

# Appeal

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**Democratic Republic of Congo**

## **Eastern DRC Conflict & Displacement - COD141**

**Appeal Target: US\$ 792,811**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 687,489***

Geneva, 28 April 2014

Dear Colleagues,

Conflict in DRC has continued to cause suffering and displacement with the most recent clashes between DRC Regular Forces and Ugandan ADF NALU rebels in Beni area in North Kivu Province.

The ongoing fighting between ADF rebels and the "Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo" (FARDC) in Kamango region, since December 2013, has caused displacement and insecurity and has limited the populations' access to their fields for food production. It is estimated that 150,251 households are displaced. The new wave of population movement includes IDPs, those fleeing to Uganda and those returning from Rwanda after the last year fighting.

As the time pass by, it is being confirmed that main ADF rebels' strongholds have been taken over by FARDC. Therefore, the local authorities are appealing local population to return to their home villages. But the later are slow to respond to that appeal unless local administration and security services including police systems are put in place.

These spontaneous returnees who have not received any assistance are now struggling to re-start a normal life. According to the same source, the urgent needs of this population group include the rehabilitation of agricultural activities and social infrastructures which have been either looted or destroyed.

The ACT forum in DRC is planning to provide assistance to vulnerable households affected by population movement by implementing the different project components including: food security, wash, nutrition, children's social reinsertion in the community, psychosocial support to internally displaced people, returnees as well as host families. This will be undertaken in close cooperation with the local authorities and in harmony with the cluster mechanisms.

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****TITLE:** Eastern DRC Conflict & Displacement**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** COD141**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 792,811**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 25 April 2014**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

DRC ACT FORUM MEMBERS	Finn Church Aid (FCA), Christian Aid (CA), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Bureau Oecumenique d'Appui au Developpement (BOAD)
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF) BUREAU D'APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT (BOAD)

**THE CRISIS**

Displacement and returnees due conflicts in DRC

**PRIORITY NEEDS**

Food security, wash, nutrition, psychosocial support, non-food items and children social reinsertion

**PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

- by ACT members within the Appeal

KEY PARAMETERS:	LWF	BOAD
<b>Project Start/Completion Dates</b>	April 2014 January 2015	April 2014-March 2015
<b>Geographic areas of response</b>	Beni territory : Nobili, Kahondo, Lwanoli, Kikura and Kamango siteA	Beni Territory: Oicha,Mayi-Moya and Eringeti sites
<b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b>	Food security Wash Nutrition Psychosocial support	Food security Nutritional education NFI Children social reinsertion

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:**

Appeal Requirements	LWF	BOAD	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	<b>540,484</b>	<b>252,327</b>	<b>792,811</b>
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	82,800	22,522	105,322
<b>Balance of requirements US\$</b>	<b>457,684</b>	<b>229,805</b>	<b>687,489</b>

**TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Type of Report	LWF	BOAD
Situation reports	By monthly	By monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	30 September 2014	30 September 2014
Final narrative and financial report	31 March 2015	29 May 2015
Audit report and management letter	30 April 2015	30 June 2015

**Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:**

**US dollar**

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

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**  
UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please also inform the Director of Finance Jean-Daniel Birmele ([jbi@actalliance.org](mailto:jbi@actalliance.org)) and the Senior Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri ([kir@actalliance.org](mailto:kir@actalliance.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct 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:**

ACT Senior Programme Officer Carlos Rauda ([cra@actalliance.org](mailto:cra@actalliance.org)) from 28 April to 4 May and  
ACT Senior Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri ([kir@actalliance.org](mailto:kir@actalliance.org)) from 5 May onwards.  
ACT Acting Deputy General Secretary and Director of Programmes, Pauliina Parhiala (phone + 41 22 7916069 or mobile phone + 41 79 963 5333)

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Pauliina Parhiala  
Acting Deputy General Secretary  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### 1. The crisis

The ongoing fighting between the rebels of Allied Democratic Forces, ADF, and the “Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo” (FARDC) in Kamango region, since December 2013, has caused displacement and insecurity and has limited the populations’ access to their fields for food production. It is estimated that 150,251 households are displaced.

Those who did not withstand the effects of the clashes have made their way across the other side of the DRC border where they have been referred to Bubukwanga’s Transit Refugees Camp in Uganda.

The gradual restoration of the security in the locality of Kamango and surroundings has favoured an important return of the population which fled during the war launched since December, 2013. According Crisis Committee set up by local authorities in Nobily, city close to the border between DRC and Uganda, indicates a presence of more 60,000 returnees most of them coming back from Uganda.

As the time pass by, it is being confirmed that main ADF rebels’ stronghold have been taken over by FARDC, therefore, the local authorities are appealing local population to return to their home villages, with slow response due the lack of security services including police systems in the area.

The spontaneous returnees from Uganda don’t have returning structures conveying their returning, so they are doing in their own way, the lack of returning structure has caused the sinking of a boat with more than 292 passengers going back home in DRC on Albert Lake on Saturday March 22, 2014 from the refugee camp based in Kangwali, Uganda. So far 152 people have died including children and women, 36 survivors and 64 people are reported missing.

These spontaneous returnees who have not received any assistance are now struggling to re-start a normal life. The urgent needs of this population group include the rehabilitation of agricultural activities and social infrastructures which have been either looted or destroyed.

Nevertheless, the movement of newly wave of displaced in Oicha-Erinegeti axis is being reported fleeing the conflict zone while the ADF rebels have shifted from classic into guerrilla strategy consisting of getting regular forces into ambush.

Concerned security conditions generated by ongoing conflict, civilians are getting far away from the battlefield to save their lives and to be accommodated in the host families and some social infrastructures among population based between Oicha and Eringeti axis.

Sexual violence remain the main concerns in this area for both returnee and displaced populations as the region is still military zone involving FARDC (regular army) and ADF groups. ADF had been compromise for many years on violence against the civil population, including systematic raping of young girls and/or forced sexual labour and the abduction, causing massive population displacements.

A nutritional survey conducted by LWF and the National Nutrition Programme (PRONAUT) on November 2013 covering the area of Oicha including Kamango sector has recommended the rehabilitation of agricultural activities as a way to improve food security in the region.

In Ruchuru and Nyiragongo territories, there is important flow of IDPs returning to their home villages, from those who fled in November 2012 when Goma fell into M23 occupation, followed by those who had crossed the border to Uganda when Rusthuru territory was besieged by M23 Rebels, and those who had fled into Rwanda when Rusthuru territory was overtaken by FARDC’s armed forces in October 2013.

24,538 returnee's persons have been identified during our joint needs assessment conducted in February 2014. Some of the returnees have found their houses pulled down and their massive influx movement back home brings pressure on limited local resources available and individual livelihood mechanism especially in the sites where we have carried out our field visit needs' assessment as it is recorded in the chart below.

Chart no 1: Numbers of IDPs and returnees in Beni and Rutshuru territories

Territory	Areas	Displaced people	Returnees people	Remark
Beni	Nobili Kahondo and Lwanoli	49,962	48,800	These figures represent both the IDPs who have fled their area of origin during the clashes between FARDC and ADF in Kamango areas and the cross-border returnees from Uganda.  IDPs fleeing clashes from Kamango accommodated in host families.
	Kikura	15,370	-	
	Mayi Moya	14,657		
	Oicha	13,406		
	Eringeti	8,056		
<b>Total Beni</b>		<b>101,451</b>	<b>48,800</b>	
Rutshuru	Rwanguba		846	Most of returnees come from Uganda and Rwanda refugees' camps. Other returnees are from Mugunga 1 & 2 displaced camps near Goma.
	Buzito		8,907	
	Bonyezi		2,600	
	Rumangabo		3,840	
	Runyonyi		3,720	
	Ruseke		4,625	
<b>Total Rutshuru</b>			<b>24,538</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>101,451</b>	<b>73,338</b>	

This statistic of IDPs and returnees people is the result of the joint needs assessment carried out on February 2014. Due to the development of the security situation in Kamango and Rutshuru areas, the number of returnees' people may have been increased.

## 2. Actions to date

LWF continued to assist, 3,350 malnourished children among them 600 severe cases and 2,750 moderate cases through Pooled Fund 2013 support in Kamango Health Zone where most medicine, medical equipment have been either looted or destroyed by the rebels of ADF. A contract with WFP for distribution of food to the feeding units targeted by the appeal project has been signed.

