



Action by Churches Together

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Coordinating Office

Appeal

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Relief & Rehabilitation - AFDC31

Appeal Target: US\$ 2,391,019

Geneva, March 5, 2003

Dear Colleagues,

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remains a country with high insecurity, divided and with a total breakdown in law and order. In the Eastern part of the country especially the Kivus, warlordism has once more become a problem making delivery of humanitarian assistance to the severely impoverished and traumatised populations difficult. Poverty has remained widespread with malnutrition reaching high levels and basically becoming endemic. Ongoing conflict, displacement, decreased economic activity and general deterioration of social services in the communities have made it difficult for the population to meet their basic needs and for the assistance provided by the humanitarian organisations to make positive impact. The eruption of Mount Nyirongongo in Goma in January, 2002 further complicated the lives of people in that region.

ACT members working in the Eastern DRC have come together and formulated response programs to assist some of the people both victims of the war and those who were victims of the volcano eruption. Last year after the volcano disaster, an appeal to provide relief was issued and generally the victims of the disaster got most of the basic relief items required. However, the appeal (AFDC22) which was addressing the people affected by the war had a very poor response of less 15% which made it impossible for the ACT members to respond adequately.

In this appeal, the ACT members; **Christian Aid (CAID)**, **The Church of Christ in Congo (ECC)**, **Lutheran World Federation-World Service (LWF/WS)**, **Bureau Oecumenique D'Appui Au Development (BOAD)**, and **the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo (ELCC)** would like to

ACT is a worldwide network of churches and related agencies meeting human need through coordinated emergency response.
The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

respond in South and North Kivu and Maniema in the distribution of seeds and tools, shelter provision, water programs, Education, Health, Non Food Items, psychosocial and trauma counselling. The organisations have formed an ACT forum in order to co-ordinate their programs well.

Project Completion Dates:

LWF/ECC-NK	-	31 December 2003
CAID	-	31 January 2004
BOAD/ECC/EELC	-	31 December 2003
ECC-SK	-	30 August 2003

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

	LWF / ECC-NK	CAID	BOAD / ECC / EELC	ECC-SK	ACT CO monitoring visits	Total Target US\$
Total Appeal Targets	880,214	748,984	579,741	177,080	5,000	2,391,019
Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd	0	0	0	0		0
Balance Requested from ACT Network	880,214	748,984	579,741	177,080		2,391,019

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

Account Number – 240-432629.60A (USD)
Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together
UBS SA
PO Box 2600
1211 Geneva 2
SWITZERLAND

Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (direct tel. +4122/791.60.38, e-mail address jkg@act-intl.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.

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 Director, Thor-Arne Prois (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055)

or

ACT Appeals Officer, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6040 or mobile phone +41 79 433 0592)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.act-intl.org>

DRC Relief & Rehabilitation

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Appeal No. AFDC31

Co-ordinator
Diakonia & Solidarity
World Council of Churches

Director, ACT

Director
LWF/World Service

**EMERGENCY & REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE
FOCUSING on BENI AND GOMA in NORTH KIVU PROVINCE**

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBERS

- **Lutheran World Federation / Department for World Service (LWF/DWS)**
- **The Church of Christ in the Congo, North-Kivu (ECC/NK) and its Member Churches**

II. IMPLEMENTATING ACT MEMBERS & PARTNER INFORMATION

LWF/DWS – DRC/Rwanda is a programme of LWF/DWS Geneva. During the 1994-96 period, LWF operated a programme in Goma in support of refugees. In 2001, LWF/DWS re-opened a programme in Kisangani located in Oriental Province of the DRC together with its implementation partner, ECC and its member churches, where it continues to be operational.

Following the volcanic eruption in Goma in January 2002, LWF facilitated ACT members in the preparation and co-ordination of an appeal (AFDC-21). Following the release of the appeal, LWF worked through ECC and its member churches in implementing components mainly in the sectors of education and shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) stocks during 2002. At the request of ACT/Geneva, LWF also served as the co-ordinator for ACT members in North Kivu in the implementation of the various activities in the AFDC-21 Appeal.

LWF/DWS has a long and comprehensive operational experience in assisting people affected by emergencies regardless of race, gender, religious belief, nationality, ethnic origin, and political persuasion.

ECC: The ECC in North Kivu is a provincial federation of the Church of Christ in the Congo in North Kivu Province of the DRC. It is comprised of 13 member churches amongst the 62 members churches of the national ECC.

Description of ACT Member's Implementing Partners

ECC: ECC is the co-ordinating body of the Protestant Churches in the DRC. ECC – North Kivu has experience in carrying out humanitarian projects since 1993 when the inter-ethnic conflicts began in the Masisi region. ECC – North Kivu has been working closely with refugee and IDP programmes supported by ACT, along with some BOAD/Goma emergency projects. Following the volcanic eruption the beginning of 2002, ECC has been LWF's partner in co-ordinating the various components included in the AFDC-21 Appeal.

ECC Member Churches: The ECC in North Kivu has 13 member churches. Although EELC (Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Congo) is not a member of ECC, they will be working in close collaboration with them in the 2003 appeal. Individually, and as ECC, these churches have been involved in implementing humanitarian projects and in working with the ACT network. They also manage and operate a variety of education, health, and other social institutions.

ECC member churches have been LWF's partner in the implementation of their section of the AFDC-21 Appeal. LWF will continue to work through ECC member churches and its network in the implementation of activities included in this appeal for North Kivu in 2003 including: gaps and rehabilitation needs in Goma not addressed in the AFDC-21 Appeal; emergency assistance in North Kivu with a focus on Beni and the surrounding areas; emergency preparedness, response, and capacity; and capacity building of ECC Secretariat and member churches.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be prepared between ECC and LWF specifying their individual roles and responsibilities in the implementation of this appeal.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

In January 2002 Mount Nyirongongo erupted in Goma town in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) resulting in the total destruction of 15% of the town, 254 deaths, over 100,000 were left homeless, and 50,000 in need of emergency assistance. The majority of the population of Goma fled across the border to Rwanda and others to Bukavu where they stayed only several days before returning to Goma. While in Rwanda, many of the refugees were assisted by the ACT network with food, non-food items, and temporary shelter (AFRW-21 Appeal). A joint co-ordinated appeal was submitted to ACT the beginning of February 2002 for emergency relief for Goma volcano victims (AFDC-21) covering both North and South Kivu by ACT members including: Christian Aid (CAID); Church of Christ in the Congo, North and South Kivu (ECC/NK & ECC/SK); Ecumenical Office for Support to Development (BOAD); Lutheran World Federation (LWF); and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA).

In May/June of 2002, on-going inter-ethnic clashes escalated in Bunia and its surrounding areas causing many injuries/deaths and resulting in large numbers of the population moving to the south west across the border to North Kivu Province. In November and December many members of the civilian population of Ituri and the north eastern area of Oriental Province were caught between fighting rebel and splinter rebel groups and fled to the south east across the border to North Kivu Province. Many of these internally displaced people (IDPs) experienced looting, kidnapping, systematic rape, and executions - the weapons of war used by the parties fighting in the area. Investigators from a UN mission in Kinshasa also reported cannibalism and massacres committed by rebel groups fighting in Oriental/Ituri Province. As the result of the above conflicts, over 200,000 IDPs have moved from Oriental/Ituri Provinces across the border with North Kivu and are staying in the surrounding areas of Beni.

At the request of churches from the area, an assessment was co-ordinated by LWF in Beni and surrounding areas in December to evaluate the needs of the IDP population and the capacity of the ACT network with ECC member churches to respond.

LWF together with ACT partners, particularly ECC and their member churches, also conducted assessments in Goma and its suburban areas in December to address the longer-term needs in the education and health sectors and identify "gaps" that had not been addressed in the AFDC-21 Appeal.

The draft report from the ACT Evaluation of the AFDC-21 received in December was reviewed with particular attention to the general recommendations. These recommendations, together with the results of the above assessments, have formed the foundation of LWF's appeal for 2003.

Current situation

It has now been over a year since the volcanic eruption. As one drives around the town of Goma, the lava flows are still very visible although large areas have been levelled, and many buildings half submerged by the lava have been dismantled with the bricks and other construction items sold off or utilised for other structures. Twisted metal remains have been cut and re-cycled, and new shops are being erected on top of the lava. Schools are again full with confident resolute students who are determined to continue their studies. Underneath the seeming calm and cheerful faces of the Goma

population, one must realise that thousands are still living hand-to-mouth on the meagre support of family and friends having lost everything in the eruption of the volcano. Many families continue to survive in miserable conditions with 10 to 20 persons living in a small house.

In the areas of north eastern Oriental/Ituri Province, the outrage and pressure from internal and external groups has influenced the fighting forces and inter-ethnic groups to call a cease-fire and to halt their continued violation of human rights on the civilian population. The IDP population in North Kivu are monitoring the situation at a distance, but at this point, it is far too early for them to believe that a cease-fire will result in sustainable peace.

The population of the DRC as a whole is greatly affected by the ongoing political uncertainty with its various political factions and numerous rebel groups. Through the inter-Congolese dialogue the peace process has progressed, but it is still unclear how all the various groups will ever be able to unite to achieve sustainable results in this vast country.

Impact on human lives

In Goma, the impact of the volcano eruption is still quite evident in the lives of many victims who continue to suffer from lack of shelter and have limited access to education and health facilities.

In the northern area of North Kivu the impact on human lives of IDPs is beyond imagination. Many have experienced the worst possible nightmares – which will forever leave its toll. The hospitality of host families in Beni and surrounding areas, in contrast, has been a most positive experience that has enabled them to keep their faith in mankind.

Description of damages

The damages and destruction in Goma and its surrounding area caused by the volcanic eruption are still evident. At least one can see progress in clearing of buildings destroyed by the lava flow and the construction/rehabilitation of facilities in the surrounding areas.

In North Kivu, the population of towns and villages has in some cases tripled with the influx of IDPs. Facilities including food, shelter, health, education, water and sanitation are totally inadequate but at the grass-root level, ECC member churches and others continue to try to assist the IDP population. It must be noted that the impact of this hospitality is already quite evident with marked depletion of host families own food security and meagre reserves.

Location of the proposed response

The location of the proposed response is North Kivu Province located in the most eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and particularly includes:

- Goma and suburban areas
- Beni and surrounding areas

Current security situation

Goma: The security situation in the town of Goma and its suburban areas remains relatively calm and no new volcanic activity has been experienced since the earthquake in October 2002. Mt. Nyiragongo continues to expel large quantities of gas, which reach an estimated height of 3 km above the volcano and can often be seen glowing at night. The UN volcano status report has been “yellow” for the last 10 months – which means that residents must continue to be vigilant. Various new coloured-coded signs have been put up in Goma to keep the population informed of the colour alerts.

Beni and surrounding area: In Beni and its surrounding area, the security situation remains calm. In early December, deserting soldiers from the Congo Patriotic Army (APC) based in Beni committed atrocities to the north east and north west of Beni, but the situation is now calmer. Yet, if one moves

further to the south, half way between Beni and Goma, security incidents are still experienced with conflicts between the Mai-Mai, RCD-G, and Interhamwe forces. MONUC has been successful in establishing agreements with all three factions so that transport/supplies can safely move from Goma to Beni to assist the large number of IDPs in the area.

IV. GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goals:

- To continue to support the most vulnerable population affected by the volcano in the provision of emergency rehabilitation needs.
- To provide emergency humanitarian assistance to IDPs and host families in Beni and surrounding areas.
- To increase the capacity of ACT partners, particularly ECC and member churches, to be more effective in emergency preparedness and response.
- To increase the capacity of the ECC Secretariat to enable it to better serve its member churches.

Objectives:

- To provide increased health facilities in Goma.
- To provide permanent education facilities on a self-help basis in Goma.
- To provide housing to 100 homeless vulnerable families in the area of Goma.
- To provide 4,000 packages of seeds and tools to IDPs and their host families in Beni and surrounding areas.
- To provide 3,000 packages of NFIs to the most vulnerable IDPs in Beni and surrounding areas.
- To provide basic medical supplies to 7 health centres in Beni and surrounding areas.
- To provide training in HIV/AIDs and “violence against women” counselling, to increase the capacity of health workers and the ECC network to provide information and counselling serves to IDPs and host families in Beni and surrounding areas.
- To establish a “Focal Point” within ECC’s North Kivu Secretariat to provide emergency preparedness.
- To identify gaps in the emergency preparedness response and address these gaps utilising the assistance of ECC member churches, ACT members, and other agencies.
- To identify and provide the necessary training to ECC member churches for general emergency preparedness and the management of NFIs.
- To improve the capacity of the ECC Secretariat and member churches to monitor emergency gaps, carry out assessments, provide timely alerts and strengthen their capacity to respond.

V. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

- 20,000 patients in 1 health centre in Goma
- 3,045 primary and secondary school children in 49 classrooms in Goma
- 600 vulnerable assisted with shelter (100 housing units x 6 family members) in Goma
- 48,000 IDP/host family beneficiaries assisted with seeds/ tools in Beni (4,000 x 2 x 6)
- 18,000 IDP vulnerable beneficiaries assisted with NFIs in Beni (3,000 x 6)
- 100,000 patients assisted with the supply of medical supplies in Beni
- 20,000 health workers, ECC network members, IDPs, and host families

209,645 Total Beneficiaries

Criteria for selection of beneficiaries

- Shelter and the distribution of NFIs will benefit the most vulnerable families selected for assistance by the network of ECC member churches.

- The health centre and primary and secondary schools in Goma will benefit residents in the areas affected by the volcano eruption.
- Seeds and tools will be provided to IDPs together with their host families in Beni.
- Beneficiaries of training in HIV/AIDS and violence against women will be health workers, ECC member church network, IDPs and host families in Beni.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Proposed emergency assistance

- Completion of the construction of one health centre in Goma
- Construction of permanent walls of 49 classrooms in Goma
- Construction of 100 permanent housing units in Goma
- Distribution of 4,000 packages seeds and tools to IDP/host families in Beni and surrounding areas
- Distribution of 3,000 packages of NFIs to the most vulnerable IDP families in Beni and surrounding areas
- Provision of essential medical supplies to 7 health centres in Beni and surrounding areas
- Provide training to health staff and ECC network members in HIV/AIDS and violence against women in Beni and surrounding areas
- Establishment of a “Focal Point” within the ECC Secretariat to co-ordinate emergency preparedness and response, and establish a data base on emergency response capacity among ECC member churches in North Kivu.
- Management and replenishment of emergency preparedness stocks
- Increase the capacity of ECC’s Secretariat to carry out assessments.

Implementation

Gaps and rehabilitation needs in Goma not addressed in the AFDC-21 Appeal

Although the ACT network has provided a great deal of assistance to victims of the volcano, it has become quite apparent through reports at co-ordination meetings, numerous contacts with member churches and through LWF’s experience over the past year, that “gaps” still exist in providing essential assistance. A joint assessment together with ACT partners, particularly the ECC and member churches, was therefore implemented in and around Goma in December 2002 to ascertain the current and future needs of residents with areas addressed including the needs in the education, health, and shelter sectors.

