

actalliance

APPEAL

Emergency Response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe

SAF 191 (Revision 1)



Appeal Target: **US\$ 8,168,517**
Balance requested: **US\$ 4,231,078**



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Project Summary Sheet	
Project Title	Emergency Response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi
Project ID	SAF191 (Revision 1)
Location	Mozambique - Sofala Province (Beira, Nyamatanda, Dondo, Mbuzi, Caia, Tete, Dombe-Chimoio and Buzi), Manica Province (Sussundenga and Mossurize) Malawi - Southern Region Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje. Zimbabwe - Manicaland & Masvingo Provinces (Chimanimani, Chipinge, Mutare Rural & Buhera districts)
Project Period	01 April 2019 to 31 March 2021 (Mozambique) 01 April 2019 to 01 October 2020 (Malawi and Zimbabwe) Total duration: 24 months (Mozambique) 18 months (Zimbabwe and Malawi)
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Forum	ACT Mozambique Forum, ACT Malawi Forum, ACT Zimbabwe Forum
Requesting members	Mozambique <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecumenical Committee for Social Development (CEDES) 2. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) 3. Finn Church Aid (FCA) 4. DanChurchAid (DCA) Malawi <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD) 2. Evangelical Lutheran Development Service (ELDS) Zimbabwe <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian Aid (CA) 2. DanChurchAid (DCA) 3. HEKS/EPER
Local partners	Zimbabwe: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodist Development and Relief Agency (MeDRA) 2. Farmers Association of Community Self-help Investment Groups (FACHIG) 3. Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre 4. Silveira House 5. Africa Ahead Mozambique: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) 2. ADPP (Ajuda De Desenvolvimento De Povo Para Povo)
Thematic Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DRR/Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience

Project Impact	To save lives, reduce vulnerability, and alleviate suffering of Cyclone Idai affected persons in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe.																																																																																					
Project Outcome(s)	<div><div><div>1. Improved access to basic needs through the provision of food and non-food items for households affected by Cyclone IDAI (men, women and youth).</div><div>2. Improved shelter provision through the support to affected households of shelter kits.</div><div>3. Improved sanitation and hygiene among affected communities through better access to safe water & sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and holding hygiene training sessions.</div><div>4. Improved health and nutrition outcomes through the provision of food requirements and nutrition supplements for children under five-years.</div><div>5. Support the psychosocial wellbeing of persons affected by the loss and effects of Cyclone Idai.</div><div>6. Enhanced early recovery from the impacts of floods on affected communities. Re-engagement on agriculture livelihood opportunities for affected and vulnerable farming communities.</div><div>7. Restored school services for disaster-affected school-aged children through supporting school reconstruction, distribution of learning material and teacher training.</div><div>8. Enhanced early recovery, preparedness and mitigation measures for Cyclone disasters.</div><div>9. Strengthened community awareness and response on DRR and climate-induced disasters.</div></div></div>																																																																																					
Target beneficiaries	<div><div><div>Beneficiary profile</div><div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> host population</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Returnees</div></div><div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population</div></div></div></div></div> <table><tr><th rowspan="3">Country/Gender</th><th colspan="10">Age / Gender</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs.</th><th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs.</th><th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs.</th><th colspan="2">above 65 yrs.</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><tr><td>Malawi</td><td>200</td><td>400</td><td>620</td><td>1300</td><td>2,200</td><td>6,200</td><td>300</td><td>780</td><td>3,320</td><td>8,680</td></tr><tr><td>Mozambique</td><td>2,072</td><td>2,248</td><td>5,592</td><td>5,724</td><td>6,977</td><td>10,503</td><td>404</td><td>504</td><td>12,735</td><td>16,521</td></tr><tr><td>Zimbabwe</td><td>616</td><td>914</td><td>1,666</td><td>2,525</td><td>5,886</td><td>8,776</td><td>318</td><td>549</td><td>8,486</td><td>12,764</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2,888</td><td>3,562</td><td>7,878</td><td>9,549</td><td>1,5063</td><td>25,479</td><td>1,022</td><td>1,833</td><td>24,541</td><td>37,965</td></tr></table> <div><div>Displaced and resource-poor vulnerable households, returnees, and those living in temporary shelters will be prioritized. Vulnerable groups like pregnant, lactating women, under five and those living with disabilities will be prioritized. Households who are vulnerable to negative coping activities will also be prioritised in this response. Psychosocial support will target persons and households who lost loved ones, livelihoods or assets during Cyclone Idai.</div><div>Number of Beneficiaries: the regional appeal aims to support 62,506 persons (approximately 60% will be female) from the three affected countries.</div></div>											Country/Gender	Age / Gender										0 - 5 yrs.		6 - 18 yrs.		19 - 65 yrs.		above 65 yrs.		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Malawi	200	400	620	1300	2,200	6,200	300	780	3,320	8,680	Mozambique	2,072	2,248	5,592	5,724	6,977	10,503	404	504	12,735	16,521	Zimbabwe	616	914	1,666	2,525	5,886	8,776	318	549	8,486	12,764	Total	2,888	3,562	7,878	9,549	1,5063	25,479	1,022	1,833	24,541	37,965
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Project Cost (USD)	<div><div>\$ 8,168,517</div><div>Balance Requested: \$ 4,231,078</div></div>																																																																																					

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	1 May 2019 quarterly
Narrative and financial interim report (covering the 9 months period of the appeal).	31 October 2019
Malawi and Zimbabwe: Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 November 2020
Malawi and Zimbabwe: Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 December 2020
Mozambique: Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 June 2021
Mozambique: Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 July 2021

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 appeal, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the concerned forums/members. For any possible earmarking, budget lines per member can be found in the "Budget Summary per member" Annex 2, 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/project ID SAF191](http://reports.actalliance.org/project%20ID%20SAF191). 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 Finance Officer Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to ACT Regional Representative (Africa) Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org) and ACT Humanitarian Officer (Africa) Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent directly to the requesting members.

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

For further information, please contact:ACT Regional Representative-Africa, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org).ACT Humanitarian Officer, Africa- Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org).Mozambique Forum Focal Points - Anne Kasabai (Annekasabai@gmail.com) and Venancio A. Nhandime (Vanhandime@emilmoz.com)ACT Zimbabwe Forum Coordinator, Sostina Takure (takures@gmail.com).ACT Malawi Forum Coordinator, Matthews Msiska (matthewsmsiska@gmail.com).ACT website: <http://www.actalliance.org>**Alwynn Javier**

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. *Context*

On 14 March 2019, Tropical Cyclone Idai became one of the deadliest storms ever recorded to hit the Southern Hemisphere. Catastrophic flooding and landslides caused by the Tropical Cyclone Idai affected at least 3 million people and caused more than 1,000 deaths across Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe, with hundreds more missing (FEWSNET report Food Security Outlook, June 2019 final). Two weeks after Cyclone Idai hit Mozambique, another Tropical Cyclone Kenneth hit the country.

Mozambique continues to face diverse risks including earthquakes, landslides, drought, floods and cyclones. In Mozambique, the hardest-hit country by the cyclone, nearly 240,000 houses were damaged and over 111,000 houses were destroyed. Approximately 1.85 – 2.2 million people (more than 374,000 people from Cyclone Kenneth and 1.85 million people from Cyclone Idai) currently need assistance especially 51,000 people in 46 newly established permanent relocation sites closer to areas of their original displacement areas across the four affected provinces, on top of 815,000 people are affected by drought in other parts of Mozambique.

UN OCHA declared that operations needed scaling up in Mozambique as it was beyond their capacity to respond to the disaster. After three months, UN OCHA has now categorised Mozambique as a corporate emergency where it still requires full support from all UN OCHA offices. This means Mozambique is a large-scale emergency response that needs support even from global humanitarian actors.

This system-wide activation of global humanitarian mechanisms means that ACT Alliance has also mobilized its global humanitarian mechanism to respond to this emergency, with a view of scaling up the capacity of its members present in country and international members setting up humanitarian operations as necessary.

The number of people sheltering in accommodation centres has reduced according to UNOCHA report (Mozambique: Cyclone Idai & Floods Situation Report No. 21 -as of 13 May 2019).

In addition, according to IOM displacement and tracking matrix (Mozambique: Tropical Cyclone Kenneth Baseline Assessment -Round 1 done in June 2019); Cidade De Pemba and Ibo are the only districts which reported a displaced population who have not returned to their locality of origin estimated at around 450 individuals and 130 households. Other affected areas (five districts) reported a returned population who have returned to their locality of origin representing nearly 3,000 people and around 700 households. Reports from assessments have shown that access to safe water is the first most urgent need for those who are within their area of origin, followed by Shelter and food for returnees according to IOM (IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix -DTM, June 2019).

Malawi: According to the Government of Malawi, at least than Tropical Cyclone Idai affected 922,900 people when it hit on 5 March 2019 causing more than 75,900 displaced, 56 deaths and 577 injuries. Fourteen districts were affected in Malawi by severe flooding as heavy and persistent rain continued after Cyclone Idai effects. The affected population included those who lost their lives (60); those who were injured (672); and (99,728) rendered homeless because of the event). Estimations show that 500,000 farmers and small micro-entrepreneurs lost at least a portion of their income because of Cyclone Idai. The districts of Nsanje, Chiwawa, Phalombe, and Zomba remain the most vulnerable as they have yet to recover from extreme flooding in 2015 and drought in 2016. This

impact on the affected population has been cumulative according to the Government of Malawi (Malawi 2019 Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment-PDNA), 2019.

There are about 5.5 million people in Zimbabwe affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai, with 2.47 million targeted as most vulnerable (UNHCR response in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe June 2019). In eastern Zimbabwe, heavy rains and strong winds caused riverine and flash flooding in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts. Refugees and asylum-seekers who were living in Tongogara Refugee Camp during the cyclone (approximately 6,000 refugees and asylum-seekers) were severely impacted as their houses (1,060 houses), latrines and water boreholes were completely or partially damaged.

