

FINAL REPORT TO NORAD

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Name of grant recipient	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Type of Norad Grant:	QZA-19-0212 PS 3 Regional Allocations
1.2. Norad agreement no:	QZA-19/0212
1.3. Name of grant:	Norad Cooperation Agreement 2020-2024 Regional allocation Sudan
1.4. Total amount of grant:	NOK 175,000,000
1.5. Support Period:	01.01.2020-31.12.2024
1.6. Reporting Period:	01.01.2020-31.12.2024
1.7. Country	South Sudan
NCA PIMS Grant ID ref:	G1026

2. RESULTS AND LEARNING

2.1. SUMMARY

PEACEBUILDING

Outcome 1: Rights holders enjoy increased social cohesion

In 2024, the programme reached 85% for constructive social interaction between groups, a significant increase from 56% in 2019/2020, meeting the target. It also exceeded expectations in reducing conflict, with 37 communities reporting improvements along shared boundaries, surpassing the target of 34.

NCA and partners worked to strengthen peace structures at both the local and national levels. This included community dialogues, intergroup meetings, and engaging traditional age-sets, for example, Monyomijis. Local leaders were trained in conflict mediation and peacebuilding.

Peace dividend projects, such as water points and education centres, played a crucial role in reducing tension and fostering cooperation. Education initiatives, including community-based teacher training, helped promote inter-ethnic collaboration and address the educational gaps that fuel conflict. Peace structures at both local and national levels were strengthened, encouraging social interaction that led to more cohesive communities and reduced conflict along shared borders. At the national level, NCA supported its partner, the South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC), through conflict mitigation and advocacy efforts. Locally, recognising the limitations of peace structures, NCA focused on targeted training for peace committees in mediation and legal frameworks. Women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWD) were actively engaged in peacebuilding and decision-making.

Outcome 2: Peace Structures Prevent and Transform Conflict Affecting Rights Holders

Over the past five years, NCA has witnessed significant progress in how communities perceive peace structures. By 2024, 96% of people expressed a positive view of peace structures, which is a substantial improvement from 68% in 2019/2020. An internal evaluation conducted in 2024 confirmed this shift, with communities underscoring the vital role of Peace Committees and Boma Councils in maintaining stability and resolving conflict.

In terms of capacity building, NCA exceeded its targets, training 684 members of peace structures in peacebuilding and UNSCR 1325, surpassing the goal of 530. Among them, 351 were women, exceeding the target by 100%. Additionally, 839 members were trained in mediation, dialogue, and human rights skills, far surpassing NCA's target of 315. This investment in training directly contributed to resolving 24 local conflicts.

The strong community trust and evaluation results demonstrate that peace structures have become essential in preventing and resolving conflicts in volatile contexts, such as South Sudan, where issues related to land and water often lead to tension. The inclusion of women and youth in the training has played a crucial role in making peace efforts more inclusive and effective. NCA also achieved success in advocacy, with 27 interventions (exceeding the planned 23) ensuring that state-level decision-makers heard local voices.

Some challenges during this period included the difficulty of reaching remote communities, which sometimes delayed training efforts. Persistent insecurity in certain areas also impacted the effectiveness of peace structures in mediating conflicts. Additionally, limited resources and infrastructure in some regions posed barriers to full implementation, particularly in areas already struggling with access to basic services.

Climate Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (CRWASH)

Outcome 1: People participate in and influence decision making about all WASH services that affect them

The programme has made progress in empowering communities to take an active role in decision-making around WASH services. By strengthening water management committees (WMCs) and advocating for community involvement, 59 communities expressed satisfaction with how duty-bearers addressed their water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs in 2024. This progress is a result of NCA's continuous efforts to improve community engagement and policy advocacy at the state and county levels. Through strengthened advocacy, WASH priorities identified by the communities have been better reflected in local government plans. In 2024, 20 of these priorities were included, twice the target of ten, demonstrating that local authorities are taking community input seriously. Tripartite agreements between NCA, local communities, and the government have also improved coordination and responsiveness.

When it comes to water management structures, 58% of targeted WMCs have remained active, holding regular meetings every three months. Additionally, 58% of these committees have at least 35% female representation in leadership roles, which is a positive step toward more inclusive governance. Another success was the formation of the hand pump mechanic association, which was officially registered with the local authority. With 70% of its members now actively repairing malfunctioning water facilities, the association met the programme's target. Various activities, including training on WASH governance, advocacy meetings, and leadership development for committee members, have supported these efforts.

Outcome 2: People are able to prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting WASH services

Over the past five years, communities in Eastern Equatoria and Warrap State have made significant progress in strengthening their resilience to climate-related hazards that affect WASH services. NCA supported 59 communities in accessing resilient water points, exceeding the target of 45. These water points were strategically designed with raised platforms, effective drainage systems, and accurate geophysical surveys to ensure year-round functionality, even in extreme weather conditions. Additionally, 41 community action plans were developed to protect water sources and sanitation facilities, far surpassing the target of 23. The high level of community engagement in planning and implementation highlights the growing awareness and commitment to long-term climate adaptation.

Capacity-building efforts also yielded strong results, with 1,716 community members trained in flood and drought preparedness. Furthermore, advocacy initiatives to mitigate hazard risks exceeded expectations, with 13 initiatives completed against a target of seven. These efforts strengthened community structures, enabling them to influence policies and practices related to climate resilience. While some activities, such as large-scale infrastructure projects like dams and dikes, could not be implemented due to resource limitations, communities successfully adapted by focusing on feasible interventions, including tree planting, stormwater channelling, and raised platforms. Budget constraints, particularly due to hyperinflation, posed challenges for scaling up training activities; however, the overall achievements demonstrate strong progress in enabling communities to prepare for and respond to climate-related risks.

