
<b>Sub total/ psychosocial</b>				<b>107,840</b>
<b>Other direct project related costs</b>				
Projet coordinator Beni (50%)	Months	12	650	7,800
Cashier Beni (50%)	Months	12	250	3,000
Casual Labour	Cost/Month	12	100	1,200
Field officer Kirumba (100%)	Months	12	650	7,800
Store keeper Kirumba (100%)	Months	12	300	3,600
Logistician Beni (1)(50%)	Months	12	350	4,200
Guards Goma (5)(50%)	Month	60	100	6,000
Transportation of visitors/consultants...	Cost/year	1	1200	1,200

Office supplies, staff overtime services for visitors	Lumpsum	1	1000	1,000
Office rent (Beni) + security (50%)	Month	12	800	9,600
Staff training in Sphere, CoC, HAP, Security	Sessions	2	800	1,600
Telephone costs, email and licenses	Month	12	400	4,800
Local Travel	Month	10	500	5,000
<b>Sub total other direct project related costs</b>				<b>46,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>611,495</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				
Computer	Piece	2	1000	2,000
Repeater	Piece	1	4080	4,080
VHF Mobile base	Piece	2	700	1,400
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>7,480</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<b>Personnel - International and national</b>				
Director (30%)	Months	12	1875	22,500
Regional Finance Manager (30%)	Months	12	1875	22,500
Reporting/Admin officer (50%)	Months	12	625	7,500
Accountant Goma (50%)	Months	12	650	7,800
Cashier Goma(50%)	Months	12	300	3,600
Driver Goma (50%)	Months	12	220	2,640
Office Attendant Goma (50%)	Months	12	230	2,760
Cleaner Goma (50%)	Months	12	90	1,080
Human resource officer Goma (50%)	Months	12	700	8,400
Financial controller (Goma)	Months	12	600	7,200
Financial trainer(Goma)	Months	6	600	3,600
Part of admin/office cost - rent (50%)	Months	12	1200	14,400
Part of admin/office cost - security (50%)	Months	12	200	2,400
Part of admin/office cost - utilities (Kirumba, Beni)	Months	12	300	3,600
Part of admin/office cost - transport (vehicle)	Months	12	125	1,500
Part of admin/office cost - driver (Kirumba)	Months	12	350	4,200
Part of admin/office cost - support staff	Months	12	245	2,940
Part of admin/office cost - communication	Months	12	300	3,600
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION</b>				<b>122,220</b>
<b>Audit, Monitoring, Bank</b>				
Audit (special and contribution to global audit)	Cost	1	7000	7,000
Bank charges (based on total budget less ACT contributions)	%	2%	704,171	13,424
Monitoring and Evaluation	Sessions	2	2000	4,000
<b>TOTAL AUDIT AND MONITORING</b>				<b>24,424</b>
<b>TOTAL LWF PROJECT</b>				<b>765,619</b>
International Coordination Fee	Percentage	3		22,969
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>				<b>788,588</b>

#### IV.8 LWF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall Objective-Contributing to the appeal goal:

To alleviate the sufferings of displaced people and returnees, and restore the dignity of 88,900 people rendered vulnerable by the effects of armed conflicts and recurrent pillage in South Lubero and Northern Kivu Provinces of Eastern DRC, by building their capacities for resilience.

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Progress Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>Specific Objectives / Expected outcomes</b>	1) Food security of 5,000 IDPs, returnee's households and host families with malnourished children in South of Lubero improved between March 2010 and February 2011.	- Shift from 1 to 2 meals per day to 60% of accompanied households. . Each households achieved 60% of production yield  -Capacity of selling and consumption of rabbit meat by 60% of households accompanied	Monitoring reports  -Reports from the Inspector of agricultural and breeding  Field visit and talks with the target groups  Photos  Records of harvest production.	Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and programmes to continue  That there must be no more pillage of crop and domestic animal
	2).The nutritional status of 4,000 malnourished children is improved through appropriate feeding between March 2010 and February 2011	The rate of global malnutrition reduced from 6.3% to <5% and the rate of severe malnutrition from 0,9% to <0,5% based on the data of the February 2010 nutrition assessment	Report from Health structures which have integrated supplementary and therapeutic feeding units Nutritional survey  Photos	That the Parents put in practise the nutritional education received.
	3). 900 survivors of psychological trauma, particularly women survivors of sexual violence, receive psychosocial support by	80% of traumatised people recover their psychological well being and integrated in the community.	Report from listening points	Security situation will remain calm

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Progress Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
	February 2011		Detection rate of people severely affected by trauma  Number of cases psychologically recovered	and allow on-going access and programmes to continue  That the animator can be competent
<b>Expected Results Expected outputs</b>	<b>1.1. Food Security</b> Agricultural and livestock breeding production for 50,000 vulnerable IDPs and returnees households (with malnourished children) in South of Lubero increased between March and February 2011.	5000 hoes, 5,000 watering cans, 50,000 Kg of crops seeds, 250 Kg of assorted vegetables seeds, 500 spades and 10 sprayers, are distributed. 40 kg of phytosanitary and 40 kg of veterinary products are used within the farming and breeding associations.  900 rabbits are distributed to 300 pilot breeder households on the basis of 3 rabbits to a pilot household (2 females and 1 male)  1367 hectares of crop seeds and 351, 1 hectare of assorted vegetables seeds are cultivated by May 1 2010. 600 tons of crops and 5779, 5 tons of vegetables produced by February 2011.	Lists of selected beneficiaries -Requisition forms, -purchase orders and stock cards -Distribution lists signed by beneficiaries -Field visits and talks with beneficiaries -List of breeding beneficiaries -Monitoring reports Records of harvest production Photos -Reports from the Inspection of Agriculture and breeding	Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and programmes to continue Relation between the host and IDPs remains positive.  Absence of plantation disease/Absence of land conflicts  Good quality of seeds, Plantation and livestock epidemy under control
	<b>2.1. Nutrition</b>  4,000 cases of malnutrition among them 1,000 severe malnourished children and	4000 malnourished children among them 1000 severe cases and 3000 moderate cases admitted in feeding units are successfully declared healed at	Monthly statistic reports from feeding Units Survey conducted within the households	The whole community of the targeted areas are fully involved in the

