

ACT Alliance

APPEAL

ETH201

**Emergency Response to People affected by the Conflict
in Tigray and Southern Ethiopia regions.**

Appeal target : 2,691,376

Balance requested : 2,691,376

actalliance



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Project Summary Sheet															
Project Title	Emergency Response to People affected by the Conflict in Tigray and Southern regions in Ethiopia.														
Project ID	ETH 201														
Location	Tigray, Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions.														
Project Period	Start Date December 2020. End Date December 2021. 12 Months														
Requesting Forum	ACT Ethiopia Forum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Sub-Appeal (tick box to confirm)														
Requesting members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC) • Ethiopia Evangelical Church of Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission (EOC-DASSC) • Lutheran World Federation (LWF) 														
Contact	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Dawit Beza</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>Dawit.beza.demissie@nca.no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)</td> <td>Dawitbeza12</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Dawit Beza	Email	Dawit.beza.demissie@nca.no	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	Dawitbeza12								
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Local partners	Ethiopia Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC) regional office in Tigray. Ethiopia Evangelical Church of Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY-DASSC) local churches in affected regions.														
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Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	30 th March 2021. <i>First SitRep due</i> quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	March 31 st , 2022.
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	April 30 th , 2022.

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 global approach for this Appeal, pledges/contributions are encouraged to be made towards the total budget of the Appeal, and subsequent allocations will be made through proposal submissions assessed using the defined criteria. Detailed narrative documents and budgets of approved proposals will be communicated to donors of the Appeal. For status of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>, Appeal Code ACT201.

Please inform the Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Alwynn Javier (alwynn.javier@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers. 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:

Africa

ACT Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer, Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org)

Alwynn JAVIER

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

A long-standing political disagreement between Ethiopia Federal government and the northern regional state of Tigray's regional government led to an outbreak of hostilities on 4th November 2020. This was characterized by military action resulting in general insecurity in the region, internal and external displacements, and a disruption of livelihoods.

In Tigray region numbers and categories affected include 855,000 persons currently targeted in the humanitarian Response Plan of which include non-displaced persons, Internally Displaced persons, returnees, and over 96,000 Eritrean refugees.

In addition, over 1 million beneficiaries depend on support received through the Productive Safety Net Programme - PSNP (Ethiopia Humanitarian Preparedness Plan, November 2020) due to food insecurity caused by land degradation. The region is also one of the most affected by the desert locust outbreak.

Since the hostilities began, there has been a complete communication blackout and restriction of access to the region. Therefore, it is difficult to verify how the hostilities have exposed communities to violence, psychological trauma, and grave protection concerns (including human rights violations, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and family separation. Targeted and indiscriminate attacks may have resulted in injuries and killings of civilians, and massive forced displacement of people trapped in insecure locations, fearing for their lives. They face restrictions on movement and lack access to water, shelter, food and other essential basic services. This is accompanied by an increased risk of criminal violence from a general loss of stability in affected regions.

In addition, the presence of armed forces has exacerbated protection risks from those with power or control over those requiring humanitarian assistance and protection. It is feared that attempts may be made to confiscate humanitarian assistance for political or military purposes or to target recipients, placing those in need of assistance at even greater risk.

Shortly after the start of the conflict in Tigray, another conflict broke out in the South Nations and Nationalities Regional State (SNNPR), displacing over 94,000 people from Konso and Derash communities, who are now IDP's in neighboring areas.

Recently the government has made possible a humanitarian corridor for agencies to access affected populations if they accept government authorities to accompany them. It may now become probably easier to conduct further needs assessments/ baselines.

Effects of COVID-19 on the conflict

While the COVID-19 pandemic poses a threat to millions of Ethiopians' immediate health and socio-economic well-being, the impact deepens for those already in need of humanitarian assistance, especially displaced persons. IDPs, who have been forced to flee their homes to due conflict and disaster, are at higher risk to suffer from immediate and longer-term health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic due to a series of factors, including poor nutrition, insufficient water, overcrowded living conditions, fragmented social networks, and overstretched coping mechanisms.

