



ACT Alliance

APPEAL

HEA201

Horn & East Africa Desert Locust Response

HEA201

Appeal Target : US\$ 3,223,727

Balance requested : US\$ 3,223,727



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Project Summary Sheet																					
Project Title	Horn and East Africa Desert Locust Response																				
Project ID	HEA201																				
Location	Ethiopia (Konso, South Omo and Borane) / Kenya (Marsabit, Turkana, Kitui, Baringo Counties) / South Sudan (Magwi County-Eastern Equatoria State / Uganda (Kitgum and Lamwo districts, West Nile)																				
Project Period	South Sudan: From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021 Uganda: From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021. Kenya: CWS From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021. ADS From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021. Christian Aid 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021. Ethiopia: Christian Aid From 1 September 2020 to 31 May 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)																				
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 type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																				
Forum	Ethiopia Forum, Kenya Forum, South Sudan Forum. Uganda Forum.																				
Requesting members	Kenya: Christian Aid, Church World Service, Anglican Development Services Ethiopia: Christian Aid Uganda: Dan Church Aid, Church of Uganda South Sudan: Lutheran World Federation (LWF-SSD), Norwegian Church Aid.																				
Local partners	Kenya: Church World Service - Anglican Church of Kenya Diocese of Kitui, Anglican Development Services-Central Rift Christian Aid- Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (CIFA Kenya) Ethiopia: Christian Aid- Action for Development (AFD) South Sudan: Norwegian Church Aid – St. Monica, Sudanese Fellowship Mission (SUFEM)																				
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2">Community Resilience</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Community Resilience	
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Project Impact	To contribute to increased community capacity to better prepare for, cope with and recover from the impact of desert locust infestation in South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya.																				
Project Outcome(s)	1. Affected communities can re-establish their livelihoods. 2. Improved food access among affected families through (conditional and unconditional) cash transfers. 3. Improved and maintained crop production among the locust affected farms after sprayed operations.																				

	<p>3. Improved access to fodder/pasture leading to improved health of the livestock in the locust affected areas.</p> <p>4. Restored agriculture incomes among the affected local communities through livelihood diversity.</p> <p>6. Enhanced forecast and surveillance on desert locust by the local community for future response by building community resilience.</p> <p>7. Improved WASH, PPE) support (WASH and to communities to prevent spread of COVID-19.</p>																																																																																																																				
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	57,961 households will be supported. The response acknowledges the very specific risks that older populations and particular women and men with pre-existing conditions are vulnerable to food insecurity but also to COVID 19 infection and ensure that they receive messages to help them avoid infection by social distancing and also by maintaining strict hand hygiene as well as by use of protective materials.
Project Cost (USD)	3,223, 727 (USD)

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 December 2020 Quarterly reporting thereafter
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 October 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	30 November 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 country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the “Summary Table” Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Representative Elizabeth Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org) /Humanitarian Program Officer Caroline Njogu (Caroline.njogu@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

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

For further information, please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
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ACT South Sudan Forum: Alex Gupirii (AGupirii@christian-aid.org)/ Raphael Wamae (Raphael.Wamae@nca.no)

ACT Ethiopia Forum: Dawit Beza Demissie (Dawit.Beza.Demissie@nca.no) Ethiopia CAID Contact Mbaraka Fazal (MFazal@christian-aid.org)

ACT Uganda Forum: Patricia Roy Akullo (prak@dca.dk)/ Josephine Ninsiima (joseug20@gmail.com)

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

Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

The worst desert locust outbreak in decades is underway in East and the Greater Horn of Africa. According to experts, this is the worst outbreak in over 25 years in Ethiopia and Somalia and the worst observed in over 70 years in Kenya (The Guardian, April 2020).

Already, over 11.9 million people in the region are already experiencing severe acute food insecurity due to erratic/poor rains, floods, conflict, and the effects of border restriction brought about by COVID-19 pandemic within the five countries. The desert locust crisis poses additional potential threat to the food security of another 20.1 million (FAO, January 2020).

Recent floods across the Horn and East Africa have created favourable breeding conditions for the desert locust. These conditions have allowed breeding to continue until July 2020 and the favourable conditions could lead to 500 times more locusts (according to FAO³).

The desert locust is considered the most destructive migratory pest in the world as it is highly mobile and feeds on large quantities of any kind of green vegetation, including crops, pasture, and fodder. Locust's outbreak are a natural disaster, usually an after effect of floods. Once floods recede, the soil retains so much moisture that it allows desert locust females to lay their eggs probably for around six months thus allowing them to rapidly reproduce and increase some 20-fold in three months. Locusts eat plant material. They are a problem because swarming locusts will strip an area of all its vegetation including the crops. The current desert locust outbreak in Horn and East Africa has the potential to cause deterioration in the food security situation across the Horn and East Africa region. Currently, there is urgent need for food and livelihood support for 2.5 million affected people in East and Horn of Africa¹.

Already, the first locust outbreak affected Ethiopia, northwest Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, and Somalia, where tens of thousands of hectares of cropland and pasture were damaged with potentially severe consequences to agriculture and pastoral based livelihoods. During the first wave of locusts in February 2020, locust swarms threatened to damage the crops within the five countries in the region. It is expected that a second generation of locust is looming in the region with the UN warning that this second generation would be even more destructive. Locust eggs hatched in May will form new swarms in June and July, which will coincide with the start of the harvest season.

Currently, immature swarms are present in northwest Kenya, from where a swarm has crossed into adjacent areas of northeast Uganda, a locust swarm from Kenya is also expected to migrate northwards across South Sudan. Other swarms from northwest Kenya are likely to migrate north to Ethiopia where they will disperse mature and breed. Upon arrival, the swarms will quickly mature and lay eggs. This, together with current infestations, from the first outbreak, are likely to cause a further increase in locust populations in affected areas (FAO, July 2020). This situation finds the region in an already fragile context where food security has also been affected by floods and secondary effects of COVID-19 including loss of livelihoods².

COVID-19

The desert locust unfortunately comes amidst a critical time when the government and humanitarian actors are battling with the noble COVID-19 pandemic. More time, energy and resource are now diverted for COVID-19 preparedness, prevention, and response. Consequently, the capacity of the district government and other responders to support the affected households to

cope with locust invasion and help them to recover from the shock remains low. This action, therefore, aims to contribute to ongoing efforts of supporting communities to cope up with and recover from locust and COVID-19 as well as building capacities of local intuitions to anticipate, prepare for and respond to similar shocks.

Kenya

In Kenya over 70,000 ha of land have already been infested by locusts (crops, fodder, and pasture), posing a great risk to agricultural livelihoods. Agro pastoral communities in 26 Counties in the North were infested by locusts and severely affected as they are only just recovering from a cycle of prolonged drought and floods. The most affected Counties include Turkana Marsabit, Baringo, Isiolo, Samburu, Tana River, Wajir, Mandera and Laikipia. In the affected counties, there are reported decreased staple food availability, decreased purchasing power and increase prices of staple food, resulting in some malnutrition cases⁴. The invasion is expected to reduce by the end of 2020⁵. In Kenya, the crisis poses a potential threat to the food security of at least 9 million people who will fall in IPC Phase 2 and above. Multiple years of poor rains, and recent flooding in late 2019 and early 2020, have resulted in widespread food insecurity, with severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) currently affecting 3.1 million in Kenya.

Somalia

On 2nd February 2020, the Government of Somalia declared the Desert Locust upsurge a national emergency, posing a major threat to the country's already fragile food security situation.

As of end of June, the desert locust situation continues to be categorized at the highest threat level as adult locust groups and swarms were present and laying eggs on the northern plateau and central region. Bands of locust hoppers are reported in Puntland, Galmudug and Somaliland regions covering an estimated 180,000 hectares of land being infested with the desert locust and breeding adults.

Reports from Somalia government surveys confirm the hatching of the fourth generation in the same three regions as the first wave. There have been control efforts targeting the older nymphs, adults and newly emerged locust hoppers are ongoing. These control efforts are coupled with locust surveillance.

The April-June Gu rain season provided favourable ecological conditions suitable for the development of new generation of desert locusts while the season crop production in agro-pastoral and rain-fed areas continues to be under threat due to the ongoing breeding of Desert Locust in Galmudug, Somaliland and Puntland, and in neighbouring countries and dire impacts on the rural livelihoods are expected⁶.