1.2. Needs

In Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe, affected communities, especially the displaced are in a dire situation. Affected households lack decent shelter, have limited access to water, sanitation and hygiene services and cannot access adequate food and non-food items. Persons directly affected by the effects of the Cyclone are psychologically vulnerable and suffering trauma requiring psychosocial support.

Vulnerable groups especially children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers are prone to malnutrition. Many female-headed households are also facing heightened risk of exploitation and abuse due to destroyed sources of income and livelihoods by the cyclone.

Schoolchildren attending disaster-affected schools need support in order to resume their education. In addition, farming communities lost key components of their crop and livestock leaving them vulnerable to negative coping mechanism to meet their basic needs. On the longer-term communities need support to be better prepared to respond to cyclones and to recover from the loss. Affected communities need to strengthen their preparedness and mitigation measures against similar disasters. Flooding and the effect from destroyed homes and from heavy winds from the effect of the Cyclone also resulted in loss of identity documents when their homes affected.

Mozambique

The successive hitting of Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth in Central and Northern Mozambique resulted in loss of lives, caused displacement, affected the livelihood of communities, destroyed critical facilities (schools, hospitals, churches) and ruined transport infrastructure. Because of the torrential rains, strong winds and flash floods, severe destruction on crops occurred, livestock was killed, and hundreds lost their lives causing severe devastation. Affected communities currently face many humanitarian basic needs (food and safe water), and have poor access to basic services (health, education, protection) especially communities in remote areas (like Guara Guara) and, presumably, in other remote areas. Several NGOs who provided initial support have since closed operations due to a lack of funding after conducting one or two distributions.

Malawi

Cyclone Idai left deep and wide impacts on various aspects of human and social development at the individual, household and community levels in affected districts in Malawi. According to Malawi Government post-disaster needs assessment report (Malawi 2019 Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment), the biggest gap remains in the area of food and nutrition support. In addition, there remain needs for recovery and reconstruction of infrastructure in affected areas, which were destroyed by the impact of the heavy rains, strong winds and floods during the cyclone. Affected communities may still require basic needs (food and non-food items), access to safe water, restoration of livelihoods and psychosocial and protection support due to the recorded increase in the incidence of gender-based violence. To build resilience, a multi-sector perspective will be

required to break the cycle of food insecurity and facilitate the provision of other humanitarian support in the event of a disaster.

Zimbabwe

Severe flash flooding effects of Cyclone Idai across eastern parts of Zimbabwe (Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Masvingo) displaced close to 17,000 households, many of whom lost their homes in landslides that wiped away entire villages. Destruction on 1.4 million hectares of arable land (in Mutare and Gutu Districts) and water and sanitation facilities suffered extensive damage or destruction, such as wells, dams, irrigation canals, and household water systems.

Currently, more than 59,000 persons displaced persons reside in host communities, camps, and transit centres. In Zimbabwe, it is expected that temporary camps will be required until the end of 2019. The recent drought emergency previously affected the same communities affected by Cyclone Idai further compounding needs for food, safe water restoration of livelihoods and reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure.

As a result, the risk of outbreak of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) related diseases is now very high, particularly for cholera. Zimbabwe had not recovered from an earlier outbreak of cholera and typhoid (Sept 2018) which recorded 10,730 suspected cholera cases, 317 of which were confirmed. According to DTM IOM displacement tracking matrix (Zimbabwe, April 2019), Food has been identified as the primary need, followed by shelter support and safe drinking water especially for those in camps and the need to support communities to recover lost livelihoods from the effects of the Cyclone Idai.

1.3. Capacity to respond

Eight (8) ACT Alliance members are participating in this regional response. All members are active in their national forums and have had a long-term presence in the three countries where they are actively responding and closely coordinating support to the effects of Cyclone Idai as a team.

Collectively, all members have extensive knowledge and experience in responding to disasters particularly in the sectors of food assistance, WASH, Education, Protection, shelter and psychosocial support. Some members have expertise in delivering emergency health and nutrition programs and in supporting the recovery of livelihoods, especially in Malawi and Mozambique. Christian Aid and DanChurchAid, for example, have expertise in using cash or vouchers as a modality for assistance.

Malawi

Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD) and Evangelical Lutheran Development Service (ELDS) are national ACT members who have a presence in affected target Districts as well as technical and professional expertise in humanitarian programming, psychosocial support, and resilience building. CARD and ELDS have over 20 years proven experience implementing humanitarian assistance, development activities and advocacy in the country. CARD and ELDS are implementing long-term programs in the target Districts that will be linked to the interventions in this appeal. ACT Malawi Forum members are active contributors to the national and local level clusters for food security, health/nutrition and WASH. This will promote continued learning and sharing of best practices for the benefit of the ACT appeal.

Mozambique

Ecumenical Committee for Social Development (CEDES) is a religious non-profit organization founded in 1997 by the Christian Council of Mozambique, Caritas Mozambican and Lutheran World Federation (LWF). CEDES has had extensive previous experience in responding to emergencies by implementing projects in the sectors of food relief, education in emergencies, psychosocial support, early recovery and livelihoods restoration. It has also gained experience in drought emergencies for example drought response through MOZ161 and emergency response to flooding in Central and

Southern provinces through MOZ131. CEDES which a presence in remote areas has affected by cyclone Idai will support the most affected villages and communities where other agencies are not able to reach. CEDES works through a village-based ecumenical Emergency Response Committee (ERC), established to closely monitor emerging situations and provide emergency assistance effectively and efficiently.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is recognized through its humanitarian wing Lutheran World Service, as a major humanitarian player globally. It has responded to several natural disasters and man-made crisis in the recent past such as in Nepal, Iraq, Cameroon, Central African Republic etc., and has proven to be efficient and effective in terms of scale, promptness and quality. LWF being a global confederation has also members in Mozambique through the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mozambique “IELM”, from which LWF has started building Cyclone Idai response. LWF worked in Mozambique for over 35 years before closing its offices in 2017 and handed over its projects to local partners on its departure from the country. In the recent past, LWF worked in Mozambique and built the capacity of several local organizations, including CEDES and JUSTAPAZ.

Finn Church Aid (FCA) is the largest Finnish international aid organization. It operates in 14 countries, where the needs are most dire. It works with the poorest people, regardless of their religious beliefs, ethnic background or political convictions. Its work is based on rights, which means that FCA operations are guided by equality, non-discrimination and responsibility. In 2017, FCA provided aid for 38.6 million euros in value. Over 87 per cent of the donated funds are directed to aid work. Most of FCA’s assistance goes to Africa due to the need to support environments with political instability, prolonged crisis and natural disasters.

FCA has many years of experience in being the first responder in education sector interventions. During the past five years, FCA has provided Education in Emergencies services in the Philippines, Nepal, and Haiti. Additionally, FCA has responded after conflicts in Palestine and South Sudan and Greece during and after the refugee influx from Turkey. FCA sent a surge team to Mozambique and assessed local partners’ capacity to organize the education response through them and simultaneously build local capacity. Intended partners have provided education services in Sofala province prior to the disaster by school construction and providing teacher training college support. This has gone a long way to support the running of schools and supporting teachers in their daily work. FCA is working with ADPP (Ajuda De Desenvolvimento De Povo Para Povo) to support Education in Emergency programs.

Dan Church Aid

Dan Church Aid is working with national partner Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) to provide WASH, shelter, Non-Food Item and psychosocial support to affected persons in Manica Province in Mozambique. This is a six-month project supported by SIDA/ACT Church of Sweden.

Zimbabwe

DanChurchAid, Christian Aid and HEKS/EPER all have many years of experience supporting communities with life skills necessary for supporting affected communities. Christian Aid, HEKS/EPER and DanChurchAid have operated in Zimbabwe for more than 40 years and have a long-standing relationship with local members. Their main strengths are on strengthening the capacity of partners to respond to disasters and implement early recovery initiatives. Implementing partners Africa Ahead, MeDRA, Fambidzanai Permaculture, and FACHIG have implemented various humanitarian, recovery and development programs, focused on sectors such as food and nutrition security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), sustainable livelihoods and resilience programs, education and vocational training, as well as enterprise development. The organizations have reached all the provinces of the country and have Memorandums of Understanding with local authorities to operate. The organizations participating in annual national food security assessments,

and regularly carry out participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments, local-level market, livelihoods and need specific assessments.

ACT Church of Sweden Projects with DCA and CA

Considering the categorization of the Cyclone Idai emergency as Scale-Up (L3) for Mozambique, several ACT Alliance members are in various partnerships with other donors and UN agencies including UNICEF. ACT Church of Sweden is working with two international members after securing rapid response funding from a back donor. ACT CoS is working in Mozambique with DanChurchAid and in Zimbabwe with Christian Aid. This initiative is an integral part of the ACT Appeal and will be part of regular ACT coordination at Forum level with support from the ACT Secretariat.

With funds from CoS /SIDA Christian Aid in Zimbabwe and DanChurchAid in Mozambique are implementing a six-month project (April-Sept 2019) among affected communities on close sides of the Mozambique and Zimbabwe borders. Both have a focus in the sectors of WASH (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation), provision of safe and dignified shelter and providing psychosocial support. These projects will be implemented in the affected communities close to the Mozambique border namely Chimanimani, Chipinge, Buheria, Bikita and Mutare communities and Manicaland Province in Mozambique. Christian Aid will use distribution of relief items and voucher systems where there is access to market; Christian Aid plans to use this approach of mixed methods adjusting to the local context. These projects will be reported before the end of the appeal period and audited separately.