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Progress Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
	3,000 moderate malnourished children are detected and referred to feeding units	<p>95% within 4 Intensive therapeutic feeding units and 8 supplementary feeding units.</p> <p>4000 parents of malnourished children are aware of the causes of malnutrition and how to avoid malnutrition by using highly nutritious local aliments</p>	<p>discharged from the feeding units</p> <p>List of the cases discharged from the feeding Units. -List of the cases under medical observation in the feeding Units -Photos</p>	<p>Community based Care Treatment of malnutrition</p> <p>LWF is able to continue to gain access to the geographical area of intervention</p> <p>Local authorities continue to work in collaboration with LWF and its partners</p> <p>Unitary material construction cost are stable during the implementation of the project</p>
	<p><b>3.1. Psychosocial support</b></p> <p>Trauma Victims are grouped into association and are provided with skills' training, sensitisation based teaching for affected women and Income Generating Activities</p>	<p>900 victims of trauma are assisted in psychosocial support</p> <p>-50 severe traumatised case are referred to medical structures for appropriate care</p> <p>200 victims of trauma are grouped into association of 50 members, each of them has learnt and mastered two handicraft activities and received an exit kit.</p> <p>200 persons are involved in Sensitisation based</p>	<p>Identification register</p> <p>-Daily activities Notebook</p> <p>-Detection rate of people severely affected by trauma</p> <p>-Number of cases psychologically recovered</p> <p>Number of cases referred to health structures</p> <p>Attendance lists,</p>	<p>Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and programmes to continue</p> <p>Timely funding</p> <p>That handicraft and</p>

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Progress Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
	Community members including school boys and girls of targeted localities are sensitized on mental hygiene, HIV combat, Sexual violence abuse, women rights and reproduction health	<p>teaching</p> <p>50,000 Community s are sensitized on mental hygiene HIV , Women rights , reproduction health among them 30.000 women, 10,000 men and 10,000 school boys and girls through 25 activities sessions</p> <p>70% of survivors of sexual violence accept voluntary and anonymous HIV/Aids screening</p>	<p>Lists signed by beneficiaries being received Income generating Activities Progress reports Monthly reports, - Animation preparation slips, -Photos</p> <p>Statistic reports from Voluntary/Aids screening centers of Kirumba and Kanyabayonag</p>	<p>functional alphabetisation activities be attractive</p>
<b>General Activities</b>	<p>Launching out of Appeal activities</p> <p>Develop Project execution plan to be submitted both to ACT Forum Coordination and to ACT Alliance Coordinating in Geneva.</p> <p>Identification and getting beneficiaries organized for assistance distribution</p> <p>Distribution and follow up of agricultural inputs, Food items in supplementary and therapeutic feeding units as well as the breeding</p> <p>Training of beneficiaries in the different components (agricultural inputs, breeding, essentials actions in nutrition as well as psychosocial support)</p> <p>Technical accompaniment of farmers and breeders as well as households of malnourished children through nutritional education and training</p> <p>Psychosocial support to traumatized people</p> <p>Follow up of activities, Internally evaluation and monthly reporting</p> <p>Issuing of progress, interim as well as final reports</p> <p>Participatory evaluation sessions of the project and formulation of new needs</p> <p>Internal audit</p>			

## **V. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CONGO (EELCO)**

### **V.1. MEMBER BACKGROUND**

#### **a. Name of implementing Agency**

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo (EELCO)

#### **b. Experience and strategy for humanitarian response in the country**

Evangelical Lutheran Church of DRC Emergency Services was initiated by the church to respond to the great humanitarian need caused by the influx of Rwandans into Goma town in 1994. The needs of the Rwandan refugees included; malnutrition, high infant mortality, lack of potable water which compelled EELCO to respond. For this reason, there was the creation of Emergency Services in Goma, named BPD/EELCO (Bureau de Pelature DE Development) in 1995 that has now changed from BPD into BDD Kivu Maniema since 2002.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo is a member of ACT Alliance. The EELCO has successfully implemented: AFDC 21 to assist the Goma/Nyiragongo eruption survivors, AFDC 31 assisting Goma volcano survivors with socio-economic rehabilitation, ARRF41 humanitarian assistance for the Kanyabayonga war displaced population, AFDC61 assisting the returnees of North-west of Butembo to reintegrate into their villages and city, AFDC71 assisting in NFIs in the Minova / Masisi area, AFDC81 assisting in NFIs in the Minova / Masisi area, Sensitization of widows and single women on HIV AIDS in Goma City and its outskirts, Support in agro-pastoral activities for Returnees of Masisi Conflicts in May 2006, Draining of marsh of Buroho in Masisi Territory for 250 ha for Masisi IDPs who did not possess arable land with the help of FAO, sponsorship programme for orphans survivors of HIV AIDS through microfinance grants to the survivors' host families.