Based on the information mentioned above, this appeal plans to address the following interventions supporting affected people in need. Water and Sanitation (WASH) infrastructure has been destroyed during the fighting, and at the places of displacement water is infrastructure is limited. In addition, there is need for livelihood support (cash transfer, seed supply, small ruminant and Famix for children), NFI (jjerry can, bucket, cups, cooking pots, mattress, bed sheets, blankets, pillows, kitchen utensils per existing standards), WASH/COVID-19 (soap, masks, community latrines, handwashing materials, and water point maintenance), Ppsychosocial support and Ppeacebuilding Sservices. Through these interventions, the implementing organizations are planning to support a total population of 246,624 persons in Tigray, Amhara, Afar, and

SNNPR (Konso), with an estimated budget of USD \$ 2,691,376 for an operational period from January to December 2021.

Capacity to respond

The ACT Ethiopia Forum was established in 2010 and has 12 members. ACT Ethiopia members have experience in responding to various emergencies and long-term projects in the country and networks closely with other stakeholders including the government and UN agencies.

The requesting members:

Ethiopia Orthodox Church Development Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC)

EOC-DICAC currently has two regional offices in Mekelle and Shire of Tigray. There are also focal points/structures in certain woredas/zonal diocese with a long-standing partnership in implementing large scale, multi-sectorial and complex programs for nearly half a century. DICAC has extensive experience in emergency response in times of war and drought. The ACT ETH111 joint IOCC/EOC-DICAC response is one example. DICAC is working in education, WASH, health, livelihood, and psychosocial support sectors in the southeast, east, central zones of Tigray and Shire refugee camp.

The EOC-DICAC head office based in Addis is staffed to sufficiently provide appropriate administrative and technical support for all its programs throughout Ethiopia. EOC-DICAC assists field-based staff in planning, implementing, and managing program activities.

Ethiopia Evangelical Mekane Yesus Church (EECMY-DASSC)

EECMY-DASSC has a regional office in Mekelle, Tigray, and field offices in Rama, Semere, and Shimelba. Additionally, there are church congregations among communities who offer their staff and facilities to implement social and development services. Moreover, DASSC will establish and staff project sub-offices for the planned interventions outlined in this appeal. EECMY-DASSC has a long-standing partnership with the regional and Woreda government offices, assisting in the smooth implementation.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

LWF has a footprint and extensive work experience in the Amhara region. LWF has been implementing emergency water supply activities and constructing permanent water systems, conducting environmental protection activities, and strengthening the livelihood of communities through food production and income-generating activities. Through the ACT Appeal mechanism, LWF successfully implemented the Response to El Nino-Caused Drought Emergency in 2016, including in the North Wollo zone.

LWF has a strong presence and good reputation in North Wollo Zone and currently manages food security and climate resilience-building projects in Lasta and Bugna Woredas. The LWF's regional coordination office (RCO) in Lalibela is equipped with the required staffing and resources to provide overall management and administrative support to the proposed project. The RCO is an active member of the zonal humanitarian response steering committee in a Go-NGOs forum. This arrangement offers the opportunity for closer and effective coordination with the government and other humanitarian actors. LWF is also a member of various clusters at regional and national levels such as Cash, WASH, Agriculture, Nutrition, and Shelter/NFI to facilitate added value and effective coordination. This arrangement will also help to avoid overlap and duplication of efforts. LWF will coordinate with the relevant stakeholder to address additional gaps that may arise while implementing this project due to unexpected circumstances.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

As identified in the Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP), large gaps remain in supplementary food for children, providing essential items such as emergency shelter, blankets, cooking equipment, water storage containers, and other household items, and communal latrines to ensure privacy and security of families. A full basket of in-kind food commodities must support acute food insecure people and psychosocial support to persons in need (including children at protection risk and women and adolescent girls), which must be supported by emergency water trucking, handwashing facilities, WASH NFI distribution, and construction of communal emergency latrines and hygiene promotion.

This response will look into in-house capacities among ACT Alliance forum members and sister organizations from the Ethiopian Catholic Caritas network, as well as the relevant UN sector coordination bodies to mobilize both technical and financial support apart from the ACT appeal to ensure an effective response to the humanitarian crisis in the area.

Protection mainstreaming will be promoted across all interventions by incorporating protection principles in humanitarian assistance and promoting access, safety, and dignity in humanitarian aid. Such principles will consider all humanitarian activities include prioritizing safety & dignity and avoid causing harm. In addition, it is important to prevent and minimize as much as possible unintended negative effects of interventions, which can increase peoples physical and psychological risk and vulnerability.