1.4. Core Faith values

All requesting members ascribe to the core faith values of dignity, love, justice and equality especially, among poor people. This elaborates that partners will put the human life as reverential and will put the being at the center of programming. Through following core faith values, organisations will restore the dignity of all beings and ensure they are comprehensive to work with faith and nonfaith organisations and individuals. Ensuring a just society will be a pillar for supporting the most marginalised, and victims of Gender-Based Violence.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE (*Logical Framework [Annex 1]*)

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

The main purpose of the appeal is to save lives, provide and protect assets of affected households while managing substantial physiological, physical support through psychosocial support, access to basic services, livelihoods, shelter and WASH interventions.

Support to the affected households' by gauging their capacity to re-engage in livelihoods activities will be provided by supporting agricultural input subsidies and promoting internal savings and lending schemes (ISALs). Provision to support communities to increase their capacities to understand, prepare and respond to similar disasters in the future. The response will identify possible remedies for environmental rehabilitation and will ensure that no negative environmental impacts will come out because of the interventions. In education, the appeal will address the severe gaps in the education of affected children. The focus is to assure access to safe and protective education and continued learning as well as providing psychosocial wellbeing of learners, teachers and other school personnel.

The appeal will maintain a strong focus on supporting the most vulnerable communities, protect the rights of all, and address the protection and assistance needs of the affected population, in

non-formal settlements and within and among local communities. The appeal approach draws on the most relevant aspects of social protection and livelihoods development to deliver results. It links relief interventions with the medium term resilience. The approach will also contribute to the broader social goals of breaking entrenched, multigenerational poverty and reduce inequality.

2.2. Impact

To save lives, reduce vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of Cyclone Idai affected populations in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

2.3. Outcomes

1. Improved access to basic needs through the provision of food and non-food items for households affected by Cyclone IDAI (men, women and youth).
2. Improved shelter provision through the support to affected households of shelter kits.
3. Improved sanitation and hygiene among affected communities through better access to safe water & sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and holding hygiene training sessions.
4. Improved health and nutrition outcomes through the provision of food requirements and nutrition supplements for children under five-years.
5. Support the psychosocial wellbeing of persons affected by the loss and effects of Cyclone Idai.
6. Enhanced early recovery from the impacts of floods on affected communities. Re-engagement on agriculture livelihood opportunities for affected and vulnerable farming communities.
7. Restored school services for disaster-affected school-aged children through supporting school reconstruction, distribution of learning material and teacher training.
8. Enhanced early recovery, preparedness and mitigation measures for Cyclone disasters.
9. Strengthened community awareness and response on DRR and climate-induced disasters.

2.4. Outputs

Note: Please refer to Annex 1 – Consolidated Logical Framework for individual organisation's outputs

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The project assumes that weather condition will remain stable. The project also assumes that the political environment will remain good during the campaign and voting period from March to May. The economic environment (including goods and food prices) remains relatively stable in the same way markets will be functional markets to ensure the cash transfer and voucher recipients can purchase goods/redeem in optimal quantities and quality. Acceptance of community leaders including faith leaders and traditional leaders offering humanitarian support is another assumption. In the same vein, the local authorities will have political and resources will to support community DRR plans.

2.6. Risk Analysis

Political Risk: The Manicaland region in Zimbabwe has long been a political hotspot, with the opposition party gathering more seats. The crisis presents an opportunity for the ruling party to challenge civil society space and compromise project activities. The project will emphasise the need for neutrality and independence during inception meetings.

Recent risks to Mozambique's economic growth include rising prices for key imports such as fuel and food and economic difficulties in South Africa, Mozambique's second-largest export destination. Mozambique public debt is also in distress.

Although Malawi held Presidential elections on 21 May 2019 and the Malawi Election Commission announced the official result of the Presidential election on 27 May, the legitimacy of these results

is being challenged in the High Court by two political parties. As a result, protests took place in central Lilongwe on 4 and 5 July 2019.

Economic Risk: Zimbabwe has off late been experiencing a deepening economic crisis, cash shortage, inflation, dual pricing among other indicators. Several economic shocks have punctuated the country, with the emergence of practices such as high tax rates and transaction costs. These will eventually erode the value of cash received and the total goods purchased. For cash transfers, the project plans to transfer in USD rather than the local currency.

Mozambique economic risk stems from climate vulnerability caused by the impacts of climate change. Due to the cost of disaster response, Mozambique ranks as highly vulnerable with low coping capacity and not ready to address the risks and shocks caused by climate change.

Malawi is dependent on weather conditions, which could affect negatively the country's performance in times of natural disasters such as excessive flooding. The agriculture sector is the main driver of the country's economy and recent years has been doing well and contribution to growth in households' disposable income.

Social Risks: In Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe, the disaster context brought by Cyclone Idai sets in motion potentials for negative social impacts; gender-based violence, sexual abuse, and disease outbreaks of disproportional scales due to disrupted social fabrics. This is because displacement affected the social fabric among displaced communities since displaced persons often experience high rates of poverty and limited access to protection services due to a breakdown of social capital.

Environmental Risks: The weather system, which became Cyclone Idai originated with a low-pressure system off the coast of Mozambique, which travelled north and then west to southern Malawi during early March. Cyclone Idai then turned and headed west, making landfall near Beria on 14 March and passing over Harare on 16 March. Increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as Cyclone Idai are increasingly being viewed as consequences of climate change. Cyclone Idai winds caused damage and destruction of buildings, trees and other vegetation. During the Cyclone Idai event, sewage systems were filled, overloaded or damaged by floods during the Cyclone. Standing water led to an increase in waterborne diseases especially in urban areas. The high-speed winds caused the removal of roofs, collapsed walls and damage to power systems.

Continuing Risk Assessments

Analysis of further risk analyses will be conducted in aid of appeal implementation, with support from the ACT Safety and Security Community of Practice (SSCP), especially where it links with issues of safety and security. A rapidly emerging health risk is the potential for cholera and malaria outbreaks in the affected areas, further exacerbating local conditions and threatening the well-being of affected communities and aid workers. The cascading nature of extreme natural hazard events. While heavy rains are cause visible flood events, unseen impacts such as ground disturbances and infrastructure damage could result in landslides and disease outbreaks. Cyclone Idai acted as a catalyst interacting with pre-existing vulnerabilities in the areas affected, triggering multiple cascading hazards events that are specific to the environment that they occurred. While flood events remain the most visible aspect of the crisis, numerous other threats pose a risk to staff members on the ground

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

Malawi

In Malawi, the projects will be both relief and early recovery and will be implemented in the locations where CARD and ELDS are already implementing emergency response and other long-

term food security and WASH interventions. For instance, in Nsanje, CARD is already implementing an emergency response with DanChurchAid and Norwegian Church Aid focusing on food security and Wash in selected camps and villages. This appeal will complement the existing response and ensure that more households that were affected are reached. Linkages between the emergency and long-term development projects will be done as implemented by CARD and ELDS in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe, which will enable beneficiaries to effectively manage the transition from relief assistance to recovery and provide a good exit strategy for the beneficiary households. Participatory approaches at a community level, the appeal implementation will be centred on participatory approaches; to identify the beneficiaries, market systems development and implementation of major activities. This ensures ownership and sustainability of the activities after project closure.

Mozambique

Mozambique is a country, which is especially prone to natural disaster, mainly droughts, floods and cyclones. CEDES has extensive experience of responding to these situations and in more recent years has given considerable attention to reducing risk and building and strengthening local level structures to prepare and manage disaster response. CEDES gives greater emphasis to long-term sustainable development initiatives, as well as recognizing the need to maintain community capacity to respond to disasters when they occur. CEDES recognizes that proper and sustainable ways of managing the environment and natural resources are key and need to be considered and promotes good stewardship of the environment and these elements are incorporated into CEDES rural programs. CEDES is an organization which is undergoing a change process, changing from pure humanitarian response to an organization which promotes long-term development initiatives and sustainable programs. FCA will facilitate the link between emergency education and sustainability. Education provides a sense of continuum, hope and a platform for psychosocial wellbeing for children facing emergencies. LWF and DCA as requesting members in Mozambique have imbedded their work in local structures and other stakeholders within affected communities. The interventions thrive to build on existing local efforts as well as put efforts for local buy-in. Working with other partners especially government stakeholders will ensure continued administration of skills gained during the project.

Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, the appeal aims to strengthen the communities to be capable of self-production and engaging with markets. The strengthened committees and communities will address structural issues pertaining to responding to their exposure to hazards. Having functional committees that periodically meet to discern potential hazards with state actors will build on existing strategically and allowing the project to be sustainable in future.

Similarly, actions that strengthen coping mechanisms will be part of the community's remit. The education and training offered in the project will strengthen the productive capacity of the communities by making them engage in markets for increased incomes.

Working with already existing community structures (for example food distribution committees) which will liaise with other local development structures such as Village Health Committees and Village Civil Protection Committees will strengthen the sustainability of the project after the project period. This will ensure concerted effort for continued project monitoring of activities beyond the project period. The activities will also build the capacity of food distribution committees and sensitise the civil protection committees in leadership, nutrition and food utilisation, which will enable project interventions to continue in a sustainable manner when the project ends.

The appeal support and build on existing government organisational structures and the already existing local development structures that respond to the needs of affected communities. This will

help ensure sustainability and contribute to building capacity of local players. Implementation will be done in close collaboration with Zimbabwe line ministries more specifically the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). These line ministries will provide technical services in technical fields and be a part of responsible for monitoring effective beneficiary targeting, food distribution processes, and project management. These ministries will work through frontline extension workers and this will provide a benchmark for sustainability.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

Capacity building on the revised ACT appeal mechanism will be paramount during the appeal period for members of staff in order to enhance the ability to respond to disasters through quick and accurate preparation of RRF and Appeal documents and other requirements. Capacity building in the areas of disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response planning (EPRP), quality and accountability (CHS and Sphere Standards) will equip staff working in the appeal project within the three countries. To strengthen this element, ACT Secretariat will coordinate and/or directly provide support on specific capacity areas as and when agreed with requesting members, with funds allocated within the Appeal. The appeal will capacitate communities to develop and implement disaster response committees among affected communities who will work with state agencies for support and advocacy. In addition, working with church and community leaders will provide social therapy and psychosocial support as a strategy to provide psychosocial support.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Members of the ACT Alliance have a commitment to prevent misconduct and to safeguard children. The Staff of ACT members are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work. All staff involved in the response are required to sign the ACT Code of Conduct and requesting members will ensure communities are aware of the expected behaviour of staff.