Health

Rehabilitation or temporary extension of health centres/clinics was originally included in LWF’s component of the AFDC-21 Appeal. During discussions in Goma with ACT partner, Church World Service (whose activities are co-ordinated by SANRU), it was decided that ACT assistance should be co-ordinated and that CWS would address the health sector while LWF concentrated on the education sector – and thus avoid any duplications or over-lapping.

Only one health centre was constructed during the AFDC-21 Appeal. During the recent assessment, it was quite clear that the need for health facilities remained great, especially taking into consideration that 4 health centres/hospitals and numerous clinics were destroyed by the volcano. As many of the victims of the volcano have relocated in the western suburban area of Goma, it was recommended that the priority was to provide additional health facilities in this area.

An incomplete but functioning health centre operated by ECC member church the Baptist Community for Central Africa (CBCA) is located in the western suburbs of Goma. In collaboration

with CBCA, LWF will complete the construction of this health centre together with a water system and thus provide medical assistance (that has access to a clean supply of water) to an increased number of patients.

Education

Forty-nine temporary classrooms were constructed in the AFDC-21 Appeal as a decision on permanent location by the local authorities was still pending. At the time of construction, local authorities would not allow the construction of permanent buildings in areas affected by the lava flow, but yet wanted classrooms available so students could return to school and avoid missing scheduled examinations. Permanent materials were utilised for the structural support, roof, and flooring, but plastic sheeting was used for the walls – which would enable the classrooms to be dismantled and moved if the local authorities decided to re-settle residents.

Local authorities have now clarified that the 49 temporary classrooms should become permanent, and ECC member churches and communities have requested LWF's assistance for permanent walls to replace the plastic sheeting.

To develop a sense of community ownership, LWF together with the ECC Secretariat, is proposing a community cost sharing process where LWF will make available two-thirds of the cost required. Communities must produce the remaining one-third of the required funding (which can be in the form of materials, labour, etc.) prior to construction. This modified "matching fund" approach is due to the poor socio-economic condition of communities. The construction will take place on a "first come first serve" basis. The ECC Secretariat, and member churches managing the schools will work closely with the PTAs in mobilising communities.

Shelter

In the AFDC-21 Appeal, LWF/ECC provided temporary shelter kits to 500 of the most vulnerable victims of the volcano eruption. Local authorities have now clarified their position of shelter and have identified a permanent settlement area in the suburban area west of Goma. Plots are currently being demarcated and people are moving there voluntarily. Previously, local authorities presented agencies with their proposed plan for housing that was far above the financial possibilities of any donor, but recently, the Governor has agreed to a semi-durable approach with individual NGOs presenting their plans for approval. The semi-durable shelter proposed by LWF is 6 x 5 metres with roofing sheets, wooden walls, cement floor, doors, windows, and a latrine.

In collaboration with its implementing partner the Evangelical Pentecostal Community in Central Africa (CEPAC) an ECC member church, LWF will construct 100 houses for the most vulnerable population through community participation when possible. Construction assistance will be provided if and when necessary.

Provisionally, shelter assistance for victims of the volcano will be provided to 50 of the most vulnerable families from ESCO Camp and 25 from Kituku at Magunga Settlement Site, while 25 additional vulnerable families will be assisted with shelter in the rural area surrounding Munigi Village. In each location, LWF will work closely with CEPAC, the ECC member church in the area, who will be responsible for the identification/selection of the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

Emergency assistance in North Kivu with a focus on Beni and the surrounding areas

At the request of churches in the area, a 7-day initial assessment mission to Beni and surrounding areas was implemented in December by LWF together with ECC and a representative from BEED (a NGO consultancy group in Goma specialising in accountability). The objectives of the mission

were to evaluate the situation - particularly the needs of the IDP population, and the capacity of the ACT network with ECC member churches to respond. In Beni, ECC communities including CBCA, CECA-20 and the Anglican Church joined the team. The mission travelled north east of Beni to the towns of Oicha and Eringeti and to the north west to Mangina. Eringeti and Mangina are located on the border between North Kivu and Oriental/Ituri Province.

Through the efforts of ECC member churches in North Kivu, the Committee for Assistance to the Displaced (CAD) was established in mid 2002 and is composed of members from many different groups with the objective to register IDPs. On 20 December, CAD was able to advise the mission that the total number of IDPs registered was 140,931. The following day, a massive movement estimated at 60,000 moved from the north west toward Beni fleeing from renewed attacks from rebel factions bringing the population of IDPs in Beni and surrounding areas to approximately 200,000 – which remains its current population. (It should be noted that according to OCHA statistics, as of 8 December, the IDP population for all of North Kivu Province is 508,000.)

ECC member churches together with the local authorities have encouraged the local population to host IDP families. The campaign has been very successful with resident families sharing their shelter and meagre supply of food. It will, however, be difficult for the families to continue this support and churches in the area have requested LWF's assistance to enable this support to continue.

This appeal is to address the immediate needs of the IDPs and host communities, but due to the uncertainty of the situation and continued changes in the area, further assessments will be required to access the ongoing needs in the areas.

The ECC network in Beni and surrounding areas will implement the following components in food security and health with the assistance and guidance of LWF's Co-ordinator who will advise and train members on systems for distribution, accounting, reporting and assessments. An emergency office will be established in Beni in association with ECC member churches and equipped with transport, computer, printer, generator, and basic office furniture. An Emergency Officer will be selected and appointed from ECC member churches in the area that will work as a counterpart to the LWF Project Co-ordinator. The required implementation costs will be provided under the appeal by LWF. The LWF North Kivu Emergency Co-ordinator will monitor the implementation of the following components.

This office will also serve as the link between Beni and surrounding areas for the Emergency Preparedness component of this appeal.

Food security

Assorted seeds and agriculture tools will be distributed by the ECC network to 4,000 IDP families hosted by resident families. The package of seeds will include groundnuts, soya, and rice together with the assorted vegetable seeds of tomatoes, eggplants, and a local type of spinach (lenga-lenga) that can be harvested in several weeks. The seeds will be utilised by both the IDP and host family, which will encourage hospitality and replace diminished stocks. The mission was assured that additional land for cultivation would be made available to IDPs upon their request to the local chief. When the IDP family is able to return to their home area, the agriculture tools (hoes, axes and machete) will be taken with them to help clear their land in preparation for planting. Though it is difficult to be certain as to how long the IDPs will remain in North Kivu, it is necessary to rebuild the stocks in the host area and provide a supply of seeds for the IDPs to utilise upon their return to their home areas.

Emergency assistance

A package of Non Food Items will be distributed to 3,000 of the most vulnerable of IDP families. The identification of the beneficiaries and distribution will be implemented through the ECC network. The package of NFIs will include blankets, jerry cans, cooking sets, and soap.

Health

Medical Supplies

During the escalation of the crisis in North Kivu in November/December 2002, local authorities requested that all health centres utilise their meagre supply of drugs in assisting the IDPs and promised that they would be replaced. Merlin, together with Asrames (the government organisation that distributes medical supplies throughout North and South Kivu), re-supplied 3 of the larger referral health centres but the smaller facilities including 7 ECC health centres are still in desperate need of medical supplies. Packages of basic medical supplies will be issued to ECC health centres in Beni and surrounding areas with IDP populations. Senior medical staff with skills in management of medical supplies will be available via ECC to monitoring the utilisation of the medical supplies.

Training in HIV/AIDs/Violence against women

Training will be made available on HIV/AIDs to health workers and personnel from ECC's network to increase their capacity to be able to provide information/counselling to IDPs and host families.

Due to the high level of violence seen and experienced by female IDPs, training will also be provided to health workers and ECC staff to expand and strengthen their skills in counselling services for traumatised women utilising the experiences of NCA in Goma and member churches in the area.

Emergency preparedness, response and capacity

LWF/ECC have reviewed the draft report from the ACT Evaluation of the AFDC-21 Appeal with particular attention to the general recommendations. It was recommended that LWF should support ACT members in emergency preparedness and that an emergency preparedness plan should be developed in the next appeal. LWF's experience in eastern DRC also reinforces the need to strengthen the local network, particularly the capacity of member churches to address emergencies. A component for emergency preparedness, response, and capacity has been included in this appeal to address this issue. It is proposed that a "Focal Point" be established in ECC's Secretariat where information will be gathered from key members from the ECC network in North Kivu. In co-ordination with other ACT members, advice, guidance and training will be provided to increase the capacity of ECC member churches to respond to emergency situations and to identify gaps in emergency preparedness.

Emergency preparedness unit

Establishment of Focal Point

A "Focal Point" for emergency preparedness will be established in the office of ECC's Secretariat and equipped with a computer, printer, consumables, and motorcycle. Training opportunities will include workshops and on-the-job training.

The Focal Point will receive information from the field, and collect information from other ACT members, NGOs, UN agencies, and local authorities which will be entered in a data base and updated on a continual basis. This information will then be analysed and if a particular situation is developing into an emergency, it will be reported to the president of ECC, and if agreed, an assessment will take place – thus establishing an early warning mechanism.

The Focal Point will also prepare regular reports which will be submitted to ECC, ACT partners, and key staff members in the field.

Identification of key staff from ECC network in the field

Key staff with specialised skills will be identified from the ECC network of North Kivu who will collect and analyse information, and forward the same to the Focal Point. Key staff members will also map and analyse resources including human, materials, storage, transport, health, communications, logistics, etc. which will be forwarded to the Focal Point. This information will then form the basis of a database on emergency response capacity with member churches.

Additional training will be provided to the above key staff through workshops and on-the-job training to increase their capacity to respond to emergencies including assessment of emergency situations, preparation of alerts, preparation of ACT appeals, required reporting, code of conduct, sphere standards, warehousing, and distribution. Within this process, co-ordination with other ACT members will be critical so they can provide inputs and guidance to strengthen the capacity of ECC member churches in other sectors including water and sanitation, health, food, etc.

It is envisaged that in future emergency situations, members of this key staff will be able to start the initial emergency intervention based on their specific skills and additional knowledge gained from the above training experiences and through the information contained in the data base. Their respective capacities and efforts will be more effectively co-ordinated and utilised.

Identification of “gaps”

The Focal Point and key field staff will also identify gaps in the emergency preparedness response in North Kivu such as inadequate reserves of NFI or lack of information from ECC health centres, and make recommendations to the relevant ACT partner or other agency for assistance. It is hoped that the different ACT partners will assist in addressing these shortfalls in their respective field of expertise including water/sanitation, health, food, etc. LWF will address the areas of management of warehouses, logistics, and NFIs resulting in the strengthening of emergency planning and response capacity of ECC member churches in North Kivu.

Emergency Preparedness Stock of Non-Food Items

The management, evaluation of needs, and replenishment of NFIs will also be included in this appeal. An assessment of storage and management capacity of ECC member churches will be implemented with a view of selecting partners in various areas of North Kivu who have a capacity for an emergency response. Training will also be provided to selected partners in warehouse management and distribution to increase their capacity. Where existing stocks of NFIs established by LWF under the AFDC-21 Appeal are managed by member churches or ACT partners, methods of quality control will be put in place.

Capacity Building of ECC Secretariat and member churches

To better enable the ECC Secretariat to improve their services to member churches, a capacity building component is included in this appeal. Liaison Officers will be appointed from the ECC Secretariat or member churches that will work with LWF in the implementation of the various components in the appeal including education, shelter, and emergency preparedness. The Officers will also liaise between LWF, the ECC Secretariat, member churches, and local authorities.

Most of the LWF/Goma staff have been identified by ECC member churches and were initially seconded to the project but then directly employed following concern about the labour law requirements. Staff from ECC communities have also been utilised in the past and will also be required in the implementation of this appeal particularly as monitors in the shelter project – on a

short-term consultancy basis. To increase the capacity of the individuals, on-the job training takes place on a continual basis.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

Administration

Overall implementation will be co-ordinated and supervised by LWF's North Kivu Emergency Co-ordinator in close conjunction with the ECC Secretariat and its member churches. The project team will include: a Finance and Administration Manager (shared between Rwanda and the DRC programmes); a Co-ordinator; Project Co-ordinator/Beni; Site Engineer; Finance and Administration Officer; Logistics Officer/Storekeeper; and support staff.

The Emergency Co-ordinator reports directly to the LWF Director based in Kigali but on a day-to-day basis co-ordinates with the Senior Emergency & Rehabilitation Co-ordinator, on matters of finance with the Finance and Administration Manager and the Workshop Manager.

All policy matters regarding the LWF/ACT Goma project are the responsibility of the LWF Director in Kigali who covers DRC operations.

Finance

Financial controls, direct expenditures, and coding will be developed and carried out together by both the Emergency Co-ordinator and the Finance and Administration Manager. The Finance and Administration Manager will compile the required financial reports indicating expenditures by budget line and submit the report to ACT. Funds will be administered through LWF/DWS Kigali office.

Monitoring

On a day-to-day basis, project monitoring is the responsibility of the LWF North Kivu Emergency Co-ordinator. The Finance and Administration Manager and the Senior Emergency Co-ordinator in Kigali will carefully monitor project financial reporting and procurement. LWF's Director in Kigali together with the president of ECC – North Kivu will be responsible for the over-all monitoring of the project.

Reporting

Following the completion of reporting responsibilities of the LWF office in Goma, the LWF's Kigali office will be responsible for the submissions of the required ACT narrative and financial reporting in the ACT format in a timely manner.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

Assessments of the area of operation have been on going since December 2002.

Start-up: February 2003
Implementation: 1 March 2003
Close down: 31 December 2003

IX. CO-ORDINATION

Co-ordination with the local authorities will mainly be through LWF's implementing partner – ECC. LWF/ECC will also co-ordinate directly with local authorities while planning and implementing individual activities.

Co-ordination between International Agencies and other NGOs will be the responsibility of LWF together with ECC who will attend general co-ordination meetings. LWF/ECC will also co-ordinate directly with agencies and other NGOs while planning and implementing their individual activities and attend the various sector committees.

LWF will attend all ACT North Kivu co-ordination meetings and co-ordinate its activities with ACT members to avoid duplication and overlapping to achieve the greatest assistance possible for the beneficiaries in this area of operation.