The intervention will pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. Appropriate accountability mechanisms will be set up so that beneficiaries will have a space to share their concerns and complaints. Project staff will support the development of self-protection capacities and assist people in claiming their rights, including - not exclusively - the rights to shelter, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, health, and education. SGBV risk mitigation measures and actions will be included throughout all sectoral responses to ensure those at risk of SGBV, especially women and girls, are safe and able to access humanitarian services in a dignified manner. This includes ensuring that all services and facilities are available in safe locations, considering the distance to facilities, lighting, and how women and girls and the transport options available to them can reach services and facilities. Also, ensure women and girls are not denied access to humanitarian goods, and based on need; they are considered and included as beneficiaries of humanitarian aid.

Impact

To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who affected by the Tigray Conflict.

Outcomes

Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity through the provision of food production inputs, and cash transfers targeted internally displaced households in agricultural settlements.

Reduced acute malnutrition through provision of community therapeutic care for malnourished children (6 to 59 months) without medical complications and pregnant lactating mothers

Provision of safe water through restoration, addition of water points and building of communal toilets.

Improved protection against the spread of COVID-19 through awareness raising, provision of facemasks and hand sanitizing facilities.

Promotion of peaceful coexistence and mutual trust among different ethnic groups through integrated peacebuilding initiatives.

Outputs

Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity.

Agriculture inputs, small ruminants, and unconditional cash to affected households distributed.

Reduced acute malnutrition

Famix (therapeutic supplement) to affected children and pregnant and lactating mothers distributed.

Provision of shelter and Safe water

Restoration, extension, and addition of water points constructed. Capacity of water point management, construction of community toilets done. Provision of NFI items (Household items, WASH, shelter) distributed.

Improved protection against the spread of COVID-19

COVID-19 prevention measures awareness-raising, provision of face masks and hand sanitizing facilities services provided.

Provision of Psychosocial support and promotion of peaceful coexistence initiatives.

Awareness raising sessions, psychosocial support, Community based Psychosocial support and referrals to health facilities provided. Peacebuilding dialogues and consultation meetings facilitated to promote peaceful coexistence conducted.

Activities

1. Distribution of seeds and farm tools to communities affected by the war and conflict,
2. Provision of unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable groups affected by conflict and war,
3. Provision of small ruminants to communities affected by conflict and war
4. Provision of WASH, COVID-19, NFIs (20-liter jerry-can, 10-liter bucket, 250-gram multipurpose soap, face masks, handwashing facilities),
5. Rehabilitation of water points /pipeline and construction of communal latrines,
6. Provision of Shelter NFIs (plastic sheets, mattresses, bedsheets, blankets, pillows) and kitchen utensils (cups, cooking pots) per existing standards,
7. Psychosocial support: provide awareness training/workshops to community leaders, religious leaders, women, and youth groups,
8. Provide community-based psychosocial support and counselling for vulnerable groups and individuals,
9. Link vulnerable groups and individuals to necessary psychological care through cooperation with the existing health services,
10. Organize dialogue forums involving faith-based institutions to promote peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence between and among the affected community,
11. Organize community consultative meetings to promote peace and coexistence.

Exit strategy

The proposed exit strategy focuses on the development of community institutions. These institutions through training and follow-up and then the intervention will be linked to the smallest administrative unit (kebele) and district administrations and forming appropriate linkages with kebeles and district administrations to create the most robust management structures possible and ensure sustainability, EOC-DICAC, EECMY-DASSC. LWF will take into account existing, traditional management systems and linkages within the kebele formal administration. This process will reinforce the social cohesion, institutional capability, and facilitating intervention exit. This sustainable approach allows community committees to continue their work after the intervention is phased out as part of the government's productive safety net program (PSNP) and other rehabilitation and development projects.