OUTCOME 3: People practice good hygiene measures to protect against key public and personal health risks

The programme made progress in promoting hygiene awareness, training community members, and advocating for sustainable WASH practices. From 2020 to 2024, NCA reached 161,568 people with hygiene promotion messages, surpassing the target of 155,000. This effort strengthened awareness of public health risks and preventive measures, with men's participation exceeding expectations by 43%. Hygiene education was delivered through community meetings, school programmes, and media campaigns, integrating key messages into national sanitation initiatives.

Although adoption of handwashing practices did not reach the intended 95%, engagement strategies ensured continued progress, with hygiene clubs in schools and training sessions reinforcing behaviour change. Schools also saw improvements in menstrual hygiene management (MHM), with 69% now providing girls with adequate space and privacy for personal hygiene, an increase from the baseline of 34%. Additionally, 127 PTA members were trained in MHM, exceeding the target. However, the distribution of MHM kits fell short due to funding constraints, limiting access for schoolgirls and GBV survivors. A group of GBV survivors and women were trained in the production of liquid soap and reusable pads. They were provided with seed funds to empower them economically while addressing their needs.

Outcome 4: People accessed sustainable, adequate and equitable basic sanitation services

From 2020 to 2024, NCA and its partners ensured 5,536 people gained access to basic sanitation services in Warrap and Eastern Equatoria, a significant improvement from the baseline of 743. Women made up the majority of those reached, highlighting a growing recognition of safe sanitation as a priority for households. Over the years, NCA's work

strengthened community engagement in sanitation, reinforcing the importance of hygiene and improved latrines through the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.

A significant milestone was reached in 2022 when NCA's advocacy efforts contributed to the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation formally adopting the CLTS technical guidelines, ensuring a standardised approach to sanitation across South Sudan. Public awareness campaigns, combined with direct community mobilisation, have encouraged behaviour change and sustained sanitation improvements in many areas. However, progress has not been without challenges. Cultural norms against shared latrines, difficult terrain—including flood-prone areas and black cotton soil—and the vast distances between households have made it challenging to construct and maintain latrines. While many villages achieved Open Defecation-Free (ODF) status, only 30% retained it after certification, reflecting the ongoing challenge of sustaining gains. The absence of new sanitation facilities in targeted schools and health centres further highlighted gaps in coverage.

Outcome 5: People accessed sustainable, safe and affordable basic drinking water supply services

NCA and its partners made progress in providing safe water to 113,208 women, men, girls, and boys in Warrap and Eastern Equatoria, exceeding the original target of 80,500. This was made possible through the construction of 30 new water points and the rehabilitation of 168 existing ones. While new construction fell short of the goal, the focus on restoring broken infrastructure meant that more people gained reliable access to safe drinking water.

A key achievement was ensuring that households could access at least 15 litres per person per day, with water collection times reduced to 30 minutes or less, targets that were fully met. The distance to water points also improved significantly, with most households now within 500 meters of a source, a sharp decline from the baseline, where many had to walk 1 km or more.

To strengthen long-term sustainability, NCA introduced community-based management systems in 2023, ensuring local ownership by sharing maintenance costs. Climate resilience was also prioritised, with solar-powered water systems introduced to reduce dependence on costly fuel. In conflict-prone areas, water points were strategically placed to ease tensions over scarce resources.

The number of new water points installed at schools and health facilities was lower than planned, resulting in limited institutional access. Some communities also struggled to maintain newly installed systems, highlighting the need for continued support in management and repairs. Still, the overall progress has been transformative—more families now have clean water closer to home, reducing health risks and improving daily life.

Gender-based Violence (GBV)

Outcome 1: Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices

Between 2020 and 2024, attitudes toward GBV and harmful practices continued to shift. By 2024, 74% of people in targeted communities supported zero tolerance for GBV—an increase from 23% in 2019, but still below the 95% target. Changing deeply held norms takes time, and setbacks were seen, particularly where displacement and conflict disrupted efforts.

Community dialogues played a crucial role in raising awareness. More than 21,000 women, men, and adolescents participated, far exceeding the initial target of 4,600. However, only 52% of those involved could later identify five harmful practices and ways to prevent them, falling short of the expected outcome. Training efforts reached 1,655 people, strengthening local capacity for GBV prevention. Engaging more men actively, however, remains a challenge.

Faith leaders continued to be important allies in shifting mindsets. By 2024, 78% of targeted religious leaders had incorporated GBV prevention messages into their sermons, up from 72% in 2019, although this was slightly below the 90% target. Policy advocacy efforts also gained ground, with 11 national laws and policies on GBV disseminated, surpassing the goal of nine. Meanwhile, GBV monitoring groups were established in 39 communities, slightly below the intended 45 but a marked improvement from just four in 2019. Key interventions included public campaigns, legal awareness efforts, and community-led accountability structures.

Continued efforts will focus on sustaining behavioural change, strengthening community ownership, and addressing persistent barriers to achieving full zero tolerance for GBV.

Outcome 2: Women and girls at risk of violence and survivors access lifesaving and specialised GBV services

Over the past five years, access to lifesaving GBV services has significantly expanded, with 1,294 survivors receiving specialised support, far exceeding the initial target of 300. Satisfaction with services remained consistently high, with 100% of those surveyed reporting satisfaction. Strengthened referral pathways ensured survivors accessed medical, legal, and psychosocial support, while Women and Girls' Safe Spaces grew from ten planned facilities to 21, providing secure environments for those at risk.

Despite these successes, training efforts faced setbacks. While 167 health workers were trained in clinical rape management, this fell short of the 300-target, limiting service availability in some areas. However, psychosocial support remained universally available, and all trained female caseworkers continued to provide essential counselling services.