The locust activities in Somalia have led to a FAO and Government led response launching a desert locust crisis action plan that will run from January-December 2020.

What is currently being done:

Since the start of control operations, 10,245 hectares have been treated using bio-pesticides in Somalia's key breeding areas by the government with the direct support of FAO. The Government will continue these operations and plans to spray 180,000 hectares across the country by end of 2020. Similarly, FAO is working with the government to protect livelihoods for 30,000 pastoral and agro-pastoral households in Northern and Central Somalia through provision of 3,600 MT of rangeland fodder cubes⁷ during the dry season to supplement scarce resources in affected areas.

FAO and the government of Somalia underscore an urgent need for other key international players and partners to strengthen and scale up successful measures that anticipate and mitigate the risks of the desert locust upsurge on the livelihoods of the affected communities⁸

Ethiopia

Over 75,219 hectares of land has been affected in Ethiopia. The highest areas affected by crop losses and food insecurity are Oromia and Somali regions, followed by Southern Nations and Nationalities People (SNNP). Other areas affected are Amhara and Tigray, which have also reported substantial crop losses⁹. With the fresh threat of the increased summer infestation, Afar and Somali are noted as potential sites for breeding. It is reported that an increased number of households are applying emergency livelihood coping strategies¹⁰. These include increased sale of livestock, reduced expenditure on livestock and consumption of seed stocks. A notable feature is that the breeding stock are being sold indicating that the coping mechanisms have stretched (sales of 22% in August 2019 to 49% in June 2020¹¹). A joint assessment¹² indicated that the locust plague and approximately 356,286 MT of grains affecting approximately 806,400 farming households have affected 50% of pastureland. The Food Consumption Score (FCI) has risen from 37% in August 2019 to 41% in March.

In addition, the dietary diversification (DD) has risen from 3.4 indexes in August 2019 to 3.7 indexes by March 2020. An increase in the numbers shows a declining food coping index.

The food insecurity is also notable in the levels of malnutrition as severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates are 39% higher (March 2020) as compared to August 2019. With the locust effects of a decline in harvest, coupled with an overlapping crisis of an already grave food security situation, the UN predicts close to 1.8million people in need of food assistance and agricultural/livelihood support. With the number of people infected with COVID-19 on the rise, the situation is further compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in declining economic activities, the food situation is critical.

South Sudan

Swarms of desert locusts that have been devouring crops and pasture in the East Africa region have now spread to South Sudan. According to South Sudan's Ministry of Agriculture, mature locusts looking for places to breed have been confirmed in three locations after the insects crossed into south Magwi County, on the border with Uganda, and are now moving west. Continuous surveillance shows that the swarms have increased and diversified, and the appearance of the locusts follows a period of extreme weather, including devastating floods, that have further threatened the food supply. Experts are warning that the main cropping season (July – August) is now at risk.

South Sudan, already reeling from widespread hunger and years of civil war and the COVID-19 pandemic. Several million South Sudanese are already facing hunger as the country struggles to emerge from a civil war. The UN has warned that a food crisis could now be looming if the outbreak is not brought under control. This scourge could not have come at a worse time as the existence of the locusts scourge and COVID-19 and the likelihood of mass movements due to resulting food insecurity bring about considerable concern considering the country's fragile and health infrastructure and governance systems.

Experts fear that the spread of Corona virus in this fragile context notwithstanding the devastating ecological and food security problems would result in a highly catastrophic scenario that calls for a response action to the locusts invasion that also ensures that the response to the locusts also

considers mitigating the impact of the spread of the Corona virus and limits the mass movement of populations including provision of accurate and relevant information and humanitarian assistance to avert a catastrophe. The locust's invasion is placing over 350,000 people in the area at the verge of hunger unless concerted efforts are made to avert the catastrophe.

Measures are already being undertaken by the South Sudan government, FAO and humanitarian partners to better prepare the communities to respond to the locust attack menace, but this must also recognize the existing risk of COVID-19 and put in place both mechanisms for prevention of spread of the COVID-19 amidst efforts to contain the locusts.

Magwi County where this response is based is mainly depended on farming and tree harvesting efforts, which have been the target of the locust destruction. The second wave is expected to be more devastating, according to a FAO report and this will significantly affect food security, crop production and livelihoods of most vulnerable households. Access to water even of poor quality but suitable for handwashing is poor. Many homes and families are poor and do not have access to soap for handwashing. Access to information for disease prevention is limited. Many locations have no access to the national radio network and partners need to increase their efforts in improving information dissemination on locusts control and disseminate information on COVID-19 prevention as well as re-double efforts in improving access to safe water to improve livelihoods to enable farmers to be better prepared to cultivate and rebound after the locusts scourge. The need for agencies to step in and fill this gap is much needed and this appeal will go a long way to fulfil this much needed assistance and support to achieve both aims.

Due to the prevailing and fragile humanitarian situation in South Sudan, most families have only recently returned from refugee camps in Uganda or from IDP camps in different parts of South Sudan. Their ability to cope and or re-establish their livelihoods has been further hampered by the locusts that have decimated the first crops since their return. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic now also affecting South Sudan also has seen the cost of inputs, and Staple foods supplies skyrocket due to strict border controls to curb the spread. These communities are now even more vulnerable and need support.

South Sudan national Government has no capacity for Aerial spraying to contain the locust menace and will rely on the FAO-UN for support. While these efforts are ongoing , NCA and LWF, various clusters and other humanitarian Partners will be ensuring support to communities to ensure that communities are able to rebuild their livelihoods , secure their food supplies and are able to bounce back after the devastation caused by the locusts . Key to this will be to ensure support for food support through cash grants, support for seeds and tools and other livelihood support including access to water. LWF and NCA will play a critical role in ensuring these efforts are also putting in place.

Uganda

In February 2020, the first wave of desert locusts invaded Uganda from neighbouring Kenya while the second desert locust invaded Uganda in April 2020. The most affected districts are those neighbouring Kenya (Amudat District through Karita and Loroo sub-counties) in Karamoja sub-region. The desert locusts have already started causing food shortages and currently are now sighted in 24 districts in Teso, Lango, Acholi, Sebei and Bugisu sub-regions. The existing swarms have caused damage to the vegetation cover and destroyed food crops such as sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, millet, sesame, ground nuts, sunflower, cotton, citrus, beans, and mangoes in the afore mentioned regions. Lamwo district in Northern Uganda where DCA operates was one of the

districts that were invaded by the desert locusts. In this district, five sub counties already affected include Lokung, Agoro, Paloga, Madi Opei, Padibe East and Padibe West where the swarms have covered an average of 5 km². In the latest development as of July 13th, 2020, reports indicate that Moroto district in Uganda has also been invaded by desert locusts and have destroyed several crop farms in Rupa Sub County. The locusts landed in Abule Sub- County on July 11th, 2020 and are seen to rapidly spread to Lolung Parish where they continue to devour crops (maize and sorghum) and various vegetables. The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) in Uganda are yet to carry out an assessment to establish the extent of the damage. This latest invasion comes at a time when crops are about to mature thus devastating the lives and livelihoods of thousands of people. Church of Uganda (CoU) through the Diocese of Karamoja in April 2020 intervened to reach out to the affected with both food and no food relief items and plan to engage further.

1.2. Needs

Food Security and livelihoods needs are the most pressing needs of communities affected by locusts' others include Small-scale subsistence farming and / or pastoralism are the most important livelihoods strategy where a significant majority of communities in the affected areas rely on for their living. The locust invasion continues to threaten the food and nutritional security of vulnerable communities potentially leading to starvation.

Food aid, Food Security, access/protection of livelihoods and sustained household income, restoration of crop production, access to water and sanitation, disaster preparedness and COVID 19 risk mitigation and prevention have been identified as a high priority sector in the Desert Locust response.

Communities in the affected countries lack information and resources to tame the spread of the locust pests. Many households in the affected areas do not have adequate information on pest control techniques and may require training on safe use of pesticides and safe practices for pest control. Respective government capacity to provide these services is limited as State and National Governments do not have both capacity as well as resources to protect it citizens against the scourge. The availability of pesticides to support controlling the pest are limited. FAO, WFP and UN agencies will assist the state and national governments while community support will need to be mobilised from humanitarian agencies.