#### **c. Brief description of implementing partners**

For good implementation of Activities, the EELCO will train a team of 6 people among the Local Authority, Local church leaders and 3 beneficiary representatives. After the distribution of agricultural inputs, agronomists will follow-up the activities with beneficiaries for project sustainability. Simultaneously, a capacity building strategy will be developed to keep beneficiaries up to date on agricultural techniques. Gardening seeds will be distributed to groups as a strategy to reach more people in the area of response.

#### **d. Requesting member – Implementation partner MoU (ANNEX 1)**

EELCO responds through local partner organisations active in the local area through a countersigned implementation contracts outlining specific tasks assigned to each one and through local distribution committees.

### **V.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The launching of joint military Operation Kimya II against FDLR at the end of first quarter of 2009 had negative effects on civilian population in South Kivu Province. From May 2009, there are continuous reports of increased number of atrocities causing a humanitarian crisis and calling for civilians' protection initiatives. The atrocities include; theft, extortions,

murder, random killings and looting of personal properties. These violations are committed by FDLR combatants, regular forces, Mayi-Mayi Militia and other militia groups. As a result of these violations, there has been perpetual movement of people from one place to another in the region, seeking safer and secure places.

In Mwenga Territory in the South Province, armed clashes has caused a rural exodus of the population into cities especially in Bukavu where they are in host families. In this territory, there are 5000 houses that have been torched, crops have been looted and ongoing gender based violence. However, recent observation is that there is a big number of people returning home. These people face a serious challenge of basic infrastructure including shelter, as the villages have been destroyed and all their properties have been looted.

UNOCHA displacement Commission in south Kivu has recently reported that the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) estimated at around 704,130 and 606,015 returnees in 2008 while in 2009 there were 419,895 IDPs and 413,075 Returnees. Due to these joint operations, the repatriation of Congolese Refugees from Tanzania has slowed down and only 1322 people were repatriated by UNCHR in 2009 compared to 14,743 in 2008.

In addition to these incidents, there is also an increase in gender-based violence, largely perpetrated by armed groups in the first semester of 2009. The provincial coordinating Office on HIV/AIDS in South Kivu has recorded 5,387 cases of sexually abused women survivors who have received medical treatment and another 2,584 cases by UNFPA in the semester.

Besides destruction, murders, forced labor or drudgery imposed on the population, increased cases of kidnapping and hostage-holding are being registered across the Province. At the same time, armed groups are recruiting children in their ranks. With the attempt of Provincial Administration trying to disarm and integrate these armed groups through AMANI Program, the population of Bunyakiri, Katana, Nyamasasa, kalungu, Katana, Irambo, Nyabibwe, Bushushu, Lushebere, Luzira, Rambira, Luvungi, Sange, Bisembe, Nyakabare, Kabega, Kilungutwe who have fled armed clashes between CNDP and FDLR/Maï-Maï Coalition in 2007, have progressively commenced return into their home villages. This is despite the precarious conditions on return. Returning people are estimated at 3,200 Households.

EELCO intervention only covers a certain number of problems in the areas of response. Her response to beneficiaries' needs depends on the good reputation amongst the beneficiaries, as well as, on the unique and important role EELCO plays in the area: Targeting of beneficiaries, capacity of workers and Church related organisation.

EELCO reputation in areas of response is a result of:

- Sensitization on gender and HIV AIDs in the School System and Churches,
- Distribution of agricultural inputs in terms of agricultural tools and seeds.
- Follow up of beneficiaries in Agricultural techniques
- Improved agricultural inputs making better the life of targeted population.
- Awareness raising on environmental protection
- Human rights and Gender balance promotion and capacity building g for the same in the community.
- Creative Organisation with structures put in place to encourage a healthy partnership between Local Churches and Local Development Committees.
- Integrity, transparency, commitment and strict observation of Code of Conduct and project provisions.

- Multi-sector accomplishment of activities that prompt beneficiaries to self reliance.

Weaknesses are due:

- The absence agricultural Cooperative- market for crops sale and temporary structures for literacy classes.
- Limited Agro afforestation techniques.
- Women and target groups in general are dependent on external assistance.
- Little chance to exchange with peer agencies active on the ground
- Weakness in reporting, follow up and monitoring impact at the end of the project because of the instability of workers.
- Weak motivation by agents to carry out activities in the ongoing disaster
- Church leaders are not aware of ACT alliance Policy, Principles and Procedures.
- No clear guide in humanitarian situation is in place in EELCO.
- The lack of a sustainable visibility concept in EELCO.
- Inadequate skills in English language in EELCO, ACT Alliance language of communication.
- Limited logistical means in EELCO.

### V.3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### a. Objectives- *contributing to the overall appeal goal*

- 2000 returnee households in South and North Kivu provinces, grow food from agricultural inputs received and with the help of technical accompaniment by the end of the project period.
- Basic needs of 300 IDPs households are met through a planned NFI distribution in April 2010 in South Kivu Province provided by the Appeal.
- 100 households of IDPs and returnees receive materials and technical support to rehabilitate burnt houses in North Kivu by June 2010.