All ACT Alliance members in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique Forums have a zero-tolerance approach to abuse and exploitation of any kind – physical, verbal, emotional or sexual to children. Staff, partners, associates and volunteers working on the appeal will be oriented during the inception phase on Child safeguarding commitments and child protection policy of ACT Alliance. This step will ensure a safe working environment for all those engaged in the appeal, for the safety and well-being of the children and communities affected by the disaster. Child safeguarding commitments will apply to all members' employees, community volunteers, consultants, contractors and trustees. Staff contracts will include compliance with Child Safeguarding commitments and will be included in all contracts to read and signed before joining the organisation.

CEDES has a child protection policy and has recently trained senior staff in October 2018 on child protection CEDES will disseminate this information to field sites workers. Senior staff had a responsibility to ensure field workers are aware and have read and understood the CEDES child protection policy. CEDES has plans to ensure that all staff sign against the child protection policy and that it is articulated. During recruitment, CEDES ensures its expectations on child protection are well articulated during recruitment processes.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

In humanitarian crises, the situation of affected populations presents an ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and other humanitarian actors. Therefore, ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assisting

vulnerable groups and have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of the code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioural terms. ACT members also ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. Adherence to ACT Code of Conduct from ACT members of staff, volunteers, and visitors' are expected to sign and adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct.

During orientation, staff and volunteers receive the ACT Code of Conduct in English and local languages to review and sign, ensuring that all understand the code's contents and are aware of related expectations because of the code. In case any incident occurs, a complaint and response mechanism in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are considered when planning and implementation activities under the Appeal. Moreover, communication on the ACT Code of Conduct to beneficiaries will be done during community meetings and that they will be made aware of the complaint mechanisms available for their use. Proper complaints and handling mechanisms will be in place at the community level, District and National level.

In June 2019, ACT Quality and Accountability Officer conducted a regional SPHERE/CHS training in Chimoio, Mozambique. Code of Conduct in Portuguese version and English was updated and distributed among Portuguese speaking requesting members. Plans are underway to ensure that all staff review and sign the Code of Conduct annually as a good practice.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The approach of implementation in response to Cyclone Idai will be through a coordinated regional appeal for the three countries: Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi. The idea of working through national forums working in a regional appeal is to better assist ACT members and make use of shared opportunities among requesting forum members. Opportunities for collaboration among the three forums to ensure coordination, shared accountability and shared learning will be identified.

The ACT Secretariat will play a stronger role in providing coordination and capacity support to the Appeal. An Appeal Coordinator will be recruited (subject to adequate funding) by the Secretariat and will be hosted by CEDES in Mozambique to ensure Appeal-wide coordination concerns are addressed by the respective requesting members and Forums. This role will also ensure that donor contributions and compliance requirements, including reporting, in a timely manner. Regular monitoring visits and periodic surge support to address quality issues and support in operations will be addressed. The ACT Secretariat will also coordinate an Independent Evaluation of the Appeal, and coordinate/negotiate any donor-specific requirements related to audits and controls.

Each of the requesting members in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique will be responsible for implementing their respective proposed activities. The international organisations will support local organisations through capacity building on humanitarian standards, finance and grant management.

The primary mode of implementation will be through local partnerships and/or direct implementation. It is envisaged that a market-led approach during livelihoods provision and protection will be practiced. Assessment where markets sustain developed system, and transfer of goods and commodities while promoting for diversification and observing the farming systems approach will be adopted.

In Mozambique, CEDES Director-General will be responsible for overall coordination and management of SAF 191 24 months' project. On the ground, the Emergency Coordinator (EC) and Project Manager will be responsible for planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the project, and the disseminating learning. Support to the EC will be by an Emergency response specialist with technical expertise and will provide support on the ground. The CEDES finance officer at the provincial will play a leading role in Financial planning and management, including in processing, claims and producing monthly financial reports. In addition, The Project Steering Committee that will be formed will oversee the project's progression. It will comprise the Emergency Committee, Representative of Floods Emergency Response Committee, Provincial Directorate of INCG and Administrative Heads of the selected districts and other Government Departments. PSC will have a leading role in advising and ensuring proper implementation and monitoring of project activities. Furthermore, deployment of 20 emergency assistance will assist in the distribution of food and other items to the people affected by the floods.

For its planned response in Mozambique, LWF recognises that the magnitude of the disaster is huge thus; it has affected existing response capacity. Provision to ensure a quality and timely response to the affected communities, LWF will deploy a team of experts from its headquarters and hubs to set up the first phase and support existing partners on the ground. One international Team Leader who used to be a Country Representative in Mozambique has been deployed to assess the situation. A WASH expert, Finance manager and Emergency Coordinator will join him. During the first six months, LWF will explore and ensure that proper partnerships are built, the capacity of local partners is enhanced, and smooth handover is assured for the longer-term rehabilitation phase. Tentatively, LWF is planning to have 3 operational sites to be determined. Initial assessments indicate that tentatively these sites will be located around Chimoio, Dombe, Namatanda, Buzi and Beira vicinities.

For FCA response in Mozambique, given the importance of assuring a quality education response, an international Team Leader, as well as two education Specialist will be deployed. FCA brings in the education in emergencies and humanitarian response expertise for the support and capacity building of local partners to respond to the educational needs in Sofala Province. The education response is a combination of local knowledge and contacts from the local partners and EiE expertise from FCA that has implemented EiE responses globally. Education is one of the government's response sectors and this response is aligned through cluster coordination in the government priorities.

In Malawi, CARD and ELDS will lead the implementation of the appeal on the ground. The two implementing members will closely work with Technical Working Groups within Act Malawi Forum. Technical Working Groups in the areas of WASH, Food Security and Psychosocial will be highly involved at all levels. CARD and ELDS will greatly involve Civil Protection Committees at all levels during implementation as well as other development community structures facilitating a participatory approach in the implementation to ensure proper implementation of the humanitarian response and adequate management of the aid.

All other members involved in the Appeal, along with others still planning, will define their implementation plan and operational arrangements once on-going assessments are completed and scale-up funding is mobilized. These will all be captured in any further revisions, SitReps and 4W/5Ws under this response.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

Mozambique: The stakeholders in this action will include Religious leaders from churches affected by the floods Cyclone Idai. They will be involved in the community's mobilization and provide volunteers who will be full time involved in emergency response. Most of these churches are members of CCM. DCA is working with Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) as its implementing partner in Mozambique. They will play a role in raising awareness and educating people on hygiene and sanitation to prevent diseases caused by water-borne and helping people to rebuild their lives. Further, the emergency response committees will be established which would be working together with in communities affected by the flood and cyclone to deal with any eventuality and conflict, which might arise to jeopardize the emergency response. CEDES also collaborating with local NGOs to ensure that they are speaking with one voice and that interventions are not duplicated. On the government side, CEDES will work closely with INGC for effective collaboration to ensure that the distribution of the emergency relief and aid in meeting the standards set by the UN Charter and SPHERE. Much more, CEDES is a member of UN clusters and attends cluster meetings especially in Beira. DCA is collaborating with UNICEF to ensure coordinated and delivery of appropriate support to the targeted communities. Regarding the education response, education authorities both at the local and national level are key stakeholders in implementing the planned activities.

Zimbabwe: The project stakeholders will be drawn from the social, public, private and community sectors. The communities (rights holders) will be the primary stakeholders in the selected districts. They will be composed of 70% women and 30% men. Mostly the beneficiaries will be from child-headed, women-headed and any vulnerable communities such as disabled members of families, and those living with HIV and AIDS.

Malawi: The targeted food distribution will be implemented in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), as a coordinating agency and key player in relief and disaster mitigation in Malawi. CARD and ELDS will also collaborate with the District Executive Committee within the District Council and the District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC). While DEC is for sharing of information, the DCPC will be critical on providing protection services including the prevention of gender-based violence. At the traditional Authority level, key partners will be the Area Development Committees (ADCs) and Area Civil Protection Committees (ACPCs). For mobilization, selection of beneficiaries and monitoring of activities, community-level key partners including Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPCs) / Food Distribution Committees who will be critical.

3.4. Field Coordination

The project will establish synergies at the district level and community level to address the complementary needs of the community members. Mapping of other stakeholders and activities in the same communities to be selected will be conducted. This approach will be promoted so that the appropriate package of interventions by different stakeholders impact the beneficiaries. The project will establish links with other interventions such as winter cropping, irrigation agriculture, livestock and village savings and loans. Additionally, strong coordination will be established with local authorities.

In the selected districts in Zimbabwe, the participating organisations will be part of the District Development Committees and the local NGO forums. These committees ensure transparency and avoid duplication of activities. At the national level, DCA and Christian Aid will be part of coordination structures such as humanitarian, social protection and agriculture working groups. In these groups, the information will be shared on what is happening where and how the organisations are collaborating on the ground as well as learning and advocacy. At the project management level,

a project management unit, chaired by the ACT coordinator, and supported by all participating organisations will periodically meet to discuss the project challenges and oversight. Information on milestones achievement will be shared as well.

At the national level, coordination will be with all relevant groups, working groups, agencies, government agencies and other NGOs. Agreements will be established, and a mechanism of accountability developed through periodic meetings and sharing the results of the Appeal. There will be constant communication and systematic meetings with government authorities at all levels, ensuring synergy in the response.