BOAD has assisted 600 households with seeds in Ntamugenga /Rutshuru to host families that IDPs having fled armed clash when Mbuli -Runyonyi villages were taken over by FARDC out of M23 rebels.

NCA is providing WASH to IDPs in Birambizo and Rutshuru territories. Christian Aid is working in protection and Food Security sectors in Rutshuru territory with 3,400 beneficiaries including returnees, IDPs households and host families. Finn Church Aid is working in protection by providing legal assistance and psychosocial support to the survivors of sexual violence in Rutshuru through its local partner DFJ (Dynamique des Femmes Jurists).

### 2.1. Needs and resources assessment

ACT Forum members BOAD and LWF have carried out a preliminary needs assessment activities on February 2014 in Beni and Rutshuru territory funded by Christian Aid, with a team of 14 people with 3 women among them.

During our preliminary needs assessment activity, we have applied Multi Sector Assessment tool (MSA) provided by UNICEF for 5 sectors of response planned in the appeal Food security, Wash, Nutrition, Children reinsertion, NFI and psychosocial support.

Although the well-documented assessment needs in Rutshuru territory, we have decided to focus our response in Beni territory due many refugees from Uganda as well as IDPs are now gradually coming back to their hometowns to resume their agricultural activities, intending to prevent a food security crisis where the long presence of ADF rebels has seriously disrupted the agricultural activity in this area once was considered as the grain basket and source of milk and meat products for the region. The chronic food insecurity has left numbers of malnourished children in Kamango. We will be lobbying other ACT Forum members to accompany the long term IDPs coming back to Rutshuru territory.

### 2.2. Situation analysis

The humanitarian situation for the population living in Beni is still dire. Armed forces continue to destabilize the areas (houses are burned down and people are forced to leave their homes). Frequent human rights abuses are reported in these areas and the victims are mostly women and children. Rape, kidnapping, and forced recruitment remain as problem and little support is provided to the traumatized and marginalized population. In addition, insecurity and displacement are direct causes of food insecurity. No access to land means farmers cannot cultivate and livestock will also be lost.

Even though there have been a defeat of ADF rebels by loyal forces, the axis Mbau-Kamango is still prohibited for traffic since a journalist convoy who was on mission trip to cover the progress performed by FARDC on the battlefield was caught into the ambush and one of them was dead.

- **Wash and Health**

In Kamango the water related diseases occupy 3<sup>rd</sup> place after malaria and respiratory infectious diseases. The findings of needs assessments indicate reoccurrence of high levels of preventable diseases in the villages of Nobili with 28,7%, Luanoli with 8,7% and Kamango centre 6% as a result of inadequate clean water supplies and poor sanitation. Cholera outbreaks are common in this area and the lack of state financing of water and sanitation services seriously restrict the quality of available clean water, leaving the population vulnerable to easily preventable diseases. UNOCHA is prioritizing this area for humanitarian interventions due water borne deceases in this area.

The water facilities existing in these areas have been deteriorated or destroyed due the lack of maintenance following the 20 years of abandonment for security reasons. The shortage of clean and potable water is easily amendable given the abundance of natural sources of water in this region.

- **Food Security**

ACT assessment team was not able to conduct a thorough assessment in the Kamango area because of heavy fighting which was taking place during their visit. However, it was observed that systematic looting, houses and agricultural fields' destruction had happen. The increasing levels of insecurity worsened by the clashes between FARDC and ADF rebels in December 2013, are limiting the population ability to access their fields, during the critical harvesting period. As most of the population survive on subsistence agriculture, this limited access is leading to further poverty which exposes the communities especially children, pregnant and breasting women to the malnutrition and retardation in children's development.

The survey of food consumption conducted in Kamango area during our preliminary needs assessment activity showed that out of 100% of people, 79% have a poor food consumption score, 14% have limited consumption and 7% have acceptable food consumption score.

In Rutshuru territory, many of returnee people are involved in casual labour as loads handlers on their backs for traders, just to earn 1 USD a day which is not enough to meet their living costs. Most of returnees are unable to afford seeds and tools to improve their economy to return to their villages, having lost everything during the displacement and/or pillaging of villages.

According to needs assessment conducted on February 2014 among the returnees, out of the 100% of returnees 63% have poor food consumption, 33% have limited food consumption and 4% have acceptable food consumption scores.

Rehabilitate the production capacity is a crucial step for the agricultural sector and also to improve the living conditions of the population. The food security of the population is far from being assured due to the rudimentary cultural practices and the systematic pillaging of livestock by armed groups.

- **Sexual Gender Based Violence**

Preliminary need assessment in 14 villages in Beni and Rutshuru territories revealed gender-based violence is widely used as a weapon on the conflict. The incidence of rapes committed by armed group is increasing and the impunity for the rapists is a major challenge.

In January 2014 the President Kabila has granted amnesty, under the pressure of international community, to some M23 rebel members who have committed many crimes and all kind of atrocities against the civilian population in Rutshuru territory, including mass rape against women and children, removing any possibility to have perpetrators facing the justice and be accountable for their crimes towards victims and affected population. In the same way, many people living in Rutshuru should face a challenge for reconciliation due peaceful cohabitation had suffered a lot between ethnic groups who were living in harmony prior to the M23 rebels' movement outbreak.

Fearing the stigmatization, women and children who have been abused hesitate to have access to health services, increasing their exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted and early pregnancy and physical trauma. As sexual violence is combined with stigma and discrimination and the traditional culture blames the woman for anything that is happening to her, there is a strong need for the survivors of SGBV to meet with trained people who are able to listen to them and give the needed support to find their way back to a normal life and to regain human dignity.

In Kamango area which is still military zone, there is lack of social support and health workers to respond properly to cases of SGBV only very few of the cases are reported.

- **Non Food Items (NFI)**

Most of the displaced people are completely impoverished. The situation has worsened so fast in Kamango region that people did not have time to carry basic items. Those who had time to do so could not carry more than what their hands could handle. Their situation is aggravated by acts of looting, rape and other type of violence being committed by the ADF rebels.

Most of IDPs as well as returnees households are accommodated in host communities but the new arrivals, coming back from Uganda, who can't get their hometowns basically, live outside for security reasons.

In Kamango the vulnerability households survey shows 64% of the assessed people have a score card that varies between 4-5 which is an indication of a need for extreme emergency rapid response,

specially for single and abandoned women. For this reason, NFI activities will be carried out using cash and voucher to give beneficiaries the opportunity to get items of their choice.

The activities at the field level will consist in defining the intervention location (owing to continuous displacements of populations), identifying and selecting the target households, distribution of bin cards as well as coupons to the selected households. Prior to the selection of the target households and vouchers operations, organized comity including members from the target population, local authorities and BOAD staff members will set up vulnerability criteria that will be used for the selection of men, women & children.

- **Children's reinsertion**

The needs assessment conducted by BOAD teams in Eringeti axis last February 2014, identified a particular group of household heading children who had forcibly become care takers of their youngest brothers and sisters missing their parents who have been either killed or fled. The teams have identified 10 of these households but interaction through focus group confirmed that there are number of these cases in the axis Oicha- Maymoya- Eringeti in Beni territory.

These households headed by these children are facing lack of appropriate food, access to basic services, health, school systems and NFI and suffering endemic malaria deceases. BOAD team is proposing to reach out 200 children to support on NFI and voluntary tutors within the community.

### 2.3. Capacity to respond

#### **The Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service (LWF/DWS)**

LWF has strong capacity to deal and implement any emergency intervention in DRC and in all the other countries it operates in.

In DRC, LWF has implemented numerous humanitarian aid projects which, many of these were part of ACT appeals. Other donors for humanitarian projects were Pooled Fund, UNICEF, WFP, the Finnish and the German Ministries of Foreign Affairs. To deal with any scale of emergency whenever needs arises in Eastern and Central Africa, a Regional Emergency Hub is strategically located in Nairobi Kenya to offer both technical and strategic direction to the country programs.

#### **Bureau Œcuménique d'Appui au Développement (BOAD)**

BOAD has implemented humanitarian aid appeals for several years. From April 2,010 BOAD is the convener organization for the ACT forum in DRC and From 2,002 BOAD and partner organizations are active in the sectors of WASH, food security, psycho-social support, nutrition, and education. BOAD prefers to set its own team to deal straight with target population to increase the accountability to the stakeholders.