Outcome 3: Women and Girls Empowered to Lead and Realize Their Rights

Over the past five years, significant progress has been made in empowering women and adolescent girls to assume leadership roles, build self-esteem, and assert their rights. By 2024, 94% of women and girls in target locations reported a positive change in their social standing, surpassing the initial goal of 85%. Community knowledge of women and girls' rights also saw remarkable growth, with 97% of community members demonstrating an understanding of these rights, a major shift from just 11% at baseline.

Financial literacy and economic empowerment were key areas of focus. A total of 3,264 women gained finance literacy skills, far exceeding the original target of 700. Additionally, 64% of GBV survivors were enrolled in savings and loans mechanisms, supporting their path toward

economic independence. While this fell short of the 75% target, it is a significant improvement for women who were previously excluded from such opportunities.

Education also played a critical role in shifting social norms. By the end of 2024, 96% of the total enrolled in community-based teacher training were women, well above the 80% target, demonstrating increased access to education and professional development. These gains were reinforced through life skills training, leadership development, and awareness-raising, equipping women and girls with the knowledge and confidence to engage in decision-making processes at local and national levels.

NCA and partners also worked to challenge harmful norms by engaging men and boys as allies. A total of 722 male role models were trained, exceeding the target of 550. Almost half of them actively took steps to promote positive masculinity in their communities after the training. Behaviour change campaigns and the establishment of male role model networks helped reinforce respectful attitudes toward women's rights.

Despite these achievements, challenges remained. Cultural resistance to women's leadership and financial independence persisted in some communities, slowing progress. Additionally, while financial literacy efforts exceeded targets, actual enrolment in savings mechanisms was lower than expected, highlighting the need for continued support in transitioning knowledge into practice. However, the overall impact of the programme has been transformative, with women gaining greater agency, stronger financial independence, and increased leadership opportunities. Looking ahead, sustaining these gains will require ongoing engagement with community leaders, expanded financial support, and strengthened mentorship to further shift attitudes and structures that hinder gender equality.

Outcome 4: Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls

South Sudan still has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world, with 2,054 deaths per 100,000 live births. While no specific data exist on this in the project locations, NCA has worked to improve maternal health by training midwives and traditional birth attendants (TBAs), distributing delivery kits, and ensuring access to reproductive health services.

From 2020 to 2024, 77 midwives (67 men, 10 women) were trained, along with 58 women health workers and TBAs. The TBA training helped identify high-risk pregnancies early and ensured more deliveries were attended by skilled personnel. To encourage safer births, NCA distributed 4,400 delivery kits and provided medical equipment to hospitals and primary healthcare centres.

At the same time, NCA worked to expand reproductive health awareness. By 2024, 11,944 women, men, boys, and girls had accessed sexuality education and family planning services, making progress toward the target of 13,500. The percentage of women and girls who knew where to access modern contraceptives increased from 3% to 70%, and more than one-third of women and adolescent girls reported using modern family planning methods.

These efforts contributed to safer pregnancies and deliveries, better reproductive health knowledge, and improved access to contraception. More women sought skilled care, and traditional birth attendants played a bigger role in guiding women to health facilities when needed. While challenges remain, the progress made between 2020 and 2024 strengthened maternal health services and gave more women access to the support they need.

Outcome 5: Women and adolescents accessed comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning

Between 2020 and 2024, NCA and its partners expanded access to comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and family planning services in South Sudan, reaching 11,944 individuals against a target of 13,500. Before the intervention, these services were largely unavailable in the targeted communities.

CSE initiatives were implemented in four primary schools, two secondary schools, and out-of-school settings, engaging 3,472 individuals, including 1,117 boys and 1,912 girls. This was just below the 2024 target of 3,500. Alongside education efforts, awareness of modern contraceptive access increased from 3% at baseline to 70% by 2024, meeting the revised target. The percentage of women and adolescent girls using modern family planning methods also rose from 3% to 34%, reflecting a measurable shift in behaviour.

Initial implementation (2020–2021) faced resistance due to cultural norms and scepticism toward family planning services. However, by 2022, community attitudes began to shift as engagement efforts gained traction. Community dialogues, partnerships with the Ministries of Education and Health, and targeted training for social workers and health providers helped increase acceptance. School-based clubs and safe spaces for women and girls provided additional entry points for adolescents seeking information and services.

By 2023, 8,652 individuals had received direct counseling and family planning services, making substantial progress toward the 10,000-person goal. Despite falling slightly short of the overall target, the program achieved significant milestones in contraceptive awareness, service uptake, and community acceptance. These results provide a strong foundation for further work in expanding access and strengthening long-term reproductive health outcomes.

RESULTS CASE

From GBV Survivor to Advocate: One Woman's Resilience Sparks Change in South Sudan

DAC sector: 151.80 Ending violence against women and girls

WHAT: Gisma became a strong advocate for women's rights, using local radio to spread her message. Once shy and afraid to speak out, she is now a leader who inspires others to seek help and reclaim their lives. Her transformation from a GBV survivor to an advocate demonstrates the powerful impact of resilience and community support. Her experience shows how vital comprehensive support systems are in breaking the cycle of violence.

WHY: GBV is widespread in Luri payam, South Sudan. Women are often subjected to various forms of physical violence and domestic abuse. GBV survivors are denied resources and excluded from decision-making.

HOW: NCA has created women's safe spaces, which provide crucial support for survivors seeking services. The spaces are lifesaving for GBV survivors like Gisma.

NCA and its local partner, DMI, provided Gisma with an opportunity to rebuild her life and work toward financial independence, breaking free from the oppressive circumstances that once silenced her. Through case management and psychosocial care, Gisma was not just offered economic opportunities but also provided with tools for community engagement. This holistic approach not only helped Gisma regain her dignity but also empowered her to advocate for change in her community, sparking shifts in collective action against GBV.