As per the general recommendations in the draft ACT Evaluation Report, LWF will also be available to support BOAD when required in its task of Co-ordinator of the 2003 ACT Appeal for the provinces of North and South Kivu and Maniema.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost USD	Budget USD
<u>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</u>				
Crisis Phase Assistance				
Gaps and rehabilitation needs - Goma				
Health				
Completion of Construction of 1 Health Center	Lumpsum	1	15,700	15,700
Education				
Permanent walls of classrooms - 2/3 costs	Classroom	49	1,400	68,600
Shelter				
Houses with latrine	Unit	100	1,500	<u>150,000</u>
Sub Total				234,300
Emergency Assistance - Beni				
Food Security - 4000 IDP & Host families				
<u>Seeds & Tools</u>				
Groundnuts	Mt	2	2,000	4,000
Soya	Mt	2	2,000	4,000
Rice IRATE 112	Mt	2	1,700	3,400
Tomatoes	kg	120	60	7,200

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost USD	Budget USD
Eggplant	kg	120	60	7,200
Spinach	kg	120	60	7,200
Phytosanitary Products	Lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000
Sacks, plastic bags, string, scales, etc	Lumpsum	1	1,600	1,600
Hoes	pcs	4000	4	16,000
Axes	pcs	4000	6	24,000
Machetes	pcs	4000	3	<u>12,000</u>
Sub Total				87,600

Emergency Assistance - NFI for 3000 IDP families

Blankets	pcs	3000	6	18,000
Jerry Cans	pcs	3000	5	15,000
Cooking Sets	sets	3000	10	30,000
Soap	cartons	250	15	<u>3,750</u>
Sub Total				66,750

Emergency Assistance - Health Centers

Medical Supplies to 7 Health Centers	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000
Training in HIV/Aids Counselling	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500
Training in Trauma Counselling	Lumpsum	1	1,500	<u>1,500</u>
Sub Total				23,000

Pre-Crisis Phase Assistance**Capacity building for Emergency Preparedness N-Kivu**

Emergency response management Training	Units	2	3,000	6,000
Assessments and Consultancies	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000
NFI stock replacement and management	Lumpsum	1	30,000	<u>30,000</u>
Sub Total				51,000

ECC Secreteriat & Member Churches and Capacity Building

ECC Office representation and travel	Month	10	500	5,000
Focal Point for Emergency Preparedness	Month	10	350	3,500
Computer and Printer	Lumpsum	1	3,000	3,000
Communications	Lumpsum	1	600	600
Motorcycle hire and operation	Month	10	500	5,000
Office Supplies FP Goma	Month	10	200	2,000
Beni - ECC Emergency Officer	Month	10	350	3,500
Beni - Office Supplies / Communications	Month	10	200	2,000
Beni - Generator operation	Month	10	50	<u>500</u>
Sub Total				25,100

Material Transport, Storage, Warehousing and Handling (Beni)

4WD Pick-up, Hire and Operation	Month	10	3,000	30,000
Motorcycle, Hire and Operation	Month	10	500	5,000
Air Transport Beni	Unit	20	300	6,000
ECC Warehousing, Packing, Distribution Costs	Month	3	3,500	10,500
Truck, Hire and Operation	Month	6	4,000	24,000
Germination Tests	Lumpsum	1	100	<u>100</u>
Sub Total				75,600

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE**563,350**

Description	Type of	No of	Unit Cost	Budget
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	Unit	Units	USD	USD
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				
Office Equipment				
Computer and Accessories, Beni	Unit	1	3,000	3,000
Generator, Beni	Unit	1	1,000	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				4,000

PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT

Personnel / Administration

Emergency Coordinator	Month	10	6,000	60,000
Finance / Administration Manager 50%	Month	10	3,000	30,000
Coordinators Goma & Beni	Month	10	1,250	12,500
Finance / Administration Officer	Month	10	500	5,000
Site Engineer	Month	10	650	6,500
Logistics Officer	Month	10	550	5,500
Storekeeper	Month	10	350	3,500
Cleaners	Month	10	200	2,000
Guards (5)	Month	10	1,900	<u>19,000</u>
Sub Total				144,000

ECC Advisors & Monitors

Education Liaison Officer	Month	5	350	1,750
Shelter liaison Officer	Month	5	350	1,750
Monitors (2)	Month	10	500	<u>5,000</u>
Sub Total				8,500

Office Operations

Office Compound Rental	Month	10	1,000	10,000
Office Utilities	Month	10	390	3,900
Office Supplies	Month	10	500	<u>5,000</u>
Sub Total				18,900

Vehicles

4WD pick-up, hire and operation (1)	Month	10	3,000	30,000
Motorcycle, hire and operation, (2)	Month	10	1,000	10,000
Truck (1)	Month	6	4,000	24,000
Generator operation - Goma (2)	Month	10	100	<u>1,000</u>
Sub Total				65,000

Communications

Phone & Email operations	Month	10	650	<u>6,500</u>
Sub Total				6,500

TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT 242,900

PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT LWF/DWS Kigali

PERSONNEL/ ADMINISTRATION

Representation & Monitoring %	Month	10	2,000	20,000
Accountant	Month	10	800	8,000
Administration %	Month	10	800	8,000
Logistics / Procurement	Month	10	600	<u>6,000</u>
Sub Total				42,000

Description	Type of	No of	Unit Cost	Budget
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DRC Relief & Rehabilitation	17		Appeal No. AFDC31	
	Unit	Units	USD	USD
Travel				
Staff Travel (monitoring, coordination)	Month	10	400	<u>4,000</u>
Sub Total				4,000
Office Operations				
Office Utilities / Supplies	Month	10	400	<u>4,000</u>
Sub Total				4,000
Communications				
Email postage Telephone etc	Month	10	400	<u>4,000</u>
Sub Total				4,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				54,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				864,250
BANK CHARGES AND AUDIT				
Bank charges	1.5%			12,964
Audit of ACT Appeals Funds	Lumpsum	1	3,000	<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL BANK CHARGES AND AUDIT				15,964
TOTAL BUDGET LWF-ECC NORTH KIVU				880,214

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Christian Aid Bukavu (CA)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The Christian Aid Field Office in Bukavu, Eastern DRC, was established in February 1996 to support long-term development projects initiated by its church and NGO partners. Presently, CA works in partnership with 27 local organisations in the following sectors: food security, peace promotion and human rights, emergency relief, micro-credit, capacity building and HIV/AIDS.

Humanitarian relief activities commenced in 1997, with support to large seed and tool projects. In 1997/98 distribution of agricultural inputs, food and non-food items, to internally displaced people, food and non-food items to displaced in host families, and more recently to the Goma volcano disaster victims hosted in families in Bukavu town and surrounding areas. Another programme for returnees based on micro-credit is on-going in Goma town. CA is one of the two ACT members in South Kivu or Maniema.

South Kivu

- **Action Sociale et d Organisation Paysanne (ASOP)**. A large local NGO consisting of a network of 156 mainly agricultural co-operatives throughout most of the Province. ASOP has been a partner of Christian Aid in South Kivu for more than 5 years.
- **Communauté Baptiste en Afrique Centrale (CBCA)**. Former CBK. The Baptist Church of South Kivu has been a Christian Aid partner since 1985 through implementing a medical project. The partnership restarted in 1998 when CBCA was involved in relief and agricultural projects.
- **Eglise Anglicane au Congo (EAC)**. One of ECC community members working mainly in Ruzizi Plain, Uvira, Fizi and Idjwi in relief and agricultural programmes.
- **Promotion et Appui au Développement Communautaire (PADECO)**. A local NGO supporting 23 rural development associations in agriculture and integrated development.
- **Programme Anti-Exode (PAE)**. Working in rural development mainly in agriculture and literacy sectors
- **Bureau d'Encadrement pour la Conservation de l'Environnement et l'Amélioration de l'Alimentation (BECA)** works in training in livestock, agricultural and sustainable environment in grassroot communities based in Walungu, Kabare and Uvira territories.
- **Programme des Initiatives Agro-Pastorales de Développement (PIAD)**. Covers an area surrounding the Kahuzi Biega forest /Kahuzi Biega National Park. It works also in agriculture and rural development. Recently it has been involved in supporting women raped by armed groups in Kaniola and Nindja areas.
- **Pain pour les Déshérités (PLD)**. A local NGO with experience particularly in micro-credit and emergency distributions. A partner of Christian Aid in South Kivu for about 4 years.
- **Société des Coopératives pour la Promotion Sociale (FECOPS)**. A local NGO supporting about 15 agricultural and artisanal co-operatives in South Kivu. SOCOPS has been a partner of Christian Aid in South Kivu for more than 6 years.
- **VISION TEQOA**: A local NGO working in agriculture and peace promotion.
- **Groupe d'Actions Socio-Agro-pastorales (GASAP)** : a local NGO working in conflict resolution in the Ruzizi Plain and the Hauts Plateaux, combined with agricultural and socio-economic activities.
- **Centre de Développement Intégré (CDI)**: is a partner of Christian Aid since 1991 working in the agro-pastoral domain and land-rights advocacy. CDI provided technical support to ASOP

Maniema

- **Eglise Anglicane du Congo (EAC)** – The Anglican Church in Kindu is a member of ECC/Maniema. This partner was involved in the implementation of the emergency medical assistance programme of December 1998 - January 1999. EAC implemented a relief programme for displaced people in Kindu, funded by ACT Netherlands (formerly DIA) and monitored by Christian Aid (Sept 1999 – January 2000).
- **Communauté des Eglises Libres de Pentecôte en Afrique (CELPA)** -: Like the Anglican Church, CELPA was involved in the medical assistance project of 1998-99, and is active in CA-funded agricultural programmes.
- **Eglise Methodiste Unie (EMU)** : - idem.
- **Umoja wa Wanawake wakulima wa Kivu (UWAKI)** : A Swahili name meaning Kivu Women’s Agricultural Union. This was a branch of the South Kivu-based UWAKI, funded by NOVIB. UWAKI/Maniema is a women’s organisation working in much of Maniema, but particularly strong in Kasongo and Kabambare. They have just finished distributing food and non-food items to displaced persons in their area.
- **Umoja wa Mama wa Maendeleo (UMAMA)** – Women’s Development Union. This organisation is based in Kindu and like UWAKI, advises women’s groups on food security. They work with a large network of women’s associations in Kailo, Kindu, Pangi and Kasongo.
- **“Together”, in local dialect (LOGYO)**. Based in Kampene, a mining town about 150 kms from Kindu. Active in agriculture.
- **Groupe d’Appui à l’Auto-Promotion Intégrée (GRAAPI)**: Experienced in vegetable cultivation, and implementing partner in a vegetable demonstration project funded in Kindu by CA in 1998. They have been involved in CA-funded agricultural activities since season A 2000/01
- **Kindu Maendeleo (Kindu Development)** : Activities similar to GRAAPI.
- **Union Paysanne pour le Progrès (UPKA)** has a strong base within agricultural associations in Pangi, Kailo, Kasongo and Kabambare, some of the best agricultural lands of Maniema. The organisation was founded in 1992 and has an office in Kindu. UPKA is a very well established organisation in Maniema and has been working with CA since July 2001.

EAC, EMU, UWAKI, UMAMA, LOGYO, KM, GRAAPI and CELPA were involved in the recent seeds and tools distribution in Maniema.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Current situation

South Kivu

This province has for many decades been reputed for its weak agricultural production and problems with livestock rearing. The province’s food security problems have roots in the pre-conflict era and are due to the infertility of the soil and poor farming techniques, exacerbated by the demographic explosion and a land management regime which is unfavourable towards small-scale farmers.

These pre-existing problems have been exacerbated by two successive wars over the last five years, as well as regular violent leadership struggles between different groups. Most recently this has taken place in areas such as KAZIMIA, LULIMBA and FIZI, as well as other areas of Bunyakiri and Shabunda, where the populations have had to flee to more secure areas. This situation has

caused great loss of human and material resources and has severely constrained the ability of local organisations to conduct development initiatives in support of the local rural population.

South Kivu Province has hosted much of the fighting between the rebel forces of the RCD (Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie/Congolese Rally for Democracy), supported by Rwandan and Burundian armies on one side, and the armed forces of Congo at the side of Popular Self Defence Forces (FAP) on the other. Clashes between rebel forces and their allies and armed troops from Burundi (CNDD, Palipehutu, FNL and Interahamwe) have been rife. This localised fighting has led to Bukavu, the capital of the South Kivu province, becoming isolated from all rural area centres of food production (there are areas of intense insecurity at 2 kilometres away from the city centre) and has clearly had direct consequences for the local population, who have often been accused by the various groups of supporting the other side, and in this way have fallen victim to all armed groups at different times. Armed theft and executions in surrounding areas have become almost daily occurrences. Entire families have been killed as a result of this violence.

In this context, a staggering rate of around 80% of population has been displaced more than once, losing all their belongings and livelihoods. According to FAO (2001), numbers of vulnerable people in South Kivu are estimated at around 250,000. Among the vulnerable population, the displaced are often widows, orphans, and people accused of witchcraft, children chased from their families as well as students separated from their families by the war. Climatic disruption has also increased the vulnerability of local populations, affecting around 500,000 inhabitants according to the FAO (2001); the prolonged dry season has affected agricultural production, and with fatal consequences.

Poverty has become widespread as a result of the war. Fighting and insecurity continue to disrupt agricultural and breeding activities. Seeds, for example, are no longer kept for future cultivation as they are either looted by armed groups or consumed, which undermines future harvests and food security. As a result of this insecurity, it is now estimated that two out of three families are forced to survive on a hand-to-mouth existence without any support - famine has become chronic and malnutrition rates among children have exceeded 40%. Added to rising rates of morbidity and poverty among rural populations, the suspension of financial aid for rehabilitating the three hospitals and more than hundred church health centres in South Kivu has further diminished local coping mechanisms. The insolvency in medicine has become increasingly acute, above all for the most vulnerable people in the province.

One of the less measurable, but nonetheless crucial, effects of the protracted conflict is the emergence of a deep rift in opinion and widespread feelings of mistrust and resentment at all levels, between groups, families and individuals, giving rise to social and armed conflicts. Unfortunately, this mistrust and division has even extended into essential social structures such as churches, schools, hospitals and health centres, which require continuous participative action.

Security: In the present context of war and ongoing fighting between armed groups in South Kivu, insecurity is clearly a problem in a number of areas. However, good results have been obtained so far by humanitarian and church agencies and effective strategies have been developed for distributing assistance to the needy. Permission from the local authorities is often required prior to distributing aid. Also, local organisations have played a very proactive peace-building role, and have successfully developed specific initiatives aimed at raising awareness of humanitarian principles among all sides in the conflict.

Update on the impact of CA and partners' programmes:

Although the war has caused displacement on a massive scale, in recent years some improvement in the situation has been observed in a large number of villages assisted by CA partners. This is why

large-scale distribution of tools was not felt to be necessary this year ; the investigations carried out by partners have revealed that this is no longer a big priority as the most urgent needs in terms of tools were met in previous campaigns. Only the seeds will be distributed this year. However, it is planned to supply small tools on a small scale to accompany market gardening and agroforestry seeds to help families in the cultivation of seedlings.

Partners' capacities have been substantially enhanced through the various training activities built into these projects over the years. In particular they have been able to improve their technical capacities in seed technology, micro-finance and financial management and accounting. Partner staff are currently putting into practice the training received under the 2002 campaign.

Maniema

Maniema Province has about 1,500,000 inhabitants surviving essentially from subsistence agriculture, hunting and small-scale fishing activities. Most of the province is covered by dense forest while the southern part, which borders on Katanga, is savanna. The province is well irrigated, and the town of Kindu is situated on the left and right banks of the Congo River. Maniema has a rich and fertile soil and high rainfall, conducive to cultivating rice, maize, groundnuts, manioc, plantain bananas and palm oil. The province was formerly accessible by road and rail, as well as by boat from Kisangani and Kinshasa, and by air. Today, however, the only way of reaching Maniema is by air, as the entire road and railway system has fallen into disrepair and the Congo River linking the interior of the country to the capital, Kinshasa, has not been navigable for the past four years because of the war. This isolation, and dependency on air transport has meant that essential food items have become very expensive for the local population. In June 2001, however, MONUC succeeded in negotiating a flight passage between Kinshasa and Kisangani and has had a significant presence in Kindu town.