### 2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

In practice, the activities of the Appeal are conducted in the context of disaster preparedness for North and South Kivu provinces. The plan itself is consistent with the ACT Alliance Emergency Response Mechanism. Information sharing is ensured within the DRC ACT Forum, as well as in relevant clusters according to the different sectors of intervention, as well as with the community assisted and local authorities in the areas of intervention. The most common methods of coordination are regular meetings and timely report sharing. At times, the local media reinforces these methods of coordination. Beyond the Forum, the cluster mechanism is also involved in Food Security, Nutrition and Health, WASH, NFI/ Shelter. We regularly take part in inter-agency meetings held in Beni and Rutshuru in whereby the priority areas as well as various sectors are defined.

### III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

#### 1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

The emergency response will target the most vulnerable people including women headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children (both girls and boys) under 18 years old and the disabled persons as detailed in the chart no 2.

However, all activities will rely on the discussion and decision made in the clusters in the cooperation or harmonization with the local and international actors. They will help us in primarily targeting the neediest persons. In such situations, the implementing members LWF and BOAD will in any case always consult the clusters and UN coordination bodies, the delegate of central government authorities as well as faith based organization operating in the area of implementation.

Finally but equally important, is the equal participation from the right holders themselves, (women, girls, boys and men,) and their inputs will be equally integrated. Special attention will be given to this. In the WASH program, LWF will target women and men equally underlining equal participation and protection. In the psychosocial work, the right holders are: Women, men, girls and boys who all are considered as traumatized in this situation and survivors of gender based violence, in need of psychosocial assistance, rehabilitation and/or medical assistance.

With regard to the nutrition sensitization which will be implemented by BOAD, the beneficiaries of this response will be selected among households having malnourished children based on the statistics provided by health centres structures in Oicha, Beni and Rutshuru Health regions.

In regard to socio-reinsertion of abandoned children, protection cluster will be consulted to identify the children heading families with the help of local communities.

The project will put emphasis on local participation, in all relevant phases. Although the context in this particular intervention is challenging, it is an aim that at each project site a committee will be set up with representatives from the communities and stands responsible for the smooth implementation of the project. Women and men must participate at an equal level.

Criteria for identification of vulnerability shall be refined in consultation with other local and international actors through clusters mechanism as well with the affected population.

Vulnerability analysis as detailed in the chart 2 provides the figures in the context of gender, also identify nature of vulnerability by gender and age.

To ensure satisfactory outcomes of the implementation, the implementing members will actively involve the target population in the various stages of the project implementation to facilitate their views on matters related to the cultural sensitivity and where appropriate, ensure that the assistance is not a source of conflict. (Do No Harm).

The chart below shows the number of beneficiaries, their respective locations, and the type of support which will be provided. These specific target locations and priority sectors are based on the joint needs assessment conducted in February 2014, but this may change as humanitarian situation evolves and thus, on approval from ACT Geneva we can apply for Scenario 2 which needs that the projects follows the people where they go to.



Chart 2: Projected target population, areas and sector of response

Requesting ACT members	Sector of response	Geographical area of response	Planned target population											Specific group
			0-5		6-17		18-59		+60		Total			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
LWF	Food Security	Beni sites (Kamango Nobili, Kahondo Lwnoli, and Kikura)						915	4985	645	780	1560	5765	175
	Wash	Nobili, Kahondo Lwanoli and Kikura)		80	150	220	750	150	1100	50	100	500	2100	
	Psychosocial activities	Beni sites (Kamango Nobili, Kahondo Lwnoli, Kikura, Mulopya Kitimba, Bugando and Kikingi)	SGBV/VIH	1	1	2	23	12	43	0	3	15	70	15
			Training	0	0	0	0	17	17	3	3	20	20	
			Sensitization community	0	0	1625	3375	1600	3350	25	25	3250	6750	
	Nutrition	Kamango Helth Zone with 6 medical structures: Kamango General Hospital, Mulopya Health Center, Kitimba HC, Bugando HC, Kikingi HC and Kamango HC	Malnutrition cases	900	675	300	240	45	140	0	0	1245	1055	300
			Sensitization					960	1640			960	1640	
Training							30	15			30	15		
<b>Total LWF</b>														
<b>TOTAL LWF</b>				<b>981</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>4 388</b>	<b>3 729</b>	<b>11 290</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7 580</b>	<b>17 415</b>	<b>490</b>

## **2. Overall goal of the emergency response**

### **2.1 Overall goal**

To save human lives and restore dignity of vulnerable populations in the affected areas by armed conflicts in North Kivu province of DRC.

### **2.2 Outcomes**

#### **Outcome 1**

Food security improved for 3,000 vulnerable households in Beni territory (LWF and BOAD)

#### **Outcome 2**

The needs for clean and safe water, Personal hygiene and sanitation of 2,500 vulnerable IDP, returnees and host communities met (LWF)

#### **Outcome 3**

Psychosocial support and social reintegration for victims of trauma and SGBV survivors ensured in Beni territory (LWF)

#### **Outcome 4**

The global acute malnutrition prevalence is reduced from 12, 6 % to 10% for 6 health areas of Kamango health zone in Beni territory (LWF)

#### **Outcome 5**

250 returnees' households apply cooking practices using balanced meals which prevent malnutrition cases among their families in Beni territory (BOAD)

#### **Outcome 6**

500 returnees' households in Beni territory are satisfied for receiving Non Food Items handed to them through cash vouchers approaches (BOAD)

#### **Outcome 7**

200 abandoned children and head of families are satisfied of their insertion in the new families (BOAD)

## **3. Proposed implementation plan**

### **3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention**

In food security, the agricultural inputs will be distributed directly to the beneficiaries by the ACT implementing members LWF and BOAD. Cash and fare approaches carry additional risks especially when operating in unsafe area like Kamango. The distributed agricultural inputs consist of staple crops (sweet potato cutting, beans, Maize, Rice and peanut seeds) and vegetable seeds made up with amaranths, cabbage, carrot, leek and aubergine and necessary agricultural tools as well as other necessary material as described in the budget. The choice considers the agricultural season and the consumption habits.

The project activities will include technical advice on best practices in farming by agriculturalist in order to ensure that the inputs (seeds and tools) are used in an efficient way. Agricultural technical teams will be working alongside the beneficiaries in their fields to ensure that they apply the techniques taught.

With regard to WASH component, the construction of water sources will be undertaken in the same villages where three other components of the appeal (food security, nutrition and psychosocial support activities) are being carried out with the objective of increasing the impact of the intervention and ensuring the improvement of the living conditions of the target population. Water facilities are constructed in close collaboration with National Water Service (SNHR).

While identifying the men, women & children for assistance in various component of the appeal a special emphasis will be put on identifying people who are likely to be affected by trauma. Such cases will be followed by social workers to provide the necessary advice. To deal with holistic care, women who have been sexually abused and suffering from post-sexual violence gynaecologic complication (gonorrhoea, long and painful menstruation and low back pain), will be referred to the medical care.

Two operational Associations, active in the fight against HIV/Aids and SGBV, in the area of the project will receive support from LWF in term of video sets, transport and office supplies to reinforce their capacity in awareness raising among the population through focus group on HIV/AIDS and ways to prevent it, the society and people affected by HIV/AIDS, sexual and gender based violence.

100 beneficiaries will benefit from kits or unconditional cash equivalent the value of the kit as support to facilitate their socioeconomic reintegration. The beneficiaries will be trained in income generating activities in the form of artisanal work in the profession of their choice fitting the context. LWF social workers will monitor to ensure the increase in revenue of the beneficiaries

In nutrition, the selection of beneficiaries is carried out using the National Protocol called Integrated Taking Care Treatment for Acute Malnutrition (PCIMA) which in practice includes under five year old children, pregnant and lactating women, HIV / AIDS positives, people living with tuberculosis. The project supports also nutritional centres and community relays that are trained in essential action in nutrition and identification of malnourished children. The activities provide nutritional and therapeutic treatment to malnourished children while dealing with community education aiming at improving prevention against malnutrition. The parents will accompany the admitted children to aware them of the causes of malnutrition and how to avoid malnutrition by using highly nutritious local aliments. The additional food foreseen in the appeal budget is a provision to complete the diet by adding vegetable, fish and meat to the rations provided by WFP and also to serve as emergency stock for the moment when the WFP pipeline is disrupted.

