

Requesting Organization :	ACT Alliance / Lutheran World Federation				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
EDUCATION		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Creating zones of peace support to IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities Children to access emergency education in Uror and Duk Jonglei State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/E/INGO/797		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	199,989.10		
Planned project duration :	5 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	30/06/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016	Actual End Date:	30/06/2016		
Project Summary :	LWFs creating zones of peace support to IDPs, Returnees and vulnerable Host Communities children to access emergency education in Uror and Duk . This project aims to provide early childhood education to conflict affected children displaced and returning to the Jonglei counties of Uror and Duk. LWF acknowledges that some of these children have already undergone secondary displacement whilst others are returning from refugee camps or IDP camps. LWF will work towards improving temporary learning spaces and learning environments for children as well as training teachers on teaching methods and psycho social support.				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	1,000	550	2,000	2,200	5,750
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	300	100	600	1,000	2,000
Refugee Returnees	350	200	1,000	800	2,350
People in Host Communities	350	250	400	400	1,400
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
25,500 (LWF has calculated the number of teachers trained as 1 Teacher: 50 Children (per SS INEE/Sphere Standards))					
Catchment Population:					
Catchment Population Duk and Uror: 244,107 Male 134,233 Female 109,874					
Link with allocation strategy :					

LWF is committed to linking to the Education Cluster response strategy by focusing on the protection of children and young people through access to safe and secure learning environments, their cognitive development through quality education, the prevention of threats through the provision of life-saving education. LWF will focus on core life skills such as critical thinking, communication, negotiation and refusal skills, children need to learn to read and write, also to be able to learn on their own and to complete their education once the political and security situation has stabilized. LWF has selected Uror County Jonglei, which has been neglected due to the protracted crisis since December 2013 and has been the centre of both displaced and host community children aged 3-18, 2) schools not functioning, 3) schools occupied, 4) schools damaged – due to occupation by armed actors and IDPs.

LWF will continue to work with children and young people in areas of displacement IDPs outside displacement sites, host communities as well as responding to the needs of returnees in Uror. LWF will use the Education Cluster strategy to meet the following criteria:

- 1) The children, young people and teachers reached in 2015 still require EiE services in 2016 to ensure uninterrupted access to education.
- 2) Conflict-affected children and young people are protected through access to safe and secure learning environments.
- 3) Conflict-affected children and young people's psychosocial recovery and cognitive development are strengthened through Education in Emergency, inclusive of basic education, vocational training and life skills;
- 4) Prevent and minimize immediate and future threats through the provision of life-saving education to children and young people affected by the crisis.
- 5) Advocate for evacuation of schools that have been occupied by either armed actors or IDPs.
- 6) Advocate for demobilization of children recruited in to armed groups both by the government and SPLA/IO.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
Pooled Fund SON LWF Church Partner/Donors ALWS, ELCA, GNC	173,225.98
	173,225.98

