

Concept Note

Section 1: Overview of response	
Project Title	Emergency Response to Drought and Conflict Affected Populations – ETH181
Location	Ethiopia a). Oromia National Regional State: 1. East Hararghe Zone: (Chinaksen, Babile, Gursum, Fedis, Jarso, Kombolcha districts). 2. Bale Zone: (Dawe Kachen, Rayitu and Seweyna, Dawe Sarar Districts) 3. Borena Zone : (Moyale districts) b). Somali National Regional State: Fafan Zone (Harshin District)
Project start date	24 April 2018
Duration of project	12 (months)
Budget (USD)	2,597,320 (USD)
Sector(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
Forum	ACT Ethiopia Forum
Requesting members	Christian Aid (CA), Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC), Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus – Development and Social Service Commission (EECMY-DASSC), International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), Lutheran World Federation World Service Ethiopia (LWF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Local partners	Government sector offices: -Disaster Risk Management Commission, -Finance and Economy Office, -Water Mines and Energy Office, -Agriculture and Rural Development Office, -Women Youth and Children affairs Office. - Community based social institutions - Ethiopian Catholic Church - Social and Development Commission Coordinating Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH),
Impact (overall objective)	Contribute to the efforts of saving lives and mitigate the effects of conflict and drought in Ethiopia
Target beneficiaries	Communities affected by drought and IDPs fleeing conflict Target communities are those not receiving any other form of assistance and who are still in need. In each geographical target area district administrations were consulted. Beneficiaries will specifically focus on Female headed HHs, Children, HHs with infants /young children and pregnant/lactating women (PLW).

	<p>In addition, disabled, elderly and people with HIV/AIDS will be also be prioritised.</p> <p>The total number of target beneficiaries is 198,446 people (107,552 female and 90,894 male); out of which 93,463 are internally displaced people (IDPs).</p> <p>Target beneficiary by sector</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="427 421 919 712"> <tr> <td>WASH</td> <td>139,938</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nutrition</td> <td>6,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Security/Livelihood</td> <td>38,408</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter/NFI</td> <td>7,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection/Psychosocial</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unconditional cash transfer</td> <td>3,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>198,446</td> </tr> </table> <p>The number of beneficiaries categorized by age below was generated by NCA and Christian Aid who conducted in-house needs assessment. However more data will be collected from other implementing organization as the implementation progresses.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 925 1417 1077"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">0-5 years</th> <th colspan="2">6-18 Years</th> <th colspan="2">19-65 Years</th> <th colspan="2">Above 65 Years</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2134</td> <td>2233</td> <td>3878</td> <td>4089</td> <td>7025</td> <td>7458</td> <td>1090</td> <td>1207</td> <td>14127</td> <td>14987</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WASH	139,938	Nutrition	6,400	Food Security/Livelihood	38,408	Shelter/NFI	7,500	Protection/Psychosocial	2,500	Unconditional cash transfer	3,700		198,446	0-5 years		6-18 Years		19-65 Years		Above 65 Years		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	2134	2233	3878	4089	7025	7458	1090	1207	14127	14987
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<p>Expected outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Improved access to Water and food for HH and animals through improved hygiene and sanitation facilities among drought affected and IDP populations. B. Improved animal health and weight is restored. C. Improved access to seeds and small animals for early recovery. D. Protection of assets and the livelihoods of drought-affected communities. E. Improved access to NFIs (clothing, HH utensils and farm tools). F. Improved access to psychological support. 																																												
<p>Expected outputs</p>	<p><u>A. Improved access to Water and food for HH and animals. Improved hygiene and sanitation facilities among drought and IDP population.</u></p> <p>A.1. Water supplied to 9,666 people at 15 litres per person per day (IDPs receive water purification tabs).</p> <p>A.2. Drop-off points established at 6 locations and 4 watering pumps supplied</p> <p>A.3. 18 campaign sessions conducted on sanitation and hygiene promotion and 1 100 community members trained. Targeted communities improve their knowledge on better hygiene practices, safe water management and handwashing during critical times.</p> <p>A.4. 5,000 IEC materials on good hygiene practices distributed</p> <p>A.5. 112 WASH committee members and 48 health extension workers trained on improved hygiene practices.</p> <p><u>B. Improved animal health and weight is restored.</u></p> <p>B.1. Silt removed from ponds and rehabilitation done.</p> <p>B.2. 12,282 Teff straw procured and supplied to 1,200 HHs</p> <p>B.3. 54,000 kg concentrated animal feed procured and supplied to 1,200 HHs</p> <p>B.4. Animal feeding centres established (at 4 locations)</p> <p>B.5. Veterinary drugs procured and supplied to 6 woredas</p>																																												