## 3.2 Consolidated log frame Log frame LWF-BOAD

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Overall goal: To save human lives and restore the dignity of vulnerable populations in the affected areas by the armed conflicts in North Kivu province.	Level of self-reliance capacity acquired by the assisted persons through the ACT Appeal activities. Satisfaction about life standards at the end of the appeal	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey conducted on a sample of ACT Appeal beneficiaries	
<b>Outcomes :</b>			
Food security improved for 3000 vulnerable households in Beni territory (LWF et BOAD)	At least 90% of households beneficiaries (2700 households 50% headed by women) have a food consumption score that is beyond 42 Each person has access to two or more meals per day Agricultural food production increases the income of at least 75% of 2700 households assisted	Households survey report at the end of the project.	-Security situation will remain calm and allow beneficiaries to work in their fields without any restriction -No harvest looting in the fields - Absence of land conflicts -Plantation deceases controlled -Beneficiaries have access to a profitable deal
The needs for clean and safe water, Personal hygiene and sanitation of 2500 vulnerable IDP, returnees and conflict-affected communities met (LWF)	-10 water sources constructed and well maintained and 37,700 litres of safe and clean water are available for 3750 persons on the basis of 15 litres per person and per day. -10 water and sanitation committees created and have their weekly meeting to share how to improve hygiene and sanitation in their area. - 4 awareness campaigns completed during the project cycle	- Field reports – Laboratory reports – List of  - Report from Rural Hydraulic service  - Participants of water and sanitation committees – Awareness raising training material and posters, etc.	Natural flows of water in the area available and easily amendable
Psychosocial support and social reintegration for victims of trauma and SGBV survivors ensured in Beni territory (LWF)	At least 100 victims of trauma, SGBV survivors and PLWH have received a holistic support in psychosocial wellbeing and social reintegration and 75% among them are stabilized	Beneficiary interviews  Participants lists Assessment (evaluation) survey conducted by LWF staff members on 30% of the sensitized people in the area of project implementation.	Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and programmes to continue  Timely funding

<p>The global acute malnutrition prevalence in Kamango health zones reduced</p>	<p>The global acute malnutrition prevalence is reduced from 12,6 % to 10% for 6 health structures of Kamango health zone in Beni territory</p>	<p>- Rapid assessment report</p>	<p>Timely funding  Beneficiaries apply the principles received through nutrition education. ,</p>
<p>250 returnees households apply cooking practices using balanced meals which prevent malnutrition cases among their families in Beni territory (BOAD)</p>	<p>95% households sensitized apply practical advice on good diets and ways to prevent malnutrition. Women will be essentially targeted.</p>	<p>Monitoring and follow up report from BOAD staff members. Testimonies from nutritionists of Oicha Health zone.</p>	<p>The Community relays work closely with the community members in detecting and referring malnutrition cases to the health structures for appropriate care.  Timely funding Beneficiaries and medical staff are involved in treatment and malnutrition prevention</p>
<p>300 returnees households in Beni territory s are satisfied for receiving Non Food Items handed to them through cash vouchers approaches (BOAD)</p>	<p>- 100% of beneficiaries among them 65% of women assisted through cash vouchers approaches use in proper way the items in their choice  - The score card of the beneficiaries assisted reduced from 5 to &lt;2. -</p>	<p>- Monitoring and evaluation report from BOAD staff members  - Survey report on vulnerability analysis conducted on a sample of 30% of beneficiaries assisted.</p>	<p>Timely funding</p>
<p>200 abandoned children and head of families are satisfied of their insertion in the new families (BOAD)</p>	<p>- At least 95% of monitored children whose 60% of girls accept to be under Supervision of their new parents/Tutors</p>	<p>- Monitoring report from BOAD Staff members - Written testimony from Provincial Division of Women and family in Beni and Rutshuru territories.</p>	<p>Parents and families willing to offer hospitality to the abandoned children within their families are available</p>

## LWF log frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of verification (MoV)	Assumption
<b>Objective 1. Food security:</b>			
<b>Improved Access to food security by distributing agricultural input to 1,500 beneficiaries in Beni territory</b>			
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> The selected 1,500 IDPs, returnee's households and host families have received agricultural inputs and increased the cultivated area by 60% for crops and by 70% for vegetables seeds.</p> <p>The technical knowledge and capacity of 60 resource persons from the 50 target associations are increased through training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,500 households have received agricultural inputs and used them to cultivate crops and vegetables seeds</li> <li>- 20 hectares of vegetables and 360 hectares of crops seeds are cultivated during by January 2015.</li> <li>- At least 80% of the beneficiary households have increased their production by 60% by January 2015</li> </ul> <p>60 resource persons within the associations trained and at least 50% of target households using the newly acquired training techniques within the demonstration plots as well as individual farms by the project end.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 demonstration plots are created and implemented by February 2015</li> <li>- At least 50% of members of associations are women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lists of selected beneficiaries</li> <li>-Monitoring reports</li> <li>-Reports from the agriculturalist and state services as well as testimonies from beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Field visit and talks with the target groups</li> </ul> <p>Record of harvest production</p> <p>List of associations – Training material – List of participants and training report</p>	<p>Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and program to continue Relation between the host and IDPs remains positive.</p> <p>Food security inputs available in the market</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs , required resources and their costs</b>	<b>Assumption</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Consultation with local authorities and, community leaders</li> <li>-Identification of 1,500 target beneficiaries.</li> <li>-Purchase and. distribution of agricultural inputs to beneficiaries</li> <li>-Training of resources persons within</li> </ul>	<p>Please do consider the budget on food security component.</p>	<p>Activities implemented as planned Beneficiaries apply and put in practices the new farming techniques</p>	

30 associations of beneficiaries. -Monitoring and documentation systems established of crop harvest and agricultural output.			<b>Risk</b>  Limited funding
<b>Objective 2:</b> <b>2500 IDPs and Returnees households have access to safe and clean water and observe hygiene basic principles in Beni territory.</b>			
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased access to safe and clean water and improved hygiene practices for 2500 persons from now on to February 2015	No. of beneficiaries provided with hygiene kits  No of beneficiaries that received hygiene awareness information  No. Of households that have received water purification tablets  No of IDPs, returnees and host families that have access to safe and clean water.	Field reports – Laboratory reports – List of participants of water and sanitation committees – Awareness raising training material and posters, etc.	-Security situation will remain calm allowing activities -Unitary material construction cost is stable. -The whole community both the IDPs, returnees as well as host communities fully involved to ensure the maintenance and appropriate use of the water facilities constructed by the project
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Project in puts or resources required and costs</b>		
-Disseminate hygiene and sanitation awareness information to 2500 beneficiaries -Provide water purification table to 2500 IDPs and returnees as well as host families. -Construct 10 fountains for 2500 beneficiaries			
<b>Objective 3:</b> <b>Psychosocial and socio economic well being of 100 people living with HIV/AIDS and survivors of sexual violence and war related atrocities improved from now on to February 2015 in Beni territory</b>			
<b>Outcomes 3 :</b> 100 traumatized persons, including survivors of SGBV and war-related abuses with psychosocial support, and are stabilized	-100 traumatized people in Kamango areas accompanied and 75% among them recover their psychological stability. -85 marginalized women and 15 men's incomes representing 85% of women in Kamango (Beni)	-Identification record -Report from listening points -Testimonies from beneficiaries -Attendance lists -Lists signed by beneficiaries being	Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and program to continue

<p>Awareness of the community members on SGBV and HIV/AIDS and the ways to prevent contamination raised</p>	<p>increased from 10 to the rate of 30% from now on to January 2015 -10000 people among them 7500 women and 2500 men are mobilized on SGBV, HIV/Aids and 30 % of people sexually abused have access within 72 hours following the incident at the Health Medical Centre. 10 % choice to go to HIV/Aids Screening centre of their choice.</p>	<p>received Income generating Activities  Statistic reports from Voluntary/Aids screening centers of Kamango (Beni) area Photos</p>	<p>Timely funding</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Project in puts or resources required and costs</b></p>		
<p>Listening and counselling severely traumatized people through individual and group therapy approach.</p> <p>Referral of post rape effects complicated ladies' cases to specialized medical structures</p> <p>Economical Reinsertion of 100 Trauma Survivors' in terms of income generating activities and skills training</p> <p>Training of local leaders, Health care staff as well as LWF staff on integrated psychosocial support, marital and Family Mediation.</p> <p>Mobilize and sensitize the whole community through focus groups on the prevention, reduction and response to sexual violence against the girls and women and HIV/Aids through recreational activities.</p>	<p>See psychosocial support component</p>		