The current war has clearly had a devastating impact on Maniema and its inhabitants, and in the course of fighting between RCD and Mai-Mai troops, thousands of civilians fled to Kindu, and then left the villages. Many villages were looted and burned by the warring factions, resulting in many families losing their animals, harvests, clothing, and homes. 43, 000 people are reported to be displaced in Kindu town, where they are facing serious humanitarian problems. CA supplied improved rice, groundnut and maize varieties, vegetable seeds and appropriate tools before fighting between Mai-Mai and RCD/APR in territories surrounding Kindu caused an escalation in insecurity. CA has also recently undertaken a large distribution of humanitarian assistance to appreciatively 11,634 people in Kindu town.

In the course of a recent assessment undertaken in September October 2002, Christian Aid staff and partners noted the lack of both food and non- food items in Kindu town, as well as short-cycle seeds, and tools. The most urgent needs in Maniema were, as in previous years, felt to be non-food items, seeds and tools and seed storage and transport, as well as animal rearing inputs as a new way of supporting local solutions to the problem of protein deficiency. It has become increasingly apparent that much of the province's malnutrition problems are attributable to the limited capacity of the population to have a diet sufficiently rich in animal proteins. This is because belligerents on both sides of the conflict (RCD and Mai-Mai) have not hesitated to loot animal stock. During a meeting held between CA staff and partner organisations in Maniema (November & December 2002), it was suggested that the introduction of fish breeding would go a long way towards improving this situation and was decided that this year's campaign should also include a family fish-breeding element.

Security: Repeated Mai-Mai attacks became usual in Maniema Province during 2002. Kindu town was surrounded and this created a generalised humanitarian crisis all over the province. Maniema remained insecure throughout 2002, despite the marked MONUC presence in Kindu and the

RCD/APR troops across the province. The withdrawal of Rwandan troops in August 2002 enabled the extension of communication possibilities between the town of Kindu and its surroundings, which were inaccessible for a long time, as a result of being surrounded by armed groups.

Update on the impact of Christian Aid's previous campaigns in Maniema:

Very promising results were observed after CA's and partners support in May 1998, until the deterioration in the security situation between Sept 2001 and Sept 2002. Partners proposed a further project in 1999 for collection, transport and storage of seeds reimbursed through the rotating credit system. This system has been so successful in increasing the availability of good quality seeds that as of the season A2001-02, needs are sufficiently covered through this community system that partners have not asked for any more seeds. The seed varieties (groundnut JL24) introduced to the province by CA can still be found in Maniema today and are very well appreciated by the local population for their flavour and their high yields in the production of groundnut oil. Also, market gardens are now widespread in the province as a result of training in market gardening, received through the 1998 intervention.

In spite of these successes, the demand in terms of quality tools and improved seeds is increasing, especially as the rail network is still out of use. While Christian Aid's support has clearly not been able to substitute the central role of the inter-provincial transport infrastructure in rural livelihoods, it has supported local initiatives in identifying and putting in place alternative survival mechanisms for local people until these vital infrastructures are rehabilitated.

The current politico-military situation has clearly undermined a lot of the good work and progress made by Maniema's rural population, who had begun to believe that, through their own efforts and with vital support from CA, the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector could be achieved. In spite of these set backs local people are definitely in a much stronger position today as a result of CA's support than they would have been if they had been left with none of the agricultural inputs CA and partners have provided over the years. This is especially pertinent if you consider that no other humanitarian agency has intervened to improve food security in Maniema; CA's support continues to serve the rural population in one way or another, in spite of the acute deterioration in the security situation in a number of areas.

IV. GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goals

- To help meet the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced and host families.
- To alleviate the suffering of war victims (returnees/displaced and their host families) and support local initiatives aimed at relaunching agricultural and agro-pastoral production and improving the food security situation of South Kivu and Maniema.

Objectives - South Kivu

- Conducting an ongoing evaluation of the evolving needs of war victims
- Re-launch of agricultural production
- To supply key farming inputs to increase agricultural production and livestock levels among war victims
- Distributing seeds and small tools where needed to returning displaced and host families, in time for the planting season in February 2003. Also ensure that these seeds are not sold or eaten by providing a seed protection ration of food (in collaboration with WFP)
- Providing quality livestock

- To develop the capacity of local NGO and churches partners to respond to emergency situations
- Training in livestock rearing and agricultural techniques.

Objectives for Maniema

- Distributing non-food items to the most vulnerable displaced and host families where required
- Monitoring the evolving needs of war victims
- To provide key inputs for increased agricultural production and fish-breeding
- Distributing seeds and tools as rotating credits, to vulnerable displaced, host families and returnees in order to encourage the stabilisation of the population, and increase agricultural production
- Protecting harvests through a seeds storage and transport programme
- Introducing a family fish farming initiative.
- To develop the capacity of local NGO and churches partners to respond to emergency situations

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Local partners will carry out the targeting of beneficiaries according to a set of criteria, agreed by CA and partners during the various preparatory meetings. The targeting exercise, as with all aspects of the project, will be subject to random field monitoring by Christian Aid Field Office staff. The precise list of beneficiaries will be confirmed once funds are available and the project is ready to begin: this is because, in a fluid situation, needs and locations of displaced and/or returnees change over time, and the project will need to accurately address the needs of the moment.

Criteria used in selection

- Families of at least 5 people. While the average family size is 7, there will be smaller, vulnerable families. Thus, partners have stressed that smaller families will not be disadvantaged as they will be grouped together to form a unit of more than 5 persons.
- Having an interest and some experience in animal rearing techniques; knowledge of composting.
- Returnee families
- Host families
- Displaced families who cannot return to their land due to continuing insecurity in the home area.
- Families that have no current source of income.

Table 1. Activities / partners / territories / beneficiaries

No	Activity	Partners	Territories Covered	No of benef families
1.	Distribution of seeds and small tools	Asop, Cdi, Fecops, Padeco, Gasap, Piad, Pae, V.Teqa, Beca, Pld, Eac, Cbca	Uvira, Fizi, Walungu, Kabare, Kalehe, Idjwi, Bunyakiri, Mwenga	7000
2.	Agro-sylvo-pastoral rehabilitation	Padeco,, Piad, Pae, V.Teqa, Pld, Eac, Cbca	Uvira, Walungu, Kabare, Kalehe, Idjwi, Mwenga	500
	Total			7,500

Targeting the most vulnerable families

As the numbers meeting the criteria will inevitably exceed the level of funds made available, it will be necessary to target those families deemed to be most vulnerable. For this reason there will be an initial list-checking exercise to avoid duplication and check for false applications. At this stage there is also scope for checking any new vulnerable groups that may have emerged since the initial needs assessment was made. Village committees will be responsible for identifying beneficiaries using the criteria agreed by the project steering committee, in order to ensure that the most vulnerable are reached. These include widows, child-headed households, single-parent families, the sick and elderly, and those who have lost most assets during the conflict (looted families).

In a recent meeting the displaced people commission reported on: 254,510 reachable displaced persons and 190,463 returnees. This gives a total number of 444,973 persons affected by the current war in the South Kivu province. This Appeal proposes to assist 7,500 families in the framework of 7,000 families for seeds and small tools and 500 families for agro-pastoral rehabilitation. This seeks to reinforce the efforts which are already in progress by some CA partners, and whose reimbursement results of livestock credits will help to increase the number of 500 families foreseen in this programme.

In all cases, partners will consult local traditional chiefs and administrative authorities to explain and confirm plans before proceeding to identification and registration of beneficiaries. They will then hold information meetings with the local communities to explain clearly what is envisaged and to consult local opinion. Once this consultation process is completed the registration activities can begin. Lists will be compiled and will be strictly limited to the numbers agreed between Christian Aid and its partners. This should help avoid the pitfall of unlimited registration, which would lead to an insignificant ration per beneficiary and increased distribution costs.

For seed distributions, beneficiary targeting will follow the same principles but with new criteria identified by the Steering Committee in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time. At all stages, we will be collaborating with ECC in order to avoid duplication. At the point of distribution, beneficiaries will sign (or thumbprint) against their name to acknowledge reception of their goods.

Maniema

Christian Aid will follow the same general procedures as in the South Kivu programme (see above); beneficiaries will be identified in co-ordination with the local partners.

The number of needy families to be assisted by the programme is 5,000 families. As in previous years, the project will continue to provide good quality seeds and tools as many of these were destroyed/looted during fighting in 2002.

Territories

The appeal covers the town of Kindu and the 5 territories in which CA Maniema partners have traditionally been engaged, namely Kibombo, Kasongo, Kabambare, Pangi et Kailo.

Table 2. Activities / partners / territories / beneficiaries

Activities/ Project	Partners	Territories	Number of families
Distribution outils/semences	Uwaki, Upka, Umama, EAC, EMU, Graapi, KM, Celpa	Kindu, Kailo, Kabambare, Kasongo, Kibombo et Pangi	5000
Distribution food & non food	Idem	Kailo, Kasongo, Pangi, Kabambare, Kibombo	5000
Fish farming	Upka	Pangi, Kasongo, Kabambare	800

VI. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

South Kivu – Christian Aid

Emergency assistance and transition from emergency to rehabilitation

The evolving needs of the main target population, the displaced, returnees and host families, will be continually monitored. Christian Aid is present in South Kivu with the primary aim of funding local initiatives for long-term development, while the emphasis of the Maniema programme is agricultural rehabilitation. Most of its local partners are engaged in this as their main activity. Because of the current emergency, both Christian Aid and its local partners are focusing on a relevant and timely response to the short-term emergency needs, designed in such a way as to promote a return to normality and longer-term development as soon as is feasible.

The following sequence of action is envisaged for the programme:

Preparation Phase

- Continual updating of information on beneficiary numbers, locations and needs;
- Development and completion of detailed implementation plans, procurement, partner meeting;
- Agreement of funding from donor(s).
-

Implementation Phase

- Agreement of local implementation plans with local chiefs and administrative authorities
- Sensitisation of local population in target areas;
- Registration of beneficiaries;
- Contacts with suppliers, procurement of goods and transport of goods;
- Distribution of seeds and tools to 7,000 returnees and host families (approximately 49,000 people) along with a seed protection ration (if agreement with WFP obtained) based approximately on the WFP and SPHERE guidelines of 2,100 calories per person per day.
- Distribution of animals to 500 returnees and host families
-

Evaluation Phase

- Monitoring of main beneficiary areas, checking on food stocks, movements (including returning home) of displaced, and other relevant factors;
- Financial and narrative reporting by all partners;
- Consolidation of reports into single financial and narrative report to ACT by Christian Aid;

Reflection on appropriate assistance for people returning to their homes (possibly for inclusion in a further ACT appeal, depending on the results achieved).

Personnel: each local partner organisation will be funded for 2 staff members to manage the project in their areas. In addition, they will manage a budget for distribution personnel, and for labour for loading/unloading, monitoring and evaluation. Christian Aid Field Office staff will have a proportion of their time charged to the project (see Budget for details).

Transport: partner organisations will hire pick-ups and trucks, according to the distance and the budget, road quality and quantity of goods per distribution site, for the transport of goods from Bukavu to the distribution sites. Food protection rations require a huge logistical capacity. CA will negotiate with WFP over the provision of providing food and logistics for this.

Additional information on project activities

Small animal rearing

The rationale here is to enhance agricultural production through the increased availability of manure for improving the soil, as well as providing an additional source of family income through livestock sales and secondary products. During various training sessions calculations were made to estimate the potential income to be made by rural families through this initiative. It was calculated, for example, that one tonne of fertiliser from the pigs can be sold at \$24, while each sow can produce 5-15 offspring with each litter and can have 20 of these over a ten-year period. Families will also receive training in animal rearing and reimbursement and rotating credit strategy for multiplying the inputs as well as support for veterinary products and follow-up by vets.

Goat rearing

A goat-rearing component has been built into the project this year in response to requests from beneficiaries, in particular those from the Ruzizi Plain and the Hauts Plateaux (Uvira territory), for goats to be provided instead of pork. It was decided that goats should partially replace the pig distributions. In this way it is hoped that the initiative will reflect as much as possible the cultural and traditional preferences of beneficiaries.

Training

The 2003 appeal will allow CA to pursue training for partners and beneficiaries in animal-rearing techniques. This will be followed up by exchange visits, as was the case for the agro pastoral rehabilitation work already under way in Sud-Kivu.

Maniema – Christian Aid

The recent assessment mission identified the following main activities:

- A seed and tool programme to reinforce the ongoing seed project
- Seed storage and distribution programme making use of the seed to be reimbursed by the existing programme
- Specific food (salt) and non-food item distribution to the most vulnerable families
- Support to family fish farming activities, in areas not affected by fighting and displacement

Preparation Phase

- Continual updating of information on beneficiary numbers, locations and needs;
- Development and completion of detailed implementation plans;
- Agreement of funding from donor(s).

Implementation Phase

- Agreement of local implementation plans with local chiefs and administrative authorities;

- Sensitisation of local population in target areas;
- Registration of beneficiaries;
- Procurement of goods and transport of goods;
- Distribution of seeds and tools to 5,000 families (approximately 35,000 people)
- Distribution of food (salt) and non-food items (jerry cans, plastic plates, plastic cups, saucepans, buckets, clothes and blankets to 5,000 families (approximately 35,000 people).
- Distribution of fry and tools for ponds, to 1,000 families for whom this would be a principal activity.
- Monitoring of all activities by partner organisations.

Evaluation Phase

- Monitoring of main beneficiary areas, checking on food stocks, movements (including returning home) of displaced, and other relevant factors;
- Financial and narrative reporting by all partners;
- Consolidation of reports into single financial and narrative report to ACT by CAID;
- Reflection on appropriate assistance for people returning to their homes (possibly for inclusion in a further ACT appeal, depending on the nature and scale of emergency needs at that moment)

Personnel: each local partner organisation will be funded for staff members to manage the project in their areas. In addition they will manage a budget for distribution personnel, and for labour for loading/unloading, monitoring and evaluation. Christian Aid Field Office staff will have a proportion of their time charged to the project (see Budget for details).

Transport: Partner organisations will hire bicycles, pick-ups, trucks according to the distance and road quality. They will also hire boat on the Congo River where appropriate. By hiring for all extra transport needs the project is protected considerably against loss of capital investment.

Additional information on project activities

Seeds and tools

Tools will be provided in all project areas, while seeds will be distributed where required; short-cycle vegetable seeds will be supplied wherever possible and appropriate e.g. in Kindu town. Maniema partners are now well experienced in transporting their seeds to secure points ready for the next harvest. An amount for these costs is included in the overall budget.

Fish-breeding

A tour of the south of the province in 2000, accompanied by UPKA, allowed appreciation of the central place of family and community fish-breeding in rural life. In Kasongo territory alone, there were 4,000 fishponds which could be used much more effectively if their owners were to receive proper training. Partners urged CA to consider this a priority especially for those populations located in areas far from the river or large expanses of water. Another advantage was that supplies could be made from nearby areas such as South-Kivu, Butare (in Rwanda) and Bukavu. CA has since made contact with a researcher at the Université de Butare (Rwanda) in view of a potential collaboration as part of the overall effort towards re-launching fish breeding activities in Maniema. A feasibility study was carried out on the importation of fry from South Kivu by air.