#### b. Expected results (outputs and outcomes). See Logframe in the annex.

#### c. Proposed activities. See Logframe in the annex.

#### d. Project inputs

##### *Human resources*

##### Food security

1 Agricultural Sector Manager, 2 Agriculture supervisors, 2 veterinary, 4 Agronomists. The technical staff will be tasked with the follow up of agricultural inputs distribution to targeted beneficiaries and provide required technical support.

##### NFIs

The distribution of items NFIs will be possible with the help of temporary manpower that will be paid on the basis of kits distributed.

##### Shelter

2 supervisors and temporary labor (carpenters) paid on daily basis.

Project support staff include: 1 coordinator (100%), 1 General supervisor (100%), 1 financial manager (100%), 1 logistician (50%), 1 cashier (50%).

***Material resources***

Food security

Basic items in food security sector will include: 20,000 kg of crop seeds, 128 kg of vegetable seeds, 270 rabbits, 4,000 hoes, 2,000 machetes, 200 spells, 1,000 rakes, 2,000 watering cans, 10 phyto-sanitary spray products.

NFIs

300 sheeting, 600 blankets, 300 jerry cans, 1800 drinking cups, 1800 plastic plates, 300 kits of cooking pots, 300 dinner spoons, 300 pieces of soap.

***Transportation and Equipment***

In Appeal implementation EELCO will hire cars for shipment of items and agricultural inputs up to the distribution sites. Two Laptops, 1 Printer, 2HF radio handsets, 1 Digital Camera and 4 motorbikes will be purchased. These items will be utilized for future appeals.

**e. Indicators- See Logframe in the Annex**

**f. Sources of verification. See Logframe in the Annex.**

**g. Target populations/Groups**

2,400 households are targeted by this programme including; 2,100 returnees, 300 IDPs and 100 Host families equivalent to a total of 14,400 individuals (average 6 People/household). These households are located in 5 sites with 2 in North Kivu and 3 in South Kivu. The choice of location was based on the fact that these are the most overcrowded sites with a high rate of IDPs and Returnees. These households are victims of atrocities from repeated attacks and have not been reached by humanitarian assistance. The programme will target the most vulnerable amongst them including; women, child headed families and elderly people.

The table below shows the targeted beneficiaries for agricultural inputs.

Territories of Masisi and Mwenga in North and South-Kivu							
SITES	CATEGORIES						
	PH	WW	EP	NAI	OP	PHF	RH
Nyamitaba	35	500	230	100	123	12	0
Kalambi	0	345	130	15	10	0	0
Kilungutwe	11	130	95	43	22	199	0
Tot1	46	975	455	158	155	211	0
Total	2,000 households.						
2,000 households are targeted for agricultural inputs in Masisi Territory in North Kivu Province and in Mwenga territory in South Kivu Province in this appeal. This is due to massive return of internally Displaced people in their respective villages.							
<i>PH : Physical Handicapped, WW : Widow women, E.P :Elderly Person, ENA : Non Accompanied Infants, OP :Orphan, PHF: Poor Host Family, RH : Returnees Households.</i>							

En Territoire de Kalehe, les bénéficiaires servis en NFIs sont repartis de la manière suivante

Kalehe Territory / Sud-Kivu							
SITES	CATEGORIES						
	PH	WW	EP	NAI	OP	PHF	RH
Kalehe	0	112	152	0	0	36	0
TOT2	0	112	152	0	0	36	0

Total	300 households
- 300 beneficiaries Households are targeted in NFI distribution in Kalehe Territory in South Kivu Province in this appeal.	
<i>HP : Physical Handicapped, WF : Widow women, E.P: Elderly Person, ENA: Non Accompanied Infants, OP :Orphan, PHF: Poor Host Family, RH : Returnees Households.</i>	

En Territoire de Masisi, les bénéficiaires servis en Abris sont repartis de la manière suivante :

Masisi Territory / Nord-Kivu							
CATEGORIES							
SITES	PH	FV	PA	ENA	OP	MAP	MR
Muheto	8	45	20	17	10	0	0
TOT3	8	45	20	17	10	0	0
TOTAL GEN	100 ménages						

***Beneficiaries for agricultural inputs***

- Those who have been selected are vulnerable households that meet the following criteria: Returnees or Host family that has a portion of land and willing to devote time for agricultural activities.
- Households eligible for rabbit breeding are those with malnourished members.

***NFIs***

Households eligible for NFI assistance are those:

- Who are newly displaced.
- Whose houses have been set on fire.
- Who have experienced serious atrocities.
- Women headed families.
- Poorest host families.
- Vulnerable with limited means of livelihood including pregnant and lactating women.
- sexually abused survivors or
- With chronic disease as well as HIV/AIDS Survivors.

**Temporary shelters**

Shelter rehabilitation will target vulnerable survivors of the fire incident who have a compound and can access construction materials.

**h. Project Assumptions and Risks**

The achievements of this programme will in large depend on following assumptions:

- Beneficiaries shall devote themselves to the actions at all the stages of the programme and participate effectively.
- IDPs returning home throughout the year.
- Peaceful coexistence amongst different ethnic groups who have been former foes.
- Willingness of donors to fund emergency and Development activities.
- Synergic response on the ground with other potential intervening in complementarities alongside with ACT Alliance members.
- Awareness rising of gender balance issue
- Reduced land conflicts among beneficiaries.
- Favourable climate for agricultural activities

- Timely funding of the appeal activities.
- Reduced attacks and diseases epidemics amongst returnees.
- Security improved to allow access to farms for agricultural activities and to allow humanitarian access.