<p><b>Objective 4:</b>  <b>The global acute malnutrition prevalence is reduced from 12,6 % to 10% for 6 health areas of Kamango health zone in Beni territory</b></p>			
<p><b>Outcome 4 :</b>                   Nutrition status of 2600 acute malnourished cases treated in the feeding units improved</p>	<p>2600 acute malnutrition cases( 1385 M and 1215 ) ) among them 300 severe malnutrition cases( 160 M et 140F ) , 2300 moderate cases(1250 M et 1050 F ) are treated and 85% or 2225 among them are declared successfully healed( 1130 M et 1095 F ) and discharged following their improvement between April 2014 and January 2015</p>	<p>Statistic report from Health structures which have integrated supplementary and ambulatory feeding units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nutritional survey</li> <li>- Community activities reports</li> </ul>	<p>Security situation will remain calm and allow on-going access and program to continue</p> <p>Community members are involved in taking care malnutrition.</p> <p>That the Parents of malnourished children apply the nutritional education received</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Conducting 2 KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey , 2 nutrition rapid assessment</p> <p>Supplying 2 intense therapeutic, 7 ambulatory and supplementary feeding units with food, NFI and essential drugs</p> <p>Training session of 30 community relays ( 20M et 10F ) and 15 stakeholders( 10 M et 5F) of feeding units on ANJE( young baby and young infant balanced diet) , PCIMA (Integrated taking charge of acute malnutrition) and on SNSAP(nutrition, food security monitoring system and early warning).</p>	<p><b>Project in puts or resources required and costs</b></p> <p><b>See the nutrition component budget</b></p>		

<p>Detect and treat 260 acute malnourished cases among them 230 moderate malnutrition cases and 300 severe malnutrition case</p> <p>Organize 36 community meetings on nutritional practices and 48 cooking technique demonstrations</p> <p>Sensitize the beneficiaries as well as the whole community on basic nutrition action, balanced diet, especially for pregnant, lactating women and parents of malnourished children.</p>		
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**BOAD log frame**

<i>Output</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Assumption</i>
<b>Food Security</b>			
<b>Outcome1: 1500 IDPs and Returnees households returnees' households apply cooking practices using balanced meals which prevent malnutrition cases among their families in Beni territory (BOAD)</b>			
<p>1500 Returnees, Host and IDPs families have their production capacity improved that has upgraded their nutrition quality.</p>	<p>-25 Mutual Community of Beneficiaries -Based Groups are in place and operational followed up by 6 agricultural Monitors specialized.</p> <p>- 80% of equipped beneficiaries own the new cultural techniques ,</p> <p>- 400 Ha of crops field and vegetables are cultivated following the new cultural techniques.</p>	<p>- Lists of Beneficiaries and code of conduct of Mutual community -based groups.</p> <p>-Follow up reports by Agricultural Monitors.- Field Mission Trip visits by BOAD's members of Staff.</p> <p>- Monitoring and KAP Survey reports at the end of the Proje012ct. .</p>	<p>- Funds are consistent and available</p> <p>- Permanent accessibility to the land.</p> <p>- Landlords are open to have new cultural techniques applied on the fields borrowed to beneficiaries.</p>

	- 80% of beneficiaries own feeding crops storage /warehouse at the end of the project so they have 2 meals a day		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs , required resources and their costs</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update needs assessment and beneficiaries direct.</li> <li>- Getting beneficiaries organized in mutual community based Groups.</li> <li>- Agricultural inputs and tools delivery ,</li> <li>- Refreshing training in agricultural monitors (on Humanitarian principles and new cultural techniques).</li> <li>- Getting beneficiaries through new cultural practices.</li> <li>- Getting Project Monitoring Progress Organized and the audit carried out.</li> </ul>	Please do consider the budget on food security in this regard,		
<b>Nutrition Education.</b>			
<b>- Outcome 2: 250 IDPs and Returnees households returnees' households apply cooking practices using balanced meals which prevent malnutrition cases among their families in Beni territory (BOAD)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 500 IDPs families sensitized on nutrition education</li> <li>- Improve their food habit and refer any identified malnutrition case to appropriate health care structures until their full recovery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 95% of followed up have set up a schedule for their weekly meals based on local ingredients (tubers, squashes, beans, vegetables, mushrooms, insects, corn cobs, fruits, bananas, fish, honey, etc.)</li> <li>- Various malnutrition cases identified within the community are referred to the feeding units where there taken in charge until their complete recovery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey reports by project workers of targeted households.</li> <li>- Reports from local Medical structures and feeding units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sites remain accessible throughout project implementation</li> <li>- Resources are available and adequate</li> </ul>
<b>NFI</b>			

<b>- Outcome 3: 300 IDPs and Returnees households in Beni territory are satisfied for receiving Non Food Items handed to them through cash vouchers approaches</b>			
300 vulnerable ladies (pregnant and lactating women) recover their human dignity through cash vouchers approaches of items of their choice	100% (300) of beneficiaries owns each one of them of an NFI that fits their respective basic needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of beneficiaries,</li> <li>- Survey reports of beneficiaries at the end of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sites remain accessible throughout project implementation.</li> <li>- Resources are available and adequate.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Required inputs , resources and costs</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update score card of the area and identify beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Organize fare operation to the direct beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Conduct Households Surveys on the usage of received items.</li> </ul>	Please do consider the Budget.		
<b>Social Reinsertion of abandoned children.</b>			
<b>Outcome 4: 200 abandoned children and head of families are satisfied of their insertion in the new families in Beni territory (BOAD)</b>			
200 abandoned children are each under the care of protective and host families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of 200 of targeted children are under supervision of voluntary tutors or host families.</li> <li>- 90% (or 180 children) at least have resumed Education System.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports from local authorities,</li> <li>- The list of integrated children and their parents / Tutors.</li> <li>- Follow up reports by project workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessibility of the sites of response</li> <li>- Availability of tutors willing to offer the hospitality of abandoned children in the area.</li> <li>- Flexibility of the abandoned children to be hosted in the households.</li> <li>- Adequacy of resources covering related costs of hosted children.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Required inputs , resources and related costs</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of abandoned children to be assisted.,</li> <li>- lobbying for their admission in the host families and with the community</li> <li>- Identification of families willing to host these children. ,</li> <li>- Delivery reinsertion kits to host families and concerned children.</li> <li>- Train and following up of care taking of concerned children in the host families assisted.</li> </ul>	- See social reinsertion budget.		

### 3.3 Implementation methodology

#### 3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

##### **LWF and BOAD**

The activities will be implemented by the two ACT requesting members using their own teams. The distribution of NFI kits will be carried out through cash vouchers approaches 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, including households with large numbers of children, child and woman headed household. Women will play a key role in the distribution teams that will be composed of delegates from men, women & children, local authorities and BOAD staff members.

All activities will be implemented in close partnership with the specialized states agencies (National Programme for Nutrition (Pronanut), Inspection of Agriculture (IPAPEL), Health Zones, state social department and National Water Service (SNHR), PNMLS (Multi-Sectoral National Programme of the Fight against HIV/AIDS) in Beni territory acting as a government counterpart in all projects.

All the procurement of supplies and services will be done locally. Both LWF and BOAD will be responsible for procurement, making sure that items are purchased as quickly as possible and in competitive price on the light of ACT procurement manual.

#### 3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

In this project the following issue is in conformity of ACT approach and strategy, enabling beneficiaries to participate in program decisions and seek consensus. In the areas of implementation, the affected populations will participate in the interventions design to improve their lives and to get full participation of the beneficiaries at every stage of the project so that to generate a sense of ownership in terms of decisions and actions.

By involving the communities in the project implementation, we are also expecting to challenge their perceptions which could lead to a change in attitude and behaviour in relation to hygiene practices, malnutrition considered in rural areas as result from witchcraft as well as in farming technique. In that way, implementers are committed to making information available through Complain mechanism to the affected populations, and other stakeholders, including state agencies involved in the implementation of the project, to allow them to raise any issues which can be addressed by the project to ensure a quality response as well accountability as detailed below on 3.3.9.