The humanitarian response in Mozambique is led and coordinated by the Government through the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) assisted by emergency coordination mechanisms. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT, UN agencies, donor representatives, International organizations and NGOs and Consortiums of NGOs) supports this. An Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) assists the HCT at the operational level. To support Government-led efforts, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated a Humanitarian System-Wide Scale-on 22 March 2019, along with 10 IASC humanitarian clusters, including education cluster. FCA is actively participating in Education Cluster coordination in strategic national level in Maputo and coordinating the operational issues with Beira education sub-cluster. On sub-cluster level, assessment tools are being harmonized and FCA and partners will use the agreed tools. In addition, the field operation in Nhamatanda will be coordinated in the Nhamatanda coordination hub. Cooperation with the logistics cluster will be included in regards project related to logistic arrangements. WASH cluster will be consulted on regards to school WASH and possible synergies from interested agencies will be used.

FCA and implementing partners have already visited and coordinated with Nhamatanda district education authorities. FCA is actively exchanging information with other organizations active in the education sector, through the Education Cluster but also bilaterally.

In Mozambique, CEDES is a member of an NGO forum (LINK) and involved in various cluster coordination mechanisms. So far CEDES has been involved in need assessment in the areas that were affected by floods. At the provincial level CEDES is has a field office in Beira and the Coordinator is representing CEDES in all sub-clusters meeting at the provincial level as well as coordinating all emergency response in the districts affected by the floods. He is consolidating, and ensuring smooth implementation plans and operations and adherence to logistic, human resource, administration and security procedures at the provincial level.

3.5. Project Management

The two requesting members have presence in the areas that were affected by cyclone Idai. ELDS has established offices in Phalombe and Chikwawa, and CARD has established offices in Nsanje. The two organizations have project staff who are in close contact with local groups and Community Based Organizations in the affected areas. ELDS and CARD during implementation will also involve local NGOs, local administrative structures and community leaders in co-coordinating the relief intervention. The purpose will be to maintain transparency and harmony in the process of selection of beneficiaries, project implementation and project accountability to avoid any possible duplication. This programme will also be conducted with the approval and co-operation of district officials. In Malawi, ELDS and CARD will have staff dedicated to implementing this project to ensure adequate time and effort is given thus ensuring its smooth implementation.

The wider Malawi ACT Forum Coordinator (ACT Malawi forum) together with other INGOs who form Malawi ACT Forum will support ELDS and CARD staff.

The **Malawi** Forum Coordinator and Humanitarian Officers from the two requesting members (ELDS & CARD) in Malawi will also work closely with other external stakeholders and various humanitarian teams also involved in the response (outside ACT family) to coordinate better and thus become more effective. Requesting members in Malawi will aim to attend various cluster meetings in collaboration with the UN, Government and other partners and INGO are involved in emergency response activities.

In **Zimbabwe**, the ACT Zimbabwe coordinator, with the assistance of the current Convenor, will do the coordination of the project. Each requesting member in Zimbabwe has the responsibility to inform the coordinator of progress within their activities, as well as submitting site-reps once every three months, an interim report (narrative and financial) after six months and a full report by the end of the project followed by an audit.

In **Mozambique**, CEDES will work closely with local churches and will play a coordination role with local churches to ensure activities are complementary and there is no duplication internally with other church actors and externally with other government or nongovernment stakeholders. An Appeal Coordinator will be recruited to lead Appeal implementation and coordinate the collaboration, reporting and learning processes of all requesting members in Mozambique, and the three national ACT forums. CEDES Executive Director has the overall responsibility for this appeal. An Appeal Coordinator will report to the Executive Director.

The **DCA** component of activities in Mozambique will be on the SIDA project funded through CoS and this project will be managed from DCA's office in Harare, Zimbabwe where a full team of humanitarian experts are based. There will be additional support from DCA project staff temporarily based in Chimoio, Mozambique. Additional technical support will also be sourced from DCA head office in Copenhagen when there is a need for more technical skills. DCA will work cross border from Zimbabwe to areas in Mozambique, which are affected (close to Zimbabwe border). Church of Sweden will support to provide technical support and skill on psychosocial activities, more specifically community based psychosocial support.

FCA will have an expatriate Team Leader that will lead and oversee the cooperation and implementation of project activities among the partners. FCA's project team will be built under one of the implementing partner's structure. Education in Emergency (EiE) Specialist will build the capacity of partners and ensure a high quality education response by working in close collaboration with local partners' staff and field teams. One of the partners is leading the set-up of school tents and site preparations while the other oversees procuring and distributing the learning and teaching materials, orienting the teacher using the materials as well as training the teachers in EiE, PSS and child-centred teaching methods.

LWF will directly implement the project and will hire an expatriate and obtain support from national staff members to implement the project during the project duration.

As mentioned previously, the **ACT Secretariat** will play a stronger role in providing coordination and capacity support to the Appeal. An Appeal Coordinator will be recruited (subject to adequate funding) by the Secretariat and will be hosted by CEDES in Mozambique to ensure Appeal-wide coordination concerns are addressed by the respective requesting members and Forums. This role

will also ensure that donor contributions and compliance requirements, including reporting, are addressed in a timely manner. Regular monitoring visits and periodic surge support will be mobilized to address quality issues and support in operations. The ACT Secretariat will also coordinate an Independent Evaluation of the Appeal, and coordinate/negotiate any donor-specific requirements related to audits and controls.

3.6. *Implementing Partners*

Malawi: CARD and ELDS are national members and they will directly implement this response in Malawi. CARD will implement in Nsanje district while ELDS will implement in Phalombe and Chikwawa Districts. CARD and ELDS already have running programmes in the selected districts, and the appeal will take advantage of existing structures and systems to ensure effective complementarity with other long-term development initiatives.

Zimbabwe: Christian Aid, DCA and HEKS-EPER are the requesting organisations and will have partnerships agreement with the following implementing partners in respective districts:

Medra: Buhera and Bikita

Silveira House: Chipinge lower valley

Africa Ahead: Chipinge (Tanganda)

FPC: Chimanimani (Rusitu, Kopa, Nyanyadzi)

FACHIG: Mutare Rural (Chakohwa, Nyanyadzi)

CCM: Dombe and Essupungabeira

Christian Aid will have a partnership agreement with Africa Ahead and MeDRA, whereas DCA will have a respective agreement with FPC and FACHIG while HEKS-EPER will work with Silveira House. Each Partner will work in the above-mentioned areas. DCA will also have partnership agreement with CCM for the implementation of the Manica project in Mozambique.

Mozambique: CEDES will operate locally through forming ecumenical committees composed of various denominations of church and Muslim representatives. Implementation of the project will be done through these committees to identify affected persons and provide the support required in the local context. CEDES will coordinate with 24 local church partners to implement the project throughout the project cycle in affected areas. Churches affiliated to CEDES include United Church of Mozambique, Anglican Church of Mozambique, Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, Church of the Nazarene, Methodist church of Wesleyan, Methodist church of Mozambique, United Church of Christ (American Board), and Lutheran Church of Mozambique.

FCA will implement the education response through local partner's structure. Local partners will have separate project agreements where also the roles and responsibilities, reporting lines and coordination is defined more in detail. One of the partners will be hosting agency for FCA expatriate staff and project administration. Separate MoU will be signed with the partner hosting FCA staff.

LWF will implement directly their respective projects. Additional details or adjustments of these approaches will be further guided by the results of on-going assessments conducted by both agencies.

3.7. *Project Advocacy*

The project will take humanitarian advocacy as a vehicle to uphold rights, including the right to food, shelter, the right to education. Efforts by the government to advocate for relocation to safer ground will be supported and encouraged during community dialogue.

Advocacy efforts will also be towards ensuring that government policies protect vulnerable communities against the effects of climate change.

Project implementation teams will facilitate community level advocacy for the rights holders to demand fulfilment of their rights and accountability from government and other duty bearers.

Through continued consultation and assessments, members will identify specific needs for advocacy and work towards strengthening their forum advocacy plan.

3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation

The participation of the private and private sector in this project is an important component especially for to source for relief items and agriculture inputs and partner together regarding voucher redemption. In addition, CEDES will seek for tax exemption when importing food, non-food items and agriculture inputs from South Africa. In addition, government cooperation in the various levels will be sought to encourage working together and receiving technical support where necessary from Government technical staff. Public sector cooperation will be encouraged with local governments, community leaders, and indigenous community leadership structures at different stages of leadership during the project cycle.

The private sector will Steward, and Organisational Banks, cash transfer agencies such as CASSAVA, Econet Pvt Ltd. Transporting companies where NFIs will be distributed and security companies, local retailers and wholesalers- to ensure that NFIs, cash and agro-input suppliers are made available to those in need.

In Mozambique, the private sectors who have been involved in supplying the most needed commodities at a lower prices; the INGO who are providing expertise in the area of WASH, Shelter and psychosocial support.

In Zimbabwe, the public sector will be local authorities, Home affairs to ensure services such as roads are available, identification of the beneficiaries, provision and guarantee of security (police) during the distributions. Departments such as livestock development and Agritex will be important for the training of communities in crop and livestock production. Local partners and the Civil society players will aid in the implementation of the advocacy components and maintaining of repositories for the project. Their main role can be summed as facilitation of the humanitarian intervention.

3.9. Engaging faith leaders

Faith leaders can quickly access the grassroots levels of communities, keeping a pulse on the challenges experienced by local populations as well as the general mood of the community regarding socio-economic and political issues facing the community. ACT Alliance also works with faith leaders to disseminate critical protection information to communities and to mobilize community participation. Lastly, ACT Alliance will train faith leaders on community-based psychosocial support (CBPS) to ensure sustainable efforts in addressing issues of psychosocial wellbeing.