Meanwhile, in Kenya, recent baseline survey and Protection Risk Assessment conducted in December 2019, February 2020 respectively indicates that awareness of communities in disaster preparedness, and response in the affected areas remains low.

1.3. Capacity to respond

ACT requesting members have been in operation in the targeted areas for over 10 years, responding to disasters like drought, floods, conflict, refugee crisis as well as the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, ACT Forum members in the region have been supporting the affected communities to build their resilience as well as working with communities on resilience building, cash programs, health, WASH, and other Development programs over the years.

Kenya:

ACT Kenya forum are part of various Emergency response technical and advisory groups at local, national, and Regional levels. These coordination mechanisms include County Steering Groups, Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT), Arid, and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) Technical Working Group.

Christian Aid (CA-Kenya) has worked in Kenya for over 10 years and works in one of the counties in Kenya worst hit by the Desert Locust, Marsabit County. In Marsabit county, Christian Aid works with several local partners covering all 20 wards in the County. Currently, Christian Aid has ongoing emergency response projects that work towards improving food security and securing livelihoods in the county. Christian Aid local partners are part of the local government coordination structures known as

County Steering Groups that coordinate local responses by different actors and coordinate various inter-agency assessments on the multiple impact of the desert locust invasion. In Kenya, Christian Aid will work with their local partner, Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (CIFA Kenya) who works to provide livelihoods and deal with disasters in the community in Marsabit, northern Kenya. CIFA It is committed to people, the environment and equality. **Church World Service** (CWS Kenya) has been working in Kenya for over 15 years and works in Baringo and Kitui counties also badly hit by the Desert locusts since 2008. Church World Service has worked with their local partners to respond to drought in the two counties as well as implementing Disaster Risk Reduction programs including provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programs (WASH). CWS is working with local partners including Farming Systems Kenya - in Baringo and Anglican Church of Kenya (Diocese of Kitui) in the lower Eastern parts of Kenya. Over the periods of implementation, CWS has created rapport with key government departments as well as other relief and development agencies in the two counties to understand and support the local communities. **Anglican Development Services** (ADS-Kenya) has been in operation in Kenya for decades and has been working in Turkana County, also severely affected by desert locusts. ADS-Kenya runs both development and relief efforts in Turkana. ADS-Kenya has a strong local presence in Turkana and holds partnerships and networks with the county local administration, that enable the member to successfully undertake any relief and development efforts without duplicating programs.

Uganda:

DanChurchAid (DCA) has been present in Uganda since 1979 supporting both humanitarian and development programmes through working with local and international partners. DCA has been operational in West Nile (with established office in Yumbe) since September 2016 following the massive South Sudanese refugee influx to the area. In 2017, DCA expanded its intervention from Bidibidi to Rhino Camp Extension – Omugo by establishing fully-fledged sub-office at Omogo supporting projects in Rhino Camp Extension, Rhino Camp, and Imvepi. Since then, DCA has been implementing various programs focusing cash-based interventions, food security and livelihoods enhancement, community resilience building, and environmental conservation and safe access to alternative energy targeting for both refugees and host communities. Generally, DCA will leverage on its multidisciplinary team, well-furnished office infrastructure, good grass-root structure, and established networks at local, national, and global levels to effectively implement this action.

Church of Uganda- The Church of Uganda (CoU) has been in existence since 1961. The development arm of the Church of Uganda was established in 1971 as a planning & advisory board mandated to address the social economic gaps in the church. Over time, the directorate has grown and gone through various transitions & rebranded from planning Development & Rehabilitation to now Household & Community transformation directorate. CoU has a strong history in community Intervention programs ranging from Food security programs, Emergency response Interventions, Peace and Social Justice, Gender Justice, Climate Change and DRR to mention but a few. Since 1971, CoU has implemented over 100 projects all over the country in different sectors. The Church has interventions in the Northern Uganda region currently affected by desert locust. Currently the Church has an Integrated Early Childhood development Project covering the whole Karamoja region funded by UNICEF. CoU also has a DRR & Climate Change Projects in Akwang, Padibe located in Kitgum and Lamwo districts respectively, and desert locusts affected these areas. CoU also received funding in April 2020 over USD 300,000 from Barnabas Fund for Karamoja to support the community to address the immediate negative effects caused by locusts in the region.

Ethiopia:

Christian Aid has been working in Ethiopia for more than 30 years, initially responding to emergencies, but gradually building a long-term development program. Christian Aid focuses on resilient livelihoods, reproductive health, energy and climate change, gender and inclusion. Christian

Aid has substantial experience and a strong reputation for working in remote locations particularly with vulnerable pastoral and agro pastoral communities. In Ethiopia, Christian Aid will work with their local partner AFD and will implement some project through Christian Aid staff. Christian Aid has been working in Ethiopia for more than 30 years, Action For Development (AFD) is an Ethiopian residents' charity that implements a program of drylands development in different parts of Ethiopia. The AFD program is generally aided at the attainment of food security and sustainable livelihoods at the grassroots level. To realize its objectives AFD implements programs in such thematic areas as building resilient livelihoods, water and natural resource development and capacity development for inclusive quality basic services.

South Sudan:

Both NCA and LWF also have ongoing early recovery and humanitarian programmes in South Sudan in Western Bahr El Ghazal, greater Jonglei and Pibor. Both NCA and LWF have also been active in shelter and distribution of Non-Food Items, WASH and Food Security clusters respectively providing vulnerable populations with access to essential materials and supporting on response coordination efforts. NCA and LWF have ongoing humanitarian responses supported under ACT Appeal SSD 191. NCA has an emergency WASH support from Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA). This support has been ongoing in the area until early 2019 when the active displacements stopped. These funding support elements have been targeting conflict and natural disaster affected populations before the advent of the locust's invasion and COVID 19 pandemic. Additionally, both NCA and LWF have ongoing development support programs funded by various donors undertaken in different parts of Magwi County. NCA's development WASH support has been supporting communities to rebuild livelihoods since 2013 and is being undertaken in Eastern Equatoria State.

Both organizations have well established partners with a strong competence in WASH, Food security and NFI Clusters including on COVID -19 infection prevention. Both agencies have also played key roles in supporting national and state level coordination. NCA is the focal NFIs and WASH cluster lead in Warrap, and in Eastern Equatoria. The LWF South Sudan on the other hand is also part of the on-going SSD191 in Jonglei and Upper Nile States, but has presence and projects running in Magwi county since 2019 where the response is planned. The LWF Juba office has 19 staff programmatic and support staff, including 06 expatriates who comprise the country management team, with an oversight role in implementation, monitoring, human resource management, administration, and procurement and logistics.

LWF has been managing Emergency Response Projects in Jonglei since 2008 and in the refugee camps since 2012 and has developed experience and a pool of experts that should be able to support the Desert, Locust Response. Both NCA and LWF have a proven record of accomplishment of cooperating on humanitarian response and leveraging on each other core competences to deliver well-managed and successful humanitarian response.

1.4. Core Faith values

ACT Members of the Horn and East Africa region believe in working within a coordinated ecumenical response, especially during major crisis. All requesting members in this appeal will work closely with local churches and are active members of their respective ACT forums, each supporting various ACT Alliance initiatives. ACT requesting members core values are based on ACT Alliance values that are grounded in the Christian faith and which guide their work. Requesting members will have the responsibility to be accountable to those individuals and communities with whom they work, to those who support the appeal and to each other.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. *Intervention strategy and theory of change*

All members will work with affected communities by an initial picking of beneficiary details. A beneficiary selection criteria based on certain guidelines will be established. Criteria for selection will include choosing beneficiaries with disability, chronically illness, the elderly, women headed households, households with children under five, ability to cope with the desert invasion and level of invasion/damage to their livelihoods among others varying factors. Identified beneficiaries will be registered as vulnerable households and this information will be triangulated locally among local leaders.

Coordination will be held with local administration to ensure a structure approach is taken by all development agencies responding to locust invasion in affected areas.

In South Sudan, to prevent further spread of COVID-19, WASH will be integrated interventions into the desert locusts' menace as the requesting members found it central to the containment of the COVID-19 pandemic. Propagating effective hand hygiene and social distancing is critical in cutting off the virus from contaminating humans as they battle the effects of locusts on their livelihoods. To support communities and ensure a comprehensive support to the most vulnerable, it is essential that the overall response is coordinated with every other agency working in the location of response in order to deliver quality and effective support to ensure a holistic and comprehensive response.