EOC-DICAC, EECMY-DASSC, and LWF will also apply the linking relief and rehabilitation development- LRRD approach with humanitarian-peace-development nexus, which aims at improving the integration and ensuring a smooth transition between emergency, rehabilitation, and development. EOC-DICAC, EECMY-DASSC with their local constituencies will put in place solutions that are intended to last for long: a better consideration of the link between emergency, rehabilitation, and development aims to shift from a traditional "emergency" approach to a more sustainable approach by strengthening right holders and make duty bearers more accountable. This approach will help both the displaced people and returnees towards durable solutions, which is a priority agenda of the government of Ethiopia. In the WASH -COVID sector, this approach would imply rehabilitation of durable water and sanitation infrastructure, capacity building for water committee, and the establishment of management systems (cost-recovery, operation, and maintenance, etc.). Psychosocial support to communities, GBV survivors and victims, women, children. The proposed exit strategy focuses on the development of community institutions. Through training, intervention, and follow-up, these institutions will be linked to the smallest administrative unit (kebele) and district administrations and forming appropriate linkages with kebeles and district administrations to create the most robust management structures possible to ensure sustainability. EOC-DICAC and EECMY-DASSC will consider existing, traditional management systems and linkages within the kebele formal administration. This process will reinforce social cohesion, institutional capability, and facilitating intervention exit. This sustainable approach allows community committees to continue their work after the intervention is phased out or to participate in other rehabilitation and development projects.

This project has been designed to meet the life-saving humanitarian needs and early recovery of the targeted people in the woredas. All stakeholders will be kept informed throughout the project lifetime about the project, its objectives, and the specific planned activities. LWF will involve the community representatives, kebele leaders and local government concerned offices namely woreda Disaster Risk Management, Agriculture, Water and women, and children affairs offices in all phases of the project including planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities. Joint participation of the community representatives and local government bodies will promote ownership and effective project results. The project will bring significant benefits to the target community in the project area through the provision of seeds, small ruminants, and immediate cash support which can mainly be used to purchase food items thereby ensuring access to food until the next harvest season. LWF will clearly explain and elaborate on the purpose of the cash transfer for the beneficiaries in order to avoid dependency on such kind of intervention and such kind of intervention develops the capacity of the existing market in intervention woredas.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

EOC-DICAC, EECMY-DASSC, and LWF are self-implementing through their current field offices. Their staff members will monitor livelihood, peacebuilding, and psychosocial interventions in close collaboration with district-level government line offices and ensure the quality of self-implemented activities.

A joint mapping exercise was conducted in collaboration with the Ethiopian Catholic Caritas network to avoid duplications and create synergies. ACT Ethiopia Forum members attend various cluster task forces and working groups, led by UN, including UNOCHA, UNICEF, and the Government of Ethiopia emergency response cluster meetings at federal, regional, and local (Woreda) levels. Such coordination will continue to be strengthened during the implementation of the ACT appeal.

Arrangements will be made for a selection of beneficiary households based on needs assessments and analysis. EOC-DICAC and EECMY-DASSC's field coordinators regularly conduct assessments on the ground to identify the most vulnerable families/individuals in collaboration with local representatives of the communities, religious leaders, and government officials. Should both EOC-DICAC and EECMY-DASSC work with the same district, both programs will focus on different sectors to avoid duplication.

To achieve the desired outcomes, EECMY-DASSC and EOC-DICAC staff members will work in close cooperation with the refugee and host communities. The project considers the targeted population at all levels (women, men, youth, children, community, and religious leaders) as active participants. In all sectors, EECMY-DASSC and EOC-DICAC work with the representatives of both refugees and host communities to plan, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate the activities. The existing structures, like the Refugee Council Committees (RCCs), Women's Association, Youth Association, elders, and religious leaders will be consulted during project planning through focus group discussions and other participatory methods. During the project implementation, their active involvement is paramount in realizing the projects' goal and objectives.

LWF is a direct implementer, and all of its activities are coordinated with Government authorities at all levels. Following the signing of an operational agreement with the concerned government sector offices, LWF coordinates its interventions with the DRM, Agriculture, Water, and women and children affairs offices by involving them in implementation, monitoring, and review of performances with other actors.

Additionally, for peaceful co-existence interventions, the Ethiopia Inter-Religious Council will be engaged in planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the activities. After phase-out, they will continue to conduct peacebuilding programs at the local level with existing faith communities.

Implementation Arrangements

At the country level, the ACT Ethiopia forum coordination office will supervise the whole process from planning to implementation and monitoring. The coordination office will provide regular updates to forum members and appeal implementers during monthly regular forum meetings for review and information sharing, and decision-making around the response.