#### 3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Gender issues are high on the agenda of the planned project knowing that during humanitarian crises and emergencies, women and girls are more in risk, with the breakdown of moral and social order that occurs during emergencies, they are particularly vulnerable to physical abuse and exploitation, rape and human trafficking. As such, the risk of spreading and contracting HIV/AIDS is high. Then, the project will encourage discussions and sharing of information on HIV/AIDS, the ways of transmission and the various options for protection. We will also conduct campaigns against stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS and survivors of sexual violence for their full integration into community life.

Equally participation and protection of women, men, girls and boys are in focus when planning, designing, taking decisions or carrying out activities as well as evaluation. Protection of women in order to minimize risk of sexual violence is focused and prioritized. Women are particularly in focus for the hygiene promotion component. Women, who usually are responsible for provision of water, will be trained and empowered in relevant technical areas and management of water sources.

LWF and BOAD have decided to implement the program in accordance with the UN resolution 1325 and other relevant guidelines, for example the IASC gender handbook in humanitarian action, in all activities. To the degree possible, local reporting lines for gender based violence abuses will be set up.

**Principles and standards**

For the time being DRC ACT Forum members have not made any conflict sensitivity study for the region. Planning and implementation of the activities are based on “Do No Harm” and “Right based approaches”, among other elements, IDPs, host families, gender and ethnic groups and vulnerability, which means that such sensitivity is embedded into the programs.

Several mechanisms will be used to ensure accountability and equal involvement of targeted groups in the project implementation including conducting inception workshops to share the detail of the project with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders, establishing complaint/feedback mechanisms, providing beneficiaries with a good understanding of vulnerabilities, threats, and gender power imbalances, and to ensure that the people of concern are aware of the channels for lodging or handling complaints so that if a concern is raised by a staff person or member of the community or staff, they know what to do. Additionally, we will set up complaints-handling procedures that are effective, accessible and safe for beneficiaries, disaster-affected communities, staff members as well as our local partners or stakeholders.

The two implementers (LWF and BOAD) will also appoint two focal point persons ( 1 man and 1 lady) whose the telephone numbers and email address will be communicated throughout the distributions sites to the local authorities, local NGOs operating in the area of implementation and to the beneficiaries. In case of sexual harassment and exploitation, ACT zero tolerance policy will be applied. The complaints will be carefully and promptly investigated, meeting privately with the offender and the offended party and the first action should be taken within 48 hours.

Two LWF staff members, LWF Country Representative in the DRC and Programme Coordinator have been trained on the investigations of abuse and sexual exploitation and they will be expanding this training within the ACT Forum members.

Before the launching of ACT Appeal activities , both LWF and BOAD staff members involved in ACT Appeal implementation will take to the training workshop on Code of Conduct , Sphere Standards, HAP and security management, on monitoring and evaluation tools in the field as well as basic Management Principles. They will be aware of the code of conduct on sexual exploitation, corruption and power abuse, the HAP principles and they will willingly countersigned the document as their commitment to applying these ACT principles.

Accountability will be one of the key issues on the agenda of the monthly ACT Forum meeting. We will take the opportunity to assess our project with regard to the accountability and to see how to address gaps and measure our progress. Accountability will be incorporated into daily programming of the project, with the creation of response and feedback mechanisms including complaints response for the IDPs and hosting communities. Community participation and consultation will be the key in the accountability mechanism with the affected population.

Staff will observe ACT policies, humanitarian principles, Red Cross Code of Conduct. The Sphere standards will be a benchmark for the activities to be rolled out.

**Security issues**

The appeal will be executed in unstable region where many events are still awful. Thus, the coordination of the security action will be executed by LWF that has significant logistic due to its field office based in Beni territory. The later will maintain regular contact with the NGO Security tree providing timely, relevant and updated security information, as well as with other security actors (UNDSS, others.).

Furthermore, coordination linkages will be established between LWF and BOAD and the state agencies involved in the implementation of the project to assess on monthly basis the gap in the security sector.

In the meantime, DRC ACT forum members are now involved in training of ACT forum staff members. Christian Aid who has an expertise in this field will be the lead agency for empowering other members in order to cover this gap. Security issue is by far the largest concern of the ACT Forum. Members are now decided to take measures which will ensure that good security is maintained. LWF and BOAD are part to this common effort made by the ACT Forum members.

#### 3.3.4 Coordination

##### **LWF lead role in the appeal**

In the framework of this appeal, LWF has been appointed as Focal Point of the ACT Forum and in the same way is playing a lead role especially in relation with contact with Related Agencies. This role includes mainly communication with ACT and Related Agencies to receive visitors coming to DRC and organise their visas and other appropriate documents necessary for their stay and circulation within project sites.

LWF will organise and conduct joint monitoring and evaluation with ACT forum members throughout the implementation of the current appeal. We have planned in the Appeal budget expenses related to the ACT Appeal Coordination operation including security, protection, joint monitoring and evaluation, ACT policy principles, communication and reporting translation.

ACT Forum Coordinator will be the key responsible for coordination, information sharing as well as assisting in quality assurance and implementing, will also be responsible for coordinating the monthly forum meeting (agenda, minutes etc.) and the contact to clusters and UN bodies. The ACT Forum Coordinator is responsible for consolidating ongoing reporting as well as the final financial and narrative report to donors.

In addition, the ACT implementing members will continue to participate in the weekly OCHA coordination meetings and UN Food Security, WASH, Nutrition and Protection Cluster meetings led respectively by FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR, where humanitarian interventions are prioritized, planned and coordinated. LWF and BOAD will share achievements which could help for edification and exchanges.

The proposed intervention has been closely coordinate with OCHA in Beni and with the humanitarian organizations working in that area.

The Humanitarian Action Plan 2014 goal will be to address crises in order to reduce mortality, and to reinforce civil population protection by improving access to food as well as basic goods and service in the areas affected by violence and armed conflicts. ACT implementing members will cooperate with NGO active in the area to avoid duplication of efforts and bring up much transparency.

#### 3.3.5 Communications and visibility

During the ACT Appeal implementation, the ACT Forum Coordinator will play the role of the Communication officer to develop bimonthly sitreps, on the humanitarian situation in areas of response and achievements by individual members. He will also be in charge of circulating important information among the ACT Forum members and promoting and raising visibility of ACT Forum members. However, it will be appointed an Appeal Focal Point person from the individual ACT implementer member who will be responsible of collecting stories, photos and to coordinate with beneficiaries to support the Situation reports.

#### 3.3.6 Advocacy

DRC ACT Forum applies ACT Advocacy policy and procedures to address the root causes of conflict and to promote peace among population. In this respect, LWF and BOAD will work closely with community

based organizations operating in the areas of implementation in order to locally speak up when the human rights and other various abuses are committed against the population.

For the time being, regular army (FARC) is being embarking on military operations against the Democratic Forces for Liberation of Rwanda rebels (FDLR) in North-Kivu Province, special considerations shall be made to ensure advocacy to guarantee the protection of children and women whose status is normally undermined during emergency and humanitarian crises.

The past has shown that these operations have had serious consequences on local population even with the support of the UN stabilizing mission MONUSCO. All of the planned operations will take place in rural areas of the North Kivu province, where internal displacement is already widespread causing human suffering and affecting livelihoods and food production.

In this context, ACT members shall provide technical support through dialogue with local organizations and civil society members in order to set up advocacy initiatives to limiting the damages following the clashes between FARC and local as well as external armed groups operating in Eastern DRC.

### 3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Peace in the areas of implementation will be a condition for sustainability. In Kamango area, the evolution of this conflict is still unknown and IDPs and returnees will exist in this year. Smooth rehabilitation and exit strategy will have as crucial element, participation and capacity-building of the target-groups. In this respect, the project intends to strengthen local capacity of the community members through their local leaders and state agencies involved in the project implementation in term of knowledge of improved farming technologies, nutrition education, increasing knowledge about "good hygiene" behaviour as well as income generating activities related to psychosocial support, as preparation for strong and effective sustainable development assistance.

Emphasis will also be on activities related to protection including psychosocial activities. The list above shows how LWF and BOAD will prioritize activities:

- Nutrition and reinsertion Children heading families
- Food security
- Psychosocial activities and support to women groups survivors of SGBV
- Wash
- NFI

### 3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

This appeal will be implemented in Beni territory in North Kivu Province. In this respect, LWF has targeted Kamango area including Nobili, Kahondo, Lwnoli and Kikura sites involving staff members connected to the 4 appeal components as follows:

#### **Food security**

Technical staff, 1 Agronomist Supervisor and 2 agricultural monitor, will ensure the distribution of agricultural inputs to 1500 households and the appropriate use of the inputs for agricultural production. They will monitor the agricultural activities providing them with necessary technical advice.