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Alexandra Blaise Balmer	Programme Coordinator	pro.ssd@lwfids.org	+211913167283
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The Republic of South Sudan is faced with myriad challenges, some of which stretch back to historical marginalization and under-development and others which have arisen more recently, including due to the conflict which erupted in December 2013. As a result of multiple and interlocking threats, including conflict and inter-communal violence, economic decline, disease, and climactic shocks, there are now enormous humanitarian needs across South Sudan. It is estimated that these shocks have affected at least 8.7 million people, with conflict and violence directly affecting more than 7.2 million people, and an additional 1.5 million people who have not been directly affected by conflict or violence suffering from severe food insecurity. Of those affected by the crises in South Sudan, at least 4.6 million are in need of humanitarian assistance.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview, the education of 967,500 children aged 3-18 years has been affected by conflict and displacement, the majority of them in Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Lakes states. Nearly one in three schools across the country are not functional (1,066 out of 3,125), including 331 that have been damaged or destroyed. Duk and Uror Jonglei are vulnerable to natural disasters, politically motivated/inter-clan/tribal cattle raiding and conflict. Floods and droughts occur cyclically making Jonglei one of the 10 most fragile and food insecure. IPC September 2015, projects food insecurity of 120,000 individuals at emergency level, 425,000 crisis level, 620,000 stressed level 230,000 at minimal. 90% of the roads are impassable in the rainy season, which lasts 5-6 months. IDPs, Returnees and vulnerable host communities market access, livelihood opportunities, basic services and have not been able to plant or care for their animals, disrupting their normal coping mechanisms; living in spontaneous settlements seeking refuge along the River Nile, Toich/Swamp and collective centres/or living with host communities moving in cattle camps leading to lack of access to WASH and health services, insufficient access to food resulting in people foraging for grasses, leaves, water lilies to eat, leading to malnutrition, high morbidity and mortality and the potential for spreading of diseases (measles, cholera, malaria, hepatitis E, meningitis and kala-azar). Protection is a key concern acts of violence have been employed against vulnerable sections of society. Razing and destruction of civilian property, use of rape (women, girls, boys and men), torture, execution style killings, forced disappearances are amongst some of the means being used by different armed groups. Food insecurity and Nutrition is a result of protracted conflict which has affected the planting season in 2015, leading to abnormal migration of livestock, limited market functionality, high food prices, caused by rising inflation and depreciation of the local currency, diminishing purchasing power, depletion of household stocks and high cost of living. Limited income opportunities cause a further shift to less-stable low-income activities. Livestock Cattle, goats and shoats are sold for cash and in times of extreme duress slaughtered and consumed for food. Loss of cattle and in milk production due to diseases is raising the risk of malnutrition in pastoralist groups who rely on milk as an essential part of their diet, particularly for children and pregnant and lactating women (IBID). Sources of income from livestock and fishing have decreased from pre-crisis period while household incomes from remittances and loans have drastically increased (LWF and CARE Assessment, January 2015). Markets Poor road network, expensive fuel, unfavourable exchange rates and taxation all led to the poor integration of domestic markets. Schools have been occupied by armed forces and IDPs who have sought shelter in classrooms, with limited advocacy from authorities and humanitarians to re-settle them, or deter the occupation.

2. Needs assessment

The Primary Net Enrollment rate in South Sudan decreased from 42% in 2013 to 35% in 2015, due to disruption of educational activities in the most crisis affected States. In Duk and Uror Counties of Jonglei State, the education needs still remain dire. Of the 25 schools operational in Duk County prior to the 2013 conflict, only five schools (Poktap, Jual, Amiel, Ayueldit and Dorok) reopened in 2015 with 20 schools remain deserted in which 6 schools were destroyed during the conflict. The 2015 enrolment for the five schools opened are as shown in the table below:

S/No	Name of school	Payam	# of boys	# of girls	Total
1	Poktap	Ageer	604	360	964
2	Ayueldit	Padiet	329	162	491
3	Dorok	Padiet	277	192	469
4	Amiel	Dongchak	341	162	503
5	Jual	Ageer	230	102	332
Grand Total			2759		

The above schools re-opened were located to where the two spontaneous IDPs settlements are, in Poktap and Ayueldit. Few of the teachers who fled to the neighbouring Bor, Minkaman, Twic East and to refugee camps outside the country returned, but lack teaching and learning materials for executing their duties. Lack of text books, reference materials for teachers, pupils scholastic materials, teachers, and learning spaces are sighted by the education Director as some of the challenges affecting education in Duk County.

In late August, the new County Commissioner relocated with all the County government departments officials from Bor to Duk County, and have been advocating for the IDPs to return back to their areas of origin and resume in resettlement and recovery activities.

However in Uror County, education still remains a priority. According to the assessment report conducted by PAH in June 2015 in Yuai and Pieri, all the schools in the two Payams are not functional. All schools in both - Peri and Yuai - are not functioning due to the recent fighting between the opposition forces and the government forces. Authorities however, are not certain as to when the schools will re-open again, as there is no educational support from the government or NGOs for the schools in Uror County. LWF has planned to distributed scholastic materials (chalks, pupils' exercise books, pens and pencils) in Uror County targeting 6,000 learners in 15 primary schools, and facilitated administering of the primary eight [8] national examinations in Uror.