Due to the support from NCA and DMI, Gisma was able to participate in community meetings and interfaith dialogues, including raising awareness through radio appearances.

NAME OF PARTNER: Society of Daughters of Mary Immaculate (SDMI)

LESSONS LEARNED:

GBV survivors must be met with comprehensive initiatives, that combine services for immediate needs and empowering women for the long term.

Creating a supportive environment and equipping survivors with the right tools spark a ripple effect that goes far beyond individual recovery and helps shift societal norms.

SOURCES: NCA Internal report



Gisma advocating for women's rights and involvement of women in economic empowerment: Photo credit: Eye Radio

2.2. SIGNIFICANT DEVIATIONS

Overall, the results show that the programme has been successful, with many outcomes exceeding their targets. Some negative deviations are also seen.

Although the number of people accessing safe water was achieved, the number of new water facilities fell short of the target due to budgetary constraints. The effort was diverted towards rehabilitating existing water facilities through the Hand Pump Mechanic Association, which proved to be a cheaper and more efficient approach.

The initial plan to provide dignity kits to GBV survivors shifted, with the budget redirected to a training initiative aimed at supporting their economic independence. Survivors and other vulnerable women were taught how to produce reusable pads and liquid soap, which they now sell at affordable prices within their communities and to local institutions.

2.3. RISKS

Ongoing intercommunal conflicts in areas like Warrap, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria have created significant security risks. These tensions disrupted peacebuilding and WASH activities, leading to community displacement. To address this, NCA has developed a Security Management Plan that includes risk assessments and tailored security measures. All staff are trained on security protocols, and security focal points are assigned to every operational area to monitor and respond to threats.

Women have been disproportionately affected by the instability. Insecurity has exposed them to physical and sexual violence, especially in areas like Greater Jonglei, where the conflict has led to displacement and emotional trauma. The loss of livelihood assets and the added burdens of family care have left women more vulnerable to exploitation.

Economic challenges, including currency devaluation and high costs of WASH materials, have also strained the budget. Some partners have been forced to scale back activities.

Above-average rainfall has caused widespread flooding, particularly in Pibor, Warrap, and Upper Nile, disrupting communication and transportation. The floods damaged water points, leading to severe water shortages and heightened health risks due to poor hygiene. Hygiene awareness campaigns were launched to mitigate this. NCA has also mitigated by adopting solar pumps and advocating for flood-resistant designs.

The extreme flooding in regions like Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei has not only destroyed crops but also fuelled tensions between communities, with cattle raids escalating as people fled their homes. These environmental changes exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

The lockdowns during COVID-19 raised concerns about corruption and accountability, as reduced face-to-face interactions allowed for the misallocation of resources. This risk is heightened by a lack of adherence to procurement guidelines, which may result in the single sourcing of goods and services.

2.4. COST EFFICIENCY

South Sudan remains a costly environment for running programmes, with a large share of resources spent on operations, mainly because air transport and logistics are expensive. Over the past few years, the country's economic downturn has driven up the cost of everyday goods and services, further increasing the already high expense of programme

delivery. The ongoing instability also means transportation can be unreliable, and securing resources is a constant challenge.

Despite these challenges, NCA has successfully met its goals by implementing cost-effective solutions. For instance, it has focused on localising efforts to avoid the high costs of moving people and materials across different regions. By keeping activities within counties or states, NCA has significantly reduced transportation costs. Partnering with local organisations has not only helped with cost-saving but has also created long-term community ownership of the projects.

South Sudan's unstable economy and operational barriers, such as bureaucratic delays, remain significant challenges NCA faces. Adapting measures include building strong local networks and finding innovative ways to overcome logistical challenges.

SUSTAINABILITY

The programme ensures sustainability by empowering local organisations and communities to maintain positive outcomes. NCA strengthened local groups' capacity, enabling them to manage key aspects independently. For example, Water Management Committees can now maintain water points and ensure access to safe water without external support.

Similarly, Inter-Church and protection committees have the training to address GBV cases and manage conflicts in their communities, making them key players in maintaining peace and safety. This means that even after the programme ends, these committees will continue to support their communities and provide vital services.

NCA has also provided young women with training in SRHR and financial management. This has helped many individuals start their own businesses and achieve financial independence. The skills and knowledge these women gained will continue to benefit them long after the programme is over. By also involving men in discussions about gender equality, community attitudes have started to shift, which will help sustain the momentum.

In addition, local health workers have received training in midwifery and handling cases of sexual violence, ensuring that healthcare services will continue to be available when needed. These professionals can provide essential care in the absence of external aid.

Lastly, the programme worked on strengthening local systems for addressing complaints. By training local partners to effectively handle grievances, it has helped create a more responsive and accountable system, allowing community members to continue addressing challenges long after external support has ended.

2.5. LESSONS LEARNED

Strengthening Local Leadership Capacity: Building the skills of local leaders in mediation, trauma healing, and inclusive decision-making has been essential. Training chiefs and youth leaders to handle disputes and promote reconciliation is crucial, as evidenced by the NCA's observation of an improvement in the effectiveness and trustworthiness of community-led peace initiatives.

Incorporating Cultural Practices: Traditional South Sudanese practices, such as storytelling and communal dialogues, play a crucial role in supporting reconciliation. However, it is essential to adapt these practices where necessary, particularly to challenge harmful norms, such as those that perpetuate GBV, while still respecting their cultural significance. NCA's ongoing investment in sanitation is gaining momentum

despite setbacks. Past lessons help overcome barriers and strengthen community resilience, ensuring access to safe and dignified sanitation continues to grow.