Faith leaders will be key players with other gatekeepers to mobilize communities for participation in the project. They will also be agents of change in tackling harmful cultural practices hindering women to participate in the project effectively. They will be entry points for the dissemination of important project messages for the wider community.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

In **Mozambique** project will run for 24 months in Mozambique and 18 months in Zimbabwe and Malawi. ACT Mozambique forum members will continue to adhere to strict monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans using the consolidated log frame to measure project progress. Requesting

members are committed to ensuring that activities are delivered in a timely way and assistance is provided in a dignified and respectful manner.

ACT members will individually develop data collection tools necessary for monitoring and reporting and use these to continue to track and sort data, disaggregated by gender, nationality, and age. With an M&E plan in place, members will track project performance and identify results and learnings. The M&E Plan will track the degree to which the project is implemented measured against the work plan.

Staff in the program will be responsible for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges, and sharing successes. When appropriate, members will conduct random follow up with beneficiaries through home visits, phone calls, or interviews, to conduct qualitative beneficiary satisfaction surveys and solicit feedback. Moreover, project teams will participate in monthly performance meetings. During these discussions, project staff will identify the incremental and cumulative project results, discuss current challenges, adjust the project implementation timeline or activities when necessary, and identify effective strategies for achieving the project objectives.

In **Mozambique**, CEDES will develop various monitoring and evaluation tools to monitor and capture weekly and monthly progress of the project and thus ensure that relief items are of good quality, appropriate and relevant (given the context).

CEDES staff member (internally known as Provincial Coordinator (PC) -in charge of activities within a Province) will work together with the Emergency coordinator (EC) and Emergency Manager to support the Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator from CEDES headquarter to design and test monitoring tools. Once the tools pass the testing stage, the PC and EC will be responsible to collect data, which will measure project progress, especially of indicators towards the achievements of the project objectives. For example, information that will be collected include the number of project beneficiaries supported expressed in segregated data, quality of services against standards and other qualitative information on the effectiveness and appropriateness of the response.

Monthly SITREPS (narrative and financial monitoring reports will be submitted to ACT Secretariat and other donors support the emergency response

In **Zimbabwe**, Christian Aid, DCA and HEKS EPER, who will meet to give peer review and support monthly to ensure quality and compliance will provide technical backstopping. During the monthly visits, Programme Officers from requesting members will have the opportunity to collect data using a pre-designed template that will ensure the collection of information from beneficiaries. Data will be analysed, and results shared during the scheduled monthly meetings. Requesting members will support each other to lead in the monthly review meeting where project staff and other relevant stakeholders' (for example government technical persons) feedback will also be discussed. Gaps will be identified, and review meetings will check and support to meet objectives more effectively.

During these meetings, updates on progress will be shared, stakeholders will be engaged, and concerns of communities dealt with to ensure the smooth running of the project. The project team will make use of the consolidated log frame to keep track of the planned targets while monitoring process. Monthly review meetings will be conducted to share reports, critically analyse the progress made and difficulties encountered to come up with possible recommendations and way forward, which will enable the project team to achieve desired results. Local implementing partners will be responsible for the monitoring of field activities on a day-to-day basis, field vehicles will be available to ensure that project team can reach out to beneficiaries, and where roads are not accessible by cars, motor cycles will be provided to assist where necessary.

In **Malawi**, the project will employ a monitoring and evaluation officer who will be fulltime in the field facilitating and coordinating monitoring activities in the three selected districts.

Regular data collection and consolidation will be conducted using participatory processes. The Food Distribution Committees and Civil Protection Committees will conduct household monitoring on consumption and use of food to promote increased dietary diversification. Data collection forms will be developed and will be used by these Civil protection committees. Challenges will be discussed with local leaders and local government extension staff. During each distribution, data will be extracted from the distribution registers and consolidated. The outcomes will be compared with project indicators. Data on nutrition indicators will be collected in collaboration with health centers and the HAS's, which will show if incidence of malnutrition in the communities goes down during the project, as well as number of referrals for moderate or severe malnutrition.

After the distribution process, CARD/ELDS, Food Distribution Committees, AEC, and other developmental structures will keep track of the impact by conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM). This will keep record of the households' use of food as well as any irregularities that take place after the distribution. Since the project seeks to save lives and also protect livelihoods of the beneficiaries in emergencies, these stakeholders will have an opportunity to check if:

- i) the required quantities and quality of food were distributed,
- ii) whether beneficiaries are satisfied with distribution process and quality and quantity of food distributed and
- iii) Whether indeed the distributed food has been used for its intended use. Monitoring tools will be used to capture the relevant information. These tools will use personal interviews and even the focus group discussions. The post distribution monitoring exercise will be conducted every time after the distribution process. In this case, Post Distribution Monitoring reports will be submitted to Act alliance.

ACT Secretariat Support

The ACT Secretariat will provide additional support to various PMER requirements of the regional Appeal, recognizing the additional coordination and reporting requirements across the three national forums. The Secretariat will work closely with the Appeal Coordinator/Lead to be hosted by CEDES in Mozambique and the various coordinators and conveners in the 3 countries. A Joint Monitoring Visit is planned for donors and other members midway through the Appeal, as part of Alliance-wide coordination and learning.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

The security environment in the selected districts is moderately good. Politically the situation is stable only having many community meetings due to the national tripartite elections in May 2019. Reports confirmed that water was contaminated in other areas due to flooding posing great threat to the outbreak of water borne diseases. The floods also affected rural growth centres where most project staff are staying with their families. The project will collaborate with health sector to provide posters with education information on water treatment and hygiene practices. The posters will be given to project staff while others will be pasted on notice boards. Other areas are slippery, and some roads have been cut making it difficult for staff to access certain project areas. The project will use four-wheel vehicles for CARD and ELDS to access hard to reach areas. Partnership will be sought with organisations managing boats in the selected districts for staff and commodities to reach to cut off areas for safe and effective transportation of staff and items.

ACT Alliance views staff safety and security as a serious concern for all its members and those that it interacts with during project implementation. It is noted that due to the increasing hostile environment that humanitarian workers at times face as they are carrying out their work, ACT will ensure that there is adequate safety and security measures put in place to ensure that everyone is protected. The ACT Coordinator will ensure that there is provision for necessary training and

together with the selected INGOs with expertise on safety and security; measures develop risk management tools in order to improve the safety and standards for all humanitarian workers. Furthermore, ACT Alliance upholds the Do No Harm principle among other humanitarian principles and will ensure that all its project teams are aware of what they entail. The ACT members will ensure that necessary trainings will be offered to all project implementers so that they observe all the humanitarian principles, which are of great importance in order to work well among staff and with respective communities. The ACT Safety and Security Community of Practice (SSCP) as necessary will provide additional support.

4.3. Knowledge Management

The ACT forum members intend to make use of the Monitoring and Evaluation expertise within respective organisations towards the production of quality data collection tools that will enable the project team to capture data, analyse and produce meaningful reports for the benefit of the project. The project team will also conduct monthly review meetings with relevant stakeholders, project implementers and representatives from the affected communities. These meetings will give a platform where there will be sharing of experiences, progress and discussion on possible way forward where possible. The workshops will provide a learning space for project stakeholders, as they will be sharing of experiences from different areas. The project officers will be responsible for day-to-day collection of vital project information, which they will be sharing, on a weekly basis to their respective thematic focal person. The Implementing Partners while reviewing of the reports will compile all reports and the thematic focal persons within the respective INGOs who will then submit the finalised reports to the ACT Coordinator will do finalisation. Monitoring and Evaluation department will always be available to give support in instances, which pertain to data collection and analysis. The lessons learnt during the project will be used as a basis for future corrections in similar projects and will be of beneficial as the project is being implemented. The project team will be responsible for collecting case studies, stories depicting good practices at least on a quarterly basis. The significant stories of change will be a basis for replication or upscaling of best practices within the project.

As mentioned in 4.1, the ACT Secretariat will provide additional PMER support to this appeal, the results of which will feed into the Alliance-wide mechanisms for knowledge management, learning and communications. The knowledge products will be turned into materials that can be used for providing updates to stakeholders (e.g. SitReps), continuing fundraising, communication to various audiences, and reporting to donors and constituents. An independent evaluation is also planned should the Appeal reach the required funding benchmarks.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence: Given the high priority the requesting members attach to gender equality, and the organisations' intention to deliver on its commitments to end violence against women and girls, the current appeal endeavours to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men across the response. In order to do so all projects have been developed with reference to requesting members' policy on Gender Sensitive Programming and minimum standards for inclusive programming. These will be further strengthened through additional guidelines such as the ACT Gender Justice Policy and other related instruments.

Resilience: Local implementing partners are national NGOs with a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and human rights-based approach to development and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible. Members continue to consult with the local communities throughout the

project cycle to ensure sustainability and resilience. Further, a community research will be conducted in order to improve the knowledge of climate and to provide sustainable solutions for communities to effectively manage and reduce the impact of the changing climate. The inclusion of cash programming will be prioritized to meet essential needs whilst also supporting the necessary transition phase towards more durable rehabilitation. Direct support to communities and GBV survivors will have a sustained impact at personal and household level in terms of providing psychosocial, legal and practical support to women and girls in a highly traumatized setting, developing skills to improve communication, and self-confidence to integrate socially and economically. Support to education is also an investment in sustainability and resilience of communities.

Environmental protection: The members are committed to the protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the planning and implementation of all development initiatives, regardless of their sector of focus. Contamination of the environment will be reduced through safe disposal of grey-water, garbage collection and safe hygiene behaviour. There are WASH officers in place and members will consult with local experts especially for WASH programs where extraction of water may deplete ground-water resources. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, solid waste management units shall be established especially in coordination UN agencies. It is expected that the project will have a positive impact on the environment through contribution to the enhancing local markets and livelihoods.

Participation: Members will enable and encourage affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes that affect them to ensure that the most marginalized and affected are represented and have influence.

Social inclusion: distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the beneficiaries' residing place, and make sure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distribution space, date and time. Beneficiary selection criteria will also be communicated to the beneficiary population to avoid any conflict at community level.