It will provide training to families in Pangi, Kailo, Kasongo and Kabambare (where UPKA have their activities) and supply the fish fry, as well technical training for UPKA staff, and project beneficiaries. The proposed activities also include fishpond management, the provision of fish farming materials and quality fry and exchanges amongst other organisations with similar activities. Although only one partner, UPKA, will be operational in this aspect of the project, other partners will have the opportunity to observe this year, with the possibility of future involvement. This is

why training costs have been included in the proposal, and should remain a common activity to allow partners the possibility of developing their capacities in this sector.

It is hoped that this activity will make an important contribution to the economic rehabilitation of the province, and to improving the protein content of people's diets. A major advantage of this initiative is that fish cannot be looted, as has been the case with farm animals.

Training

Training needs remain high and partners have made many requests in this respect. Planned activities have been interrupted and not taken place as a result of the Nyiragongo eruption in Jan 2001 and the insecurity of the peripheries of Kindu, although funds had been made available for this.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

South Kivu

Christian Aid's Eastern Congo Field Office, in Bukavu, will be responsible to the ACT network for ensuring that high standards of administration, financial management, monitoring and reporting are achieved. In addition to previous projects, the Field Office has recently collaborated with the majority of the same group of partners in an emergency distribution to the Goma volcano victims hosted in families in Bukavu town and surrounding territories (AFDC 21).

It must be noted that the territories covered by the projects activities are vast and are composed of many widely dispersed, and often isolated villages. Communication networks are virtually non-existent, and for this reason partners tend to meet up prior to distributions in order to co-ordinate their interventions in such a way as to avoid duplication of efforts. To help co-ordination in this context a successful system of management has evolved which avoids the pitfalls of damaging dominance by the Field Office (as the donor) on the one hand, and of slack management and financial control on the other. It has also resulted in significant capacity building for the Field Office and local partners alike.

The key to this system of management is a Project Steering Committee, made up of one representative of each local partner, and a staff member of the Christian Aid field office. It is this committee, which has been co-ordinating the collection of information on displaced and other needs since the start of the war in August 1998. The committee decides on all planning, implementation and evaluation matters in a collaborative manner. It is this system, already in place and functioning that will be used for the management of the current project. Its major advantages include:

- Greater implementation capacity through a group of partners
- Wider project impact
- Sharing of expertise
- Scrutiny by partners of each others' performance
- Financial transparency between partners, and between partners and Christian Aid
- Local resources and skills used to the maximum
- Christian Aid's Field Office remains small, keeping overheads low
- Capacity building of local partners in emergency work
- Confidence of international donors retained, as a result of the presence of an international organisation in the management structure.

Procurement for emergency distribution projects is the responsibility of the Christian Aid Field Office in collaboration with some elected partner representatives. All other aspects of implementation will be the responsibility of the local partners. They will be obliged to follow

decisions made by CAID or according to the meeting recommendations in all matters concerning the project. Each partner will produce a financial and narrative report to CA who will approve and consolidate it into one final report for transmission to the ACT network.

Christian Aid staff will carry out monitoring visits to randomly chosen areas of the project.

Responsibilities in summary:

- Responsible for project: Christian Aid Eastern Congo Field Officer
- Project management carried out by: Project Steering Committee, on which the CA E/DRC Programme Officer represents Christian Aid.
- Procurement carried out by: CA Eastern Congo Field Office in collaboration with partners' representatives.
- All other aspects of implementation carried out by: each local partner listed above, each in its own area of operation (there is no overlap).
- Accounting: each local partner will be responsible for accounting for the funds it manages. The Steering Committee, with the support of the Christian Aid Eastern Congo Project Finance Manager, will be responsible for all other aspects of accounting.
- Final report to be prepared by: Christian Aid Eastern Congo Field Office, and submitted to Christian Aid head office in London before transmission to the ACT network.

Maniema:

Christian Aid will follow general procedures (as above). As before, Christian Aid staff based in Kindu and implementing local partners will co-ordinate the programme. The budget includes the provision of Christian Aid staff, air travel by field office staff for monitoring purposes, local transportation, office running cost, and support to partners. Christian Aid's office in Bukavu will be responsible for the overall administrative and financial management of the programme, as before.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

South Kivu (December 2002 – 31 January 2004)

- Sept-Nov 02: Needs assessment & meetings with ACT members in the region
- Dec 02-Jan 03: Meetings with partners and Appeal submitted to donors
- February 03: Project start
- Feb-March 03: Planting season B 03
- July 03: Project progress evaluation and interim reports
- August 03: Needs assessment for planting season A 03/04
- Sept-Oct- 02: Start of planting season A 02/03
- January 04: Project end: final report and final evaluation

Note: Project implementation will start as soon as funds are available.

Maniema (December 2002 – 31 January 2004)

- From September 2002 to January 2003: same as above
- February 03: Start of planting season B 03.
- July 03: Assessment for planting season A 03/04
- August 03: Start of A 02-03 planting season.
- October 03: Interim report target date
- November 03: Interim joint progress evaluation
- January 04: Projects end: final reports and final evaluation

Note: Seeds storage project implementation should coincide with the harvest period. Other projects could be implemented at any time if funds are available.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

South Kivu

The Christian Aid Field Office is responsible for co-ordination of CA and partner activities South Kivu Co-ordination. In 1997 it led the co-ordination between UN agencies and International NGOs for many small projects. Christian Aid participates in the meetings of the local project approval committee (CLAP) set up by UNDP-Bukavu. The Field Office is also involved in the weekly food security meetings organised by the FAO, while all NGOs and UN agencies meet regularly each Wednesday to co-ordinate security and programme activities. CA leads the commission on displaced persons, which meets weekly in Bukavu. The office has made a point of maintaining its political neutrality and its commitment to working with local structures in South Kivu. Other agencies are already launching programmes in favour of displaced groups. Whatever happens, the likelihood is that only a fraction of the needs of the displaced will be served by international agencies.

Many co-ordination meetings have been held with ECC prior to finalising the appeal. In general the proposed sectors for intervention by the two organisations are different, but complimentary. In order to build on this throughout the execution of the project, CA will meet up and co-ordinate at a later stage to decide how to share out the work for the distribution of seeds and tools as well as exchange ideas on strategy.

Maniema

Christian Aid staff in Kindu will ensure co-ordination. During 1998, Christian Aid co-ordinated the activities of local partner organisations who are now accustomed to working in a collaborative and co-ordinated way. Christian Aid anticipates no major problems in obtaining authorisation and other facilitation for the delivery of humanitarian aid and will follow the same approach as in Bukavu. International NGOs will be actively encouraged to participate in co-ordination with Christian Aid and local partners. In 2000/01 CA plays a key role in the co-ordinating meetings taking place between UN agencies and international NGOs in Kindu town.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
CRISIS PHASE ASSISTANCE				
<u>South Kivu Projects</u>				
Vegetable seeds	KG	150	55	8,250
Beans	MT	40	1,000	40,000
Rice seed	MT	10	1,700	17,000
Maize seed	MT	60	1,500	90,000
Groundnuts	MT	12	2,000	24,000
Sweet potato and cutting potato	LOT	60,000	0	3,000
Small tools	lumpsum	1	2,500	2,500
Phytosanitary products	lumpsum	1	2,500	2,500
Sub Total				187,250

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
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Agro-pastoral rehabilitation

Pig	unit	500	20	10,000
Goat	Unit	500	20	10,000
Rabbit	unit	1,500	5	7,500
Veterinary products	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000
Agroforest seeds	lumpsum	1	2,800	2,800
Polyethylen sachets	lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000
Grass fodder				
Cowshed				
Training for partners	lumpsum	1	3,200	3,200
Training and exchange visits for benef.	lumpsum	1	4,900	4,900
Sub Total				44,400

SUBTOTAL SOUTH KIVU**231,650****Maniema Projects****Food & non-food items distribution**

Salt	MT	5	750	3,750
Beans	MT	126	750	94,500
Saucepans	SET OF 3	5,000	15	75,000
Clothes for women and children	LOT	113	150	16,950
Sub Total				190,200

Seeds & tools project

Rice IRAT 112	MT	10	1,700	17,000
Maize	MT	10	1,300	13,000
Groundnuts	MT	10	1,700	17,000
Vegetable seeds	KG	50	60	3,000
Hoes	PC	5,000	4	17,500
Machetes	PC	5,000	3	12,500
Axes	PC	5,000	6	30,000
Files	PC	5,000	2	7,500
Small tools for vegetable production	Lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Phytosanitary products (pesticides etc)	Lump sum	1	3,800	3,800
Training for partners	Lump sum	1	2,600	2,600
Sub Total				128,900

Fish breeding project**Fry and tools for multiplication pond**

Fry	Kg	100	50	5,000
Tin for fry transport	PC	50	10	500
Machetes	PC	100	3	250
Spades	PC	100	3	250
Hoes	PC	50	4	175
Crowbar	PC	40	8	300
Pickaxe	PC	40	8	300
Wheelbarrow	PC	20	70	1,400
Training for partners	Lumpsum	1	3,000	3,000

Tools for beneficiaries

Machetes	PC	800	3	2,000
Spades	PC	800	3	2,000
Hoes	PC	800	4	2,800
Crowbar	PC	800	8	6,000
Pickaxe	PC	800	8	6,000

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
Wheelbarrow	PC	200	70	14,000

Sub Total **43,975**

SUB TOTAL MANIEMA **363,075**

TOTAL CRISIS PHASE ASSISTANCE **594,725**

MATERIAL TRANSPORT

South Kivu Projects

Transport and care for animals	partner	7	250	1,750
Transport for seeds and small tools	TRIPS	26	200	5,200
Labour for handling seeds & tools	MT	26	7	182
Distribution cards	PC	20,000	0	<u>1,000</u>

Sub Total South Kivu **8,132**

Maniema Projects

Transport for seeds & tools	partner	8	1,500	12,000
Transport for non-food items	partner	8	1,500	12,000
Transport for fishbreeding project	partner	1	500	500
Loading / unloading seeds & tools	partner	8	100	800
Loading / unloading non-food items	partner	8	100	800
Loading/unloading for fish breeding project	partner	1	200	<u>200</u>

Sub Total Maniema **26,300**

TOTAL MATERIAL TRANSPORT COSTS **34,432**

PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS

South Kivu Projects

Seeds & small tools project

Support personnel	partner	12	800	9,600
Distribution personnel	partner	12	185	2,220
Supervision of seeds and tools distributions	partner	12	150	1,800
Monitoring of seeds and tools distributions	partner	12	340	4,080
Registration of beneficiaries	BENEF	7,000	0	2,800
Reporting	partner	12	175	<u>2,100</u>

Sub Total **22,600**

Agro-pastoral rehabilitation

Transport of animals	partner	7	200	1,400
Transport care for animals	partner	7	250	1,750
Support personnel	partner	7	1,000	7,000
Distribution personnel	partner	7	150	1,050
Animation & supervision	partner	7	600	4,200
Monitoring by partners	partner	7	185	1,295
Registration of beneficiaries	BENEF	500	0	200
Reporting	partner	7	175	<u>1,225</u>

Sub Total **18,120**

CA FO monitoring & evaluation 800

Attendance to ACT Coord. mtg in Goma lumpsum 1 2,998 2,998

Sub Total South Kivu **44,518**

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
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Maniema Projects

Relief Food & non food Distribution

Supervision	Partner	8	864	6,912
Support personnel	Partner	8	1,000	8,000
Reporting	Partner	8	100	800
Distribution cards	Pc	5,000	0	250
Registration	Benef.	5,000	0	<u>200</u>
Sub Total				16,162

Seed & tools project

Supervision	Partner	8	1,296	10,368
Registration	Benef	5,000	0	2,000
Support personnel	Partner	8	1,000	8,000
Distribution cards for seeds & tools	Pc	5,000	0	250
Reporting	Partner	8	100	<u>800</u>
Subtotal				21,418

Fish breeding project

Supervision	Partner	1	1,296	1,296
Support personnel	Partner	1	1,000	1,000
Reporting	Partner	1	100	100
Registration	Benef.	800	0	<u>320</u>
Sub Total				2,716

Maniema Office running costs**Staff salaries and support**

Local staff salaries	Month	6	1,400	8,400
Staff house rent	Month	6	350	2,100
Stationery for all projects	Month	6	75	450
Solar panels	Set	1	1,500	1,500

Travel and related costs for all projects

Air travel: Bukavu - Kindu	Trips	6	600	3,600
Local travel	Month	6	166	996
Spares and fuel for generator and motorbike	Month	6	733	4,398
Audit of ACT funds	lumpsum	1	2,500	<u>2,500</u>
Sub Total				23,944

Sub Total Maniema**64,240****TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS****108,758****GRAND TOTAL****737,915**

Bank Charges (1.5 % for all projects)

11,069

TOTAL BUDGET CAID (South Kivu & Maniema)**748,984**

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBERS

- **Ecumenical Office for Support to Development (BOAD)**
- **Church of Christ in Congo - North Kivu (ECC-NK)**
- **Evangelical Lutheran Church of Congo (EELC)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBERS INFORMATION

N°	Organisation	Main activity	Experience
1	The EELC: Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne au Congo (Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo)	Coordinate social and economical rehabilitation activities of families victim of the volcano eruption at Goma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 of the BOAD 12 partners. • Member of the Goma field ACT network. • One of the AFDC 21 appeal-executing organisations together with the BOAD and the ECC in favour of the Goma victims of the volcano eruption.
2	The ECC- NK: Eglise du Christ au Congo (Church of Christ in Congo)	Coordinate activities of building shelters in favour of 205 families victim of the volcano eruption of Goma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the executing organisations of the AFDC 21 appeal in favour of the Goma volcano eruption victims. • Member of the North-Kivu field Act network.
3	The BOAD: Bureau Oecuménique d'Appui au Développement (Ecumenical Office for Support to Development)	Coordinate all the activities related to the appeal and monitor the activities attributed to four of its ordinary partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a coordinated activity of local partners involved in the execution of the AFDC 21 appeal in favour of the Goma volcano eruption victims. Each year since 1998, it is also supervising appeal financed by the ACT in favour of war victims in the North-Kivu.

Brief description of the involved partners

The EELC

The Evangelical Lutheran Church concerned here is the Lake Kivu , which has its headquarters at Goma. It has been very active in the execution of the AFDC 22 appeal in favour of the Goma volcano eruption victims. Its development office is one of the 12 partners who benefit from the BOAD capacity building and close monitoring. Its human and material resources are very restricted and it needs to work close collaboration with other partners. It will furthermore be concerned with the education for prevention against AIDS in the milieu of the disaster victims, as well as the social and economical rehabilitation of the Goma volcano eruption victims.

The ECC-NK

The Church of Christ in Congo in the North-Kivu is a network of protestant churches in the North-Kivu province. It is constituted of 13 local protestant churches. It has been concerned with the field execution of the distribution of the assistance carried out in the framework of the AFDC 21 project in favour of the Goma volcano eruption. Its humanitarian service is operational since 1993 but is strongly hindered by lack of human and material resources. It needs strongly collaboration with other partners. Some of its churches have enough resources but there is no efficient co-ordination of

these resources in the framework of a common humanitarian action. It will be concerned with building permanent shelters in favour of the Goma volcanic eruption disaster-stricken families.