With the signing of the peace agreement in August 2015, a huge number of returnees are expected to return to Uror and Duk Counties, and may need NFI/shelter to resettle, and educational services. Advocacy is also required to support the resettlement of IDPs occupying schools and advocacy to armed actors to vacate schools so they can be re-opened in time for the start of the academic year, so pupils can safely access their schools.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries will be the most vulnerable school going age children living among the IDPs, returnees and the host communities. LWF will mainstream their rights based approach, gender, environment and commitment to provision of inclusive education to children, youth and adults with focus to the most vulnerable groups (e.g. school going age children both boys and girls, children with disability; orphans, demobilized child soldiers, and/or unaccompanied minors) in order to meet the education cluster objectives.

4. Grant Request Justification

LWF has operated in Jonglei State for 10 years. LWF has been implementing Education activities in Jonglei State since 2007 and has built primary schools in Duk. Some of these schools were occupied by armed groups and IDPs since the beginning of December 2013 crisis, however advocacy for armed actors and IDPs to move out of schools so they can re-open has been a key endeavour of LWFs Education team. This project links to the Cluster Strategy to provide safe learning environments for children, where they can also receive psycho social support from trained teachers. LWF has prioritised early childhood development whilst other Education Cluster partners in Twic East and Duk are focusing on primary education, however, where gaps have been identified LWF has agreed to priorities Uror, as it currently has no operational Education partner. LWF has recently supported the sitting of examinations for pupils in Uror County who had not sat exams since 2012. LWF in 2015 also distributed scholastic materials to schools operational in Uror County. LWF is committed to continuing to support the education programme and remaining County Education Department staff in Uror and Duk. LWF assessed the status of a school in a contested Panyang Payam in Pajut Primary School between Uror and Duk in 2015, however access has been limited as armed actors hold control of the payam and have re-occupied the school. LWF will continue its efforts to ensure the school is un-occupied so children can return to school in a safe environment.

5. Complementarity

LWF will collaborate with other Education Cluster partners operating in Duk and Uror, as well as with local County Education Department Authorities both at County and State Level. LWF has a dedicated liaison focal point who will attend the Emergency Education Cluster meetings in Bor as well as Education Officers overseen by a manager and Area Coordinator for Jonglei who will participate in meetings at County level. Key partners include UNICEF, Intersos, C&D, NuSS, NRC as well as Child Protection partners including UNICEF, LWF, DORD, CINA and Save the Children.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Increased access to Early Childhood Education Centers and Primary Education to conflict affected children in IDP centers, Returnees area and Host Community in Uror, Duk and Twic East counties of Jonglei State.

EDUCATION							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
CO1: Conflict-affected children and young people are protected through access to safe and secure learning environments		HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity			100		
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : LWF will use the Education Cluster strategy to meet the following criteria:</p> <p>1)The children, young people and teachers reached in 2015 still require EiE services in 2016 to ensure uninterrupted access to education. 2)Conflict-affected children and young people are protected through access to safe and secure learning environments through reopening of schools closed due to the conflict and advocate for demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers 3) Conflict-affected children and young people's psychosocial recovery and cognitive development are strengthened through Education in Emergency, inclusive of basic education, vocational training and life skills; 4)Prevent and minimize immediate and future threats through the provision of life-saving education to children and young people affected by the crisis. 5)Advocate for evacuation of occupied schools through partnering with other agencies to provide NFI and shelter materials to IDPs and engaging with MRM for armed forces to move away from schools they occupy.</p>							
Outcome 1							
4,200 Children access safe and secure learning environment							
Output 1.1							
Description							
1 new ECD center constructed and 3 rehabilitated ECD centers renovated.							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>Assumptions: Safe access of Humanitarians to IDPs, Returnees and host communities to implement planned project activities Risks: The current political and economic crisis continues even after the formation of Transitional Government of National Unity (TGONU) with the following consequences to personnel, organizational assets and humanitarian goods respectively: 1) Increased threat to safety of staff 2) Looting of goods and organizational assets including partner compounds, exposing staff to personal safety risks. Shortage of basic commodities such as fuel due to a deepening economic situation cripples humanitarian response. Security situation continues to deteriorate making general access by road to deliver assistance very difficult.</p> <p>Due to deepening economic crisis even after the signing of peace agreement, the government resorts to taking money from NGO accounts to pay debts or restricts use of hard currency to pay suppliers of humanitarian assets, goods and services thereby crippling humanitarian interventions. Unreliable banking services in the country increase costs of financial transactions. Insecurity for funds held in the country.</p> <p>The lack of reliable banking services means that the program handles a lot of cash in the remote project offices.</p>							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Identification of existing ECD centers and primary schoolS and assess their status (Duk, Uror)							
Activity 1.1.2							
Support the opening 1 new ECD Centers (1 Uror) in a Church or Community space							
Activity 1.1.3							
Support 1 ECD centers with Educational materials (Uror)							
Activity 1.1.4							
Support 2 ECD teachers with incentives. (Uror)							
Activity 1.1.5							
Rehabilitation of 1 ECD centres (Uror)							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	EDUCATION	Frontline # of IDP and host community children attending school			2,000	2,200	4,200
Means of Verification : 1) Enrollment and attendance lists, Monitoring by CED and LWF							
Output 1.2							
Description							
2 Temporary Learning Spaces constructed in Uror							
Assumptions & Risks							