	<p>C. <u>Improved access to seeds and restocking small animals.</u> C.1. People benefit from rehabilitated traditional wells C.2. Cattle provided water from constructed cattle trough</p> <p>D. <u>Protection of livelihood assets of drought-affected communities.</u> D.1 At least 1,000-hectare farm land of IDPs and drought affected target communities covered by early maturing seeds D.2 At least 663 HH heads or 3,315 people (1,691 female and 1,624 male) build and replenish assets by stocking and restocking small ruminants</p> <p>E. <u>Improved access to NFIs (clothing, HH utensils and farm tools).</u> E.1 Various Non-food items and household assets (utensils, soap, clothing and farm tools) availed to 1,500 HH heads 7,500 people (3,825 female and 3,675 male)</p> <p>F. <u>Improved access to psychological support.</u> F.1. 2,500 target IDP supported through psychosocial support and awareness through training sessions</p>
Main activities	<p>A. <u>Improved access to Water and food for HH and animals. improved hygiene and sanitation facilities among drought and IDP population.</u></p> <p>A.1.1. Water trucking for two months in four woredas (2,900 m3) A.1.2. Conduct sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign using loud speakers (18 sessions) A.1.3. Train health extension workers and community hygiene promoters (48 persons) A.1.4 Construct and maintain 8 water schemes to create access to water both for human being and livestock.</p> <p>B. <u>Improved animal health and weight is restored.</u> B.1. 54,000 kg concentrated animal feed procured and supplied to 1,200 HHs B.2. Animal feeding centres established at 4 locations B.3. Veterinary drugs procured and supplied to 6 woredas B.4. 250 quintals crop seeds procured and distributed to 2,000 HHs</p> <p>C. <u>Improved access to seeds and small animals.</u> C.1.1 Purchase and provision of 1,990 shoats/sheep to 663 HH heads or 3,315 people (1,691 female and 1,624 male) IDPs</p> <p>D. <u>Protection of assets and livelihood of drought-affected communities.</u></p> <p>D.1.1. Supply of Teff straw to 1,200 HHs (12,282 Bale) D.1.2. Supply of concentrated animal feed to 1,200 HHs (54,000 Kg) D.1.3. Establishment of animal feeding centres (4 locations) D.1.4. Supply of veterinary drugs to 6 woredas D.1.5. Provision of crop seeds (250 quintals to 2,000 HHs)</p> <p>F. <u>Improved access to psychological support.</u> F.1. Training on community-based psycho social support to project, government and target beneficiaries (120 persons)</p>

	<p>F.2. Community based psychosocial and gender-based violence prevention support provided to target communities for 250 TOTs people; who will cascade this training to 500 head of families or 2,500 people (1,275 female and 1,225 male) on 1 trainer for 10 trainees ratio to IDPs.</p> <p>G. <u>Early Recovery/Livelihood</u></p> <p>G.1.1. Initial Assessment, Community mobilization and sensitization, beneficiary selection and registration done for food security interventions</p> <p>G.1.2 One market assessment conducted to identify vendors for Cash Based Intervention</p> <p>G.1.3 Unconditional cash transfer of USD 80,000 to 900 persons conducted</p> <p>G.1.4 Cash transfer arrangements conducted with mobile money service providers</p> <p>G.1.5 Community level sensitization on process of cash transfer, service providers and market players done.</p> <p>H. <u>NFI</u></p> <p>Registration, verification of beneficiaries and distribution of materials/NFIs</p> <p>I. <u>Complaints Handling</u></p> <p>I.1.1 Setting up a complaints and feedback mechanism, and complain log established.</p> <p>I.1.2 Complaints are recorded and as resolution is sought, the process is documented, and findings included in reporting</p>
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Section 2: Narrative Summary