The project will endeavour to address and manage risks for smooth implementation as much as is possible.

#### **i. Application of cross-cutting issues**

The program will pay a particular attention to gender balance, HIV AIDS prevention, environment and climate change. Stakeholders at different levels of the programme implementation will be sensitized on the effects of climate change resulting from mismanagement of the environment.

- It is indicated that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of beneficiaries will be women as they are the ones in charge family welfare.
- All the distribution activities will be conducted by ladies, since they represent 50 % of Local Distribution Committees
- IDPs who have been victims of natural and man-made disaster will be trained in disaster preparedness and management.
- Women within targeted communities will equally have the right to be partakers in decision making process as well as conflict management and transformation.
- Since the region has experienced much sexual based violence perpetrated by armed groups, sensitization sessions on HIV AIDS will take place prior to any distribution activity.

#### **j. Link/transition to rehabilitation and development, and exit strategy**

The programme is focused on the rehabilitation of targeted families; it will assist targeted households emergency needs with a long term vision of rebuilding their former livelihood activities to be more resilient to future disasters. Beneficiary groups will receive training sessions on agricultural techniques to enhance sustainability of the intervention.

### **V.4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

#### **a. Implementation arrangements and methodologies**

The project will be implemented on the ground by EELCO through local distribution committees consisting of 3 women and 3 men among whom there will be 1 representative of beneficiaries, local church and local authorities.

#### **b. Prioritization of activities**

Activities that will be carried out are prioritized in following way: NFI distribution to Returnees, followed by the construction of shelters / agricultural support and inputs for livestock keeping.

#### **c. Administration and finance**

Financial monitoring of expenditures is carried out by diocesan treasurer in collaboration with Project Coordinator. Appeal funding will be placed in EELCO bank account and all finance transactions will be conducted in the light of EELCO financial regulations and administrative procedures already in place.

EELCO Coordinating Office is responsible for production of financial and narrative reports to Forum Coordinator, ACT Geneva and Donors. The reports will be in the formats recommended by Eastern DRC ACT Forum on behalf of ACT Secretariat.

#### d. Procurement

Territory	Sites	Beneficiaries	Assistance/ beneficiaries	Quantity
Masisi	Nyमितaba	1000 households	2 hoes, 1 machete, 60.9 g of gardening seeds, 10 kg of feeding seeds.	2000 hoes, 1000 machetes, 60.9 kg of gardening seeds, 10,000kgs of feeding seeds, 130 rabbits, 80 spades, 500 rakes, 1,000 watering cans, 4 sprayers
	Muheto	100 households	20 BG, 32 sheetings, 50 rafters, 5 kgs iron sheets, 20 kgs nails for floors, 4 doors, 4 windows.	2000 tôles BG 32, 5,000 chevrons, 500 kgs nails for roofs, 2000 kgs clous planches, 400 doors, 400 windows.
	Kilungutwe	500 households	2 hoes, 1 machete, 60,9 g of gardening seeds, 10 kg of feeding seeds	1000 hoes, 500 machetes, 3,045 kgs of gardening seeds, 5,000 kgs of feeding seeds, 70 rabbits, 60 spades, 250 rakes, 500 watering cans, 3 sprays
Kalehe	Kalehe	300 households	Mwenga	2 hoes, 1 machete, 60.9 g of gardening seeds, 10 kg of feeding seeds
		500 households	Kalambi	1,000 hoes, 500 machetes, 3,045 kgs of gardening seeds 5,000 kgs of feeding seeds, 70 rabbits, 60 spades, 250 rakes, 500 watering cans, 3 sprays.

#### e. Monitoring and reporting

The supervision of activities on the ground will be conducted by programme heads of sector based in Goma for North Kivu response; Kalehe territory closer to Goma. The other head of sector will be based in Bukavu for the South Kivu response. The programme Coordinator and the financial manager will be based in Goma and they will be tasked with the responsibility of drafting reports to be submitted to ACT secretariat Geneva.

Diocesan staff will have to ensure transparency in appeal management amongst EELCO coordination personnel and make sure that the Provincial Monitoring Committee, which was put in place by the Forum, is working to improve the monitoring mechanism. Management committee and EELCO Monitoring committee will be orientated through sessions and internal evaluation to ensure that financial procedures are in use and will facilitate smooth implementation of activities.

Supervisors and local distribution committees will produce reports according to management tools provided by ACT Forum Eastern DRC. Reports will be edited by EELCO Bureau de Development office. There will be an internal Audit at the end of the project prior to an external audit commissioned by ACT secretariat Geneva or by donors.

#### **f. Coordination**

EELCO and other ACT Alliance Forum Members will continue with regular consultations. The exchange will take place at the level of: DRC ACT Forum weekly meetings, Provincial Monitoring Committees, Food security Cluster meetings and Shelter Cluster meetings which EELCO is a member.

#### **g. Communication**

In the course of appeal implementation, communication between field implementing partners, EELCO project Coordination and other RDC Forum Members will be through email, cell phone and physical contact in weekly / monthly coordination meetings. There will be a Radio Base for communication and sharing information among all ACT Alliance Forum members and partners on the ground.