Assumptions: Safe access of Humanitarians to IDPs, Returnees and host communities to implement planned project activities
 Risks: The current political and economic crisis continues even after the formation of Transitional Government of National Unity (TGONU) with the following consequences to personnel, organizational assets and humanitarian goods respectively: 1) Increased threat to safety of staff 2) Looting of goods and organizational assets including partner compounds, exposing staff to personal safety risks.
 Shortage of basic commodities such as fuel due to a deepening economic situation cripples humanitarian response.
 Security situation continues to deteriorate making general access by road to deliver assistance very difficult.

Due to deepening economic crisis even after the signing of peace agreement, the government resorts to taking money from NGO accounts to pay debts or restricts use of hard currency to pay suppliers of humanitarian assets, goods and services thereby crippling humanitarian interventions.

Unreliable banking services in the country increase costs of financial transactions. Insecurity for funds held in the country.

The lack of reliable banking services means that the program handles a lot of cash in the remote project offices.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Assess the sites for the location of two temporary learning spaces (Uror)

Activity 1.2.2

Construct 2 temporary learning spaces, each with two classrooms (Uror)

Activity 1.2.3

Purchase and distribute school in a box kits (UNICEF)/scholastic materials

Activity 1.2.4

Training of 30 teachers (20 Female, 10 Male).The training will be in teaching methodology, and handling of children with psychological support in Duk and Uror

Activity 1.2.5

Identification of teachers (Primary, ECD) Duk and Uror

Activity 1.2.6

Advocate for IDPs and Armed actors to vacate schools

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	EDUCATION	Frontline # of Temporary Learning Spaces/classrooms rehabilitated					200
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.2.2	EDUCATION	Frontline # of teaching facilitators paid with monthly incentives in IO-controlled areas	2	2			4
Means of Verification : Teachers payroll.							
Indicator 1.2.3	EDUCATION	Frontline # of teachers trained to provide psychosocial support	10	20			30

Means of Verification : List of attendees, training reports.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring of programme progress will be undertaken regularly and its frequency will be guided by the nature of monitoring indicators to be assessed. For this action, this will be weekly for outputs and monthly for outcomes. Information will be generated from both the direct and the indirect beneficiaries of this action. This will be done through discussions/visits by technical staff with the programmes varied beneficiaries where dialogues and focus group discussions will be held. LWF generates Budget Variance Analysis information is also generated on a monthly basis to ensure programme teams are informed on levels of budget expenditures and that amendments of budget are undertaken in time to ensure programme are implemented effectively and in line with the approved budgets. Bi-weekly reporting will also be submitted to the Education Cluster based on the standard template shared by the Cluster. LWF Education staff have been trained on how to complete the template and submit to the Cluster on a bi-weekly basis. Monitoring will also be undertaken with County Education Department counterparts and community representatives. LWF Education programme is overseen at Juba level by the Programme Coordinator and Quality Technical Programme Manager who will be responsible for setting up the indicators of the project with the Education Officer. At field level, LWF Education Officers will be overseen by an Area Coordinator who will oversee the implementation of their activities and provide support on monitoring with the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