CEPROSSAN

The Centre for socio-sanitary promotion is a lay organisation implemented at Butembo. It is active in the community health domain in rural and urban milieus in Beni and Butembo territories (North-Kivu). It has been collaborating with the BOAD for 3 years in the fixing up of 230 drinking water springs in favour of villages (9 rural health zones of the 2 territories of Beni and Lubero), which have hosted displaced victims of the different wars. The BOAD supports this organisation in the organisational capacity building and its integration in the programme for the fight against AIDS on the level of the 2 territories of its range. In the present appeal, the CEPROSSAN will be involved in the prevention programme against the spreading of AIDS, and the bettering of drinking water access conditions in hosting milieus of displaced escaping armed conflicts in the Ituri sub-region (Eastern province) towards the territories of Beni and Lubero. It is granted with adequate human and material resources to carry out required activities.

ASMADI

The Women Association for Development is implemented in Rutshuru. It is a feminine organisation, one of the 12 BOAD partners, which benefit from a close monitoring. It is operational in the food security, in sanitation animation and in adult education in the Rutshuru territory rural milieu. Its human and material resources are not sufficient to allow a self - involvement. In this appeal, it will be concerned, together with other partners with the prevention against AIDS programme.

GRACE

The Group for Support and Advice to Realisation for Endogenous Development is settled in Goma. It is one of the 12 BOAD partners who benefit from a close monitoring. It is being carrying out a peace building project in Rutshuru territory to harmonise cohabitation between agricultural and cattle raiser farmers. The financing to facilitate the execution of this project have been granted by the ACT – Netherlands. In this appeal, it is involved in the ensuring the prevention of conflicts in the displaced returning milieus. It has efficient resources and enough experience to carry out these activities.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

The situation of the humanitarian crisis in the North –Kivu is recurrent between 1993 and 1998. Since then it is becoming chronic up to now. The history of the North-Kivu displaced has lasted since March 1993 because of ethnical conflicts first, then a war of ethnical militias which was sharpened by the arrival of the Rwandan refugees flowing in thousands in the North-Kivu. These were followed by the rebellions against late presidents Mobutu and Kabila's regimes. This bad situation was worsened by the recent volcano eruption at Goma, the head town of the North-Kivu province. Today there are waves of displaced populations fleeing away from the Ituri/Bunia (Eastern province); and towards Beni and Lubero, 2 territories in the North of the North-Kivu province. Today, the Kivu is the main field of all kinds of fighters operating in the DRC. It is the closest post for protecting the western boundaries with the Republic of Rwanda. Security in the Kivu is very precarious and does not favour a quick and lasting return of displaced populations to their homelands.

Today's situation

In Goma town:

The ECC, the EELC and the BOAD have actively participated in the assistance in favour of the volcano eruption victims. This assistance has helped save human lives indeed. Several families

having lost their means of survival, the danger is for a return to emergency situation as most of these victims are also vulnerable, i. e. unable to take care of themselves if there were no assistance. Possessing a dwelling restores to a family its first framework of dignity. As for assistance in shelters at Goma, among the 17.468 cases identified in need, 12.167 shelters have already been built among which: 736 repaired, 371 in semi-durable materials and 11.060 in provisional materials (with walls in plastic sheeting.) Thus 63.31 % of families victims of the volcano eruption have received a temporary solution as far as shelters are concerned. Because of the socio- economical situation we are facing in Congo, there is a risk that those victims will never recover their former situation. Almost 5000 families are living in the ESCO camp and we do not know until when. Another crucial problem is of generalised unemployment, which is already entailing begging, prostitution, theft and upheaval all over the town.

In Beni and Lubero territories:

We are attesting an influx of displaced escaping the ethnic war in the Ituri/Bunia. The newcomers in these territories are now 33.000 from different origins, men, women and children all together.

The OCHA report on the North –Kivu humanitarian situation at the beginning of March attests that there have been these two months 418.000 new displaced people all over the North – Kivu province. The main hosting zones are: Eringeti, Oicha, Mbau, Kamango, Mutwanga, Mangina, Beni, Butembo (in Beni –Lubero in the North) and Katoyi, Kibirizi, Masisi, Kitshanga, Goma, Rutshuru, Walikale (towards the South) (1).

The humanitarian assistance is presently constituted by the hosting families' income and contribution from humanitarian agencies among which the WFP, World Vision, Merlin, etc. for food and medical care. But needs are far from being solved and the most acute of them is housing. Villages and hosting families are overcrowded. As they arrive on foot, they carry very little possessions to assist them survive.

Drinking water, which was very hard to find before, has become a real treasure in some hosting milieus with the arrival of the displaced populations.

- It should be observed that the return of some people could cause hard feelings among the local population especially if the returnees had been suspected of having committed some atrocities.
- Local organisations, churches and NGOs are usually the first to establish contact with the humanitarian situations. They are also the ones to bear all the weight of the humanitarian situations and will manage their consequences with the population. Unfortunately our local NGOs are neither prepared nor equipped to meet efficiently the requirements of a humanitarian situation. Because of the precarious situation of the Eastern DRC, it is necessary to grant churches and local NGOs with operational capacity in the humanitarian sector. Notwithstanding the generalised insecurity climate, the ECC and its member churches are operational in the province through the parishes, the health centres and the schools.

IV. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Goal

Alleviate the sufferings of weakest families and people faced with the serious humanitarian situation in North – Kivu.

1 See joined map

Objectives:

- Provide shelters to 205 vulnerable families victims of the Goma volcano eruption.
- Assist 80 vulnerable disaster-stricken families by offering them a subsistence economic activity.
- Promote prevention measures against AIDS in highly risky places where most displaced populations are living: Butembo, Katwa, Kyondo and Rutshuru.
- Increase possibilities of access to drinking water in harnessing and fixing 100 new springs water in the displaced hosting milieu in rural health zones. Case of: Beni, Kyondo and Manguredjipa.
- Reinforce local structures of prevention against conflicts in Masisi and Rutshuru territories and provide a benevolent judicial assistance to vulnerable prisoners.
- Implement and promote two local humanitarian cells for the planning and the management of humanitarian disasters.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

In North Kivu, beneficiaries are grouped according to the kind of assistance.

N°	Assistance	Criteria of access	Beneficiaries and localisation
1	Permanent shelters (semi-durable)	Monoparental family or with a child who is head of the family; economically unable to build themselves a house, owner of a piece of land. The choice will first be among our former beneficiaries of temporary shelters or other items.)	205 disaster- stricken families registered at Goma by the EELC and the ECC-NK.
2	Social and economical rehabilitation.	Disaster-stricken family beneficiaries of shelters through out the programme. The head of the family is under age or the parent is more than 60 years old or any other disabled person.	80 disaster-stricken families identified among the beneficiaries of permanent shelters at Goma.
3	Prevention against the spreading of AIDS in the milieu of concentration of displaced and active prostitution.	Permanent access for executing organisations, very active prostitution, frequent hosting of displaced populations.	Butembo town/ Katwa, Magerya, Kyondo and Kyavinyonge (in the rural health zones of Katwa and Kyondo) and in Kiwanja , Nyamilima, Rubare towns (in Rutshuru rural health zone.)
4	Drinking water in the displaced hosting milieus.	Access for the executing organisations, hosting the displaced in the last two months, risks of epidemic diseases from water origin.	Rural health centres of: Oicha, BENI et MANGUREDJIPA.
5	Prevention of conflicts in the returning milieus of former displaced	Access, hosting zone or zone of return of displaced from different culture origins.	Agricultural and cattle raiser farmers, landowners in Masisi and Rutshuru territories. Vulnerable prisoners.
6	Intervention capacity building for partners in the humanitarian sector.	To play a role in this appeal as an organisation.	2 representatives for each organisation to the different training sessions about the management of emergency situations.

VI. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**Permanent shelters:**

It will consist in building at Goma 205 houses with wall in planks. The roof will be covered with 26 iron sheets and the floor paved with cement. The size of this house will be of 35 m² (7 m x 5 m). It will provide a shelter that can accommodate up to 10 people, according to the Sphere project norms. It will take 6 months to get these houses available.

Sites:

This project is related to the 205 disaster victims to re-install either in the Goma town (either the reconstruction on the lava or on new compounds attributed by the local authority), or in the suburbs of Goma if some targeted beneficiaries find there a compound.

Implementing partners:

The activities of this project are under the responsibility of ECC-NK whose activities are the following: the preparation of work tools; the identification organization of beneficiaries, supplying markets ; the assessment of sites, the contact with the local authorities, the information and the organization of targeted beneficiaries, the necessary manpower recruitment, the preparation of site requisitions, the supervision of site works, the management of stocks which are at the disposal of sites, the updating of tools related to management and construction material monitoring and manpower, the preparation and presentation of statistical reports to present in the coordination and monitoring weekly meeting.

Its requisitions will be served step by step on the level of the BOAD financial administration. The justification of means at its disposal as far as the project is concerned is done on the level of the BOAD financial administration.

Socio-economic rehabilitation:

- It consists in helping disaster-stricken vulnerable families to restart their survival activities of before the volcano eruption.
- The project intends to make available an amount of money to serve as a guarantee fund for suppliers of tools in favour of the volcano eruption victims. Commitment is undertaken between the project and the supplier without informing the beneficiary. The latter will be awarded credits according to the project recommendations. A monitoring file will be held for the beneficiary on the level of the project and the supplier and an advisory monitoring will be systematically organised by the project in favour of the beneficiary. The project offers 9 months for each beneficiary to reconstitute himself a reasonable survival situation. The strategy is to have the beneficiary not consider the assistance as an ordinary credit.

Sites:

This activity will be carried out in favour of the 80 vulnerable disaster-stricken families in the Goma town or, if necessary, in the villages close to Sake and the area of Bukumu where targeted beneficiaries were probably installed. (See the chart of targeted beneficiaries)

Implementing partners:

The project is under the direct responsibility of EELC whose activities are the following : the preparation of tools related to management and monitoring of credits in kind, the identification and registration of beneficiaries, Organising elementary training of beneficiaries in the credit field, the identification of suppliers and beneficiaries, the permanent monitoring of beneficiary activities, and the preparation and presentation of statistical reports.

All activities under the EELC will be monitored by BOAD under the capacity building arrangement. BOAD will also be responsible for the financial management.

Health: prevention against AIDS and fixing up drinking- water springs

- AIDS: There will be AIDS awareness programs in the communities especially the hosting and returning displaced populations in high risky zones. It will be necessary to constitute basis committee for the fight against AIDS. They will popularise the use of condoms, fix educational post, participate in the distribution of educational sheets, and film projection on AIDS if necessary. They will also encourage people to pass the detection test and start with

the cure of NERAVIPINE during births. The most concerned zones are: towards Butembo the rural health zones of Katwa and Kyondo. Towards Goma we have the rural health zone of Rutshuru.

- To provide drinking-water to the hosting communities of newly displaced escaping the Ituri war. 100 drinking-water springs will be improved in 3 rural health zones of OICHA, BENI and Manguredjipa. These activities will last 9 months, i.e. from February to November 2003.

Sites:

Prevention against HIV/ AIDS is operational on 2 axes:

- The north axis: in the territories of Beni and Lubero (under RCD-KML rebellion). The targeted sites are the following: the towns of Butembo and Katwa, the business centres of Magerya and Kyondo as well as the Kyavinyonge fishery. On this axis, the programme responsible is the NGO CEPROSSAN of Butembo, BOAD present partner in the fixing up of drinking-water springs.
- The south axis: in the territory of Rutshuru (under RCD/Goma rebellion) . The targeted sites are the following: the towns and centres of Kiwanja, Nyamilima and Rubare. On the field, programme responsables are EELC and ASMADI.

Activities:

- Each partner where he is operational; searches for and gets, on the level of the competent authorities, the authorisation of undertaking his activities. EELC and ASMADI on the one hand and CEPROSSAN on the other: Organise and constitute the field animation teams, organise and propose the animation/sensitisation themes and calendar of high risky groups identified and informed beforehand by the teams of field officers, ensure the availability of pedagogical visual aids. Work out programs on HIV/AIDS prevention including the use of condoms and make follow ups and asses the response from the communities. EELC will be responsible for all this work.
- BOAD will be responsible for overall program implementation including financial management.
-

Improvement of 100 water springs:

CEPROSSAN will be responsible for field activities in 48 sites (villages) hosting new displaced people estimated to 46,500 in the rural health zones of Oicha, Beni Manguredjipa.

The activities of CEPROSSAN will include: Beneficiary targeting and mobilisation, co-ordination with local authorities and getting the necessary permission to work on the selected springs, formation and training of water committees, purchase and supplying materials to the sites, Monitoring and co-ordination of the activities.

Education to peace:

This will entail assistance to displaced people, and the host communities to make it easy for them to live and accept each other with the possibilities of the IDPs becoming integrated in the long run.

Support will be provided to vulnerable prisoners in the Goma prisons and inside the province. These prisoners among them children and women are sometimes abandoned by their families because of poverty. Also the lack of basic human needs makes these people more vulnerable.

Locations:

The programme concerns the displaced and other refugee return people who come back to the territories of Masisi and Rutshuru. In the areas of Bashali –Mokoto and Kahembe (in the territory of Masisi) and Bwito (in the territory of Rutshuru). In the North Kivu prisons and dungeons more than 60% of prisoners are vulnerable people arrested for no proper reasons and subjected to ill treatment by the prison administration.

Implementing partners:

- The project will be implemented by GRACE, the BOAD partner, as far as the specific cohabitation is concerned in the displaced return milieus. As for the legal assistance to the vulnerable indigents, GRACE will need the help of the CFPD expertise (law training centre), An organisation of active lawyers in this domain. Only GRACE is responsible towards BOAD in this regard.
- GRACE activities will be: the negotiation of dialogue between conflicting groups. Training in conflict resolutions. Also to organise and identify people wrongly detained and provide them with assistance. BOAD will be responsible for the financial management of the programs including production of reports.
- Partner capacity building:

The project will be for four of the BOAD partners together with ACT local partners, namely the ECC and the EELC. The partners need to be further trained in the area of humanitarian response in order to respond to the needs of the people effectively. BOAD will facilitate this training. Initially, training will be focused on two areas of Butembo and Goma with the idea enhancing the capacity of others in the neighbouring areas. 2 people will also be selected from North Kivu to participate in the ACT EMT programs, either at Africa University or the Church World Service Program.

Equipment resources:

- The appeal needs a permanent employee hired for all of the implementation period. He will be in charge of the collection of all the statistical data concerning the field activities and the management of stocks. He will be under the responsibility of the BOAD co-ordinator and will work in collaboration with the BOAD programme manager for the field activity monitoring on the one hand and the BOAD administration and finance manager for the usage monitoring of the management tools by the implementing partners on the other. The BOAD co-ordinator or his delegate will conduct the co-ordination meetings and ensure the production of reports related to the appeal.
- To facilitate radio contact with the field, during the monitoring missions and the BOAD office, it is necessary to provide BOAD with a CODAN radio
- In order not to concentrate all of the administrative charges on BOAD, the appeal foresees a desktop computer and 1 photocopier to the ECC-NK emergency office, the BDC of EELC, the emergency cell which will be installed at Butembo from the CEPROSSAN office and 1 desktop computer for the feminine NGO ASMADI because of its AIDS programme. The office equipment will enable the partners work efficiently.
- The animation teams on prevention against HIV/AIDS need 12 bicycles (6 per axis: north with CEPROSSAN and south with EELC and ASMADI), 4 portable generators (2 per axis) and 4 VIDEO equipment (2 per axis).