#### **h. Security considerations:**

EELCO rely on security system put in place by Forum ACT Members in Eastern DRC and UNOCHA. UNOCHA weekly security briefing keeps EELCO aware of the security in the areas of response prior to any deployment on the ground.

#### **i. Timetable**

Activities	Period and duration of execution
Prepare the execution of activities of appeal	March 2010 for 15 days.
Harmonize and Produce the execution plan of the appeal and submit it to ACT/ Co.	March- April 2010 for 7 days.
Organize a workshop of harmonization of tools and execution strategies of activities	March- April 2010
Prepare the distribution of the assistance	April 2010 during 14 days.
Monitoring the distribution of the assistance (kit NFI, agricultural inputs and breeding).	May 2010 during 20 days.
Launch the agricultural activities and insure a technical accompaniment of household for the production	July to November 2010
Launch, monitoring, control, and accompany the evolution of appeal execution.	March to December 2010
Produce the periodic report	End June and end December 2010 during 14 days.
Evaluate the result of the project	December 2010
Organise the audit	January 2011

### **V.5 ACCOUNTABILITY**

EELCO is also accountable to DRC ACT Alliance Forum Oriental Pool in 2010 Appeal implementation through openness to bilateral discussion , experience and information sharing and joint strategies set up by the Forum to deal with daily challenges on the ground..

Once a month, personnel involved in the appeal programme meets for consultation and to evaluate the activities. This ensures transparency in their respective areas of response towards beneficiaries.

Exchange on the Appeal activities will also be done in the meeting sessions coordinated by other humanitarian actors in the provinces. This is done through the Food Security and Shelter Clusters headed by UN OCHA in Minova town and its partners in South and North Kivu.

## V.6. QUALITY ASSURANCE, LEARNING AND EVALUATION

EELCO will ensure Project follow up and evaluation using guidelines, standards and organisational Procedures. EELCO is primarily responsible for activity implementation and follow up. EELCO will conduct the follow up of activities as they are carried out by project Coordinator who is responsible for implementation. Coordination personnel are in this respect viewed as technical staff members managing any issues related to the project. EELCO Office is run by Diocesan Development committee, consisting of 3 members where Diocesan Staff is represented either by the Diocesan Executive Secretary or by the Bishop, when available. EELCO Office Coordinator acts as project manager. Besides the Technical staff, there are team leaders, administration and finance divisions as well as logistics that advise the project. They are involved in financial management of the project and they follow up at different stages of the implementation process, in procurement and on personnel recruitment etc. These structures also ensure that taxes are paid to state services.

Monitoring type of Activity	Objective	Method and Tools	Date/Frequency
Keeping Stock slips up to date	Check if the stock income correspond to the expenditure	Stock file, expenditure and income voucher, expeditor file	Every income and expenditure
Keeping up to date slips and beneficiary identification registers	Knowing the number of beneficiaries and their needs	The registration book and the identification file	To each discussion with the beneficiary
Keeping up to date activity daily journaling.	Better monitor and evaluate the project.	Activities file	Every day of work.
Keeping up to date accounting documentation .	Check the income, the expenditures and the theoric balance and check if the theoric balance corresponds to the physical balance.	Account book, receipt, voucher, Intern. audit report	At each account operation

## V.7. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall Objective (Contributing to the Appeal Goal):

To relief, aid recovery and restore human dignity for 2,400 households that have been affected by armed conflicts, atrocities and displacement in South and North-Kivu provinces of Eastern DRC.

	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
Specific objective 1	2000 returnee households in South and North Kivu provinces, grow food from agricultural inputs received and with the help of technical accompaniment by the end of the project period.	-Beans, performance per ha pass from 200 to 400kg/ha. -agricultural activities are launched out. - 70 % of accompanied households pass from 1 to 3 meals a day.. -Sale and consumption of rabbit meat by 60% beneficiaries households.	-Production record, -Visite of plantation, -Photos, -Market of agricultural Product., -Bureau of the agriculture and breeding Inspector in the Territory or locality.,	The product should not be all sold out and dividend spent on family basic needs. There should have any more crops pillage by militia or domestic animals..
Expected result 1	Capacity of members within the agricultural groups is enhanced through acquisition of and agricultural techniques .	2100 followed up households 42 Associative groupings are established composed with 50 members each	Association membership record, List of beneficiaries -Reports from Local Distribution Committees. -Agronomist field visit of the plantation. -Photos	Agronomists should be competent with a proven experience.
Expected result 2	Agricultural inputs distributed and field cultivated.	20 000kgs of beans, 128kg of vegetable, 2000 watering cans, 4000 hoes, 240 spells, 1000 rakes, 2000 machetes, 200 .spells,, 10 sprays are distributed	-Lists of distribution, -Reports from Local Distribution Committees. -photos,	There should no more have plant disease and favourable climate , no more drought neither excessive rain season
Expected result 3	Rabbit breeding is launched out and veterinary techniques acquired by beneficiaries,	270 rabbits (200 females + 70 males) are given out to the households having infants with acute malnutrition cases..	-Beneficiary households record -Reports by Local Distribution Committees , -Veterinary field visits to the breeders, -Provision of hutchs -photos.	No more rabbits epidemic disease in the region..
Activity 1	Capacity of agricultural	-Establishment of 48 associative	-Membership association record.	Openness of mind by farmers to