Reporting

LWF will report to the national and Jonglei state Education Clusters on the progress of the project activities every two weeks. Weekly and monthly reports will be submitted by the Education Officer to the Area Coordinator Jonglei, Programme Technical Quality Manager Juba and Programme Coordinator, Juba.
 LWF will adhere to all additional reporting requirements as per the Agreement signed with UNDP to facilitate the CHF SR1.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Identification of existing ECD centers and primary schools and assess their status (Duk, Urur)	2016		X										
Activity 1.1.2: Support the opening 1 new ECD Centers (1 Urur) in a Church or Community space	2016		X										
Activity 1.1.3: Support 1 ECD centers with Educational materials (Urur)	2016			X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Support 2 ECD teachers with incentives. (Urur)	2016			X									
Activity 1.1.5: Reahabilitation of 1 ECD centres (Urur)	2016					X							
Activity 1.2.1: Assess the sites for the location of two temporary learning spaces (Urur)	2016			X									
Activity 1.2.2: Construct 2 temporary learning spaces, each with two classrooms (Urur)	2016			X									
Activity 1.2.3: Purchase and distribute school in a box kits (UNICEF)/scholastic materials	2016			X	X	X							
Activity 1.2.4: Training of 30 teachers (20 Female, 10 Male).The training will be in teaching methodology, and handling of children with psychological support in Duk and Urur	2016				X		X						
Activity 1.2.5: Identification of teachers (Primary, ECD) Duk and Urur	2016			X									
Activity 1.2.6: Advocate for IDPs and Armed actors to vacate schools	2016		X	X	X	X	X						

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Implementation of the overall project will be based on the principle of accountability and transparency particularly financial accountability to the right holders/affected population and duty bearers. LWF will implement the project with organized community compliant response mechanism to insure the satisfaction of the beneficiaries and the affected population through the following:

LWF will ensure their commitment to accountability to affected populations by ensuring feedback and accountability mechanisms are integrated into the design, inception, implementation and monitoring and evaluations, recruitment, staff inductions, trainings in the delivery of this project, to ensure procedures, structures and processes that affect them to ensure that they can make informed decisions and choices, and facilitate a dialogue between an organisation and its affected populations over information provision.

LWF has Feedback and complaints in place in Jonglei and LWF staff received a refresher training in October 2015 to ensure they actively seek the views of affected populations to improve policy and practice in programming, ensuring that feedback and complaints mechanisms are streamlined, appropriate and robust enough to deal with, (communicate, receive, process, respond to and learn from complaints in relation to project implementation. LWF has designed an online Programme Monitoring Evaluation System to support this process.

LWF will ensure participation, enabling affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes that affect them through the establishment of clear guidelines and practices to engage them appropriately and ensure that the most marginalised, particularly in reference to their LWF vulnerability criteria and IDPs, Returnees and vulnerable host communities populations are represented and have influence.

LWF will ensure their teams monitor and evaluate the goals and objectives of programmes with the involvement of affected populations, feeding learning back into the organisation on an ongoing basis and reporting on the results of the process to communities, local government authorities, partners and donors.

Implementation Plan

LWF is frontline implementer of this EiE project. LWF has Jonglei Field coordination office at Panyagor, and sub office in Bor. Jonglei field office coordinates the operation i.e the project main team (including program and logistic support) placed in Panyagor and Bor. The project team will work in Twic East and Duk by moving from Panyagor. For Operation in Bor the team mobilized based at Bor. For Urur and Pibor the movement can be from Juba or Bor (as condition allows), with mandate of coordination from Jonglei field office and regular support from Country Office (Juba).The field of team will develop detailed implementation plan which will guide what to do where and who by whom. The detailed plan will be shared to cluster level to ensure that the plan will be in line with the cluster plan. The field office, project team will work on day to day implementation of the project, this team will report weekly to area coordinator. The area coordinator, finance officer and PME officer will assure communication with country office, and clusters at state level. LWF programme coordinator will inform and ensure with cluster partner and the humanitarian coordinator and fund manager of the status of the project. The project implementation will also coordinate with other emergency response projects to effectively use the staff and available resources/logistics. The implementation plan will consist of the following:

- *Attend national, state coordination meetings for the Education Cluster - to update on progress of project activities
- * Identify safe spaces for ECD Centres to be established in Urur and Identify where classrooms need repairs
- *Construct TLS and rehabilitate classrooms which require repair
- *Advocate for the vacation of schools by IDPs and Armed Actors - providing support to IDPs with the Shelter/NFI Cluster to re-settle the IDPs and provide them with Shelter/NFI items as required
- * Train ECD and Primary Schools Teachers
- *Distribute learning and teaching materials to primary and ECD classes
- * Monitor all project activities on a weekly basis, report and then share bi-weekly reports to the EiE Cluster at State and National Levels

