

NCA South Sudan Programme
List of Indicators

Peacebuilding Programme
<i>Goal: Societies are more inclusive, cohesive and peaceful</i>
Indicators
1.1: Level (%) of constructive social interaction across groups
1.2: # of communities sharing boundaries which report reduction of conflict because of peace dividend projects
1.3 # of dialogue initiatives resulting in contextualized mutual agreements
1.4 # of rights holders with life-skills in trauma and self-awareness
1.5 # of NCA supported policy conversations on underlying issues of conflict including GBV
1.6# of Church driven peace processes which result in negotiated peace outcomes at local and national level (SSCC's Action plan for peace)
1.7 # of community based teachers trained
1.8 # of master students supported
1.9: % of people with a positive view on the peace structure
1.10: # of Peace structure (e.g. Peace Committees, Boma Councils and Water management committee, age sets groups) members trained on peacebuilding skills and UNSCR 1325
1.11: # of Peace structures members who have skills and competencies on mediation, positive masculinities, dialogue and human rights
1.12: # of conflicts negotiated and resolved by Peace structures (e.g. Peace Committees, Boma Councils, age set groups) at local level
1.13: # of advocacy interventions conducted by peace structures
2. Climate Resilient WASH Programme
<i>Overall Goal: People live in healthy and resilient communities by accessing equitable water, sanitation and hygiene services in an informed and sustainable manner</i>
Indicators
2.1 # of communities expressing satisfaction with the way duty bearers address community WASH needs .
2.2 #of WASH advocacy priorities reflected in the local authorities' implementation plans as a result of lobby efforts from NCA and communities
2.3 % of registered complaints received, reviewed and addressed , feedback given, and case closed
2.4:% of NCA targeted water management/user committees that are active and meet at least once in 3 months
2.5 % of active water user committees with at least 35% representation of women and where women hold at least one of the leadership positions
2.6: % of hand pump mechanics Associations formed that repair malfunctioning water facilities
2.7: # of communities that have completed key activities to increase climate resilience to WASH services
2.8: # of communities with access to resilient water points that are not flooded during the rainy season and empty during drought

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2.9: # of community action plans on climate related hazards for water sources and sanitation facilities developed
2.10: # of community members trained on flood and drought preparedness and adaptation
2.11. Number of advocacy initiatives related to hazard risks mitigation conducted by community level structures
2.12: % of people who washed their hands with soap in at least 3 out of 5 critical occasions in the past 24 hours.
2.13: # of people reached with hygiene promotion messages
2.14: % 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
2.15 % of schools with facilities providing girls with sufficient privacy and space for personal hygiene including for use for their menstrual hygiene needs
2.16 # schoolgirls and GBV survivors access MHM kits
2.17 # of PTA members trained on Menstrual Hygiene Management
2.18: # of people using at least basic sanitation services in daily life
2.19: % of villages that maintain the status of open defecation free after certification
2.20: % reduction in the incidences of diarrheal diseases at the household level within a two weeks recall period
2.21: % of households in CLTS triggered villages accessing basic sanitation facilities at the home stead.
2.22 # of targeted institutions with accessible basic sanitation facilities
2.23. % of people who express satisfaction with cleanliness of institutional sanitation facilities
2.24: # of people using at least basic drinking water services
2.25 % of households spending 30 minutes or less to collect water (including queuing)
2.26 % of households collecting at least 15L/ Person per day from a protected water source
2.27 % of households walking more than 500 metres to the water source
2.28: # of new water points constructed at the community level
2.29. # of water points rehabilitated in the community and institution
2.30: # of water points constructed at schools and health facilities.
3. Gender-based Violence Programme
<i>Overall Goal; Women and Girls live empowered lives free from gender-based violence</i>
Indicators
3.1 % of target population who support zero tolerance to violence and harmful practices
3.2 # of women, men, adolescents girls and boys reached through community conversations and dialogues
3.3 % of women, girls, men, and boys involved in community dialogues who can identify at least 5 harmful practices and how to prevent them.
3.4 # of women, girls, men and boys trained in GBV prevention
3.5 % of targeted faith actors who included prevention of GBV in their sermons

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3.6 # of popularised policies and national laws disseminated
3.7 # of communities with GBV monitoring group
3.8 Number of survivors who accessed quality and specialized life-saving GBV services
3.9 % of GBV survivors satisfied with the services provided
3.10 # of health workers trained on clinical management of rape and referral pathways
3.11 % of GBV survivors receiving psychosocial support services
3.12 % of trained female social workers/ case worker on psychosocial support
3.13 # of Women Girls Friendly Spaces functional in target communities
3.14 # of GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls receiving referral services
3.15 % of women and girls in target locations who report a positive change in their social standing
3.16 % of GBV survivors enrolled in various saving and finance service schemes
3.17 # of women with saving and finance literacy skills
3.18 % of females enrolled in community based teachers training programme
3.19 % of community members demonstrating knowledge of women and girls rights
3.20 # of male role models trained
3.21 # of trained male role models who have taken at least one action to promote positive masculinities in their communities
3.22 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) in targeted areas
3.23 # of Midwives educated at rural health facilities
3.24 # of staff involved in deliveries at facilities with skills on Mama/Neo Natalie and other basic mother/child health skills
3.25 # of clean delivery kits distributed to pregnant women and girls
3.26 # of women, boys, men and girls who accessed comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning
3.27 % of women and girls of reproductive age aware of at least one place where they can obtain a modern contraceptive method
3.28 % of women and adolescent girls who practice modern family methods
3.29 # of women, men, adolescent boys and girls aware of family planning methods
3.30 # of women, men, adolescent boys and girls aware of where to access family planning services