	associations are built for community fields.	grouping on 48 collective or community fields..	-Delivery Journal and field visits by Agronomist.	apply constantly new agricultural techniques.
Activity 2, 3	Provide agricultural inputs and launching out breeding activities of rabbits and capacity in breeding build.	20 000kgs of beans, 128kg of vegetable, 2000 watering cans, 4000 hoes, 240 spells, 1000 rakes, 2000 machetes, 200 spells,, 10 sprays are distributed., 270 rabbits (200 females + 70 males) are given out to the households having infants with acute malnutrition cases.	-Distribution record - Reports by Local beneficiary households committees. - Reports by Local Distribution Committees. - Field visits by Veterinary to Breeders.	The Distribution should coincide with agricultural season.  Improved race of rabbits and veterinary product be available on the accessible market.
		Project inputs : 1 Agricultural head of section, 2 Agricultural supervisors, 2 veterinaries, 4 Agronomists -Agriculture support for 2,000 households:\$ us122015		
Specific objective 2/ Expected outcomes	Basic needs of 300 IDPs households are met through a planned NFI distribution in April 2010 in South Kivu Province provided by the Appeal.	300 targeted households are assisted, - Received kits are appreciated and valued by more than 90% of beneficiaries, - Distributed kit (of 1 sheeting, 2 blankets, 1 jerry can, 6 goblets, 6 plastic plates, 3 cooking pots, 1 Serving spoon, 1 soap.) Meet at least 70% of expressed needs by targeted beneficiaries.	Probing Investigations, distribution lists, reports from Local Distribution Committees, photos, beneficiary's lists and signatures.	- Lasting stability in the region - Stability of Returnees in their Host communities - No more delay in items delivery - Beneficiaries should fully participate and make their choice on kit composition -Women action should be given much room and chance to have impact in family life. - Gender issued should be taken into account in Items distributions.
Expected Result 1	-Structures, Follow up and management tools are designed - Beneficiary statistics are up to date and they are located.	-1 Follow up and management tools are designed for each activity. -300 beneficiaries identified and 1 site of distribution is located	-Training workshop,  -Identification list -Report	Supervisor, identification team, bénéficiaries  Comités locaux de distribution,

Expected Result 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Each site is equipped with basic materials for quality distribution.,</li> <li>-Each family has received the planned 'assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-300 plastic sheeting, 600 blankets, 300 jerry cans, 1800 drinking cups, 1800 plastics plates, 300 kits of cooking pots, 300 big spoon, 300 soap to be distributed.</li> <li>- kit of 1 sheeting, 2 blanket, 1 jerry can, 6 drinking cups, 6 plastic plates, 3 cooking pots, 1 Serving spoon, 1 soap for each household.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Incoming Coupon, stock slips</li> <li>Bordereau de réception rapport</li> <li>-Distribution slips, photos, signature of bénéficiaires,</li> </ul>	idem
Activity 1	Preparation of the distribution	1 Terms of Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tender Offer for items , Meeting Minutes,</li> <li>, Ordering Coupon, Delivery Coupon, Reception Coupon, Stock slips, beneficiary tokens, Distribution team badges, distribution slips.</li> </ul>	Forum Coordination should harmonize management tools and provides them to at different levels of Appeal implementation programme.
Activity 2	Distribute and follow up of the distribution activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>300 plastic sheeting, 600 blankets, 300 jerry cans, 1800 drinking cups, 1800 plastic plates, 300 kits of cooking pots, 300 Serving spoon, 300 soap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Distribution Record,</li> <li>-Reports from both Local Distribution Committees and supervisors,</li> <li>- Signature of beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of identified beneficiaries should coincide with items provided.</li> <li>-Items should be timely provided</li> <li>-Uprooting corruption and administrative exactions in DRC</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project inputs:</li> <li>-NFI for 300 households : \$ 20150</li> </ul>		
Specific objective 3	100 households of IDPs and returnees receive materials and technical support to rehabilitate burnt houses in North Kivu by June 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BG 32 iron sheets, 5000 rafters, 500 kgs of iron sheets nails, 2000 kgs of plank nails, 400doors, 400 windows provided to Muheto sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Distribution cards, photos, signatures by beneficiaries,</li> <li>Minutes of Local authority meeting, Reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security should be guaranteed.</li> <li>- Work conditions should favourable.</li> <li>- Accessibility of beneficiaries at the same period of distribution.</li> </ul>

Expected result 1	- Local materials collection Committees are established in different sites.	-2 sub sites are established in the largest site of Muheto with 2 sub committees of materials mobilization.	-Reports by Local Distribution Committees.	-Getting local authorities willing to get Emergency programme reach its objectives.
Expected result 2	-100 Shelters are constructed according to the standards.	-100 shelters constructed according to SPHERE Standards of more than 3,5 m2 per person.)	- Reception coupon , stock cards t	-Getting beneficiaries agreed with SHERE standards in regards to shelter construction.
Expected result 3	- Activities are normally carried out and specific support is timely provided.	-5 teams consisted of 1 Supervisor and 2 Carpenters are simultaneously deployed on the ground.	Reports by Supervisors	-Stability on the ground.
Activity 1	Providing sites in construction materials ,	-2000 BG 32 iron sheets, 5000 rafters , 500 kgs of iron sheet nails, 2000 kgs of plank nails,, 400 doors, 400 windows are provided in Muheto site.	-Distribution Cards, photos, signature by beneficiaries, Reports, Local authorities Minutes.	-Timely delivery of construction materials.
Activity 2	Construction of temporary shelters.	-20 BG 3 iron sheets , 50 rafters, 5 kgs of sheet nails , 20 kgs of plank nails, 4 doors and 4 window are distributed to each beneficiary household for the construction of the shelter on the average of 10 shelters constructed a day.	- Rapports superviseurs et menuisier, photos, nombre des signatures collectés	- Favourable climate on implementing project course. - Availability of Carpenters who are healthy during the project execution
Activity 3	Supervision of activities	-1 field visit by project Coordinator per week, 1 field visit by Diocesan staff	Field visits reports, Assignment trip mission Official Letter, endorsed by titled authority.	-Observation of field visit timing. - Complete security in the zones of intervention and in the region.
		Project inputs : 2 supervisors and hired temporary manpower with daily payment ( Carpenters) -Construction of temporary shelters for 100 households for almost \$ us 54600		