Youth Empowerment as a Peace Dividend: Young people have been engaged not just as participants but as key players in designing peacebuilding efforts. This approach has helped reduce their susceptibility to recruitment by armed groups. Programs offering vocational training and income-generating activities alongside peace initiatives have encouraged long-term involvement.

Holistic Engagement of Men and Boys: Involving men and boys in GBV prevention has led to shifts in social norms. Pairing this with mentorship programs and peer support networks has reinforced these changes. Long-term behaviour change requires ongoing spaces where men can reflect on masculinity and their role in accountability.

Community-Led Monitoring and Adaptation: Establishing feedback mechanisms that enable communities to assess the progress of reconciliation and GBV initiatives has been a key factor in ensuring the relevance of NCA’s programmes. For example, feedback from Women’s and Girls’ Friendly Spaces led to adjustments using mobile outreach units to improve accessibility.

Service provision: A key lesson from this period was the link between increased service provision and higher reporting rates. As more survivors saw accessible, trusted support systems, they were more likely to seek help. Community-based social workers, targeted awareness campaigns, and survivor-centred approaches proved critical in breaking the silence around GBV. Moving forward, the focus will be on strengthening health sector engagement, refining case management practices, and expanding survivor outreach to ensure no one is left without the support they need.

Partnerships with Local Organisations: Partnering with grassroots women’s groups and faith-based organisations has enhanced reach and built trust within communities. These groups have strong ties to local networks, allowing us to navigate complex social dynamics and continue our work even in difficult circumstances.

3. EVALUATIONS/REVIEWS

Title of evaluation/review	Type of evaluation	How it contributed to learning
South Sudan Midterm Review.	External	It contributed to the readjustment of the programme targets and the monitoring of the programme
Scoping Study on Economic and Food Security Value Chains	External	It helped to gauge the upcoming Economic development and Food Security sector strategy

4. FINANCIAL REPORTING

Reference is made to the attached financial report, with notes on deviations and the auditor’s report by BDO.

Project Stream 3
South Sudan regional allocations
2020-2024 Results Framework

Overall goal: Attain a peaceful and inclusive South Sudan, where citizens co-exist and experience equitable development										
Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments	
Rights holders enjoy increased social cohesion	1.1: Level (%) of constructive social interaction across groups	56%		85%	85%	Accumulated	KAP Survey	Baseline, midline, end line		
	1.2: # of communities sharing boundaries which report reduction of conflict because of peace dividend projects	3		34	37	Annual	Minutes from community meetings, Peace committees meeting records	Annually, midline, end line		
Outputs										
1.1 Target communities are mobilized and empowered to promote social cohesion	1.1.1 # of dialogue initiatives resulting in contextualized mutual agreements	2		25	52	Annual	Agreements, Minutes from dialogue initiatives,	Annually, midline, end line		
	1.1.2 # of rights holders with life-skills in trauma and self-awareness	214	TOTAL	2 500	2 396	Annual	Participants lists from trainings	Annually, midline, end line		
				Women	1 372					1 115
				Young women	0					79
				Men	914					990
Young men	0	152								
1.2 Functioning multi-actor platforms work together for social change	1.2.1 Number of NCA supported policy conversations on underlying issues of conflict including GBV	0		35	75	Annual	Policy statements, advocacy statements, progress reports, peace agreements	Half year, Annually, midline, end line		
	1.2.2 # of Church driven peace processes which result in negotiated peace outcomes at local and national level (SSCC's Action plan for peace)	2		25	17	Annual	Policy statements, advocacy statements, progress reports, peace agreements	Half year, Annually, Midline, end line		
1.3 Rights holders access education for increased social cohesion	1.3.1 # of community based teachers trained	80	TOTAL	390	393	Annual	Participants lists, attendance lists	Half year, Annually, Midline, end line		
				Women	136					55
				Men	254					338
	1.3.2 # of master students supported	15	TOTAL	60	33	Annual	Participants lists, attendance lists	Half year, Annually, Midline, end line		
				Women	20					4
				Men	40					29
1.3.3 # of ethnic groups represented in education initiatives (disaggregated by master students and community based teachers training students)	2			74	29	Annual	Participants lists, attendance lists	Half year, Annually, Midline, end line		
Key Activities:	Community dialogue and conversations on root causes of conflict and gender based violence Training on life skills, mediation trauma healing for rights holders in targeted locations Peace dividend on water, community education centres to foster reconciliation along boundaries of conflict affected groups Provide education for peace support to South Sudanese students Support Action Plan for Peace of South Sudan Council of Churches (Reconciliation, Advocacy and Neutral forum) Carry out conflict analysis in targeted locations									

Outcome 2	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments	
Peace structures prevent and transform conflict affecting rights holders	2.1: % of people with a positive view on the peace structure	68%		100%	96%	Annual	KAP survey	Baseline, midline, end line		
Outputs										
2.1: Capacities of peace structures strengthened to address conflicts	2.1.1: Number of Peace structure (e.g. Peace Committees, Boma Councils and Water management committee, age sets groups) members trained on peacebuilding skills and UNSCR 1325	56	TOTAL	530	684	Annual	Participants lists, Training reports	Half year, Annually, Midline		
	<i>Women</i>			175	351					
	<i>Men</i>			355	333					
	2.1.2: Number of Peace structures members who have skills and competencies on mediation, positive masculinities, dialogue and human rights	2.1.2: Number of Peace structures members who have skills and competencies on mediation, positive masculinities, dialogue and human rights	72	TOTAL	315	839	Annual	Participants lists, Training reports	Half year, Annually, Midline	
		<i>Women</i>			110	267				
		<i>Young women</i>			0	106				
		<i>Men</i>			207	340				
<i>Young men</i>				0	126					
2.2 Rights holders are mobilised through peace structures for collective action on shared interests	2.2.1: Number of conflicts negotiated and resolved by Peace structures (e.g. Peace Committees, Boma Councils, age set groups) at local level	3		14	24	Accumulated	Copies of peace agreements, Minutes from negotiation meetings	Half year, Annually, Midline		
	2.2.2 Number of advocacy interventions conducted by peace structures	5		23	27	Annual	Position papers, policy briefs	Annually		
Key Activities:	Trainings on mediation, positive masculinities, dialogue and human rights for peace structures Formation of peace structures Dissemination of peace agreements and implementation plans by peace structures Advocacy interventions by ICCs, Peace committees, Water management committees, age set groups at state and local level Dialogue meetings at local level by peace structures Perception studies on effectiveness of peace structures on transforming conflicts									