Anti-terrorism/corruption: the requesting members strictly follow ACT and their own anti-corruption and anti-terrorism policies during the whole length of the implementation.

Quality and Accountability, and Humanitarian standards: Some requesting members (and the ACT Secretariat) are certified against the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) or members of the CHS Alliance. The CHS is anchored on 9 commitments that organisation and individuals involved in humanitarian response use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide. The single core standard has been devised to clarify the responsibilities of aid workers, make the implementation of humanitarian standards simpler and easier and contribute to better humanitarian response. This Appeal will be implemented with the lens of both the CHS and Sphere standards, and members and the ACT Secretariat will ensure policies are in place and accountable engagement of communities is made paramount will line up appropriate support.

5.2. Gender Marker / SGBV

ACT Alliance Gender Justice Policy and protocols for Gender in Emergencies will be adhered to integrating gender in all stages of the project cycle and promoting practical involvement of women and vulnerable groups at all levels. With the caregiving burden is likely to increase in the aftermath of the cyclone and floods – as illness and injury have risen – women may have to decrease their agricultural production, risking further increases in food insecurity (OCHA Flash Update 23 March

2019). START Network's gender sensitive and disability inclusion in Humanitarian action framework will be adopted by some requesting members e.g. Christian Aid. Gender and age disaggregated data will be used to clarify demographics and mitigate harm that could arise.

The needs assessments found women and children are primarily responsible for water collection. Provision of clean water will thus particularly benefit these groups. Similarly, water related diseases caused by poor WASH practices also mainly affected women as main caregivers in the communities. Safer WASH practices will thus particularly aim to meet women's needs. Partners will aim to maintain a protective environment at the community level so that adolescent girls and women are also not exposed to any kind of gender-based violence while undertaking their daily business.

Gender equity will also be observed, while implementing activities such as water supply provision to ensure different groups' needs are being addressed and supported accordingly. Attitude and behaviour change components, particularly for WASH will work through challenging patriarchy and negative masculinities in existence across project areas. All activities, including location of latrines and hygiene kit contents will be informed by community consultations.

5.3. Resilience Marker

The Project will build communities capacity to prepare and respond to future disasters, shocks and stressors through establishment of community managed disaster risk reduction committees. This will be addressed by strong psychosocial support to enable communities to bounce back from the disaster.

5.4. Environmental Marker

Requesting members will be mindful and monitor the environmental impacts of their activities to avoid harmful practices that will affect the environment to avoid environmental degradation. Issues of climate change will be discussed in all trainings offered to beneficiaries to enhance their positive contribution to conserving the environment. Requesting members of the appeal are planning to conduct a study on climate change with the Idai areas to establish possible links between the cyclone and climate change.

5.5. Participation

The Project will maximize beneficiary' effective involvement at all stages of project implementation. Maximizing beneficiaries' participation will be enhanced by holding several sensitisation meetings during inception phase and through out the project which will clearly highlight their expected roles in the project. Additionally, the project will train project beneficiaries on different components (for example psychosocial support), thus imparting their skills to be able to support those affected even after the end of the project.

Beneficiaries are the core focus of the intervention and will be consulted through the project cycle:

- 1) Preparing this action: an in-depth and detailed consultation will be carried out in the communities. Discussions will be conducted with specific vulnerable groups to understand needs and requirements. This action is therefore fully based on the needs of affected HHs and reflects their aspirations and prioritized needs.

- 2) At the start of the action: Partners will organize meetings in project locations to brief beneficiaries about the action and agree on role allocation. Beneficiaries will be selected from each location to participate in planning. To ensure needs of vulnerable groups are met, each group will be consulted during the design and implementation phase of each result component through the HCs. Regular feedback on services will be sought.

In line with CHS benchmarks, in-country accountability framework and complaint mechanisms will be adapted at target locations on the ground for use by beneficiary HHs. Modalities for this may include complaints desks at all main distribution sites; display of suggestion boxes at IDP camps/distribution points; staff mobile numbers in paper vouchers; and staff acting as complaint focal points.

5.6. Social inclusion / Target groups

The Project will maximize beneficiary' effective involvement at all stages of project implementation to ensure that the most vulnerable beneficiaries are selected during beneficiary selection. Maximizing beneficiaries' participation will be enhanced through holding several sensitisation meetings during inception and implementation phase, which will clearly highlight their expected roles in the project to watch out that all through the project targets the most vulnerable beneficiaries. Additionally, the project will train beneficiaries on different project components, which will allow their meaningful participation in both project implementation and monitoring. Social inclusion will ensure that communities are well informed and that they are actively engaged in decision-making, in the design and monitoring of the project. By having activities that involve beneficiaries, communities will develop ownership over activities and results, which in turn, will help to make the project's achievements sustainable. Efforts will be made to ensure the inclusion of most marginalized engaged in project (pregnant and lactating women, girls and boys, people living with disabilities).

5.7. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

Requesting members have been trained on and will follow international procurement procedures to prevent cases of diversion of funds and fraud as per organizational policies. Requesting members will ensure that staff and consultants sign a code of conduct that they will be expected to adhere to during the contract period. This process started with a regional CHS training after which ACT code of conduct was shared to staff members in both English and Portuguese. Staff will be required to adhere to the code of conduct.

5.8. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

Requesting members will engage communities in order to enhance local participation as a means of ensuring that they are aware of what would cause harm or cause conflict in the project. In addition, some influential/potential stakeholders, like local government representatives, community leaders, etc., will be involved with the project implementation, to reduce chances of the project causing internal conflict among community members.

To minimize external influences, which may cause risks, the project implementation team will conduct background and other necessary checks and consult referees before recruitment of staff and volunteers.

To allow for flexibility, activities will be communicated to community leaders before they happen to give an opportunity for their endorsement and apply flexibility that suits community schedules. Communities will be given the opportunity to comment or reject initiatives that they feel will cause harm.

During purchase of non-cash items, quality checks of food and non-food items will be done with reference made to relevant stakeholder's bodies such as the Bureau of Standards and other quality-checking institutions or consumer rights organisations to ensure quality standards are maintained.

In line with CHS, potential security and safeguarding risks are mapped, and the risk matrix will identify response mechanisms. The mechanisms will include mapping of the referral pathways for safeguarding of the vulnerable and tracing actions done on each reported case.

5.9. Complaints mechanism + feedback

A robust complaints mechanism will be set up and shared with the community Members and this will also be accessible to all ACT members and stakeholders including affected populations and people in need.

ACT requesting members take complaints seriously and will ensure that beneficiaries are aware of and know what constitutes a complaint, where the complaints will be lodged and the process of addressing the complaints and giving feedback.

One way of receiving complains will be by ensuring regular contact with the beneficiaries, and also ensuring that complaints are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner. ACT members commit to addressing all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT policies and standards.

Beneficiaries will be oriented on how to forward complaints and feedback/grievances that they may have by establishing a way of safe reporting. Proper complaints and handling mechanisms will be put up at different levels, for example at the community level, District and National levels. For example, Happiness and Sadness boxes (suggestion boxes) will be used during a food distribution to report issues that may arise or cases of abuse. Complaints handling staff will be available during relief implementation to handle conflicts and record grievances for further action at a designated desk during distributions.

Referral tools are developed for identifying the risks, response mechanisms and tracking of the cases reported and this information will be picked during post distribution assessments. The program will have a dedicated mail, phone and/or suggestion box set up in the community and offices of requesting members. Communities and staff are encouraged to feedback on any issue that affects their safety, and humanity or any discrepancies during project implementation. Further to the reporting systems, each district will have a complains desk to handle non-sensitive/confidential issues and complains; also, the issues will be recorded and tracked. Systems will be established to enable cases are handled confidentially and effectively with relevant stakeholders, and with appropriate technical support to be provided by CHS-certified members and the ACT Secretariat. The projects will set up functional complaints and reporting mechanism, while working with other state and non-state actors to ensure that social risks are minimized. During a regional training, requesting members were trained on how to establish complaints and feedback mechanism with the support of ACT Secretariat quality and accountability officer.

5.10. Communication and visibility

The forums developed a communication strategy, which will be the living document for carrying out communication of a different kind during the implementation of the appeal. Project staff will be oriented in this strategy during induction. With this in implementing, members will re-emphasise the need for effective communication with all its staff members in the field and ensure that mechanisms are in place to enable the field officers to communicate accordingly to the main office. The field Humanitarian Officer will communicate with the Programme Managers, who will feed the information to all forum members, including the Forum Coordinators. Progress and other critical

information (challenges and updates) on the appeal and progress thereof will be shared with the ACT secretariat through the forum Coordination desk and the members of the Forum Coordinating committee. Production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will bear the logo for implementing partners co-branded with ACT Alliance to promote its visibility. ACT Alliance has a Facebook page and the Coordinators will post updates on that site.

Members will work closely with churches and regularly attend relevant cluster meeting in their respective countries and keep constant communication with other stakeholders and make sure their work visible and co-branded with ACT.