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
LWF - other project	LWF FSL, Shelter/NFI, Protection Teams (Duk, Urur)

C&D	Primary Education (Duk)
NRC- and their NNGO partners	Primary Education, Protection (Duk)
Intersos	Primary Education (Uror)
CRS	FSL, WASH (Duk, Uror)
CARE International	FSL, Peacebuilding (Duk, Uror)
CINA	Protection (Duk)
NuSS	Education, WASH (Duk)
NCA/LWF	WASH (Duk)

Environment Marker Of The Project

B: Medium environmental impact with NO mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Gender has been inbuilt within the design of the project by ensuring that both men and women are targeted by this action. In particular, girls and boys will be targeted to ensure their access to ECD and Primary Emergency Education. whilst female headed households are considered among the most vulnerable households and discriminate efforts will be made to identify and select them for the appropriate support. The project will work through a number of duty bearers responsible for key decision making such as the county education departments/ or their representatives, distribution committees/SMCs or PTAs where available, the Payam and County task forces. Representation of both men and women to ensure their voices and particularly those of women are heard in decision making matters that are pertinent to their gender. In tracking and monitoring the results/benefits accrued from the project, the project has developed gender disaggregated indicators to demonstrate the extent to which both girls, boys, men and women have benefited from the action.

Protection Mainstreaming

LWF is committed to Protection mainstreaming and will implement a protection project in conjunction with all Education activities funded and supported by Church of Sweden with back-donor funding from SIDA as well as operating in WASH, FSL, Shelter/NFI in the same programming area. LWF will prioritize three spheres of intervention: prevention, response, and solutions/resilience. Recognizing that the protection concerns are not diminishing in both Duk and Uror, LWF will collaborate with Protection and Education partners to focus on prevention activities, and will prioritize approaches that have a demonstrable impact on threat and vulnerability reduction. LWF will work closely with these partners to ensure that one psychosocial partners can support both unaccompanied children and GBV survivors, whilst LWF can provide Education services. LWF will also focus with Emergency education activities in collaboration with Child Protection and Protection partners to ensure a focus on interventions that prepare areas for returns, for example, by ensuring areas are cleared of mines and UXOs and land tenure issues are addressed, for both safe access to schools and re-settlement. For resilience and capacity building, LWF will work closely with their FSL team and will prioritize activities that strengthen community-based protection networks and the capacity of local authorities to be resilient to future threats and vulnerabilities. LWF will report any cases of Child recruitment or abuse through the MRM to UNICEF, Save the Children and their appropriate partners, ensuring the protection of children as their first priority. LWF will also work closely with their Shelter/NFI team to provide support to any IDPs who have occupied schools and require assistance to re-settle, LWF has also designed a cash transfer initiative to support the same.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Country Representative for LWF has overall security responsibility. Guided by LWF programme Security Plan, status of risk, precautions, Emergency procedures and communication facilities and procedures are analysed and updated every month. Security information from Jonglei focal point, and other sources - ACT Alliance Security Working Group, NGO Forum Security Working Group is triangulated to inform safety of staff and other Decisions. Given that the situation in South Sudan remains teetering between peace and war with intolerance to diversity, continued displacement, pressure over resources and natural and man-made disasters which continue to thrive. LWF risk management plan below has been prepared for possible risks of the project implementation on the basis of two scenarios: That the current humanitarian situation continues, with possibility of stabilizing over time and therefore a focus on short-term humanitarian response that eventually transcends into development; In case peace will not be realized, conflict will escalate internally and humanitarian needs would take precedence with strategic interventions that lay foundation for development. Apart from sporadic cattle raiding and inter-tribal violence, Duk and Uror have remained relatively calm and stable. Uror has an Opposition and White Army force under the command of the SPLA/IO and Duk has a SPLM/A force. Once Payam is contested between the two counties, Pajut/Panyang Payam which has seen active fighting over the past three years from 2013 - 2016.