Climate Resilient WASH: People live in healthy and resilient communities by accessing equitable water, sanitation and hygiene services in an informed and sustainable manner									
Thematic goal									
Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
People participate in and influence decision making about all WASH services that affect them	1.1 # of communities expressing satisfaction with the way duty bearers address community WASH needs .	5		55	59	Annual	KAP Surveys, CRM records	Quarterly, Annual, Midline	
Outputs									
1.1 Policy advocacy towards State and County WASH authorities on delivery of WASH services strengthened	1.1.1 Number of WASH advocacy priorities reflected in the local authorities' implementation plans as a result of lobby efforts from NCA and communities	4		10	20	Annual	Reports from County WASH Department, records of community meetings	Half yearly/ Annually	
1.2. Complaints and reporting mechanisms for people in project areas established	1.2.1 % of registered complaints received, reviewed and addressed , feedback given and case closed	41%		70%	48%	Annual	Monthly CRM records, quarterly monitoring data collected as part of the CHS compliance audit	Monthly, Half Year, Annual	
1.3 Water management structures formed and strengthened	1.3.1: % of NCA targeted water management/user committees that are active and meet at least once in 3 months	41%		80%	58%	Annual	Minutes from WASH Management Committee meetings	Half Year, Annually	
	1.3.2 % of active water user committees with at least 35% representation of women and where women hold at least one of the leadership positions	44%		60%	58%	Annual	Minutes from WASH Management Committee meetings, progress reports and KAP survey	Half Year, Annually	
1.4 Hand pump mechanic associations repair malfunctioning water facilities	1.3.3: % of hand pump mechanics Associations formed that repair malfunctioning water facilities	32%		70%	70%	Annual	Reports from County WASH Department and progress reports, Minutes from WASH Management Committee meetings	Half Year, Annually	
Key Activities	Trainings on WASH governance for State, County WASH departments, Water Management Committees, Peace Committees Advocacy meetings for rights holders Distribution of vouchers for tools and spare parts Markets assessments for WASH services Setting up of CRMs at the community level collection of data for monitoring of programme Rights holders sensitisation meetings on WASH policies Sensitisation on Complaints and reporting mechanism Perception studies on delivery of WASH services Formation Water Management committees (WMC), Hand pump mechanics Trainings on conflict sensitivity, leadership and book keeping for WASH Management Committees, Peace Committees								

Outcome 2	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
People are able to prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting WASH services	2.1: # of communities that have completed key activities to increase climate resilience to WASH services	3		45	19	Annual	Observation,	Half year, Annual, midline	
	2.2: # of communities with access to resilient water points that are not flooded during the rainy season and empty during drought	0		45	59	Annual	Observation, Minutes from WASH Management Committee meetings	Annually	
Outputs									
2.1 Community members have the capacity to protect water sources and sanitation facilities from climate related hazards	2.1.2: # of community action plans on climate related hazards for water sources and sanitation facilities developed	0		23	41	Annual	Action plans	Half Year, Annually	
	2.1.3: # of community members trained on flood and drought preparedness ad adaptation	422		4 500	1 716	Annual	Participation lists	Half Year, Annually	
Rights-holders are mobilised for collective action on common interests	2.2.1 Number of advocacy initiatives related to hazard risks mitigation conducted by community level structures	3		7	13	Annual	Statement, Minutes from advocacy initiatives, Photos, Minutes from WASH Management Committee meetings and other community level structures	Annual / half year, midline	
Key Activities:	Community trainings on flood and drought preparedness and response Development of community hazard risk mitigation plans based on hazard and risk assessment Advocacy with state and relevant ministries and bodies on policies Community initiatives on flood and drought mitigation								

Outcome 3	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
People practice good hygiene measures to protect against key public and personal health risks	3.1:% of people who washed their hands with soap in at least 3 out of 5 critical occasions in the past 24 hours.	56%		95%	48%	Annual	KAP Surveys	Half yearly/ Annually	
Outputs									
3.1 Community members are aware of the causes and preventive measures of Public health risks	3.1.1 No of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	719	TOTAL	155 000	161 568	Annual	Radio scripts, hygiene messages	Half year/Annual	
	<i>Women</i>			96 000	86 702				
	<i>Men</i>			48 000	68 572				
	3.1.2 % of women and men at the H/H level who demonstrated at least three of the main causes of diarrhoea and ways to prevent WASH related public health risks	60%		85%	65%	Annual	KAP Surveys	Annually	
3.2 Menstrual Hygiene Management practices enhanced in schools	3.2.1 % of schools with facilities providing girls with sufficient privacy and space for personal hygiene including for use for their menstrual hygiene needs	34%		80%	69%	Annual	Progress reports from schools, KAPs surveys, success stories	Half yearly, Annually	
	3.2.2 # school girls and GBV survivors access MHM kits	172		2 372	440	Annual	Distribution lists	Half yearly, Annual	
	3.2.3 # of PTA members trained on Menstrual Hygiene Management	19		100	127	Annual	Training participants lists	Half yearly, Annual	
Key activities	Trainings on general hygiene, handwashing, sanitation for hygiene promoters Trainings on demonstration of hand washing for rights holders Public sensitization meetings on hygiene in schools and other public places Provide access to MHM kits to targeted schools and GBV survivors Parents Teacher Associations awareness on MHM Community awareness on MHM Formation of hygiene clubs in schools								