## V.8. BUDGET

### *EELCO*

Item/Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost Us	Budget Us
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>		-	-	-
<b>Agriculture Support for 2000 households</b>				
Crop seeds	Kg	20000	1	20000
Vegetable seeds	Kg	128	80	10240
Rabbits	number	270	10	2700
Hoes	Pce	4000	3.5	14000
Mechates ts	Pce	2000	3	6000
spades	Pce	200	7	1400
Rakes	Pce	1000	3	3000
Watering cans	Pce	2000	5	10000
Phytosanitary products	Lumpsum	1	500	500
Lait antidote	kg	25	5	125
sprays	Pce	10	120	1200
Location dépôt	Month	2	250	500
Digital Camera	day	1	300	300
Agricultural equipments	Lumpsum	1	250	250
Training Sessions	Session	2	500	1000
<b>Direct programme related costs</b>				
Agriculturalist Head of section (1) (100%)	Month	12	500	6000
Agriculturalist supervisors (2) (100%)	Month	24	350	8400
Vétérinaires (2) (100%)	Month	24	350	8400
Agricultural monitors (4) (100%)	Month	48	300	14400
Motorbikes purchase	piece	4	1500	6000
Motorbikes operation and maintenance	Month	8	200	1600
Light vehicule rent for supervisor/Location	Month	5	1000	5000
Visibility	Lumpsum	1	1000	1000
<b>Sub Total agricultural support</b>				<b>122,015.00</b>
<b>NFI for 300 HHs</b>				
Sheetings	piece	300	20	6000
Blankets	piece	600	7	4200
Jerry cans	piece	300	3.5	1050
Plastic plates	piece	1800	0.25	450
Drinking cups	piece	1800	0.25	450
Kits of 3 casseroles	kit	300	10	3000
Big spoon	piece	300	1	300
Soap	bar	300	1	300
Transport of NFIs	Trip	800	1	800
Sacs of 100 kgs for NFIs inputs	piece	300	0.5	150
<b>Direct programme related costs</b>				
Identification of 1000 menages	households	300	0.5	150
Distribution costs	kit	300	1	300
Training of distribution committees	m/d	10	100	1000

Visibility	Lump sum	1	1000	1000
Car rent for distribution/Location	day	10	100	1000
<b>Sub Total NFIs</b>				<b>20,150.00</b>
<b>Support for 100 households</b>				
Metal iron B32	piece	2000	10	20000
Rafters	piece	5000	1	5000
Iron sheeting nails	Kg	500	4	2000
Plank nails	Kg	2000	3	6000
Doors	piece	400	30	12000
Windows	piece	400	10	4000
Accessories for doors and windows	unit	100	10	1000
<b>Direct programme related costs</b>				
Supervisors (2) (100%)	Month	6	350	2100
Carpenter	Pers/shelter	50	50	2500
<b>Sub Total Support</b>				<b>54,600.00</b>
<b>Training/Preparatory workshop</b>				
Conference hall rent for 5 sessions	hall	5	50	250
Meals	Plat	50	10	500
Training materials support	kit	1	200	200
Trainers honorary	Pers	5	250	1250
Training Team Transportation ( Car rental)	tour	2	50	100
				<b>2300</b>
<b>Communication and stationary</b>				
Airtimes	Month	12	100	1200
Internet	hours	2500	1	2500
HF radio handsets	piece	2	500	1000
Licence for handsets	year	1	500	500
Laptop and Printer	piece	2	1000	2000
				<b>7,200</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL,ADMINISTRATION,OPERATIONS</b>				
<b>Staff salaries</b>				
Project Coordinator	Month	12	850	10200
Supervisor (1) 100%	Month	12	600	7200
Administration and finance (EELCO) (1) (100%)	Month	12	500	6000
Logistician (EELCO) 50%	Month	6	350	2100
Cashier EELCO (1) 50%	Month	6	200	1200
<b>Audit, Monitoring, Bank</b>				
Audit	Lump sum	1	2000	2000
Monitoring and Evaluation	Lump sum	1	2000	2000
Bank charges	%	2	234765	4695.3
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>				<b>35,395</b>
<b>TOTAL EELCO PROJECT</b>				<b>241,660</b>
International Coordination Fee	Percentage	3	7,184	7,250
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>				<b>248,910</b>

**VI. ANNEX**

**VI.1. ANNEX 1: MAP OF EASTERN DRC**

IDPs Population and Location in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema (Figures from 2004)