The mixed committees of mediators need 10 bicycles to facilitate the contacts among them and the concerned competent authorities in their respective milieus of Masisi and Rutshuru. It is GRACE that will be in charge of distributing these bicycles..

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Administration

For the North-Kivu, the appeal has an orientation council composed of: the BOAD Co-ordinator, the President of the ECC, and the Lutheran church prelate. These are the representatives of the structure members of the ACT family at Goma. This council is in charge of appointing the appeal responsible, deliberating on the different contributions received in favour of the appeal, approval of priorities according to means available, approval of execution reports of activities and the certification of field activities through visits. The responsible of the appeal signs the term contract with the BOAD, but financially depends on the appeal. As representatives of local churches, the prelate and the President of the ECC are offered means to visit activities of other members of the ACT operating in North-Kivu.

BOAD partners will execute the fieldwork in their respective operational areas. Each partner in charge of field duties is in agreement with the BOAD on staff recruitment for the programs in the appeal. BOAD is responsible to the ACT Co-ordinating Office and the donors in the appeal. The BOAD signs an agreement with its partners in the appeal.

Finance

BOAD is the responsible for finances including for the ECC, and the EELC. All the contributions are paid into the BOAD bank accounts. Any withdrawal will be carried out according to the administrative procedures of the financial management in force at the BOAD. Money spent by all the field-executing partners is justified at the BOAD which is responsible for the financial reports.

Monitoring

The person designated to monitor the appeal activities will be a staff member of the BOAD. Once a week, 2 members of the BOAD staff, 2 delegates from the ECC-NK and 2 from the EELC meet to discuss the progress of the appeal implementation and any problems thereon, including issues related to the appeal coverage. Once a month, a field mission is carried out by at least one of the members of the orientation council of the appeal. Once every month a co-ordination meeting will be held for all ACT members in the appeal working in North Kivu.

Reports

The ECC-NK, the EELC and the BOAD will submit interim reports every 3 months as required by the ACT Co-ordinating Office. The BOAD partners will submit their reports to BOAD and BOAAD in turn will send a consolidated report to ACT on their work and the work of their partners.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

The field activities will last 9 months, i.e. from March to December 2003. January 03 will be devoted to preparation and January, 04 to the production of final reports.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

In North – Kivu, the facilitation of appeal activities is the responsibility of BOAD. It is also facilitating co-ordination activities of all ACT members under the ACT Forum. ACT forum

meetings will take place at least once a month for the North – Kivu and once per three months for the region (North and South Kivu, Maniema and Kisangani). In case a partner encounters some difficulties, the BOAD will call on a meeting to discuss the matter.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
DIRECT ASSISTANCE (POST CRISIS)				
1. CONSTRUCTION OF 205 SHELTERS				
Construction materials				
Plank	pce	44,485	2.50	111,213
Rafters	pce	27,675	1.50	41,513
Beam	pce	820	4.00	3,280
Nails (10 cm and 6 cm)	Kg	5,125	1.00	5,125
Iron sheet	pce	6,150	4.50	27,675
Nails (iron sheet)	Kg	1,230	2.00	2,460
Cement	sack	3,280	11.00	36,080
Sand	m3	1,845	10.00	18,450
Small stones	m3	205	20.00	4,100
Water	m3	513	10.00	5,125
Window	pce	1,025	20.00	20,500
Door	pce	615	50.00	30,750
Fittings	Lumpsum			422
Painting	box	615	10.00	6,150
Construction tools	Lumpsum			810
Sub Total Direct Assistance				313,652
Transport, warehousing, handling				
Truck hiring	month	6	600.00	3,600
Van 4X4	month	6	550.00	3,300
Warehousing	month	6	400.00	2,400
Handling	man/day	520	20.00	10,400
Fuel	litre	2,500	1.00	2,500
Lubricant	lumpsum	1	520.00	520
Repair	lumpsum	1	630.00	630
Sub Total transport, wareh., handling				23,350
Administration and operations				
Supervisor	man/day	156	25.00	3,900
Mason	man/day	864	10.00	8,640
Mason (helper)	man/day	144	60.00	8,640
Joiner	man/day	864	10.00	8,640
Excavating fees	hole	205	20.00	4,100
Construction fees	latrine	205	10.00	2,050
Joiner (helper)	man/day	144	60.00	8,640
Sub Total Administration & Operations				44,610
TOTAL SHELTERS				381,612
Equipment items				
Desk top computer	piece	1	1,500.00	1,500
Photocopier	piece	1	1,500.00	1,500
Sub Total Equipment items				3,000

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF VULNERABLE DISASTER VICTIMS				
Direct assistance				
Food Items				
Rice	sack	20	25.00	500
Cassava flour	sack	10	12.00	120
Corn	sack	20	18.00	360
Palm oil	Can	10	15.00	150
Sugar	sack	20	28.00	560
Soft drinks	Crate	20	6.00	120
Salt fish	sack	20	100.00	2,000
Smoked fish	sack	20	50.00	1,000
Non-food items				
Second-hand clothes	bale	10	120.00	1,200
Charcoal	sack	10	6.00	60
OMO soap	carton	10	20.00	200
shoes	bale	10	120.00	<u>1,200</u>
Sub Total Direct Assistance				7,470
Administration and operations				
Supervisor	man/day	144	10.00	1,440
Social workers	man/day	188	5.00	940
Motorbike hiring	day	117	10.00	1,170
Fuel and lubricant	litre	120	0.70	84
Office supplies	lumpsum	1	220.00	220
Communication	Card	54	5.00	<u>270</u>
Sub Total Administration & Operations				4,124
TOTAL ECONOMIC REHABILITATION				11,594
3. PREVENTION AGAINST AIDS/HIV				
Direct assistance				
Picture box	pcs	21	250.00	5,250
AIDS wall poster	pcs	21	200.00	4,200
Slide plus overhead projector	pcs	3	1,000.00	3,000
Syringe and needle	pcs	20	20.00	400
Fixer panel	pcs	23	165.22	3,800
HIV reactive test	lumpsum	8	312.50	2,500
Condoms	box	45,000	0.07	3,200
Verapin	Kit	22	160.00	<u>3,520</u>
Sub Total Direct Assistance				25,870
Equipment items				
Bicycle	piece	12	75.00	900
T V set + video recorder	pcs	4	320.00	1,280
Desk top computer	piece	3	1,500.00	4,500
Photocopier	piece	2	1,500.00	3,000
Generator	pcs	4	262.50	<u>1,050</u>
Sub Total equipment items				10,730
Administration & Operations				
Administrator premium	man/month	20	91.00	1,820
Project supervisor	man/month	20	85.00	1,700
Field officer premium	man/day	864	5.00	4,320

Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD
Stationery and report	lumpsum	8	52.50	420
Catering	meal	120	5.00	600
Communication fees	lumpsum	11	128.18	1,410
Transport and local purchases	days	26	53.85	<u>1,400</u>
Sub Total Admin. & Operations				11,670

TOTAL PREVENTION AGAINST AIDS 48,270

4. HARNESS AND CONSTRUCTION OF DRINKING WATER SPRINGS

Direct assistance

Cement	sack	600	10.00	6,000
Perforated pipes PVC 50	piece	40	20.00	800
Non-perforated pipes	piece	160	15.00	2,400
Plastic sheets	piece	1,500	0.50	750
Tés PVC	piece	150	2.00	300
Bends PVC 50	piece	150	2.00	300
Tools and utilities	Lumpsum			<u>385</u>
Sub Total Direct Assistance				10,935

Transport, storage, handling

Transport of materials	Sack	600	4.00	2,400
Handling	sack	600	1.00	<u>600</u>
Sub Total Transport, Handling				3,000

Administration & Operations

Technicians	man/day	100	15.00	1,500
Masons	source	100	10.00	1,000
Mason (helper)	source	100	5.00	500
Films, batteries + film wash	piece	10	9.00	90

Contacts with the other actors

Negotiation with the ZSR	man/day	36	15.00	540
Office costs	lumpsum	4	200.00	800
Office transport	km	868	1.00	868
The driver's charges	man/day	8	15.00	120
Staff Field Perdiem	man/day	50	20.00	1,000
sec ex, accountant, cashier,	man/day	160	20.00	3,200
Office equipment and commun.	lumpsum	1	500.00	<u>500</u>
Sub Total Admin. & Operations				10,118

TOTAL DRINKING WATER SPRINGS 24,053

5. EDUCATION TO PEACE

Direct assistance

Pedagogical preparation

Stationery/logistics	Lumpsum			924
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Dialogue meetings

Stationery	Lumpsum			856
Rent of 7 rooms for 7 sites	day	7	50.00	350
Transport for 210 distant guests	Round trip	210	5.00	1,050
Accommodation for 210 distant guests	night	210	10.00	2,100
Catering for 350 participants	meal	1,120	2.00	2,240

Formation of committees

Pedogogic aids	Piece	1,200	1.00	1,200
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Description	Type of	Nr. of	Unit cost	Budget
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	Unit	Units	USD	USD
Transport for 230 participants	round ticket	230	5.00	1,150
Catering and lodging (235 participants)	Man/day	750	10.00	7,500
Stationery	Lumpsum			253
Legal expert honoraries	Mission	6	80.00	480
Report production	lumpsum	5	60.00	300
Visits to prisons	Man/day	372	15.81	5,880
Legal expert and police officer honoraries	Mission	24	45.00	1,080
3 evaluation workshops	cfr (2)	15	255.00	3,825
Bulletin production	Brochure	2,012	1.14	2,300
Purchasing literature	Book	22	38.64	850
TV broadcasting activities	Programme	24	30.00	720
Moderator honoraries	mission	19	100.00	1,900
The committee functioning				
Duplicator paper	Ream	32	5.00	160
200 page copybooks	DZ	18	3.00	54
Ordinary pens	Boxes	16	9.50	152
Sub Total Direct Assistance				35,324

Transport, warehousing and handling

Hiring a jeep/ All the project	Month	10	120.00	1,200
Fuel / all the project	litre	1,000	0.70	700
Vehicle maintenance	nbre	9	60.00	540
Sub Total Transport / Maintenance				2,440

Equipment goods

Bicycles	Piece	10	75.00	750
Boots	Pair	16	15.00	240
Waterproof clothes	Suit	16	40.00	640
Waistcoat	Piece	56	5.00	280
Sub Total / Equipment goods				1,910

Administration & operations

The driver's charge taking	Man/month	10	50.00	500
Contact mission	man/month	80	15.00	1,200
Supplies	lumpsum	1	50.00	50
Evaluation trips	Man/day	18	15.00	270
Co-ordinator	Man/month	10	150.00	1,500
Training supervisors	Man/month	20	100.00	2,000
Accountant secretary	Man/month	10	80.00	800
Cashier	Man/month	10	60.00	600
Drafter	Man/month	20	80.00	1,600
Local communication/mobile	Card	60	5.00	300
Office rent and maintenance	Month	10	50.00	500
Report production	lumpsum	26	45.38	1,180
Honoraries of journalists and photographers	mission	7	50.00	350
Sub Total Admin. & Operations				10,850

TOTAL EDUCATION TO PEACE**50,524****6. CAPACITY BUILDING****Training to principles and organisation of assistance**

Charge of 20 participants in 4 days	Man/day	85	20.00	1,700
Round trip to Butembo for 3 participants	Ticket	6	257.00	1,542
Description	Type of Unit	Nr. of Units	Unit cost USD	Budget USD

Pedagogical supplies	Kit	25	15.00	375
Communication and logistics	lumpsum	1	100.00	100
Training & Seminars				
ACT Consultations Meeting	man/day	18	100.00	1,800
Sphere Training	lumpsum	1	2,500.00	2,500
Information production	lumpsum	1	600.00	600
Sub Total assistance				8,617

Communication equipment

CODAN radio & installation fees	Piece	1	5,000.00	5,000
Sub Total equipment				5,000

Administration

Communication charges	month	12	50.00	600
Evaluation of humanitarian situations	term	4	300.00	1,200
Office supplies	kit	12	60.00	720
Mobile communication charge.	card	500	5.00	2,500
Project Officer for appeal coordination	Man/day	286	15.00	4,290
Restitution and monitoring meetings	lumpsum	24	50.00	1,200
Fuel	litre	750	0.70	525
Other vehicle fees	month	10	50.00	500
E-mail, fax, post office	Month	10	100.00	1,000
Reports	lumpsum	1	250.00	250
Field trips	Man/day	270	20.00	5,400
Office rent, water and electricity	Month	10	700.00	7,000
Audit	lumpsum	1	5,000.00	5,000
Sub Total Admin. & Operations				30,185

TOTAL CAPACITY BUILDING**43,802****TOTAL EXPENDITURES****562,855**

Bank fees (3%)

16,886

TOTAL BUDGET BOAD, ECC AND EELC**579,741**

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

ECC South- Kivu

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

ECC South Kivu

The ECC South Kivu is a provincial federation of local churches in the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It comprises twenty communities within the 62 communities that make up the National ECC. It also comprises about 1 500 000 Christians i.e. 40% or more than 1/3 of the population of the South Kivu province.

ECC South Kivu includes five departments:

Evangelism and life of the church

The primary, secondary and university teaching

The department of Diacony and Development that is the development and Relief project coordination through the following branches:

- * Staff training
- * Literacy and adult education
- * Embedded agriculture, infrastructures and farming amenities
- * Reinstatement and Emergency Services
- * Water and sanitation service
- * Peace and reconciliation programme

BUKAVU TOWN

Emergency Service assistance and the Reinstatement of the ECC South Kivu, created since 1985 and which has some experience in this domain. Member of ACT International. This time, Bukavu received the displaced population by the war from attacks at Shabunda, Walungu, kalehe; Among them, there are women and girls victims of the sexual violation, abandoned children and widows.

UVIRA

ECC 8th Community of Pentecost Churches in Central Africa (CEPAC) established in 1921. Following the recent attacks and the occupation of the town of Uvira and its surroundings by the Mai Mai, this Community received recently many displaced populations running away and lost their belongings. Some of them came back and found their houses looted, fields, seeds, tools and domestic animals completely stolen. Since the peace was established again in the town of Uvira other people who fear for their security are still there. Now they need tools and seeds. Note that ECC 8 Community of Pentecost Churches in Central Africa has had a long experience in management of relief project supported by PUM/Sweden and NCA since 1994.

FIZI

ECC – 26 Independent Methodist Church in the Congo (CLMC) established in 1960. Activities: Medical infrastructure, providing one general hospital (Nundu) with 150 beds, 30 health centres and one maternity hospital, 111 schools and medical training.

Experiences in Relief project management supported by the Independent Methodist Church in USA since 1973. Legal responsible person of the Nundu health zone.

Populations are always in displacement searching for areas of peace around Nundu, Baraka and Fizi. The high lands of Minembwe are relatively calm after the departure of Rwandese soldiers, populations begin to come back..

WALUNGU

ECC – 5 Communities of Pentecost Independent Churches in Africa (CELPA). Established in 1922.