Outcome 4	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
People accessed sustainable, adequate and equitable basic sanitation services	4.1: # of people using at least basic sanitation services in daily life	743	TOTAL	9 200	5 536	Annual	Observation	Half yearly/ Annually	
	<i>Women</i>			5 560	3 049				
	<i>Men</i>			3 690	2 487				
	4.2: % of villages that maintain the status of open defecation free after certification	34%		90%	30%	Annual	Visit to the community 12 months after ODF certification	Half yearly/ Annually	
4.3: % reduction in the incidences of diarrheal diseases at the household level within a two weeks recall period	27%		70%	20%	Annual	KAP Surveys	Annually		
Outputs									
4.1 Rights holders accessed basic safe household sanitation facilities	4.1.1: % of households in CLTS triggered villages accessing basic sanitation facilities at the home stead.	23%		45%	21%	Annual	Technical survey	Half yearly/ Annually	
4.2 Rights holders accessed basic, safe sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities	4.2.1: # of targeted institutions with accessible basic sanitation facilities	4		24	0	Annual	Technical survey	Half yearly/ Annually	
	4.2.2 % of people who express satisfaction with cleanliness of institutional sanitation facilities	91%		55%	0%	Annual	KAP Surveys	Annually	
Key Activities	Public awareness on safe sanitation Construction of household latrines Construction of sanitation facilities in health institutions and school toilets (suitable for girl's MHM needs) Technical surveys on sanitation Triggering of CLTS in targeted locations								

Outcome 5	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
People accessed sustainable, safe and affordable basic drinking water supply services	5.1: # of people using at least basic drinking water services	1 414	TOTAL	80 500	118 269	Annual	Statistics from local authorities, County population Statistics	Half yearly/ Annually	
		Women		40 500	52 170				
		Young women		12 000	13 043				
		Men		22 000	41 079				
		Young men		6 000	11 977				
		5.2 % of households spending 30 minutes or less to collect water (including queuing)	37%		100%	100%	Annual	Monthly WASH Progress reports. Technical KAP surveys	Half yearly/Annually
	5.3 % of households collecting at least 15L/ Person per day from a protected water source	36%		100%	100%	Annual	Monthly WASH Progress reports. Technical KAP surveys	Half yearly/Annually	
	5.4 % of households walking more than 500 metres to the water source	34%		15%	15%	Annual	Monthly WASH Progress reports. Technical KAP surveys	Half yearly/Annually	
Outputs									
5.1: Rights holders have access to water points for domestic and productive use	5.1.1: number of new water points constructed at the community level	0		49	30	Annual	Monthly WASH Progress reports, Technical surveys	Half yearly/Annually	
	5.1.2 number of water points rehabilitated in the community and institution	1		137	168	Annual	Monthly WASH Progress reports. Technical surveys	Half yearly/Annually	
	5.1.3: Number of water points constructed at schools and health facilities.	0		21	7	Annual	Monthly WASH Progress reports. Technical surveys	Half yearly/Annually	
Key Activities	Construction of water points in communities including along boundaries to address conflicts over water Repair and rehabilitation of water points in communities and institutions Construction of water points in schools and health institutions KAP surveys on access to water points Distribution of spare parts Market survey on WASH services and products Water points will be constructed in conflict areas as peace dividend (integration with the PB programme)								

Overall goal:		Gender-based Violence: Women and Girls live empowered lives free from gender-based violence							
Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices	1.1 % of target population who support zero tolerance to violence and harmful practices	23%		95%	74%	Annual targets	KAP Survey	Baseline, midline, end line	
Outputs									
1.1. Women, men, girls and boys are aware of harmful practices of GBV	1.1.1 Number of women, men, adolescents girls and boys reached through community conversations and dialogues	702		4 600	21 096	Annual	Community conversations minutes, Participants list	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	1.1.2 % of women, girls, men, and boys involved in community dialogues who can identify at least 5 harmful practices and how to prevent them.	35%		100%	52%	Annual targets	Participants list, community conversations minutes	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	1.1.3 Number of women, girls, men and boys trained in GBV prevention	86		1 400	1 655	Annual	Training reports, participants list	Annual, midline, evaluation	
1.2 Faith based actors have popularized and disseminated national laws to end GBV	1.2.1 % of targeted faith actors who included prevention of GBV in their sermons	72%		90%	78%	Annual	KAP Survey	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	1.2.2 Number of popularised policies and national laws disseminated	3		9	11	Accumulated	Copies of policies, dissemination reports	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	1.2.3 Number of communities with GBV monitoring group	4		45	39	Annual	Minutes from GBV monitoring groups meetings	Annual, midline, evaluation	
Key Activities	GBV awareness campaigns on harmful practices Community conversations targeting men and boys on GBV issues in project areas Trainings on GBV prevention for rights holders Dissemination of policies and national laws on GBV, commemoration of GBV events. Public awareness campaigns on Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) for rights holders Formation of GBV monitoring groups Trainings on sexual reproductive health rights for young women and adolescent girls.								