ACT Secretariat communication staff and requesting members' communication teams throughout the implementation of the Appeal will provide additional support and training have been held to improve communication skills of implementing members in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1 Consolidated Budget

TOTAL INCOME		3'937'439
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe		1'761'320
United Church of Canada		7'505
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance		25'000
Finn Church Aid		56'058
Kerk in Actie, Netherlands (Pledge)		448'729
Evangelical Lutheran .Kirche Bayern		11'246
Diakonia Austria		56'055
Primates WRDF Canada		88'362
Presbyterian W. Ser. Canada		37'126
World Renew		50'000
Disciples of Christ		100'000
Church of Brethren, USA		40'000
Wider Church Ministries		50'000
Evang.Luth.Ch. America-USA		200'850
Evangelical .Lutheran. Kirche Bayern		84'355
Church of Sweden/SIDA		920'832
		Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS		
1	PROGRAM STAFF	
Appeal Lead (c/o Secretariat, no ICF)		116,859
Total international program staff		213,653
Total national program staff		1,092,313
	TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF	1,422,826
2	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items		1,378,125
2.2. Food security and Nutrition		741,954
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)		569,130
2.4. Health		36,757
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support		43,314
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration		852,571
2.7. Education		132,922
2.8. Emergency Preparedness / Resilience		185,321
2.9. Unconditional CASH grants		401,527
	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	4,341,621
3	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	
3.1. Local Partners		39,675
3.2. Needs Assessment		29,471
3.4. Baseline / end line Assessment		35,267
3.5. Complaint mechanisms / information sharing		14,530
3.6. Advocacy		4,688
3.7. DRR / Climate change		12,688

3.8.	Resilience	9,882
3.9.	Monitoring & evaluation	173,206
3.10.	Audit	48,736
3.11.	Independent Appeal Evaluation (c/o Secretariat, no ICF)	50,000
	TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	418,142
4	PROGRAM LOGISTICS	
	Transport (of relief materials)	267,129
	Warehousing	53,049
	Handling	211,738
	TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS	531,915
5	PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	
	TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	130,865
6	OTHER PROGRAM COSTS	259,531
6.1.	SECURITY	61,110
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION	108,881
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	49,539
6.4.	ACT SECRETARIAT SURGE, PMER & Q&A SUPPORT (no ICF)	40,000
	TOTAL DIRECT COST	7,104,900
	INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT	
	Staff Salaries	598,938
	Office Operations	158,491
	Communications	42,183
	Other Indirect Costs	32,112
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT	831,724
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	7,936,624
	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) 3%	231,893
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	8,168,517
	BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)	4,231,078

Notes on the Consolidated Budget:

1. The individual member budgets, with summaries per country, can be found in Annex 3, Budget Summary per member. Detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the Secretariat.
2. Total income for this Appeal refers to contributions made to the original SAF191 Appeal as of 19 June 2019. This includes the ACT CoS project for Christian Aid and DCA. Details may be accessed on Crystal: <http://reports.actalliance.org>, Appeal No. SAF191
3. Funds administered by the ACT Secretariat: Line items 1.1, 3.11 and 6.4 (total \$206,859) will be directly administered by the ACT Secretariat to scale up coordination, PMER, quality and accountability, and surge capacity support especially for national members, and will be drawn from unallocated/unearmarked contributions. Updates on progress will be shared as part of regular Secretariat communication and reporting, and in the interim and final appeal reports.

7.PROJECT FINANCE

ANNEX 1: Consolidated Logframe (see separate attachment)

ANNEX 2: Simplified Work Plan (per major activity)

Activities	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April
	2019 Relief Phase									2020 Early Recovery Phase												21 DRR/Restorati			
Food Distribution																									
WASH																									
Safe Water Access (SIDA)																									
Water Points Rehabilitation																									
Sanitation and Hygiene																									
Psychosocial Support (SIDA)																									
Agriculture Activities																									
Health and Nutrition Activities																									
Shelter Provision (SIDA)																									
Livelihood Support																									
Communication																									
CMDRR Activities																									
Cash/Voucher TransferActivities																									
Education in Emergencies																									
Joint Monitoring Visit																									
Surge Support (to be updated)																									

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ANNEX 3:– Budget Summary per country, per member

	Appeal Total	ACT Secretariat	Malawi			Mozambique					Zimbabwe			
			CARD	ELDS	MalTotal	CEDES	DCA	FCA	LWF	MozTotal	CA	DCA	HEKS	ZimTotal
Total Income (as of 19 June)	2,989,159	63,466	235,804	296,510	532,314	1,319,318	-	-	212,372	1,531,690	732,049	93,015	36,625	861,689
Direct Costs	7,104,900	90,000	408,014	546,452	954,465	2,885,448	368,094	349,417	642,226	4,245,184	753,423	688,518	256,450	1,698,391
Programme Staff	1,422,826	-	41,419	81,486	122,905	430,161	55,274	99,448	175,076	759,959	156,309	217,922	48,870	423,102
Appeal Lead (hosted by CEDES)	116,859	116,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Staff	213,653		-	-	-	-	31,676	68,440	42,350	142,466	5,001	60,515	5,670	71,187
National Staff	1,092,313		41,419	81,486	122,905	430,161	23,598	31,008	132,726	617,493	151,308	157,407	43,200	351,915
-	-									-				
Programme Activities	4,341,621	-	269,635	368,595	638,230	1,911,315	263,750	132,922	331,100	2,639,087	522,489	378,115	163,700	1,064,304
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	1,378,125		-	-	-	596,875	260,250	-	162,500	1,019,625	202,500	156,000	-	358,500
2.2. Food security and nutrition	741,954		18,378	224,514	242,892	439,063	-	-	60,000	499,063	-	-	-	-
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	569,130		18,095	36,189	54,284	23,014	-	-	108,600	131,614	219,533	-	163,700	383,233
2.4. Health	36,757		-	36,757	36,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support	43,314		3,784	7,568	11,351	11,953	3,500	-	-	15,453	894	15,615	-	16,509
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration	852,571		111,027	56,919	167,946	506,563	-	-	-	506,563	99,563	78,500	-	178,063
2.7. Education	132,922		-	-	-	-	-	132,922	-	132,922	-	-	-	-
2.8. Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	185,321		3,324	6,649	9,973	175,348	-	-	-	175,348	-	-	-	-
2.9. Unconditional CASH grants	401,527		115,027	-	115,027	158,500	-	-	-	158,500	-	128,000	-	128,000
Programme Implementation	418,142	50,000	28,135	20,135	48,270	125,156	35,670	57,500	14,250	232,576	35,885	35,611	15,800	87,296
3.1. Local Partners	39,675		-	-	-	28,125	-		3,000	31,125	-	8,550	-	8,550
3.2. Needs Assessment	29,471		676	676	1,351	2,344	10,930		1,500	14,774	-	13,346	-	13,346
3.3. Rapid Support Team (ACT FAST)	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4. Baseline / end line Assessment	35,267		2,027	2,027	4,054	7,813	-		2,250	10,063	15,000	6,150	-	21,150
3.5. Complaint mechanisms / info sharing	14,530		2,703	2,703	5,405	3,125	-		500	3,625	1,500	4,000	-	5,500

Emergency Response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe - SAF191 (revised)

3.6.	Advocacy	4,688	-	-	-	4,688	-	-	-	4,688	-	-	-	-	
3.7.	DRR / Climate change	12,688		8,000	-	8,000	4,688	-	-	4,688	-	-	-	-	
3.8.	Resilience	9,882		3,378	3,378	6,757	3,125	-	-	3,125	-	-	-	-	
3.9.	Monitoring & evaluation	173,206		8,108	8,108	16,216	52,500	22,240	52,500	2,000	129,240	16,385	565	10,800	27,750
3.10.	Audit	48,736		3,243	3,243	6,486	18,750	2,500	5,000	5,000	31,250	3,000	3,000	5,000	11,000
3.1	Independent Appeal Evaluation	50,000	50,000												
Programme Logistics		531,915	-	28,419	44,817	73,236	257,594	-	30,766	96,700	385,059	29,880	22,140	21,600	73,620
Transport (of relief materials)		267,129		22,608	34,060	56,668	86,250	-	12,891	64,700	163,841	2,880	22,140	21,600	46,620
Warehousing		53,049		1,216	2,432	3,649	31,094	-	3,906	14,400	49,400	-	-	-	-
Handling		211,738		4,595	8,324	12,919	140,250	-	13,969	17,600	171,819	27,000	-	-	27,000
Programme Assets		130,865		10,000	16,757	26,757	38,438	13,400	13,047	9,800	74,684	5,124	19,500	4,800	29,424
Other Programme Costs		259,531	40,000	30,405	14,662	45,068	122,784	-	15,734	15,300	153,818	3,735	15,230	1,680	20,645
6.1.	Security	61,110		-	1,014	1,014	29,688	-	12,609	8,800	51,097	-	9,000	-	9,000
6.2.	Forum Coordination	108,881		21,622	9,865	31,486	61,250	-	-	4,500	65,750	3,735	6,230	1,680	11,645
6.3.	Strengthening Capacities	49,539		8,784	3,784	12,568	31,846	-	3,125	2,000	36,971	-	-	-	-
6.4	Surge, PMER, and Q & A Support	40,000	40,000												
Indirect Costs		831,724	-	37,088	43,925	81,013	330,646	22,246	29,836	22,280	405,008	130,295	180,597	34,812	345,704
Staff Salaries		598,938		26,034	31,169	57,202	248,615	13,450	0	15,400	277,464	105,765	131,655	26,851	264,271
Office Operations		158,491		7,865	3,081	10,946	58,125	0	21,094	1,600	80,819	19,544	41,022	6,161	66,726
Communications		42,183		486	1,027	1,514	16,875	8,796	6,398	2,480	34,549	3,600	720	1,800	6,120
Other Indirect Costs		32,112		2,703	8,649	11,351	7,031	0	2,344	2,800	12,175	1,386	7,200	0	8,586
Total Expenditure		7,936,624	206,859	445,101	590,377	1,035,478	3,216,094	390,339	379,253	664,506	4,650,192	883,717	869,116	291,262	2,044,095
ICF (3%)		231,893		13,353	17,711	31,064	96,483	11,710	11,378	19,935	139,506	26,512	26,073	8,738	61,323
Total Expenditure + ICF		8,168,517	206,859	458,454	608,089	1,066,543	3,312,577	402,050	390,630	684,441	4,793,203	910,229	895,189	300,000	2,105,418
Balance requested (minus income received)		5,179,358	143,393	222,650	311,579	534,229	1,996,764	402,050	390,630	472,069	3,261,513	178,180	802,174	263,375	1,243,729

ANNEX 4: ACT Church of Sweden Projects (see separate attachment)