In Kenya, the organizations will aim to promote diversification of diet and livelihood diversification through cash-based interventions and the provision of agriculture inputs. Vulnerable households with low food consumption scores and negative coping mechanisms will be targeted with cash transfers to address acute food insecurity for four months. Support will also target pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to improve access to livestock feed in locations where locusts have reduced pasture. Farmers will also be supported with agricultural inputs for farms including the provision of a variety of seeds and tools to address food insecurity. To enhance early livelihood recovery, the requesting members will seek to mitigate the long-term impact of the locust outbreak through provision of cash and agricultural inputs through tailored long-term packages for affected pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities. There will be a multi-month cash for work program and provision of seeds, fodder, and feed to support livelihood recovery. Further, support will be extended to monitoring and surveillance through logistical support of agriculture response teams to monitor and report locust infestation for continuous action. The skills and knowledge of the target beneficiaries will be built to undertake local surveillance as well as develop disaster risk reduction strategies including village savings for resilience.

Christian Aid will support Food security intervention in Marsabit, through cash disbursement for 500 HH and livelihood support to 20 self-help groups in the most affected areas.

Church World Service and will organize the community to engage self Help Groups of extremely vulnerable households e.g. women headed households, households with children under 5 years, household with chronically ill and the elderly, will be supported with livelihood options of choice so as to encourage livelihood diversity. Members will adopt a two-pronged approach in response to this impact, protecting livelihoods and supporting early livelihood recovery for communities. CWS will also provide PPE for beneficiaries and conduct COVID-19 messages. In addition, early warning, locust surveillance and DRR training will also be conducted.

Anglican Development Services will conduct training for farmers to replant after locust spraying exercise on good agro practices for 600HH and capacity training for its staff. In addition, conduct multi stakeholder forums on how to prepare and prevent locust invasion.

In Uganda, through its established structures, Church of Uganda will complement the government efforts to mitigate the impact of Desert Locusts by collaborating with Local partners including the districts and community leaders, & faith leaders from all denominations to address the impact of locusts in Amudat district in Karamoja region.

The Church of Uganda will increase knowledge and skills of local communities on prevention and control measures on desert locusts by training Disaster Committees on Locust Response Management and by having consultation meetings with stakeholders who will also carry out vulnerability & needs assessment for the target communities to measure the Project progress before and after.

The Church of Uganda will improve food security in the target community by providing crop inputs to the affected Household farmers, conduct participatory enterprise selection with beneficiaries and support the farmers with technical extension services to support them in farming.

The Church will also conduct advocacy at community level by developing Information Education and Communication materials for community leaders through radio talk shows. To increase the capacity of disaster committees in the communities, CoU will facilitate the monitoring and Surveillance team to effectively deliver on their work by reviving and equipping community disaster Committees and Production of Locust Response Manual to be adapted by government ministries.

DanChurchAid Aid will train communities on locust invasion surveillance and reporting and will conduct an agriculture voucher input program and cash distribution for asset/livelihood protection. DCA will also conduct training for key local responders on locust surveillance and monitoring and complaints/feedback mechanisms using the Ministry of Health public health guidelines.

In Ethiopia, in the areas reported to have locust invasion, Christian Aid (CA) has worked for the past almost 15years, in the areas reported to have locust invasion, Konso, South Omo and Borane. Christian Aid has worked with their local partner AFD for the past 20 years in the same location. CA is currently responding through short term funding from Emergency Irish Aid money 3 months and short term Scottish Govt funding on the locust response. We are doing seeds crops and vegetables and spraying of locusts.

Christian Aid and local partners will support the prevention of the spread of COVID-19, by providing Personal Protective equipment for staff and vulnerable communities. Christian Aid will also provide cash transfers to 500 HHs for 1 month to most affected households and distribute seeds for re-planting in areas where locusts have been eradicated for a restoration of livelihoods. Crops and vegetable seeds and seeds for pasture plus tools will be distributed for 5400HHs.

In South Sudan, LWF and NCA will work collaboratively within the ACT South Sudan forum, with the UN, FAO and other organizations in the desert locust response. Both organizations will contribute to the response by providing the relevant support for populations affected by locusts while also following already laid out priorities as outlined to prevent the spread of COVID 19. As LWF is a leading partner in Food security, Livelihoods support and emergency response and NCA is a WASH agency with a well developed and respected capacity in WASH these will be the main sectors of intervention.

NCA will engage communities by sharing information on mass media related to locust surveillance and control and prevention of COVID-19. NCA will run an extensive WASH program, which will raise awareness on hygiene promotion and awareness. Within the locust's response, NCA will incorporate and mainstream COVID 19 prevention messages, alongside messages on the eradication of the locust menace. NCA will improve access to water for household and communal use by developing new water points or repairing existing ones to increase access, reduce dependence on few facilities, reduce crowding, and contribute to promoting social distancing.

LWF will provide food assistance through Cash vouchers, which will enable them access food from prequalified food vendors targeting Households affected by locusts. Targeting will be conducted jointly with local authorities to avoid duplication of efforts. LWF will also support early recovery of agriculture and agro forestry outputs. Farmers who are adversely affected by the Locusts will be identified and supported with tools and seeds to help them regain their crops. This will be linked with the Water intervention by NCA to ensure that minimal irrigation is possible when the rainy season ends before the crops are mature. Tree seedlings will also be given to the farmers to help in reforestation. In addition, groups of youth will be trained and supported to start tree nurseries and later provide tree seedlings to the community members to help recover the forest cover that will have been destroyed by the locusts.

LWF will also support alternative livelihoods for farmers and small traders, initially by conducting a quick assessment to identify the households whose livelihoods is depended on food production or products that will be affected by the Locusts. The selected heads of such households with 50% female representation will be trained on management of small businesses and then given start-up capital to initiate their own income generating activities. The traders will be trained in Village Savings and Lending Groups (VSLA) and encouraged to form groups and start saving a part of their income and be able to borrow and lend to each other to boost their business capitals and promote livelihood diversity. LWF will also attend and support local authority initiatives in coordinating the Desert Locust Response in a bid to support local authorities in Locust Response.

2.2. Impact

The main objective of the project is to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protect livelihoods, prioritizing the most vulnerable and those most at risk in Turkana, Marsabit, Kitui and Baringo Counties following the worst desert locust infestation. The project also seeks to contribute to increased community's capacity to better prepare for, cope-up with and recover from the impact of desert locust infestation. In the long term, the communities are more resilient to future similar shocks; and local institutional capacities increased to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to desert locust infestation.

2.3. Outcomes

1. Food access enabled to affected families through cash transfers
2. Improve and maintain crop production among the locust affected areas.
3. Improve the health of the livestock in the locust affected areas
4. Maintain feed access by compensating reduced grazing with feed/blocks distribution
5. Increased income among the affected local communities
6. Enhanced forecast and surveillance on desert locust by the local community for future response.
7. Enhanced awareness on desert locust control and copying mechanism

2.4. Outputs**Food Support**

- A1. Project beneficiaries identified and verified conducted through phone communication
- A2. Cash /vouchers transfers conducted through mobile money transfers to affected households

Agriculture Support

- B1. Target households trained on good agronomic practices, including post-harvest handling and value addition of the selected crops
- B2. Quality seed and planting materials distributed to target beneficiaries
- B3. Set-up seed fair to enable beneficiaries access quality planting materials
- B4. Post-harvest handling materials like hermetic bags Distributed in line with WFP distribution guideline and SOP

Business Livelihood Support.

- C1. Identify and train household heads on management of small businesses and give them start-up capital
- C.2. Train new traders in VSLA and support them to form VSLA groups of their choice.

Livestock Support.

- D1. Livestock from households supplied with feeds

Control of Locusts

- F1. Key local responders trained on locust surveillance and monitoring
- F2. Regular surveys conducted by the taskforce to provide early warning and contingency planning for effective response

WASH

- G1. Community resilience to COVID 19 Spread and infections is improved.
- G2. Community vulnerability to COVID 19 and other water borne diseases is contained or prevented
- G3. Improved crop production among the locust affected farms in the target areas.