Activities: Medical infrastructure – one general hospital with 250 beds at Kaziba, 2 dispensaries in Bukavu and 28 health centres and a maternity hospital, one medical school, 131 primary and 41 secondary schools in South Kivu. Legal responsible person for Kaziba health zone. Experiences in Relief management project supported by (PIM/Church of Pentecost in Norway and NCA since 1994. This part suffers today from the attacks between the militias' men so called Mudundo 40 and the Interahamwe who come back from the forest of shabunda. The local populations are in perpetual displacement from one village to another to flee from the danger.

KABARE

ECC – 52 Lutheran Evangelical Community in the Congo (CELC) – established in 1977.

Activities: One medical center, one dispensary and 4 health centers along with a maternity hospital, 2 primary and secondary schools. Member of LWF and ACT International. The populations begin to come back there after having fled from attacks between Mai Mai and the rebels around Katana and Kabamba.

MWENGA

ECC – 40 Christian Church Community in Africa (CECA) – established in 1948.

Activities: 1 general hospital with 150 beds, 10 health centers and 5 maternity hospitals, 2 medical schools – Mwenga and Bafwasende. Partner of ICCO – Holland, ACM/USA. Its management relies in the hands of the Mwenga Health zone.

KALEHE

ECC – 3 Central Africa Baptist Community (CBCA) – established in 1948. Activities : 3 general hospitals (average of 250 beds each), 4 dispensaries, 98 health centers and a maternity hospital, 180 secondary schools, 76 primary and 3 medical schools. Responsible for the rural health zones of Katwa and Mangulidjipa. Member of WCC. The attacks between forces of Mai Mai and rebels of RCD are continuing and move from one village to another. Many thousands of villagers have left their villages in order to take refuge in parishes and schools. Moreover, an earthquake which has shaken the north of Bukavu has provoked the collapse of 500 houses and the death of 12 persons and many injured people who have increased the number of disaster- stricken people in this area.

IDJWI

United Methodist Church of Congo: Established in 1910 in Congo, and in 1990 in the South Kivu province. 2 maternity hospitals, 6 schools in the region. ACT Member All the above ECC implementing partner activities are being severely compromised by the damage to infrastructure caused during the two wars, lack of medicine and medical materials, no money for salaries, lack of partner intervention with regard to new needs and decreasing financial assistance.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Current situation

In South Kivu

The DRC has undergone two successive wars in a time space of five years, in addition, factional fighting among different warring groups have been responsible for massive displacement of people especially in areas like: KAZIMIA, LULIMBA and FIZI. Other areas are, Bunyakiri and Shabunda, where the populations are compelled to move towards places with some security. This situation has

caused great loss of lives and destruction of property. Due to inaccessibility of some of the areas where the IDPs are found, it has been difficult for the ECC to identify all the needs of the affected people.

The South Kivu province, has borne the worst brunt of the fighting between the rebel forces of RCD (Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie/Congolese Rally for Democracy) supported by Rwandan and Burundian armies on one side, and the armed forces of Congo of Popular Self Defence Forces (FAP) on the other side.

Furthermore, the rebel forces and their allies, always face armed troops from Burundi (CNDD, Palipehutu, FNL and Interahamwe). The population in the area has always been caught in between, being accused by both sides of the warring parties of supporting the enemy. In the process, people have been killed and women raped continuously. No rule of law exists and therefore, people live in constant fear for their lives. Bukavu, the capital of the South Kivu province has no access to the rural areas where there may be some form of food production. This cut – off is mainly caused by intense insecurity starting at 2 kilometres away from the town.

The violence in the province has created chaos in the lives of people and people have been running from one place to the other in search of peace which has proven to be very elusive. Violation of human rights are the order of the day with the armed forces committing despicable crimes against fellow human beings. Over 80% of population in the province has moved more than once running away from the fighting and persecution and in the process losing all their personal possessions. Poverty levels have been described as beyond description by aid workers. Two families out of three survive on the hand to mouth without knowing where the next meal would come from. Famine has become chronic.

Security and update situation

In the present context of war and of fighting between the armed groups in South Kivu, insecurity is very high. In the midst of all this, the member churches of the ECC South Kivu have requested the fighting groups to respect human rights and humanitarian principles so that help could reach the people in need. Surprisingly, the message from the churches has to a great extent been listened to and respected allowing some of the humanitarian assistance reach those in need. The scarcity of the assistance however, make it difficult for the help to be felt by the wider affected population.

IV. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Goal

The goal is to alleviate human suffering through the provision of humanitarian assistance. Also, save and sustain human lives.

Objectives:

- To improve food security to the most vulnerable people that war harmed by providing agricultural inputs such as tools and seeds;
- To organise training seminars on trauma healing, peace and reconciliation for the affected people.
- To provide humanitarian relief in non-food items namely Clothes and blankets to the displaced and vulnerable people from Mwenga and Shabunda.
-

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Axis of Kabare: Miti, Kavumu, Kabamba, Tchofi, Cirunga and Bugobe;

Axis of Walungu: Bideka, Ikoma, Mushweshwe, Muku, Mulamba, Butuza, Chiherano, Tubimbi, Lurhala and Nyangzei;

Axis of Uvira: Kamanyola, Sange, Langalanga, Kigongo, Kiliba and Lubarika, Uvira – center;

Axis of Fizi: Baraka, Nundu, Swima, Mboko, Lweba, Minembwe, Dine-Ubwari;

Axis of Shabunda: Shabunda-center, Matili, Kikamba, Pene-Kusu;

Axis of Mwenga : Mwenga-center, Kasika, Kibanda/Bilembo, Kamituga, Kitutu Kazuza; Luhinja, Kaziba

Axis of Kalehe: Kalonge, Bunyakiri, Ziralo, Shusi, Nyabibwe, Nyamasasa.

Axis of Idjwi: Bugarhula, Kashofu-center, Bumpeta.

N°	Description	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Families
1.	Distribution of seeds and tools to 5,000 displaced and returnee families	35,000	5,000
2.	Organization of peace seminar	60 participants	
3.	Clothes and blankets	7,000 people	1,000

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Seeds and Tools

Seeds and ploughing implements will be distributed to five thousand displaced and returnee families in the accessible territories either by vehicle or ship. The South – Kivu ECC Emergency service will provide them with necessary agricultural inputs, enabling them to re-constitute their stocks related to food items. The project duration is six months.

Our intervention sites remain the eight retained areas (axis) in order to reach the disaster – stricken population. In our understanding, axis represent legal entities supposed to have security and by targeting areas with strong human concentration which welcomed the displaced and the returnee displaced families.

The distribution of seeds and tools will be under the control of the seven churches, members of the South Kivu ECC and the Emergency Service. From the twenty organisations/churches that make the South-Kivu ECC, the 6 were selected due to their long and good experience in the management of emergency. These 6 participated in the census and identification of beneficiaries. The selection also took into account that a family should have a piece of land to cultivate.

The South – Kivu ECC Emergency Service will provide the churches with agricultural inputs. The churches will be responsible to deliver the materials to the distribution sites. Distribution reports will be submitted to the ECC office.

Non Food Items (clothes and blankets)

Blankets and clothes will be distributed to one thousand identified beneficiaries from Shabunda and Mwenga territories. In fact, these two rural territories in the South – Kivu province have become the centres for the fighting among armed groups causing the movement of population towards the town of Bukavu and its surroundings. The people have lost everything and need clothing including blankets. They are deprived of everything. The clothes and blankets will be distributed to the displaced families in the town of Bukavu.

The South – Kivu ECC emergency and rehabilitation services will be responsible for this activity. The following chart presents the intervention axis, the tools and the partners involved in the programme implementation.

CHART 1 : SEEDS AND TOOLS

N°	Axis	Number of benef.	Tools			Small tools		SEEDS					
			Hoes	Tridents	Wheelbarrow	Rakes	Watercans	Vegetable seeds/kgs	Beans	Rice seeds/kg	Maize seeds/kg	Ground nut	
1	Bukavu axis and its surroundings	800	800	-	20	80	8	16	4800	1600	1600	1920	Emergency Service
2	Uvira axis	820	820	820	25	82	8	16	4920	1640	1640	1968	8 th CEPAC
3	Kabare axis	670	670	670	20	67	6	12	4020	1340	1340	1608	52 nd CELCE
4	Walungu axis	700	700	-	35	70	7	14	4200	1400	1400	1680	5 th CELPA
5	Kalehe axis	700	700	-	18	70	7	14	4200	1400	1400	1680	3 rd CBCA
6	Fizi axis	800	800	-	20	80	8	16	4800	1600	1600	1920	26 th CLMC leader agency
7	Axis of Idjwi	510	510	510	13	51	6	12	3060	1020	1020	1224	28 th CMCC
		5000	5000	2000	151	500 Pces	50	100	30000	10000	10000	12000	

Notes to the Chart:

- 1 hoe per family
- 1 trident/family in the aforesaid sites where is need
- wheelbarrows will be distributed to groups of persons working in the swamp
- vegetable seeds : 20 grams per family
- beans 6 kgs per family
- Rice 2kg/family
- Maize : 2kg per family
- Groundnuts : 2,4 kg per family

Peace and Reconciliation

The organisation of the seminars related to Peace and Reconciliation includes two sectors:

1. Peace and reconciliation.

The idea is to make the target population contribute to establishing a peace climate in their original areas/homes. This sector will involve the local leadership including ; political administrative authorities and church leaders from different churches. The beneficiary population will come from places of higher social tensions, such as the territories of Fizi, Uvira, Shabunda, and Bunyakiri.

It should be noted that in the territories of Fizi and Uvira, social relationships between the different ethnic groups are bad. Their conflict originating from land disputes and political differences. 20 ethnic representatives among whom 7 women will be invited to attend a seminar in Bukavu. The training will include techniques in mediation , management and prevention of conflicts.

In the Bunyakiri Territory, the populations (Batembo) have become great warriors to resist against rebellion troops. Confrontations between the Batembo group and the rebellion forces and their Rwandese allies cause terror, thus much displacement of the population. Ten (10) recruited persons from this group will be invited.

In the Shabunda Territory, the 1998 war has exacerbated hatred related to customary leadership between rival clans. One of those that got leadership from RCD committed with vile actions against another clan to the point that on may 9th, 1999, there was public hanging of the other rival clan main leader. Then, revenge cases were observed at different levels of the clans. Therefore, ten (10) persons from Shabunda will be invited to attend the seminar. We should highlight that some representative women will be invited as they bear the worst brunt of the war through mainly rape and other forms of violence.

The seminars aims at easing tension between ethnic and clan groups in conflicts. This will be carried out by initiating actors to dynamics, prevention and pacific resolution of conflicts, so that on their turn, they can influence positively the lasting peace establishment in their respective milieus.

Psychosocial assistance

The ECC member churches working with communities will assist people who have faced extreme violence and are experiencing trauma. Twelve development technicians and eight women from church women organisations will be trained in order to equip them in helping and taking care of traumatised persons.

The activities will be carried out by the South – Kivu ECC Peace and Conflict Resolution Programme. The service is responsible for identifying the local leadership and analysing the conflict causes between the communities and the actors before envisaging an appropriate action. However, ECC essential task will consist of sustaining the initiatives related to peace and reconciliation construction by organizing seminars where different parties in conflicts take place, to promote truth, love and justice as the foundations of building a lasting peace; to group the different ethnic leaders around a mediation local committee which will have the task of identifying the acts which can bring trouble among people and of helping them to find solutions by themselves.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

Board of directors

- The South Kivu ECC Emergency and Reinstatement Service (ERS) will be in charge of the coordination of activities and the administrative organization, follow – up and supervision of the local activities. The ERS will report to the project coordination unit the going – on of tasks.
- The project coordination unit will follow up and control the technical and administrative works of the Emergency Service, and will analyse the narrative and financial reports.
- The Departments of finances and Management will take care of the follow – up in management and budget control.
- The local distribution committees will be responsible for distribution of non-food items and agricultural needs to the target beneficiaries.
- The Emergency and Reinstatement Service is presently headed by a member of staff who has received training in the ACT Emergency management course at Africa University in Mutare from January to March 1999.

Finance

The Emergency Service in collaboration will manage funds with the project co-ordination unit and the finance and Management Department of ECC South Kivu, under the supervision of the provincial chairman through the provincial committee of Development. ECC will ensure all required reports are prepared according to the ACT reporting format and submitted to ACT as per the requirement. ECC agrees that failure to follow the required ACT financial regulation and reporting will result in being excluded in the future ACT Appeals.

Monitoring

The Emergency service has some routine and experience in the follow-up mechanisms of emergency. It is run by the service co-ordinator trained in management and response to disasters along with two experienced supervisors who work under the authority of the manager. The latter transmits the follow-up report to the ECC chairman with a copy to the Emergency Service of the national ECC. Supervisors assure the follow-up of achieved activities by the local distribution committees.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

March - August 2003

IX. COORDINATION

The supervision of this project will be done by a committee composed of those responsible for the Emergency services of the South Kivu ECC, a representative of Christian Aid and two local authority representatives. South-Kivu ECC is a member of the Regional coordination office of Non-Governmental organizations in South-Kivu (CRONGD) and of the provincial civilian coordination office for Emergency Activities and Development.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost USD	Budget USD
CRISIS PHASE ASSISTANCE				
<u>South Kivu Projects</u>				
Vegetable seeds	KG	100	55.00	5,500
Beans	MT	30	1000.00	30,000
Rice seed	MT	10	1700.00	17,000
Maize seed	MT	10	1800.00	18,000
Groundnuts	MT	12	1200.00	14,400
Small tools (rakes, watering cans...)	lumpsum			<u>5,800</u>
Sub Total	MT			90,700
<u>Food & non-food items distribution</u>				
Clothes, blankets	LOT	75	227.00	<u>17,025</u>
Sub Total				17,025
<u>Seeds & tools project</u>				
Hoes	PC	5,000	2.50	12,500
Tridents	PC	2,000	4.50	9,000
wheelbarrow	PC	100	60.00	<u>6,000</u>
Sub Total	MT			27,500
<u>Training & Workshops</u>				
Trauma Counseling to Victims of rape	lumpsum			4,000
Peace and reconciliation workshop	lumpsum			<u>3,150</u>
Sub Total				7,150
TOTAL CRISIS PHASE ASSISTANCE				142,375
EQUIPEMENT				
Computer and accessories	piece	1	2500.00	2,500
Photocopier and accessories	piece	1	1000.00	<u>1,000</u>
SUB TOTAL EQUIPEMENT				3,500
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS				
Transport for seeds and small tools	MT	58	250.00	14,500
Staff salaries	Month	6	1200.00	7,200
Monitoring of seeds and tools distributions	lumpsum	1	1800.00	1,800
Registration of beneficiaries	BENEF	5,000	0.40	2,000
Loading /Unloading	MT	58	7.00	406
Attendance to coordination meeting	lumpsum	1	1499.00	1,499
Reporting	lumpsum	1	300.00	300
Coordinating meeting	lumpsum	1	1500.00	1,500
Bank Charges (for all projects) 1.5%				<u>2,626</u>
Sub Total Administration & Operations				29,205
TOTAL				175,080
Audit fees	lumpsum	1	2000.00	2,000
TOTAL BUDGET ECC SOUTH KIVU				177,080