Access

LWF will manage access to Uror County by air directly from Juba. LWF will access Duk by road from their base in Twic East. LWF has localised arrangements with CARE International in Uror where LWF staff are housed whilst operating in Uror as their base does not have sufficient facilities to support accommodation. In Duk, LWF operates from their base in neighbouring county Twic East and when overnight accommodation is required has an agreement with NNGO John Dau Foundation (JDF). LWF has worked in both locations for 10 years (Duk) and Uror 4 years. LWF staff are well known to the communities, authorities and more recently the IDP and Returnee populations.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Country Director	S	1	8,160.99	5	10%	4,080.50

	<i>Oversight of all LWF programmes and Operations at 5%</i>						
1.2	Programme Coordinator	S	1	7,317.00	5	10%	3,658.50
	<i>Oversight and Programme Coordinator of all LWF Emergency, Development and Refugee Programme and Operations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile charged at 5%</i>						
1.3	Finance Manager	S	1	7,317.00	5	10%	3,658.50
	<i>Oversight of all LWF Project Budgets, Project Financial Management charged at 5%</i>						
1.4	Deputy Finance Manager	S	1	6,299.03	5	10%	3,149.52
	<i>Oversight of all LWF Project Budgets and Accounting charged at 5%</i>						
1.5	Area Coordinator	D	1	7,058.00	5	10%	3,529.00
	<i>Oversight of all LWF Jonglei Emergency and Development programmes and Operations charged at 10%</i>						
1.6	Programme Technical Quality Manager	S	1	6,299.03	5	10%	3,149.52
	<i>Oversight of LWF PMER system, Quality and technical management and delivery of LWF Projects in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile charged at 10%</i>						
1.7	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	D	1	2,088.00	5	10%	1,044.00
	<i>Oversight of Monitoring and Evaluation of Jonglei Projects field based charged at 10%</i>						
1.8	Education Officer	D	1	1,494.00	5	100%	7,470.00
	<i>Education project Officers charged at 50% direct to the project</i>						
1.9	Logistics assistant	D	1	1,058.00	5	50%	2,645.00
	<i>Oversight of all logistical and transportation movement within Bor, Duk and Uror - Jonglei state and asset management charged at 50%</i>						
1.10	Finance assistant	D	1	996.00	5	20%	996.00
	<i>Oversight of all financial and accounting management at project site at the field level charged at 10%</i>						
1.11	Cooks/Cleaners	D	4	595.91	5	10%	1,191.82
	<i>4 cooks and cleaners charged at 10% responsible for cooking and cleaning of LWF bases in Bor.</i>						
1.12	Security Guards	D	6	664.20	5	10%	1,992.60
	<i>6 security guards charged at 10%, responsible guarding and securing the safety of LWF compounds in Bor and Uror - during day and night duties</i>						
1.13	Driver	D	1	1,081.10	5	57%	3,081.14
	<i>1 driver for Duk, Uror</i>						
1.14	Liason Officer Bor	D	1	1,265.60	5	25%	1,582.00
	<i>Oversight of cluster, INGO, Authority relationship building in Jonglei State capital Bor, charges at 10%</i>						
1.15	Support Staff Juba	S	1	17,660.00	5	7%	6,181.00
	<i>Support Staff Juba, basic salaries, 17% national social security</i>						
	Section Total						47,409.10
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Identification of existing ECD centers and their status (Duk and Uror)	D	0	0.00	0	0%	0.00
	<i>Activity carried out without cost by the project staff during the assessment</i>						
2.2	Identify 1 new ECD Centers (1 Uror)	D	0	0.00	0	0%	0.00
	<i>Identify ECD center in Uror i.e. Church or classroom</i>						
2.3	Support 7 ECD teachers with incentives.	D	7	60.00	5	100%	2,100.00
	<i>Incentive support to 2 ECD teachers identified in the 1 ECD centers (2 Uror)</i>						