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

1. The national/State Governments and UN collaborates survey and control operations to including FAO will be able to suppress the locust invasion.
2. Markets and supplies: Supplies remain constant in the markets and prices do not fluctuate due to the supply and demand factors
3. Stable security situation that allow safe movement of staff and logistics
4. Government restrictions related to COVID-19 response are relaxed to provide space for response operation through observance safety guidelines- that current containment measures against COVID-19 will not significantly affect the implementation of the response and member's presence in targeted areas will maintain to ensure effective and quality response.
5. Continued commitment and support from target communities, local district government

2.6. Risk Analysis

Each participating Member has an agency wide Risk Management Framework that is useful at all levels of the organization. The Framework takes into consideration such risks as Pandemics, Government regulations and Policy changes, Organizational image and reputation, Staff misconduct, Fraud, Safety and Security. Each Member will coordinate with relevant national/ district / county health office and as well as COVID-19 taskforces to gain updated information; Develop SoPs based on the Ministry of Health guidelines to avoid cross-contamination of the COVID-19. During the pandemic, Standard operating Procedures will be supported to implement safety and duty of care for staff and hygiene protocols observed to ensure minimizing infections. **COVID-19 pandemic**- risks making the Locust situation worse since it has equally adverse effects on the livelihoods of the community and the risk on restriction of movement on humanitarian agencies as a result of policies to contain the pandemic may delay or negatively affect the timeless set out.

Myths on locust invasion held by communities will not hinder fumigating efforts – in Magwi there are strong cultural strongly held beliefs on locust invasion. In addition, some communities in Magwi see locusts as a source of food.

A slowed down global economy and fluid exchange rate may affect targets set in the budget.

Use **digital cash transfer** to minimize contact with direct cash; Strict application of DCA internal control procedures including clear segregation of duties

Continuous **assessment of markets**, bulk purchase, and stock piling, sharing of information with local partners. Apply flexibility and budget realignment within the allocated budget frame.

Coordination and information sharing under the auspices of the district taskforce; Members will continue to actively engage in district cash working group as well as Livelihoods WG

Continuous market monitoring and realign budget; Bulk purchase and stock-piling

Members will actively engage **both men and women** in decision-making and Community-sensitization on gender equality.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

Involvement and participation of beneficiaries

This will be done during the entire response and early recovery will be key in ensuring ownership and sustainability of the initiatives. Members will integrate this response in the ongoing programs to ensure that the gains are maintained beyond the project period, creating resilience among the communities. We propose supporting already existing community-based solidarity/social protection actions, community focal persons and already existing self-help groups amongst the community in these efforts. Through building their capacity to respond and recover from the impacts of the disasters as well as creating resilience, we believe the impact and gains will be felt even after the interventions.

Aligning efforts with ongoing locust control government and other responders' actions

Members will diligently work and align their activities to ongoing efforts of the government and other first responders. Hence, this action will not be a standalone project instead an integral complements ongoing prevention and response effort. District Political Leadership, District Technical Staff, Disaster Management Coordination Committees-DDMC, Sub-counties, Sub-counties political leadership (LC III chairpersons), Sub-county Technical Staff, Cultural leaders/elders/opinion leaders, Local communities will be involved in the course of the project. Members will also invest on building local institutional capacities to ensure continuity of the project intervention after the project phaseout.

Involvement of private sector

Furthermore, private sector actor's i.e. mobile network operators and input suppliers will be involved at the initial stage of project implementation. This will create and strengthen the local capacity, which is key to project sustainability. On project completion, the local authorities and locally established private sector structures will sustain the initiatives. Implementation of livelihood and income generating activities informed by capacity and market assessment enhance community ownership of the project and increases the chances of them taking forward the project activities at project completion.

Building local institutional capacity

Therefore, local institutional capacity building, alignment with ongoing prevention and response efforts as well as full engagement of grass-root structures at all stages of the project cycle are the key pillars of the exit strategy.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

During the course of the project, CWS together with the other Members will seek to build the capacity of local implementing partners who are located in the affected areas. The partnership will increase the capacity of local partners to manage similar initiatives in future. This collaboration will include training (in some places online) for their key implementing staff on SPHERE training, quality, and accountability, working during COVID-19 crisis, safety, and security, lobbying and advocacy. The trainings will also be extended to other Forum members so that the capacity is built into respective forums. Trainings on Procurement and Logistics, CHS will also be emphasized. The training will be mostly online.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No
Please see the [Appeal Guidance Note](#) for concrete examples; for additional guidance please refer to <http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-child-safeguarding-guidance-document/>

ACT members have stipulated policies for Child and vulnerable adult protection and safeguarding. All staff and partners will be required to have signed Child Safeguarding policies and code of conduct. Staff behaviour will be monitored within the organization and communities will be allowed to feedback on project staff behaviour. Each agency will provide a means to provide and receive information and complaints/feedback systems are put into place. Each agency has systems to report any incidences and a systematic procedure to investigate the matter. Independent toll-free lines and emails to the safeguarding managers are provided to both partners and communities.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

The implementing Members a signatory to major global conventions on protection including ACT Code of Conduct. Some of the Chief Executive Officers (CEO) of the responding members have also signed the InterAction CEO Pledge on Preventing Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Harassment. Consequently, all staff and volunteers are required to undergo background check prior to engagement and sign various codes of conduct. In this regard, each member has policies, strategies and guidance designed to prevent programs having negative effects such as exploitation, abuse, or discrimination by staff against the communities and people we serve. Furthermore, policies for information sharing are in place and promote a culture of open communication and data protection is highly enhanced.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The most vulnerable members of the population will be given priority through support with supplies to promote household food security, improved livelihoods, support to hand washing and improvement to water access. Access to water is also critical in livelihood support for households especially during a food crisis and this support will contribute to household food security during the locust invasion water is crucial and essential livelihood support element. The response will also seek to support affected communities to regain their farm production, aim improved income and have access to food in the short term

Over the years CWS, CA and ADS have built community based social structures for sustainability of programs. It is time to use this social capital and realign their functions to virtual assistants to provide assistance and information to the most vulnerable population on official government information; crisis management; practical advice and preventive measures in public health. This will enable the facts easily accessible to people who may never get right information in times of crisis like this. Virtually these assistants will carry out community reach activities and organise for the group activities observing the WHO guidelines on physical distancing and basic health requirements. CWS, ADS and CA will work through local partners in the implementation of the projects. CWS will work with the Anglican Church-Diocese of Kitui as well as Farming Systems Kenya; Christian Aid will work with its local partner CIFA implementing on-going livelihood interventions to ensure complementarity and synergy for greater impact. The project will coordinate with actors in Marsabit through the CSG to ensure there is a balanced and well-targeted response. ADS will work through its local arm (ADS North Rift) in Turkana.

Unconditional cash transfers using Mpesa the mobile phone platform to transfer cash to targeted households will be used. Establishment of Accountability mechanism to ensure response is fair and relevant. Self Help Groups establishment and support for 66 group will be established at the start of the project. Post distribution monitoring and review of implementation based on realities of the context at that time. Community accountability mechanism to ensure response meets the CHS standards on quality and accountability and community level surveillance to enhance early warning systems on the invasion Working with peace committees, elders, faith leaders and county security, the project will support conflict prevention through dialogue on access to pasture along migration routes. The markets being still active makes the cash transfer option a suitable one. Most households have access to a basic mobile phone and most Kenyans have experience using mobile cash transfer technology. Most areas have access to major telephone companies' network hence relevant and safest ways of sending cash.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

This action is an integral part of the overall response operations going on by government, communities as well as other actors. The design of this project has been informed by a rapid analysis of potential disaster posed by the locust swarms, government and community capacities and contingency plan, ongoing initiatives as well as gaps. Relevant government authorities, community representatives, and other first responders were consulted to tailor and streamline actions with actual needs and ongoing action. Members will actively work a wide array of stakeholders at national and local levels that have high influence and mandate in respect to the disaster. To this end, Members will engage in regular consultations and review and reflection sessions throughout the project. The district / county and sub-county level Disaster Management committee/taskforce, County Steering Groups, Ministries of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, National Meteorological Departments /Authorities, District and sub-county Political Leadership, District and sub-county Technical Staff, Cultural leaders/elders/opinion leaders, and local communities will be

primary stakeholders for this project. Furthermore, Members will also diligently work with other development and humanitarian actors (World Bank, and FAO, GIZ, CARE, DFID, USIAD as well as the Regional Desert Locust Alliance) for a more coordinated and effective response. Private sector, specifically those supplying necessary inputs (improved seed, tools) and financial service provider will also be important stakeholders during this project implementation.