#### **Wash staff**

Wash staff members will be dealing with the construction of 10 fountains. They will also train the beneficiary population on how to maintain the facilities by organizing them into water and management committee. The staff team will carry out hygiene awareness campaigns thorough the project sites.

#### **Psychosocial**

The main inputs for this activity are the human resources needed for this component including 1 experienced supervisor and 2 psychosocial monitors. The psychosocial team will visit each nutrition

centre/unit on weekly basis. Cases needing trauma counselling will be identified discretely while other activities are carried out and will be provided by the psychosocial team.

Four communitarian promoters who will also play the role of the basic Counsellors will be recruited within the community members in the sites affected by the war. They will help to identify, to detect and to refer people affected by the trauma to the psychosocial team for listening and counselling.

### **Nutrition component**

Three nutritional staff (1 head of section, 1 nutritionists, and 1 nurse based in Kamango in Beni territory will be screening the 2600 cases of malnutrition (children, pregnant and lactating women) through 6 medical structures targeted by the project. They will be dealing with detecting malnourished children brought in medical structure and to measure the level of malnutrition.

Along with the medical staff, they will also be monitoring the progress of the children receiving in supplementary and therapeutic feeding to decide on their discharge. These activities will be directly supervised by the head of the nutrition sector

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 as detailed in the project.

On the side of BOAD, Oicha, May Moya and Eringeti sites in Beni territory have been targeted. All component activities will be implemented by local team consisting of 2 Agronomist supervisors, 6 agriculturalists monitors and 2 nutritionists as well as 1 social worker that will give hand to 4 BOAD staff members.

### 3.5 Planned implementation period

The response will be implemented within 10 month for LWF and 12 months for BOAD which means respectively from April 2014 to January and March 2015.

### 3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

It is planned that LWF and BOAD will involve other ACT Forum members to conduct two joint monitoring/evaluation missions during the implementation period of the Appeal (12 months) to provide analysis on the intervention and in the changes of the humanitarian context. The ACT monthly meetings will provide an opportunity for regular information sharing for different members about the progress of activities in their respective areas, while the day to day monitoring will be carried out both by LWF and BOAD. The two requesting ACT members will be directly implementing their own project activities.

All progress and final reports, both narrative and financial, are prepared for ACT by the ACT Forum coordinator. The ACT Appeal implementers meet at least once a month and more often when necessary to assess the progress of the activities. A first report re-assessing the humanitarian situation in the light of available funds along with a working budget will be sent to ACT. The second report will be submitted six months after activities have been launched. The final report will be sent two months after the end of operations and the audit report will be available three months after the end of operations.

At the end of each project, LWF and BOAD will organize an internal and participatory evaluation involving their respective beneficiaries of the project so as to learn from the activities carried out and propose means of improvement for future projects as well as integration of lessons learnt.

## IV. BUDGET

### BUDGET LWF

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost USD	Budget Appeal USD
<b>A. DIRECT COST</b>				
<b>A.1- Food Security</b>				
Hoes	Piece	1500	3	4,500
Watering can	Piece	1500	6	9,000
Spade	Piece	1500	3	4,500
Rakes	Piece	1500	3	4,500
Sprayers	Piece	14	50	700
Crop seeds (sweet potatoes cutting axis Kamango)	Cutting	2E+05	0.03	4,860
Crop seeds (Beans, maize, rice seeds and peanuts)	Kg	8000	2	16,000
Vegetable seeds (Nobili/Kamango)	Kg	28	418	11,704
Phytosanitary products	Kg	40	40	1,600
Milk antidote	Box	40	5	200
Equipments (agronomist, Psychosocial, Wash et Nutrition)	Kit	25	63	1,575
Training on farming technique	Session	2	1200	2,400
Food rate consumption survey (SCA)	Session	1	1200	1,200
<b>Sub total food security</b>				<b>62,739</b>
<b>A.2- Wash (2500 direct beneficiaries)</b>				
Construction materials of 10 drinking fountain for 250 beneficiaries per drinking fountain	Fountains	10	4000	40,000
Casual labour for drinking fountain construction (10)	Lump sum	10	1000	10,000
Repair tools for wash committee	kit	10	70	700
Hygiene awareness campaigns (including loudspeakers)	Session	4	200	800
Pictures box for hygiene awareness campaigns to 42 water and sanitation committees and 3 health structures	Piece	17	15	255
Water purification tablets	Box	100	100	10,000
Hygiene kit to maintain drinking fountain clean (Spade, hoes and scraper)	kit	17	20	340
Training awareness raising for 80 members of water and sanitation committee for 4 days	Session	1	1450	1,450
Households survey for hygiene and water supply	Session	2	1200	2,400
Communication with state agencies and stakeholders involved in wash issues	Month	12	30	360

**Subtotal Wash****66,305****A.3- Psychosocial support****Psychosocial support to war affected and victims of SGBV**

Recycling LWF psychosocial staff members	Session	2	100	200
Training of 40 local leaders on holistic psychosocial support Nobili (1), Rutshuru (1)	Session	2	800	1,600
Recycling of 20 Medical staff members on medical and psychosocial support of trauma victims.	Session	1	1600	1,600
Allowance for 4 local counsellors : Nobili (2), Rutshuru (2)	Person	32	50	1,600
Referral to medical care: Nobili (60), Rutshuru (20)	Person	80	50	4,000
Trauma counselling through therapies by occupation for the traumatised people	Person	100	100	10,000
Allowance for 16 psychosocial facilitators : Nobili (8), Rutshuru (8)	Person	16	40	640
<b>Sensitisation awareness against HIV/Aids and SGBV</b>				
Input for HIV/Aids screening (HIV test kits)	Lump sum	1	2000	2,000
Participation to the celebration of the international public days (VIH/Aids, Ladies, SGBV).	Day	3	400	1,200
Materiel for sensitization ( pamphlets, banners, Pictures box...)	Lump sum	1	600	600
Material for recreational activities : Kamnago , Support to the local associations involved in the fight against HIV/Aids, SGBV (Video sets, generators, fuel...)	Kits	2	500	1,000
	Association	2	1000	2,000
<b>Sub total / Psychosocial Sector</b>				<b>26,440</b>

**A.4- Nutrition**

Beneficiaries : 2600 among them 300 severe cases and 2300 moderate cases

**Survey and assessment**

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey (KAP)	session	2	1,000	2,000
Nutrition rapid assessment	session	2	1,000	2,000

**In puts for treatment of malnourished cases**

Additional food for Severe malnourished children and their care takers	Kg	4824	1.3	6,271
Plump nut (paste made of milk and peanut)	Carton	220	110	24,200
Therapeutic milk	Carton	25	130	3,250
Essential drugs	Phase	6	1000	6,000
Non Food Items for feeding therapeutic and supplementary Units ( toys, blankets, plats, cup, bois ...)	phase	4	1000	4,000

**Sensitization activities**

Cooking demonstration on basis of local food with high nutritional value	session	48	50	2,400
Support to the sensitization on the baby feeding and	Village	36	100	3,600

children

Relays community equipment ( sacks, helmets...)	Kit	70	40	2,800
Materials of sensitisation for nutrition campaign including pictures box and megaphone	Kit	2	800	1,600
Support to the local nutrition committee	Month	6	100	600
Support to the relays Community Income Generating Activities	Health Association	8	300	2,400
<b>Operation for feeding unit</b>				
Operation for the intensive therapeutic feeding	Month	6	400	2,400
Operation for the ambulatory as well as supplementary feeding units	Month	6	4050	24,300
<b>Training</b>				
Training of medical staff and Relays Community on integrated taking in charge of acute malnutrition	session	2	1,500	3,000
Training of medical staff and relays community on baby feeding and children approach (ANJE)	session	2	1,500	3,000
Training for medical staff and community workers on nutrition monitoring system and early warning	session	2	1,500	3,000
Recycling nutrition staff members	Day	2	100	200
<b>Follow up activities</b>				
Support to PRONANUT supervision activities	session	3	320	960
Supervision activities , monitoring and attendance nutrition cluster meetings	session	3	300	900
<b>Subtotal Nutrition</b>				<b>98,881</b>