Outcome 2	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
Women and girls at risk of violence and survivors access lifesaving and specialised GBV services	2.1 Number of survivors who accessed quality and specialized life-saving GBV services	14		300	1 294	Annual	GBV Case management forms	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	2.2 % of GBV survivors satisfied with the services provided	18%		100%	100%	Annual	KAP Survey	Baseline, midline, end line	
Outputs									
2.1. Health workers capacity to provide adequate clinical care for GBV survivors is strengthened	2.1.1 Number of health workers trained on clinical management of rape and referral pathways	26		300	167	Annual	Participants list, training reports	Annual, midline, evaluation	
2.2 Psychosocial support provided to GBV survivors	2.2.1 % of GBV survivors receiving psychosocial support services	100%		100%	100%	Annual	Attendance lists, Case management records	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	2.2.2 % of trained female social workers/ case worker on psychosocial support	43%		100%	100%	Annual	Attendance lists, training reports	Annual, midline, evaluation	
2.3 Women and girls access holistic support through Women and Girls Safe Spaces	2.3.1 Number of Women Girls Friendly Spaces functional in target communities	3		10	21	Annual	Bills of Quantities, Building designs	Annual, midline, evaluation	
	2.3.2 Number of GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls receiving referral services	67		450	577	Annual	List of GBV survivors referred for services	Annual, midline, evaluation	
Key Activities	Trainings on case management and clinical management of rape for health workers Establishment of women friendly / safe house to house women and girls fleeing from violence and abuse. Provision of psychosocial support services to GBV survivors Distribution of menstrual hygiene management kits to GBV survivors will be distributed through the WASH programme/integrated programming with WASH) Provision of referral services to GBV survivors								

Outcome 3	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
Women and adolescent girls are empowered to lead, build self-esteem and realise their rights	3.1 % of women and girls in target locations who report a positive change in their social standing	40%		85%	94%	Annual	KAP Survey	Annual, end line, evaluation	
	3.2 % of GBV survivors enrolled in various saving and finance service schemes	51%		75%	64%	Annual	KAP Survey	Annual, end line, evaluation	
Outputs									
3.1. Basic literacy and life skills for Women and adolescent girls increased	3.1.1 # of women with saving and finance literacy skills	0		700	3 264	Annual	Saving records, bank statements	Annual, end line	
3.2 Girls and women access education at local and national level	3.2.1 % of females enrolled in community based teachers training programme	51%		80%	96%	Annual	Trainee teachers register, assessment reports	Annual, end line	
3.3 Communities have increased knowledge of women and girls' rights	3.3.1 % of community members demonstrating knowledge of women and girls rights	11%		70%	97%	Annual	KAP Survey	Annual, end line	
3.4 Positive male role models have capacity to influence their peers to respect women's rights	3.4.1 # of male role models trained	64		550	722	Annual	Participants list, training reports	Half year, Annually	
	3.4.2 # of trained male role models who have taken at least one action to promote positive masculinities in their communities	18		330	349	Annual	Community GBV monitoring group reports	Annually	
Key Activities	Life and literacy skills training for women and girls Trainings on leadership, UNSCR 1325 and women and girls rights for duty bearers and leaders in project locations Trainings on saving and finance services for women and adolescent girls Behaviour change campaigns targeting men and boys Identifying and training of male role models on women's rights								
Outcome 4	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) in targeted areas	N/A		N/A	N/A	Accumulated	KAP survey, mid-term evaluation	Annual, end line	
Outputs									
4.1. Capacity support for midwives, health workers increased	4.1.1 Number of Midwives educated at rural health facilities	14		100	89	Annual	Health facility register	Annual, end line	
	4.1.2 Number of staff involved in deliveries at facilities with skills on Mama/Neo Natalie and other basic mother/child health skills	19		250	120	Annual	Delivery records	Annual, end line	
4.2 Women and adolescent girls have access to appropriate/basic partum equipment	4.2.1 Number of clean delivery kits distributed to pregnant women and girls	107		6 200	4 801	Annual	Delivery records	Annual, end line	
Key Activities	Training on midwifery for midwives Training on Mama/Neo Natalie and other basic mother/child health skills for health workers Distribution of clean delivery kits to women and adolescent girls at ANC visits Raise awareness on sexual reproductive health rights including family planning for women and adolescent girls								

Outcome 5	Indicators	Baseline (2019 / 2020)	Disaggregation	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or Annual targets	Data Source(s)	Measurement Frequency	Comments
Women and adolescents accessed comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning	5.1 # of women, boys, men and girls who accessed comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning	0		13 500	11 944	Annual	Participants lists	Annual	
	5.2 % of women and girls of reproductive age aware of at least one place where they can obtain a modern contraceptive method	3%		TBD	70%	Accumulated	KAPs survey	Baseline, midline, end line	
	5.3 % of women and adolescent girls who practice modern family methods	3%		TBD	34%	Annual	KAPs survey	Baseline, midline, end line	
Outputs									
5.1 Community awareness on comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning options increased	5.1.1 Number of women, men, adolescent boys and girls aware of family planning methods	109	TOTAL	13 500	8 570	Annual	KAPs survey	Annually	
	<i>Women</i>			5 385	3 852				
	<i>Young women</i>			2 505	2 242				
	<i>Men</i>			3 005	887				
	<i>Young men</i>			2 505	1 589				
	5.1.2 Number of women, men, adolescent boys and girls aware of where to access family planning services	109	TOTAL	13 500	12 889	Annual	KAPs survey	Annually	
	<i>Women</i>			5 380	4 262				
	<i>Young women</i>			2 540	3 029				
	<i>Men</i>			3 040	1 106				
	<i>Young men</i>			2 540	992				
Key Activities	Awareness sessions and referral to family planning services for women, men, boys and girls								
Defintions	Outcome 5 indicators: Adolescent girls and boys defined as 10-19 years. 10 % of the total target population will be persons with disabilities (PwDs)								