3.4. Field Coordination

Effective Coordination among the different actors is an integral part of this project. Members and their local implementing Partners are already active participants in the County/District Disaster Management and Technical Committee, which are the core coordinating bodies of all disaster responses in the districts/counties. INGOs implementing livelihood and cash programmes and UN agencies within the district / counties are part of the core structures for coordinating project activities. Members together with their local Partners. DCA and CA will continue to be active partners of the cash-working group in their respective areas of operation and will provide critical lessons to the other Members. This will further support harmonization of cash transfer approaches to beneficiaries in the districts/counties and sharing of learning among the different partners in the district. Members will continuously work in close collaboration with lower level community structures using the various coordination platforms. Such coordination will take the form of jointly set-up targeting criteria setting, joint registration and identification of beneficiaries and sharing of information, best practices, and expertise. DCA in Uganda will also continue to be active participant at settlement level coordination meetings, as well as in protection and livelihoods working groups. At national level, DCA will also explore possibilities to engage in national level livelihood and cash working group meetings.

LWF will liaise with FAO and County Authorities to ascertain the level of response already done and the preparedness in place and use the information to beef up the capacity of local authorities in Magwi to address the Locust menace. The support will be aligned towards communication and information sharing, response to the first wave of locust invasion and the preparation for the expected second wave of locust invasion.

3.5. Project Management

CWS will play the key role of coordination all the members during the implementation as the Lead agency. Each member will fully implement the project in their own target location; share the reports with the Team Lead (CWS) for onward submission to the Regional Secretariat. The ACT Forum Convenor will receive and share with all the Forum members the progress of the response including the lessons learnt.

Members will work through local partners while DCA will apply self-implementation modality for this action due to limited availability of local partners with the required capacity and because DCA has existing staffs and infrastructure that could be readily used for quick and effective implementation.

While, the head of agencies provide overall guidance and oversight to the project, Humanitarian / DRR project coordinators/ managers based will oversee the day-to-day facilitation and coordination of the project activities including liaise with relevant government institutions, supervise project staff and manage project resources. Protection officers based in will work with relevant government and other stakeholder staffs, to ensure the right beneficiaries are selected based on mutually agreed, and clearly defined targeting criteria. The protection and MEAL staff

will jointly work to ensure community complaints and feedbacks are properly entertained and addressed. MEAL officers will prepare M&E plans and data collection tools to regularly collect analyses data and information on project performance, challenges and opportunities to propose remedial action. Finance, administration, and procurement officers in the respective agencies will be responsible for the timely procurement and delivery of project inputs in a fair, cost efficient and transparent manner, and according to organizations procurement policies. On the other hand, the finance teams will manage financial transaction including proper checking on the completeness, validity and fairness of financial transactions, documentation of financial transaction, and production of periodic financial reports

3.6. Implementing Partners

CWS-KE, CA-KE and ADS Kenya will be the implementing members in this appeal. ACK Diocese of Kitui; ADS North Rift, CIFA, Farming Systems Kenya will be the local implementing Partners who will assist in the identification and profiling of the most vulnerable beneficiaries. They will be undertaking the day-to-day activities at the local level through supervision of respective Members on virtual basis as well as one where applicable. They will also be attending coordination meetings at the county level and CWS, as the Lead Agency will utilize virtual resources to coordinate and implement the project.

In Ethiopia, CA will implement with its partner AFD. Implementation will be carried out using the stipulated standard operating procedures (SoPs) for community action and trainings will carried out using social distancing and use of virtual resources where network allows.

In Uganda, DCA will implement the projects in the target areas.

3.7. Project Advocacy

As part of the main outcome areas, Members will actively participate in humanitarian cluster structures and technical working groups to share information and influence policies at the international, national and county levels. We will advocate for inclusiveness (disability, children etc) in the implementation of response plan at county, national and international level and in related longer-term interventions. This will include lobbying for social protection measures such as cash transfers for vulnerable groups like PLWD and OVCs. Through conducting action research on the impact of the pandemic on key vulnerable groups in the society, their barriers and practical solutions in recovery, the project will use this information as basis for evidence-based advocacy and lobbying. The project will call upon governments at national and county level, donors to fully implement the Disaster Management Acts at the local levels.

3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation

Public - Private cooperation arrangements will be utilized during the procurement of goods and services. This will include agricultural input providers, transport agents as well as mobile money transfer providers.

3.9. Engaging faith leaders

The local faith actors will play a critical role in conflict prevention and peace building due to migration of herds in search of pasture. Faith leaders will be instrumental in ensuring fairness in targeting beneficiaries.

Simplified Work Plan

Activity	Q1 (Sept- Nov 2020)	Q2 (Dec- Feb 2021)	Q3 (Mar – May 2021)	Q4 (June- Aug 2021)
1 Carry out initial rapid assessment, vulnerability and needs assessment in the target communities	X			
2 Conduct Project beneficiaries' identification and verification through phone communication	X			
3 Conduct Cash transfers through mobile money transfers to affected households	X			
4 Train Target households on good agronomic practices, including post-harvest handling and value addition of the selected crops	X			
5 Distribute Quality seed and planting materials to targeted beneficiaries	X	X		
6 Set-up seed fair to enable beneficiaries access quality planting materials		X		
7 Distribute Post-harvest handling materials like hermetic bags in line with WFP distribution guideline and SOP			X	X
8 Supply 2000 households with Livestock feed		X	X	X
9 Train Key local responders on locust surveillance and monitoring		X	X	
10 Conduct regular surveys by the taskforce to provide early warning and contingency planning for effective response	X	X	X	X
11 Conduct contact-less post distribution monitoring (PDM) through phone communication with sampled beneficiaries		X		X
12 Continuous monitoring	X	X	X	X

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

CWS being the Lead Member will oversee the design and implementation of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. A Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEALS) system is in place to help the project team to monitor, evaluate effective quality service delivery. This process will use the well-defined program indicators and guidelines outlined in the performance framework. The project will use structured M&E system to track the activities and progress of the project. The M & E coordinator at CWS will oversee all the monitoring responsibilities assisted by other project staff. The implementing Members and local Partners will ensure that the day-to-day activities are implemented according to a laid-out implementation plan by holding weekly meetings with the project staff to learn any setbacks in the implementation process and address them immediately.

Under the supervision of the M&E Coordinator, baseline data will be collected to measure the project objective indicators. The Project Coordinator will conduct regular monitoring. The data collection will be done using the open data kit, which is an android application for conducting surveys, allow the staff to access files for further analysis. Quantitative analysis will be done to the collected data while qualitative data will be done particularly using the most significant change (MSC) methodology to explore in depth stories from the beneficiaries.

Data analysis will be done on a monthly and quarterly basis, these will guide any adjustment made to the project. The final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project to measure if the intended results were met.

On the other hand, the Participating Members will undertake individual monitoring under the guidance of the M&E Coordinator from the Lead Agency (CWS).

Post distribution monitoring and complains response will be put in place to ascertain the appropriateness of the response and corrective measures taken where required.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

All Members will ensure all implementing partners are aware of the security situation and guidelines as directed by the national government. All directives will be made known to the partners through an online workshop presentation as well as a write-up. Each individual organization will be required to appoint one person to be the security and safety focal point. The overall programme coordinator will be the main point of contact for the programme. Each organization will develop their security plan, which will include a telephone contact tree and emergency contact information including police and ambulance phone numbers. All project staff will be provided with PPE gear which include face masks, gloves, and hand sanitizers that they will use in the event of field work in a bid to ensure protection against COVID -19. A special working permit will be obtained from the county commissioner's office or relevant government department to facilitate the staff movement. All staff will be provided with sufficient airtime and data to ensure smooth and 24/7 connectivity. Security plans, reviews and risk assessments will be conducted regularly guided by the programme coordinator

4.3. Knowledge Management

As stated in the M&E plan, there will be regular data collection, analysis, presentation, and dissemination at various levels of implementation. This is to maximize impact by strengthening learning. Information will be collected through various tools. It will include stories of change and M&E tools etc. The data will be analysed and presented in simple formats and reports, which will

highlight the key findings, lessons, learnt, recommendations and possible way forward. We will also have regular workshops online or face-to-face if possible.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The project will seek to involve participants across genders with women taking up 60% of the composition. This is because women take the greatest burden in the food security, nutrition at household level. They also bear the greatest brunt of gender-based violence and hence the project will lay emphasis on the empowerment of the female gender. The beneficiaries will be involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. This will ensure ownership and sustainability of the project beyond the project period. Their capacity will be developed and strengthened in a bid to improve their coping mechanisms to future disasters, hence creating resilience in the end. The project will lay emphasis on early maturing and drought tolerant crop production using practices that are environmentally sound, economically viable and culturally acceptable. Through collaboration with Disability Relief, approaches that viable for inclusion of people living with disabilities will be utilized in a bid to ensure that all vulnerable members of the population are included and that their rights and dignity are upheld.