**SUB TOTAL DIRECT COST****254,365****B. Other Sector Related Direct Costs****B.1- Project staff****B.1.1. Office staff**

Project Coordinator (50%)	Month	10	600	6,000
Project Finance Manager (50%)	Month	10	400	4,000
Book Keeper (50%)	Month	10	250	2,500
Cleaner Beni (50%)	Month	10	125	1,250
Driver (50%)	Month	10	200	2,000
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>15,750</b>

**B.1.2- Food security**

Supervisor (1) (100%)	Month	10	480	4,800
Agronomist Monitors (2) (100%)	Month	12	860	10,320
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>15,120</b>

**B.1.3- Wash**

Engineer Wash sector	Month	10	480	4,800
Hygiene Promoter (1) (100%)	Month	10	430	4,300
<b>Sub total /WASH</b>				<b>9,100</b>

**B-1.4. Psychosocial**

Psychosocial Supervisor (1) (100%) Beni	Month	10	480	4,800
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Psychosocial Monitor (2) (100%) Beni (1)	Month	12	860	10,320
<b>Sub total /Psychosocial</b>				<b>15,120</b>

**B-1.5. Nutrition**

Head of Nutrition Sector (100%)	Month	10	480	4,800
Nurse (1) (100%)	Month	10	430	4,300
Nutritionist(Monitors (1) (100%)	Month	10	430	4,300
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>13,400</b>

**Sub Total Project Staff** **68,490**

**Visibility/activities)**

Visibility (Food security, WASH, Nutrition and Psycho social activities)	Lump sum	1	1,000	1,000
<b>Sub total / Visibility</b>				<b>1,000</b>

**B.2. TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING****B.2.1.Transport (of relief materials)**

Fuel	Litre	10000	1.7	17,000
Vehicle rent for monitoring	Month	6	1200	7,200
Vehicle rent for wash materials and agricultural inputs transport	Rotation	60	80	4,800
Government road fees and entry visa in Uganda (Go and return)	Persona	20	110	2,200

**B.2.2.Warehousing**

Storehouse in Nobili	Month	10	250	2,500
Office guards Beni (100%)	Month	10	500	5,000

**B.2.3.Handling**

Logistician (100%)	Month	10	620	6,200
Field store keeper (100%)	Month	10	480	4,800
Driver (1) (100%)	Month	10	300	3,000
Casual labour	Month	10	100	1,000
Maintenance of vehicles and Moto	Month	6	800	4,800
Maintenance computer	Month	6	80	480
Computers and accessories	Pièce	2	500	1,000

**Subtotal /Transport, Warehousing and Handling** **59,980**

**Total Other Sector Related Direct Cost** **129,470**

**C. CAPITAL ASSETS**

Camera (Digital)	Pièce	2	200	400
Printer: (1)	Pièce	1	400	400
Modem standard: Psychosocial (1)	Pièce	2	50	100
Motorbikes and accessories (4)	Pièce	2	1,500	3,000
Generator (JANGFA) for Beni	Pièce	1	700	700

**Sub total capital ASSETS** **4,600**

**TOTAL DIRECT COST** **456,925**

**D. Support Personnel Staff**

National Representative (16%)	Month	10	1,000	10,000
Country Programme Coordinator (16%)	Month	10	500	5,000
HR/Admin officer Goma (30%)	Month	10	300	3,000
National Finance Manager (25%)	Month	10	225	2,250
Cashier Goma 25%)	Month	10	150	1,500
Driver Goma 30%)	Month	10	125	1,250
Office guards Goma (25%)	Month	10	220	2,200
<b>Sub total/Support Personnel Staff</b>				<b>25,200</b>

**E. Office operations**

Office rent Beni	Month	9	1000	9,000
Office rent Goma	Month	10	400	4,000
Office utilities (water, electricity)	Month	10	200	2,000
Office supplies (Office stationary)	Month	10	300	3,000
Cafeteria and water	Month	10	60	600
<b>Communication</b>				
Internet	Month	10	200	2,000
Airtime	Card	300	5	1,500
<b>Other</b>				
Insurance	year	2	1126	2,252
<b>Total Office operations</b>				<b>24,352</b>

**TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT****49,552****F. Audit, Monitoring and Evaluation**

	Lump sum			
Contribution to general audit		1	4,000	4,000
Evaluation and monitoring by LWF	Month	8	500	4,000
ACT appeal coordination fees (joint monitoring, HAP, report translation, planning)	Lump sum	4	755	3,020
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>11,020</b>
				<b>517,497</b>
Bank fees			1%	<b>7,245</b>
				524,742
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>			3%	<b>15,742</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>540,484</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED</b>				<b>540,484</b>

**BUDGET BOAD**

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost USD	Appeal Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COST</b>				
<b>Food security</b>				
Kit of Agricultural inputs (15 Kg of feeding seeds + 35gr gardening seeds + 1 empty sack )	Kit	1,500	33	49,500
Kit of agricultural tools 2 hoes + 1 rakes /household	Kit	1,500	10	15,000
Eco-friendly pesticides	CC	1,200	1	1,200
Watering Materials (1/household )	Pièce	1,500	6	9,000
Sprayer materials (1 per 20 households )	Pièce	75	90	6,750
<b>Sub- total</b>				<b>81,450</b>
<b>Nutrition Education</b>				
Coaching Community Relay	Participant	250	20	5,000
Local nutrition inputs	kgs	9,000	2	16,200
Demonstration culinary sessions	kgs	120	2	216
Transport of Culinary community members	Participant	50	100	5,000
Megaphone and Images boxes	units	40	12	480
<b>Sub -total</b>				<b>26,896</b>
<b>Assistance in NFI Kit</b>	Kits	300	82	24,600
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>24,600</b>
<b>Protection/social Reinsertion</b>				
Equipping Local Leaders and Authorities.	Participants	80	20	1,600
Reinsertion kits	person	200	80	16,000
Sub- total				<b>17,600</b>
				<b>150,546</b>
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u></b>				
<b>Position</b>				
Allowances				
1Supervisors	h/month	12	300	3,600
3 Agricultures	h/month	12	450	5,400
2 Nutritionist + 1 Social worker	h/month	12	600	7,200
Needs - Reassessment	H/day	50	25	1,250
Beneficiaries Identification	H/day	200	25	5,000
Getting beneficiaries structured and coached	H/day	160	20	3,200
Agronomist and mobilize equipments	Kit	6	35	210
Kit visibility, communication and publication	Kit	75	25	1,875
Batteries of megaphones	pair/month	48	4	192
Monitoring Project Progress	day	100	50	5,000
<b>Sub- total</b>				<b>32,927</b>

**TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

**Transport (of relief materials, needs assessment, beneficiary selection, monitoring)**
Transport of relief materials

Rent of Vehicle	day	9	400	3,600
Rent of a Jeep for monitoring	day	50	150	7,500
Rent of a Motorcycle for logistics	day	120	15	1,800
Fuel	Litre	2,400	2	4,080

**Warehousing**
Warehousing

Rental of warehouse	month	2	200	400
Wages for Security/ Guards	H/month	2	150	300

Handling

Salaries Logistician, Procurement Officer	H/month	3	350	1,050
Salaries / wages for labourers	H/month	3	300	900
Salaries / wages for Drivers	H/month	3	300	900

**TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**
**20,530**
**TOTAL DIRECT COST**
**204,003**
**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**
Staff BOAD

Appeal Coordinator (50%)	H/month	6	1,000	6,000
Programme Officer 75%	H/month	6	700	4,200
For Finance Director (50%)	H/month	6	500	3,000
Cashier (100%)	H/month	12	300	3,600
Support (2 Workers)	H/month	12	200	2,400
Communication Officer	H/month	6	200	1,200

Office Operations

Office rent	month	12	400	4,800
Office Utilities	Lump sum	12	100	1,200
Office stationery	Lump sum	12	100	1,200

Communications

Telephones	Card	200	5	1,000
Internet connectivity	month	12	200	2,400

**TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT**
**31,000**
**AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

BOAD Appeal Auditing BOAD	Lump sum	1	3,000	3,000
Monitoring and Evaluation by BOAD	day	5	200	1,000

**TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**
**4,000**
**TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee**
**239,003**

Banking Fees	0.03	5,975
		<b>244,978</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>		7,349
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>252,327</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED</b>		<b>252,327</b>