2.4	Rehabilitation of 2 Primary Schools classrooms (Duk, Uror)	D	2	15,000.00	1	100%	30,000.00
	<i>Rehabilitation of Primary School classrooms</i>						
2.5	Assess the sites for the location of two temporary learning spaces (Uror)		0	0.00	0	0%	0.00
	<i>Activity carried out without cost by the project staff during the assessment</i>						
2.6	Construct 2 temporary learning spaces, each with two classrooms (Uror)	D	2	7,000.00	1	100%	14,000.00
	<i>Construction of TLS - Primary</i>						
2.7	Distribute school in a box kits/scholastic materials		0	0.00	0	0%	0.00
	<i>In-Kind by Education Cluster/UNICEF</i>						
2.8	Identification of teachers (Primary, ECD)		0	0.00	0	0%	0.00
	<i>In-Kind support from CED and LWF</i>						
2.9	Training of 30 teachers (20 Female, 10 Male).The training will be in teaching methodology, and handling of children with psychological support	D	2	3,500.00	1	100%	7,000.00
	<i>Teacher Training - 2 (Duk/Uror)</i>						
2.10	Transportation of Project materials - Air Charter	D	2	5,000.00	1	100%	10,000.00
	<i>Air Transport of materials - Juba - Yuai, Mabior access to (Poktap/Duk)</i>						
2.11	Transportation of Project materials - Road	D	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
	<i>Transportation of Protect Materials - Road</i>						
2.12	Educational Materials - 5750 pupils	D	1	6,000.00	1	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Pens, Pencils, Exercise Books (pupils) Chalk (teachers)</i>						
	Section Total						74,100.00
Travel							
5.1	Transport cost (Air travel cost for staff) Juba - Bor- Mabior (Panyagor) Yuai and Poktap) 10 rotations	D	2	350.00	10	100%	7,000.00
	<i>Project staff travel cost between Juba, Bor Yuai and Mabior/Poktap</i>						
5.2	Staff per diem cost field office	D	4	100.00	10	100%	4,000.00
	<i>Staff per diem during field assessments, distributions and field monitoring visits</i>						
5.3	Staff per diem cost - Juba office	D	3	150.00	10	100%	4,500.00
	<i>Staff per diem during training and transit through Juba for flights to Yuai and transit to Bor Mabior and Poktap</i>						
5.4	Staff accommodation - Juba	D	4	150.00	5	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Field Staff accommodation during transit through Juba</i>						
5.5	Staff accommodation in Jonglei (Duk and Uror)	D	4	100.00	10	100%	4,000.00
	<i>Staff accommodation in locations where LWF has limited operational basis and where LWF will utilise other ACT alliance member member compound or other INGO or NNGO partner basis for accommodation during implementation of the project activities</i>						
5.6	4 wheel vehicles fuel for 2 vehicles	D	2	1,000.00	5	100%	10,000.00
	<i>Fuel for five months</i>						
5.7	Motor bike fuel and lubricants	D	1	500.00	5	100%	2,500.00
	<i>Fuel and lubricants for 5 months</i>						
5.8	Spare parts for motobike	D	1	800.00	1	100%	800.00
	<i>Spare parts for moto bike</i>						

5.9	Maintenance for 2 project vehicles	D	2	1,050.00	5	100%	10,500.00
	<i>LWF 4WD vehicle maintenance and service</i>						
	Section Total						46,300.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Monthly subscription for Internet and PMER System	D	2	400.00	5	10%	400.00
	<i>Monthly subscription for Internet and PMER system LWF</i>						
7.2	Communication	D	1	500.00	10	100%	5,000.00
	<i>Airtime, mobile, thuraya.</i>						
7.3	Office Supplies and Stationaries	D	1	770.00	5	100%	3,850.00
	<i>Office stationary for office use to support project implementaiton</i>						
7.4	Generator/Fuel/ Repair and Maintenance	D	2	800.00	5	50%	4,000.00
	<i>General maintenance and repair of generator and fuel</i>						
7.5	Storage/Compound repair and maintenance Jonglei	D	2	25,000.00	2	10%	10,000.00
	<i>Managing stores, compound and maintenance of LWF bases in Bor, Twic East (serving Duk) and Uror</i>						
7.6	Bank Charges	D	1	36.00	5	100%	180.00
	<i>Bank Charges</i>						
7.7	Juba Operational Overhead Cost	D	1	25,000.00	5	7%	8,750.00
	<i>Running Cost, rent electricity, phone, internet, water, generator maintenance.</i>						
	Section Total						32,180.00
SubTotal			73.00				199,989.10
Direct							176,111.56
Support							23,877.54
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							
PSC Amount							0.00
Total Cost							199,989.10
Grand Total CHF Cost							199,989.10
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Duk	40						
Jonglei -> Uror	60						
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			