Members will work closely with the affected populations through its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework based on taking account from, giving account to, and being held accountable by the affected populations. This framework is operationalized by mainstreaming gender, resilience, environmental sensitivity, inclusive participation, and social inclusion in the project activities. This is backed-up by a robust M&E system, complaints, and feedback mechanism.

- Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence

The project is sensitive to the needs of men, women, girls, and boys in relation to their respective roles in the family and the society. Specific needs of women in the community have been mapped out and the project activities are tailored to their unique needs as per the local context. The project intends to respect the gender aspects in the coast in relation to the dominant religious orientation of Mombasa and Kwale counties. LWF and NCA in South Sudan will also ensure that victims of sexual and gender-based violence are provided support in facilities that are safe and so that they do not get exposed to the risk of infections or further exploitation by mainstreaming GBV support in the interventions.

- Resilience

Resilience is at the heart of this project design. With the economic support and awareness activities, the project will help the local communities cope and have increased ability to bounce back in the face of disasters, natural or economic or both.

- Environmental sensitive and climate change

The action will promote climate smart livelihoods intervention. This includes sensitization of the affected populations on the effects of deforestation and use of ecologically efficient alternative sources of fuel such as the fuel saving stoves. The affected populations will be empowered to suggest and come up with most appropriate ways to protect the environment in relation to their livelihood's activities.

- Participation

Key stakeholders, including the beneficiary groups, have been consulted during the design of the project. As the implementation and evaluation of the project unfolds, the participation of the beneficiary groups will continue to be sought and operationalized. A strong do-no-harm approach is put in place to make sure the project does not exacerbate local conflict drivers but instead help build stronger social cohesion within the affected populations.

- Social inclusion (disabilities, vulnerable groups, child protection, poverty alleviation, ensuring human rights)

The project recognizes that communities are made of diverse groups: people with disabilities, vulnerable households, unaccompanied minors, and minority groups. The views, rights, and needs of these diverse groups will be considered throughout the life of the project. In giving account, taking account, and being held accountable by the affected populations, ICCO aims to have inclusive participation of all the vulnerable groups. The vulnerable groups will be given clear information on their entitlements, project procedures, their rights, and guidance on how they can share their complaints and feedback with the project team. ICCO has a clear code of conduct and sexual exploitation and abuse policy, which is signed by all the staff as a way to protect the vulnerable groups from being abused by the staff and by other bearers of power in the local community.

- Anti-terrorism / corruption

The project is guided by the value for money principle in which a maximum possible value of each dollar invested will be realized by the end of the project. Each member has a strong anti-corruption policy in which there is a zero-tolerance to corruption and financial fraud. Stakeholders associated with terrorist groups will not benefit from this action financially.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

The project will ensure that targeted households include the most vulnerable ones led by women and children, have women as members of the accountability committees and ensure that data is disaggregated by gender. During public meetings, there must be representation of women and men of different ages and separate meetings will be held to ensure their voices are heard. About CFW activities, women and elderly friendly options will be considered to ensure they are involved. The SHGs will target groups that have women headed house-holds, women with disability, elderly women as a matter of priority

5.1.2. Social inclusion / Target groups

In Uganda, among the categories of people to be targeted will be child headed households (32%), women at risk (19%), older persons at risk (19%), persons with disabilities (17%) and single headed households (14%). The above percentage calculation is adapted from the recent baseline and Protection risk assessment finding on vulnerabilities in Lamwo and represents 60:40 percent ration for female and male respectively

5.1.3. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

ACT Horn and East Africa requesting members will work to ensure that they do not conduct business with any entities involved in atrocities or with the armed groups. Within this framework, the forum will undertake all reasonable steps for proper due diligence during recruitment, procurement and other service provision processes. ACT Forum Members will always liaise with the local and UN authorities to keep abreast of security development before any field missions. As regards corruption, each consortium member has a formal policy against corruption and fraud, and it will refer to it before getting into business with an Individual or a group of individuals.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

All Members adhere to and recognizes the universal principles of Do No Harm. The project recognizes that the implementation will take place during the advent of COVID -19. This is recognized also by the fact that the spread of the Pandemic is indiscriminatory and hence every action must adhere to the set down guideline and minimal interaction will be upheld at all levels. This will minimize adverse effects on the most vulnerable populations.

5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

Feedback and complaint mechanism will be established to investigate selection fairness and ensure targeted communities are reached. Support will be extended to the local authorities and administration coordination mechanism, to enhance community level surveillance and report to relevant Ministries. Dialogues will be held with Faith leaders, elders, and local administration leaders to prevent conflict arising from migration as a conflict mitigation strategy. The community accountability mechanism will ensure fairness and relevance of response. This includes a feedback, complaints committee made of communities that will be involved in ensuring the criteria, and selection is done right. This committee will have access to partner's mechanisms for reporting and ensuring follow-up and resolution of issues raised. The feedback will be digitally managed and monitored.

5.4. Communication and visibility

All members have guide on communications and visibility and will include the guidelines of ACT on communication and visibility. For transparency with beneficiaries and the public, the proposed project will ensure visibility of the ACT Alliance donors. The ACT Alliance logo will be displayed at the requesting ACT member's offices and on equipment, in awareness raising and training sessions and, on any clothing, and equipment's produced or purchased for the project implementation. Global communication platform includes regular blogs and posts on ACT requesting member's websites, Facebook and Twitter profiles. These platforms will support information sharing on the emergency response in the areas of implementation.

PROJECT FINANCE

Consolidated Budget

Horn & East Africa Desert Locust Infestation

Requesting Forum/Country: Horn and East Africa sub Region Forum

Appeal Number: HEA 201

Appeal Title: Horn and East Africa Desert Locust Infestation

Implementing Period: September 1, 2020 - August 31, 2021

	Appeal Total	CWS	CA-KE	ADS-KE	CA-ETH	DCA-UG	NCA-SSD	COU-UG	LWF-SSD
Direct Costs	2'905'220	424'682	232'971	210'096	286'240	766'128	282'270	91'479	611'354
1 Project Staff	425'266	45'985	44'877	27'704	26'160	50'118	56'640	11'878	161'904
1.1 Appeal Lead	19'391	19'391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	50'868	6'648	-	-	-	-	29'100	-	15'120
1.3 National Staff	355'006	19'945	44'877	27'704	26'160	50'118	27'540	11'878	146'784
2 Project Activities	2'077'436	317'476	171'104	142'017	245'293	676'060	60'200	51'535	413'750
2.1 Public Health	33'473	15'467	9'696	8'311	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	10'915	6'094	739	-	-	-	-	4'081	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	70'818	19'197	-	2'401	-	30'736	3'750	4'734	10'000
2.4 WASH	62'283	-	-	-	5'833	-	56'450	-	-
2.5 Livelihood	995'792	227'154	27'702	19'391	147'964	356'581	-	-	217'000
2.8 Food Security	894'289	44'323	132'968	111'915	91'496	288'743	-	38'093	186'750
2.10 Gender	5'241	5'241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.12 Advocacy	4'626	-	-	-	-	-	-	4'626	-
3 Project Implementation	133'719	21'792	3'232	2'585	-	-	90'400	11'510	4'200
3.1 Forum Coordination	31'869	7'664	1'847	-	-	-	13'920	7'238	1'200
3.2 Capacity Development	101'850	14'128	1'385	2'585	-	-	76'480	4'272	3'000
4 Quality and Accountability	86'495	16'159	10'434	23'703	6'003	-	10'400	9'795	10'000
5 Logistics	159'026	23'269	3'324	12'654	8'784	35'501	54'600	5'293	15'600
6 Assets and Equipment	23'278	-	-	1'431	-	4'449	10'030	1'468	5'900
Indirect Costs	224'612	15'358	41'109	25'547	7'594	88'893	18'840	4'951	22'320
Staff Salaries	172'187	12'311	36'289	16'307	6'588	74'912	9'840	4'420	11'520
Office Operations	52'425	3'047	4'820	9'240	1'006	13'981	9'000	531	10'800
Total Expenditure	3'129'832	440'040	274'081	235'643	293'834	855'021	301'110	96'430	633'674
ICF (3%)	93'895	13'201	8'222	7'069	8'815	25'651	9'033	2'893	19'010
Total Expenditure + ICF	3'223'727	453'241	282'303	242'712	302'649	880'672	310'143	99'323	652'684