A technical team will be established at a national level where each implementing member will be represented by one officer who will manage the day-to-day activities of the appeal in collaboration with the forum coordinator. This technical team will jointly conduct field-monitoring visits as appropriate for learning and experience sharing among the implementing organization, including local government line offices.

EOC-DICAC, EECMY-DASSC, and LWF country offices will implement the proposed interventions in close collaboration with their respective project offices, in close collaboration with government line offices in targeted regions, and target communities, including community institutions. The project staff will facilitate the implementation of these activities against the planned objectives. The local government line offices will provide technical and administrative support. Both agencies will also be jointly responsible for signing project agreements with relevant government bodies at the Woreda and zone level. Both agencies have church structures extending to the parish level, which will make the intervention more sustainable as these structures remain intact at the community level. The regional offices in the operational areas are responsible for facilitating smooth relations and communication with all stakeholders while implementing the appeal. Respective national offices are responsible for coordinating the proper implementation of project activities, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting to all concerned.

At the local level, project implementation will start with a rapid assessment to develop clear criteria for target beneficiary identification and selection processes, jointly done with government line offices at Woreda or district level. Implementing organizations plan to establish a community-level emergency response committee at each Kebele. It will be involved in beneficiary selection together with Kebele administration representatives and the project staff. The committee also serves as complaints handling and management body at the community level and will be trained on policies such as the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), child protection, etc., including complaints and information management.

Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	EOC-DICAC	EECMY-DASSC	LWF
Direct Costs	2,600,020	1,137,703	867,918	594,399
1 Project Staff	58,644	24,995	22,808	10,841
1.1 Appeal Lead	-	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	-	-	-	-
1.3 National Staff	58,644	24,995	22,808	10,841
2 Project Activities	2,327,745	1,026,467	783,837	517,441
2.1 Public Health	-	-	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	-	-	-	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	-	-	-	-
2.4 WASH	113,517	47,646	30,723	35,149
2.5 Livelihood	1,017,979	431,053	334,949	251,977
2.6 Education	-	-	-	-
2.7 Shelter and Household items	1,168,286	535,010	410,562	222,713
2.8 Food Security	-	-	-	-
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	15,205	8,201	3,957	3,046
2.10 Gender	-	-	-	-
2.11 Engagement with Faith Leaders	12,758	4,556	3,645	4,556
2.12 Advocacy	-	-	-	-
3 Project Implementation	31,634	10,545	10,545	10,545
3.1. Forum Coordination	31,634	10,545	10,545	10,545
3.2. Capacity Development	-	-	-	-
4 Quality and Accountability	62,226	33,066	14,580	14,580
5 Logistics	109,742	39,288	32,805	37,648
6 Assets and Equipment	10,029	3,343	3,343	3,343
Indirect Costs	12,966	6,092	2,499	4,374
Staff Salaries	8,748	3,749	2,499	2,499
Office Operations	4,218	2,343	-	1,875
Total Expenditure	2,612,986	1,143,796	870,417	598,773
ICF (3%)	78,390	34,314	26,113	17,963
Total Expenditure + ICF	2,691,376	1,178,110	896,530	616,736

Project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Requesting members will be responsible for the overall monitoring and regular reporting of their part of the intervention, in line with the new humanitarian mechanism. They will conduct monitoring and evaluation per their policies and requirements from the donors. The ACT forum Coordinator and Addis based technical team will assist in monitoring as needed and requested. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed at all stages of the project implementation. Data captured in the monitoring process will be compiled to form monthly activity performance reporting. Data collection checklists will be prepared at the community level, and systems designed so that community-based self-assessment will be used to enable grass root participants to monitor the project progress. The project staff at field offices together with other officers will be responsible for collecting and organizing monitoring data. This data will be submitted to the responsible program officers for validation and finally be sent to the national head offices in Addis for further quality check and finalization before it is shared with all ACT Alliance Ethiopia members and other pertinent recipients. The reports will include both the financial and narrative performances compared to the targets as per the plan.

Project evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project's implementation period (by ACT Alliance Ethiopia members, or external, or a mixture of both) intending to provide guidance (lessons learned) for the planning of new projects elsewhere and to determine whether the activities and outputs accomplished by the project have led to the achievement of the desired outcome. Concerned government stakeholders at regional, zone and woreda levels along with the target beneficiaries will participate in the evaluations.