Background

Ethiopia is currently facing a complex humanitarian crisis as result of an ongoing drought combined with an ethno-political conflict. The current drought is an extension of last year's (2017) drought which severely affected pastoral lowlands of Afar, Somali and Oromia. Over the past four decades, recurrent droughts have been affecting Ethiopia each time with increasing intensity and frequency. The climate phenomena known as El Niño and La Niña have left more than 10 million people in need of emergency assistance over the past two years. The current dire drought-related situation is further compounded by ethno-political conflict in various parts of Ethiopia, mostly along areas bordering two of the largest regional states of Oromia and Somali. The government of Ethiopia declared a state of emergency on March 2, 2018 for six months. According to an appeal from the government and the National Regional Government Disaster risk management and food security sector authority, Oromia region particularly Eastern Harerghe and Borena zones are the most affected and experiencing severe droughts. The problem of drought affected communities is also becoming worse with the depletion of remaining community assets such as livestock. Apart from NGOs such as World Vision and Ethiopian government, which are providing limited food assistance to some drought affected communities in East Harargae, there is no other humanitarian support to meet food, non-food and water supply community needs. The Ethiopian Government and UNOCHA recently released a Humanitarian Response Plan for 2018 which indicates that 7.9 million people will require emergency assistance because of continued drought. People and livestock will be heavily affected by the drying up of water sources and poor harvest leaving 6 million people without safe drinking water. At least 1 million households whose livelihood depends on agriculture will need emergency seed support, whereas 2.4 million pastoral households who lost significant size of their livestock will be seeking specific assistance. The south autumn rains in 2017 underperformed in highly densely populated areas of Southern regions and pastoral areas which resulted in elevated nutrition crisis in parts of Oromia, Southern Nations and Somali Regions. A total 350,111 children under five years are being treated for severe acute malnutrition. At least 3.48 million children under five years and pregnant and lactating women have been found to suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (Source: Joint Government and Humanitarian

Partners' Document - Ethiopia, March 2018 & ETHIOPIA Humanitarian Situation Report by UNICEF sitrep 1). According to Ethiopia National Meteorological Agency, in 2018 there is an 80% chance that the effects of La Nina will linger in East and the Horn of Africa, with Ethiopia ranked as one country which will most likely be affected.

The prevalence of IDPs caused by ethno-political conflict has caused large-scale displacement and has further exacerbated an already critical drought situation. Affected communities have been forced to flee their homes with nothing more than a few personal belongings and are living in precarious conditions inside makeshift camps. While in camps, displaced communities are depending on support from the Ethiopian Government and international humanitarian agencies, with a lot of generous support from host communities who are also facing their own hardships.

Humanitarian Needs	Capacity to Respond
<p>According to UN OCHA's alert in February 2018, 8 million people need humanitarian assistance requiring around \$895 million over the course of 2018. Lives remain at risk due to shortage of food and water and disease outbreaks coupled with malnutrition are prevalent.</p> <p>Pastoralists' livelihoods are at risk due to drought-induced pasture loss, livestock deaths caused by poor health. Urgent humanitarian needs and long-term resilience plans in Ethiopia are regularly mapped out through National Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) which serves as an overarching masterplan to draw the type of needs and resource requirements in the country. Relief food & nutrition, WASH, shelter and non-food items were the key sectors identified as highly needed. Furthermore, some requesting organizations conducted local need assessments to examine the magnitude of the crisis and associated need. ACT member; EOC-DICAC experts in their development projects conducted a needs assessment survey both in the drought and conflict affected areas along the border line of Oromiya and Ethiopian Somali National Regional states. According to information collected from affected communities and woreda agricultural offices, the previous rainy seasons in 2017 failed to provide adequate water and moisture leading to poor harvest. Therefore, communities have depleted their assets and there is a critical gap in agricultural inputs such as seed, small ruminants (sheep and goat) and farm tools. Based on a Knowledge Practice and Coverage survey conducted by NCA Hygiene practice and knowledge is low in Fedis woreda. The assessment conducted by Christian Aid in</p>	<p>ACT Ethiopia forum (AEF) is comprised of eleven organizations out of which two of them are national organizations serving as the development arm of two of the largest local churches in Ethiopia. AEF has a solid track record on delivering effective humanitarian response for over seven years. Forum members signed Memorandum of Understanding under the revised ACT alliance forums' policy that outlined the scope of responsibilities for each member in delivering coordinated emergency response. Requesting organizations in this concept note employ over 500 staff in-country working both in the national headquarters based in Addis Ababa, regional coordination offices, and project offices in all operational regions of the country. International members also render support from global headquarters through their respective technical department advisers when the need arises.</p> <p>AEF member organizations develop solid reputation in managing large and complex projects funded by UN agencies and Government funds such as USAID, ECHO and DFID. Regional Coordination Offices established in Oromia and staff are directly responsible for implementation, providing technical and administrative oversight to projects in their respective areas. Additional staff will be hired on short-term contracts based on operational requirements.</p>

January 2018 in Moyale Woreda reveals that 90% of the respondents are food insecure. More than 90% of the HHs across the three kebeles do not have enough food or money to buy food. Of the HHs assessed only 5% have adequate shelter facilities (plastic tents or given room to live in by the host community). Equally important is that other 60.8 % of HHs don't have access to adequate household non-food items and utensils.