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Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT			
To contribute to increased community’s capacity to better prepare for, cope-up with and recover from the impact of desert locust infestation in South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Food access enabled to affected families through cash transfers	80% of the households can feed their households well with balanced diet.	Annual survey data	Stable security situation that allow safe movement of staff and logistics; Government restrictions related to COVID-19 response are relaxed to provide space for response operation through observance safety guidelines; Continued commitment and support from target communities, local district government
B. Improved crop production among the locust affected areas.	80% of supported farmers reporting increase in crop production at the harvesting period	Annual survey data	
C. Improve the health of the livestock in the locust affected areas	50% reduction in livestock death in locust affected areas	Governments surveillance reports	
D. Maintain feed access by compensating reduced grazing with feed/blocks distribution	80% of the supported farmers able to feed their livestock effectively in locust affected areas	Annual survey data	
E. Increased income among the affected local communities	80% of the affected farmers report increased incomes from the sale of farm produce.	Annual survey data	
F. Enhanced forecast and surveillance on desert locust by the local community for future response.	70% local responders acquire knowledge, confidence and capacity to undertake surveillance, monitoring and mapping of on locust infestation.	Annual survey data	

OUTPUT(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>A1. Project beneficiaries identified and verified conducted through phone communication</p> <p>A2. Cash transfers conducted through mobile money transfers to affected households</p> <p>B1. Target households trained on good agronomic practices, including post-harvest handling and value addition of the selected crops</p> <p>B2. Quality seed and planting materials distributed to target beneficiaries</p> <p>B3. Set-up seed fair to enable beneficiaries access quality planting materials</p> <p>B4. Post-harvest handling materials like hermetic bags Distributed in line with WFP distribution guideline and SOP</p>	<p>9,500 Project beneficiaries identified and verified conducted through phone communication</p> <p>Cash transfers conducted through mobile money transfers to 9,500 affected households</p> <p>5,000 households trained on good agronomic practices, including post-harvest handling and value addition of the selected crops</p> <p>B2. Quality seed and planting materials distributed for 10,900 target beneficiaries</p> <p>B3. 2 seed fair set up to enable beneficiaries access quality planting materials</p> <p>B4. Post-harvest handling materials like hermetic bags Distributed to 3000 households in line with WFP distribution guideline and SOP</p>	<p>Program notes</p> <p>Cash transfer transaction documents</p> <p>Training minutes</p> <p>Program notes</p> <p>Program notes</p> <p>Distribution logs</p> <p>Program notes</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Meeting/financial reports</p>	<p>Stable security situation that allow safe movement of staff and logistics; Government restrictions related to COVID-19 response are relaxed to provide space for response operation through observance safety guidelines; Continued commitment and support from target communities, local district government</p>
<p>C1. Identify and train 200 household heads on management of small businesses and give them start-up capital</p> <p>C.2. Train 200 new traders in VSLA and support them to form VSLA groups of their choice.</p>	<p>C1.200HHH trained and given start-up capital (SS)</p> <p>200 traders trained and form groups (SS)</p> <p>D1. Livestock from 2000 households supplied with feeds</p>	<p>Training minutes</p> <p>Program notes</p>	
<p>D1. Livestock from 2000 households supplied with feeds</p>		<p>Program notes</p>	

<p>F1. Key local responders trained on locust surveillance and monitoring F2. Regular surveys conducted by the taskforce to provide early warning and contingency planning for effective response</p>	<p>F1. 300 Key local responders trained on locust surveillance and monitoring F2. Regular surveys conducted by the taskforce to provide early warning and contingency planning for effective response</p>		
<p>Activities Activity 1.1 Carry out initial rapid assessment, vulnerability and needs assessment in the target communities Activity 1.2 Conduct Project beneficiaries’ identification and verification through phone communication Activity 1.3 Conduct Cash transfers through mobile money transfers to affected households Activity 2.1 Train Target households on good agronomic practices, including post-harvest handling and value addition of the selected crops Activity 2.2 Distribute Quality seed and planting materials to targeted beneficiaries Activity 2.3 Set-up seed fair to enable beneficiaries access quality planting materials Activity 2.4 Distribute Post-harvest handling materials like hermetic bags in line with WFP distribution guideline and SOP Activity 3.1 Supply 2000 households with Livestock feed Activity 4.1 Train Key local responders on locust surveillance and monitoring Activity 5.1 Conduct regular surveys by the taskforce to provide early warning and contingency planning for effective response Activity 5.2 Conduct contact-less post distribution monitoring (PDM) through phone communication with sampled beneficiaries</p>		<p>Pre-conditions Stable security situation that allow safe movement of staff and logistics; Government restrictions related to COVID-19 response are relaxed to provide space for response operation through observance safety guidelines; Continued commitment and support from target communities, local district government</p>	

Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring (high / Medium / low)	Impact on project implementation (high / Medium / low)	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
Bad roads and weather conditions (inaccessibility during the rainy season affecting implementation pace)	External	High	Medium	-Proper planning and timely implementation of the in coordinated manner by giving value for money
Flooding	External	Low	Medium	- Proper planning and timely implementation of the in coordinated manner by giving value for money
Tribal clashes	External	Medium	High	Follow security procedures properly Work with stakeholders in coordinated manner as community co-exist in peace
Inflation and undetermined market context	External	High	Medium	Timely implementation Bulk procurement
Road ambush by bandits and Insecurity	External	Medium	High	Having travel SOP Position program staff in far areas of project implementation. Receiving regular security updates. Keep travel schedules confidential. Respect travel times. Security clearance from the security focal person
Abuse of power	Internal	Low	High	Orient staff regularly on code of conduct and policies. Every staff to sign the staff code of conduct as a commitment. Functional CRM. Taking punitive measures for any case of abuse of power reported (Zero tolerance).
Partiality of delivery of intervention				Orient staff regularly on code of conduct and policies.

				<p>Every staff to sign the staff code of conduct as a commitment. Functional CRM. Taking punitive measures for any case of abuse of power reported (Zero tolerance).</p>
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Annex 7: Summary Table

	SOUTH SUDAN		ETHIOPIA
Summary	Norwegian Church Aid	Lutheran World Federation	Christian Aid
Implementation period	From 1 September 2020 to 15 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 September 2020 to 15 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	MAGWI COUNTY	Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria	Konso, South Omo and Borane
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	WASH- 19,740	Food security - 2500 Households Early recovery and Livelihoods - 760 Households	WASH- Livelihood- Food security-2,000
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 310,143	US\$ 652,684	US\$ 302,649

	KENYA		
Summary	CHURCH WORLD SERVICE	CHRISTIAN AID	ANGLICAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
Implementation period	From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	KITUI AND BARSABIT	MARSABIT COUNTY	TURKANA COUNTY
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: GENDER EMPOWERMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ADVOCACY
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	5,070	2,607	2,537
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 453,241	US\$ 282,303	US\$ 242,712

	UGANDA		
Summary	DANCHURCH AID (DCA)	Church of Uganda (CoU)	
Implementation period	From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	

Geographical area	Lamwo and Kitgum districts, Northern Uganda	Amudat district, Karamoja Uganda	
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Preparedness and Prevention Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	15,100	24,000	
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 880,672	US\$ 99,323	