Safety and Security plans

The implementing members have active projects and field offices in the Tigray region in a different location for more than half a century and are regarded highly in the local communities and government as they have been implementing humanitarian and development interventions with a huge number of constituencies. However, due to the current hostilities' humanitarian access remains severely constrained. These field offices are located at a significant distance from the regional capital city Mekelle and field staff may face non-targeted armed conflict, civil unrest, and political instability. Besides, due to the quickly changing political and security context, police, army, or civilian forces may cause problems for members and obstruct members from implementing their projects.

To mitigate these risks, before planning and going to the field, the field office based in Mekelle, as well as the ACT forum coordination office based in Addis Ababa, will continuously provide security updates from local and UN Department of Safety and Security update every week. This will be to ensure that road and area of settlement are safe and accessible and make sure that members have valid security permission for implementation areas. Regular advice will also be given to ensure that project staff avoid political discussion and respect community culture. Besides, Project staff will be trained on appropriate behavior at checkpoints, with local authorities and beneficiaries, and on how to demonstrate respect for each communities' culture.

Staff will also be trained on how to identify risk and points of exit. All members will deploy a responsible security tracking system to avoid risks related to theft, robbery, and assault. The ACT Ethiopia forum information sharing will facilitate this system. All activities will be shared with the local authorities before the project start date to ensure that staff has access to the most up to date information available.

For the implementation of this project, members will work closely with field offices; local government bodies particularly health offices as well as the government administration offices in the concerned localities of the field offices to combat the spread of COVID-19. Promoting proper sanitation and hygiene by establishing hand washing stations and teaching proper handwashing techniques; raising awareness about how to prevent the spread of COVID-19; develop communication materials promoting social distancing, personal protective measures, and provision of NFI (WASH) to the target beneficiary.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).

 Yes

 No

Code of Conduct

As a member of the global ACT Alliance, the implementing members have a common commitment to prevent misconduct and safeguard children. Staff at the frontline in the field offices are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work.

All ACT implementing members personnel will sign the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct covering issues such as sexual exploitation, power abuse, corruption, ACT anti-fraud and corruption policies

The management of every ACT member has a responsibility to ensure that all staff is aware of this Code of Conduct, to understand what it means in concrete behavioral terms and how it applies to their program context. Dissemination of the Code of Conduct is supported by ACT guidance and policy documents, namely, the ACT Alliance Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and

Abuse, ACT Child Safeguarding Policy and Policy Guidance Document, and the ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations.

The Code of Conduct applies to all work performed by all members of the ACT Alliance and defines the required behavior of staff.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The current situation in the proposed interventions is challenging and rapidly changing. It is planned that all the activities will use “Do No Harm” and “Rights-based” approaches concerning IDPs, host communities, gender, ethnicity, and vulnerability. Sensitivity to the conflict in terms of reconciliation among the different ethnic groups is embedded into the program where the national, regional, and district-level interreligious council structures will engage. This will help bring together beneficiaries from different gender as well as ethnic backgrounds to encourage mutual acceptance and peaceful co-existence. Each project site will form a committee that will represent the community and take responsibility for the smooth implementation, and an open space to entertain and reconcile any appeal from the target beneficiaries. Women and men shall participate at an equal level in the committee.

Before the project starts, ACT implementing members will exchange with local authorities and stakeholders to ensure that appropriate measures are taken not to expose beneficiaries to physical dangers, acts of violence, or any violation of their rights. In this respect, a fair targeting system will be put in place to ensure that beneficiaries are selected openly and transparently.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

Implementing members will ensure that targeted beneficiaries (Individuals, households, and groups) have the right to complain if they feel left out of the project or any wrong decisions were made about them during the targeting process.

The appeal committee will be established at the kebele level where religious leaders, women, and schoolteachers, health extension workers, kebele administrators, and kebele managers are members and beneficiaries can make their appeals and complaints to the committee.

The implementing members will ensure a transparent and easy appeals and complaints process for those who present cases. The appeal case can be presented at any time in either written or verbal form. If beneficiaries need to present an appeal in writing, field offices will prepare and provide a format to be completed there. Mediation arrangements will also be made with the plaintiff and accused to actively listen to each other and collect the necessary evidence from the concerned sources to decide based on the provided evidence. If one of the parties does not agree with the decision, the case will be sent back to the public for approval.

Communication and visibility

Implementing members adhere to ACT communications policies, including the requirement to co-brand the emergency response. ACT Alliance and ACT members' corresponding stickers and streamers are placed on all kits, and the ACT logo will appear on staff members' clothing. The forum coordination office assists in the documentation and communications work. Public relations and other communication materials will be produced to provide updates on ACT members' emergency response. Should the security situation worsen, implementing members may have to adopt a 'low visibility' protocol, meaning that installations, cars, and other physical infrastructure have limited visibility until the context becomes more secure.

Besides, implementing members will pursue active communications with local and regional authorities, members of the Caritas network in Ethiopia, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure close coordination

with the emergency response is maintained, and clearly defined mandates are followed in the area of operations. Where security permits, assistance items will be branded with ACT visibility stickers and general project and partner communication information. The following information will be shared with the target populations: name and contact details of key project contacts; summary of project objectives, activities, timescale, intended beneficiaries and selection criteria; rights of project beneficiaries; and information on how to access the complaints and feedback mechanisms. The ACT Forum implementing members will collect human interest stories, visualize project reports, and publish end-of-project materials about the overall ACT response in Ethiopia.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	EOC-DICAC				EECMY-DASSC				LWF			
Start Date	December 2020.				December 2020.				January 1, 2021			
End Date	December 2021				December 31, 2021				December 31, 2021			
Project Period (in months)	12				12				12			
Response Locations	Tigray region, Central, South East, and East zones				Tigray region, South, West, and Eastern zones, Konso, SNNPRS				Amhara region, North Wollo and Tigray region South zones			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith

	and Religious leaders and institutions				and Religious leaders and institutions				and Religious leaders and institutions			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Food Security 6,428 Children under 15 Livelihood 5,958 Household Shelter and household items 6,271 WASH 6,271 Household MHPSS and Community Psycho-social 1,254 Households Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions 6,271 Household				Food Security 4,913 Children under 15 Livelihood 5,005 Household Shelter and household items 4,793 WASH 4,793 Household MHPSS and Community Psycho-social 959 Households Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions 4,793 Household				Food Security 2,665 Children under 15 Livelihood 2,470 Household Shelter and household items 2,600 WASH 2,600 Household MHPSS and Community Psycho-social 520 Households Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions 2,600 Household			
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,178,110				US\$ 896,530				US\$ 616,736			

Annex 2 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT			
To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the Tigray Conflict.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity through the provision of food production inputs, and cash transfers targeted internally displaced households in agricultural settlements.	<p>90 % of target HHs (11,384) reporting improved access to food, agricultural inputs and no incidences of hunger in their households</p> <p>% of target households preparing their farmlands for the next planting season and sowing seeds</p> <p>Acquired through the response.</p>	<p>Pre and post project survey reports</p> <p>Monitoring visits.</p> <p>Government assessment reports</p> <p>Photos and observation</p> <p>Seed distribution reports and survey report of land preparation status</p>	<p>Ethiopia Federal, Regional and District level authorities are supporting efforts to facilitate the planned interventions.</p> <p>International/national actors are committed to provide specific services needed</p> <p>Conflict affected areas will receive normal Belg and Meher rain for the next planting season</p>
B. Reduced acute malnutrition through provision of community	% of affected children under five & 14,006		

<p>therapeutic care for malnourished children (6 to 59 months) without medical complications and pregnant lactating mothers</p>	<p>pregnant & lactating women) who received supplementary food</p>		
<p>C. Provision of safe water through restoration, addition of water points and building of communal toilets.</p>	<p>65 % of beneficiaries access potable water and demonstrating improved personal hygiene and eco-friendly waste management behaviour.</p>		
<p>D. Improved protection against the spread of COVID-19 through awareness raising, provision of facemasks and hand sanitizing facilities.</p>	<p>65% of beneficiaries' reports using face masks and demonstrated social distancing and improved personal hygiene</p>		
<p>E. Promotion of peaceful coexistence and mutual trust</p>	<p>65% of beneficiaries' reports having</p>		

<p>among different ethnic groups through integrated peacebuilding initiatives.</p>	<p>improved psycho-social well-being, Resilience and/or social cohesion.</p>		
<p>OUTPUT(S)</p> <p>A.1 Agriculture inputs, small ruminants, and unconditional cash to affected households distributed.</p> <p>B.1 Famix (therapeutic supplement) to affected children and pregnant and lactating mothers distributed.</p> <p>C.1 Restoration, extension, and addition of water points constructed. Capacity of water point</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p> <p>A1.1 # of agricultural farm tools distributed (5,000)</p> <p>A1.2 # of small ruminants given to the man and women (2050)</p> <p>A1.3 # of beneficiaries received unconditional cash transfer (8,393)</p> <p>B1.1 # of affected children and pregnant and lactating mothers received supplementary food-Famix (14,006)</p>	<p>Source of verification</p> <p>Distribution lists</p> <p>PDM surveys</p> <p>Beneficiary/Clients Records</p> <p>Disaggregated data on hygiene promotion participation</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Market conditions improve to the level where there is demand for the products</p>

<p>management, construction of community toilets done. Provision of NFI items (Household items, WASH, shelter) distributed</p> <p>D.1 COVID-19 prevention measures awareness raising, provision of facemasks and hand sanitizing facilities services provided.</p> <p>E.1 Awareness raising sessions, psychosocial support, Community based Psychosocial support and referrals to health facilities provided. Peacebuilding</p>	<p>C1.1 # WASH facilities/ networks maintained or rehabilitated (30)</p> <p>C1.2 # Communal toilets constructed in the IDP sites (23)</p> <p>C1.3 # NFI items reached to men and women (12,452)</p> <p>C1.4 # Water committee, Water desk office, frontline health workers trained (120)</p> <p>D1.1 #COVID-19 prevention awareness reached to Men, Women, Boys, and girls (15,000)</p> <p>D1.2 # Face mask and hand sanitizing reached to Men, Women, girls and boys (15,000)</p> <p>E1.1 # of men, women, girls and boys</p>		
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<p>dialogues and consultation meetings facilitated to promote peaceful coexistence conducted.</p>	<p>participating psychosocial support programs (1000)</p> <p>E1.2 # of peacebuilding dialogues and consultations</p> <p>E1.3 # of religious leaders participating in psychosocial support programs (300)</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <p>A.1.1 Distribution of seeds and farm tools to communities affected by the war and conflict.</p> <p>A.1.2 Provision of unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable groups affected by conflict and war.</p> <p>A.1.3 Provision of small ruminants to communities affected by conflict and war.</p> <p>B.1.1 Distribution of famix.</p> <p>C.1.1 Provision of WASH, COVID-19, NFIs (20-liter jerry can, 10-liter bucket, 250-gram multipurpose soap, face masks, handwashing facilities).</p> <p>C.1.2 Rehabilitation of water points /pipeline and construction of communal latrines.</p> <p>C.1.1 Provision of Shelter NFIs (plastic sheets, mattresses, bedsheets, blankets, pillows) and kitchen utensils (cups, cooking pots) per existing standards.</p> <p>E.1.1 Psychosocial support: provide awareness training/workshops to community leaders, religious leaders, women, and youth groups.</p>		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Local authorities support the project activities and provide required permissions.</p> <p>The security, political and environmental situations permits</p> <p>Appropriate access to IDP settlements and all communities allowing for relatively uninterrupted work with all relevant partners, associates, and target groups though out the duration of the proposed action.</p>	

<p>E.1.1 Provide community-based psychosocial support and counselling for vulnerable groups and individuals.</p> <p>E.1.1 Link vulnerable groups and individuals to necessary psychological care through cooperation with the existing health services.</p> <p>E.1.1 Organize dialogue forums involving faith-based institutions to promote peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence between and among the affected community.</p> <p>E.1.1 Organize community consultative meetings to promote peace and coexistence.</p>	
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Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Targeted armed attack.

Threat 2: Non-targeted armed conflict.

Threat 3: Civil unrest.

Threat 4: Political risk.

Threat 5: Natural hazards (weather).

<i>Impact</i> <i>Probability</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely		Civil unrest		COVID-19	Targeted armed attack
Likely			Non-targeted armed Conflict	Political risk	Natural hazards (weather)
Moderately likely					
Unlikely					
Very unlikely					