At least 76% of HHs also do not have adequate clothing and sleeping materials (blankets and mats). According to UNICEF and the woreda health office data in 2016, Acute Watery Diarrheal and communicable diseases related to WASH are primary health concerns in Oromia region, east Harargae zone, Fedis woreda. An outbreak of Acute Water diarrhoea (AWD) has been also reported and it is spreading in the zone. Arero and Wachile Woredas in Borena zone are amongst the Woredas which the government identified as WASH emergency.

Proposed response

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? X Yes No

The response seeks to address immediate needs of affected target communities in the sectors of WASH, livelihood (cash for work and unconditional cash support), animal feed, animal health and other sectoral approaches.

For instance, LWF's project will provide access to potable water, hygiene and sanitation facilities of drought affected population and IDPs. It also has a component to improve assets and livelihoods of drought-affected communities.

NCA will engage in emergency WASH to mitigate the negative effects of drought and conflict on vulnerable IDPs and host communities in severely affected Fedis Woreads of East Hararghe zone of Oromia region. Action will also be taken to rehabilitate and expand the borehole water supply systems, provide lifesaving water treatment chemicals and kits to respond as rapidly as possible to the problem. Furthermore, activities will also concentrate on strengthening awareness, knowledge and community management systems for sanitation and hygiene, to secure long-term benefits and build resilience. Gender balanced WASH committees will be established (or strengthened if already there) to ensure community ownership, continued maintenance of the WASH infrastructure, and enhanced resilience and sustainability. EOC-DICAC will engage in providing agricultural inputs (such as seed, small ruminants and farm tools both for drought affected target beneficiaries and IDPs). The project also has a component for construction and maintenance of sanitation and hygiene facilities such as toilets for drought affected school communities.

IOCC is planning to address critical water needs. Two water trucks will be hired to transport clean water from nearby water supplies for four months until the water facilities in the area are rehabilitated. EECMY-DASSC will be involved in the provision of emergency food and non-food items to the IDPs in Raytu and Dawe Sarar districts.

LWF will deliver unconditional cash transfer through mobile money. This will cover gaps in food aid, lack of income options and mitigate adverse coping strategies. To address the needs in Food security sector, unconditional Multi-Purpose Cash Transfer through mobile money is proposed after recognizing the market potential in the operational area. This will also provide choices to send children to school and access health care which are currently being compromised. The activity will also be carried out in consultation with Ethiopia cash working group.

Christian Aid will continuously monitor the level of market functionality in coordination with the Emergency Task Force, with an option to transition to appropriate transfer modality, should situations shift dramatically or communities' express challenges in accessing markets and food items. Christian Aid will also provide basic shelter material, and basic NFI and hygiene kits which includes kitchen utensils, blanket and a sleeping mat.

Coordination

All members in this appeal are members of ACT Ethiopia Forum which is composed of eleven members. The ACT Ethiopia forum serves as coordinating platform where requesting organizations regularly engage to discuss issues of common interest around the humanitarian crisis and response management. The day to day activities of the forum is led by a forum convener, co-convener and forum coordinator. The ACT forum is shifting towards establishing consortia from its membership to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian responses. The overall coordination is led by the Ethiopian Government's National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC). NDRMCC leads federal and regional level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs) across Ethiopia and hosts a series of specialised task force that work in tandem with the clusters/sectors, including, WASH, Nutrition and food and agriculture. LWF, DICAC, NCA and other appealing members are members of the national and regional clusters contributing to the national and regional agendas in each forum. Requesting organizations are also active members of broad spectrum consortium known as Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA), which is a national level umbrella of NGOs and CSOs in Ethiopia. National members such as EECMY DASSC will closely collaborate with its church structure at synod level to frequently coordinate and monitor the implementation of the project.

Basic implementation plan

Activity	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19
Preparatory activities (baseline data collection, project agreement signing, beneficiary selection, staff deployment)	X	X							
Procurement for life saving and recovery projects such as relief commodities, equipment and materials for water facilities construction and rehabilitation		X	X						
Delivery of lifesaving interventions such as water trucking, relief food distribution		X	X	X	X	X			
Delivery of early recovery interventions such as cash transfer, WASH facility rehabilitation, agriculture input distribution.				X	X	X	X	X	
Training and promotional activities			X	X	X	X	X		
Regular Monitoring			X			X			X
Project Evaluation									X
Reporting			X			X			X
Audit									X

Monitoring and evaluation

The proposed project interventions will be primarily guided by each organization's planning, monitoring and reporting system. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed in all stages of project implementation. Data will be captured in the monitoring process, compiled to form monthly activity performance and will be used to generate situation reports. The project's performance will be monitored and evaluated based on indicators identified in the log frame. The project staff will be responsible for collection and organizing monitoring data which will be submitted to the responsible program unit in Addis Ababa for validation, further quality check and finalization before it is shared with relevant partners.

Members in this appeal will provide technical support to their local partners especially their emergency team (emergency coordinator; senior project managers and finance) to closely monitor the action and periodically conduct joint monitoring visits. The report will include both financial and narrative performances compared to set targets. Project evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project's implementation period with the aim of providing guidance (lessons learnt) for planning new projects and to determine whether activities and outputs accomplished by the project have led to achievement of the overall objective.

In all monitoring and reviews, gender, age and disabilities related challenges and needs will be identified and properly assessed. Cash transfers will be monitored monthly by the team on the ground. This includes monitoring the transfer process, service providers, and utilisation of funds. A representative sample will be taken to randomly to collect data with a set of monitoring questions on the quality of the assistance. Finally, at the end of the project an evaluation will be conducted to assess its effectiveness and sustainability.

Section 3: Budget Summary

% of total budget for activities (USD)						
Activities	Christian Aid	DASSC	EOC-DICAC	IOCC	LWF	NCA
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	62%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%
Food security	44%	52%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	0%	0%	26%	27%	14%	32%
Protection / Psychosocial support	0%	0%	98%	0%	2%	0%
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	0%	0%	38%	0%	62%	0%
Multipurpose CASH grants	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	% of members' individual expenditures vis-à-vis total expenditures (USD)					
	Christian Aid	DASSC	EOC-DICAC	IOCC	LWF	NCA
	20%	19%	18%	10%	20%	14%

Annex 1: Budget:

EXPENDITURE				Appeal	Appeal
				Budget	Budget
				<i>local currency</i>	USD
DIRECT COSTS					
1 PROGRAM STAFF					
	Appeal Lead			0	0.00
	Total international program staff			54,000	1,944.04
	Total national program staff			4,484,150	161,432.76
	TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF			4,538,150	163,377
2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES					
2.1.	Shelter and settlement / Non-food items			3,793,400	136,565.24
2.2.	Food security			19,672,250	708,215.73
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)			17,522,961	630,839.72
2.5.	Protection / Psychosocial support			1,106,080	39,819.71
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration			6,730,970	242,319.96
2.9.	Multipurpose CASH grants			2,214,000	79,705.66
	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			51,039,661	1,837,466
3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION					
	TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION			1,213,560	43,689
4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS					
	TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS			3,667,630	132,037
5 PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT					
	TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT			1,168,478	42,066
6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS					
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION				
	TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION			220,500	7,938
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES				
	TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES			842,543	30,332
6.4.	ACT SECRETARIAT COORDINATION SUPPORT				
	TOTAL COORDINATION SUPPORT			2,040,144	73,447
	TOTAL DIRECT COST			64,730,666	2,330,352
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT			5,314,275	191,318
				8%	8%
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			70,044,941	2,521,670
	International coordination fee (3%)			2,101,348	75,650
	BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)			72,146,289.00	2,597,320.00
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date					
	ITEM - (List each over US\$500)		Actual	Disposition	

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

US dollar

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

Euro

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

Account Name: ACT Alliance

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the national forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the “Summary Table” Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to Humanitarian Programme Officer Caroline Njogu (Caroline.njogu@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Gezahegn K. Gebrehana (Gezahegn.gebrehana@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer Caroline Njogu (Caroline.njogu@actalliance.org)

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat