

ACT Alliance

Kenya Drought Appeal

Appeal

KEN 211

Target Budget: US \$ 1,785,937

actalliance

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Table of contents

Project Summary Sheet

BACKGROUND

Context and needs
Capacity to Respond

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Response Strategy
Impact
Outcomes
Outputs
Exit Strategy

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach
Implementation Arrangements
Project Consolidated Budget
Project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
Safety and Security Plans

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Code of Conduct
Safeguarding
Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm
Complaint Mechanism and Feedback
Communication and Visibility

ANNEXES

Annex 1	Summary Table
Annex 2	Security Risk Assessment

Project Summary Sheet															
Project Title	Kenya Drought Emergency Response, early recovery, and livelihood protection														
Project ID	KEN211														
Location	Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo, Marsabit, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Kitui Counties.														
Project Period	<div>Start Date</div> <div>05.10.2021</div> <div>End Date</div> <div>06.10.2022</div> <div>No. of months</div> <div>12</div>														
Requesting Forum	ACT Kenya Forum. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Sub-Appeal (tick box to confirm)														
Requesting members	Church world Service (CWS), The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Christian Aid (CA), Anglican Development Services (ADS)														
Contact	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Katrin Juliens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>katrin.jullien@diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)</td> <td>Phone Safaricom/WhatsApp: +254 (0)71 64 93 919</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Katrin Juliens	Email	katrin.jullien@diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	Phone Safaricom/WhatsApp: +254 (0)71 64 93 919								
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Local partners	Anglican Development Services-North Rift- ADS Anglican Development Services-Pwani- CWS Anglican Church Kitui- Christian Aid Farming Systems Kenya (FSK)- CWS Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (Christian Aid).														
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Other:															

Project Outcome(s)	<p>Outcome 1: Reduced effects of drought among vulnerable communities in Kenya.</p> <div><div>1. Households have increased income, access to food and other basic needs</div><div>2. Households and communities have access to safe drinking water for human and animal use</div><div>3. Communities co-exist peacefully and share available natural resource</div></div>																											
Project Objectives	<p>Objective #1: To support access to quality life-saving assistance for 6000 affected households through Food or Cash Transfers</p> <p>Objective #2: To facilitate access to safe water for domestic and animal use for 6000 households (61824 people) in five Counties in Kenya</p> <p>Objective #3: To facilitate the restoration of livelihoods and early recovery through cash for work activities for 3000 households</p> <p>Objective #4: To facilitate active engagement in conflict prevention and peacebuilding in affected counties</p>																											
Target Recipients	<div><div><div>Profile</div><div><div><div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Refugees</div><div><input type="checkbox"/>IDPs</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>host population</div><div><input type="checkbox"/>Returnees</div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/>Non-displaced affected population</div></div></div></div><div>No. of households (based on average HH size): 6,000 (61,824 indirect beneficiaries)</div><div><div>Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:</div><div><div>Sex and Age</div><table><tr><td></td><td>0-5</td><td>6-12</td><td>13-17</td><td>18-49</td><td>50-59</td><td>60-69</td><td>70-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>1920</td><td>2480</td><td>4872</td><td>15200</td><td>2080</td><td>224</td><td>180</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>2720</td><td>2960</td><td>7200</td><td>18000</td><td>3600</td><td>208</td><td>180</td><td>0</td></tr></table></div></div></div>		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Male	1920	2480	4872	15200	2080	224	180	0	Female	2720	2960	7200	18000	3600	208	180	0
	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+																				
Male	1920	2480	4872	15200	2080	224	180	0																				
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Project Budget (USD)	\$ 1,785,937																											

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	05 th February 2021 quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	05 December 2022
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 st December 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.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Nancy Ette (Nancy.Ette@actalliance.org) and head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O'Rourke (Niall.orourke@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)

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat.

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

The Government of Kenya declared drought as a national disaster on September 8, 2021. The food security situation has been on a worsening trend in the Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) counties in Kenya attributed mainly to the poor performance of the October-December 2020 short rains and the March-May 2021 long rains. Both seasons were characterized by late onsets, below average cumulative quantities, and poor distribution both in time and space. The latest National Drought Early Warning Bulletin reports twelve counties¹ namely Marsabit, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kilifi, Tana River, Makueni, Lamu, Samburu, Kitui, Isiolo and Laikipia are in the alert drought phase as of July 2021. The OCHA humanitarian snap shot for August reports more than 2.1 million people in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands² (ASAL) of Kenya are severely food insecure, following two consecutive poor rainy seasons that have hampered crop production. In addition, the Kenyan Meteorological Department projected third consecutive poor rainy season (October – December - short rains) will result in below-average harvests and worsening livestock conditions in northern and eastern Kenya.

As the situation further deteriorates, the **President of the Republic of Kenya declared the drought as a national disaster on Wednesday, 08 September 2021**. It's reported that the National Treasury and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government have been instructed to spearhead Government efforts to assist the affected households including water and relief food distribution as well as livestock uptake. The UN in September 2021 issued a Flash Appeal of US\$ 139.5 million targeting 1.27 million drought stricken populations³.

Resilience is significantly weakened through damage to household economies and health as people are forced to engage in negative coping strategies to overcome acute food insecurity. In addition to the poor performance of the rainy season, other drivers of acute food insecurity include the recurrent droughts, COVID-19 pandemic and related effects, conflict and insecurity, and the recent Desert Locust invasion, all of which drive up the staple foods and livestock prices.

NEEDS

Food Security:

Currently the numbers of people requiring immediate food assistance are Turkana- 231,755, Mandera- 216,290, Garissa- 169,290, Wajir- 156,374, Baringo- 113,750, Kilifi- 218,068, Tana River- 100,809, Kwale- 130,023, Marsabit- 114,938, Kitui- 113,750⁴.

Water:

As water access remains below SPHERE standards, water asset rehabilitation should be prioritized to reduce the number of households' reliance on unprotected and unsafe water sources and to increase overall supply of water from existing assets. Rehabilitation of existing and/or construction of new water assets should be implemented to restore and increase water availability and access for the communities. Construction of water assets in Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit and Tana River sites in which more than 85% of the water points are under strain. Rehabilitation of

¹ <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/national-drought-bulletin/category/39-drought-updates>

² https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ROSEA_20210902_Kenya_Humanitarian_Snapshot_August_2021.pdf

³ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Kenya_20210930_Drought%20Flash%20Appeal%20Summary_for%20upload.pdf

water assets in Garissa, Isiolo and Tana River sites in which a quarter or more of water points are not functioning.

Hygiene support:

Water supply activities should be complemented with community level hygiene sensitization sessions as it would be crucial for raising awareness on importance of hygiene and sanitation among the residents including importance and methods of water treatment at household level. Distribution of hygiene kits in Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River and Wajir counties in which less than 30% of the population have water containers. This will further complement the hygiene sensitization campaigns; availing WASH items to the vulnerable households and support the behavioral change initiative in the community hence facilitating better WASH outcomes. The affected populations are also grappling with the prevention COVID-19 pandemic, which is highly compromised by the lack of water for hygiene.

Livelihood Support:

Rapid response to alleviate stressed household food security and livelihoods should focus on cash-based assistance to cushion the vulnerable households against further deterioration and facilitate recovery. Other livelihood support should be prioritized to protect household livelihood assets, these include livestock fodder, veterinary services etc.

Health:

Consequently, the affected communities are staring at possible outbreaks of diseases and epidemics including the COVID-19 pandemic. There is therefore need for availing water to address the most pressing needs of the most vulnerable category of the population.

Capacity to respond

Church World Service (CWS)

Church World Service (CWS Kenya) has been working in Baringo and Kitui since 2008 responding to droughts as well as disaster risk reduction programs including WASH. In the year 2017, CWS responded to the drought situation in the country supporting affected communities in West Pokot, Baringo, and Tana River through food supply as well as cash for work to enhance the early recovery. In the last three years, CWS has responded to the floods in West Pokot, Kisumu and Tana River Counties while in 2021, we have responded to the Desert Locust Invasion in Kitui Counties. CWS is working with local partners including Farming Systems Kenya - in Baringo, YANGAT in West Pokot, Anglican Development Services- Pwani in Tana River and Kilifi; 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 to support the local communities. In this response CWS seeks to reach out to 1,500 households with lifesaving support as well as early recovery in two areas (**Tana River and Kilifi**) that are facing the drought in unprecedented levels; promote the recovery and rehabilitation as well as building the capacity of the local communities towards resilience.

Anglican Development Services (ADS-Kenya)

ADS through its regional arm ADS-North Rift has been in operation in the Turkana region for decades working in both development and relief efforts. They have strong local presence, partnerships and local networks that enable the member to successfully undertake any relief and development efforts. The responding Forum members sit in various technical and advisory groups at the local, national and Regional levels. These include County Steering Groups, Kenya Humanitarian

Partnership Team (KHPT) and the ASAL Technical Working Group. **In this response, ADS will respond in Turkana County reaching out to a total of 1,500 households in Turkana South sub county through life-saving support as well as recovery.**

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

LWF Kenya has responded to similar several emergency situations affecting the refugee/asylum seekers and host communities within the Act Appeal. In 2020 up till now LWF successfully modified on-going projects to respond the COVID 19 pandemic while involving in other projects that aim at promoting resilience among the disaster-prone areas mainly Kakuma and Garissa. Moreover, some on-going projects LWF is implementing have an objective to build community infrastructure and capacity to respond to situation of drought by supporting the water source development and management, training on alternative sources of livelihoods such as agribusiness and continuous collaboration with government for livestock management. In Kakuma for instance, LWF has a project that offers a One Stop Center for animal and human health facility. The organisation has been implementing activities in the host community and Kakuma Refugee Camp for over 25 years and has a broad experience working with the local communities and other stake holders in particular the government departments such as NEMA and County government in response to emerging and on-going issues affecting the dignity and rights of the community. Technical staff that includes community-based staff, national and international that provide both programmatic and administrative support to the project. Plus, robust organisational and accountability policies (including the Humanitarian Standards) that are adhered to by staff and other stakeholders. LWF involves a right based and community empowerment approaches to programming and has climate and gender justice as critical cross cutting issues in programming. **In this response, LWF will seek to provide life-saving support to 1,500 households both refugees and host communities in Turkana as well as Garissa Counties, specifically Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Daadab camps and its environs.**

Christian Aid

Christian aid has extensive experience and partnerships in Marsabit, implementing emergency response, recovery and resilience projects. This proposed project will build on two existing humanitarian projects that have been implemented in Marsabit county to respond to food insecurity as well as impacts of COVID 19 on livelihoods and access to basic needs. Christian Aid through its partners has been involved in responding to drought and food insecurity in Marsabit for over 10 years; increasingly localising response through the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as well as the Survivor of Crisis Led Response (SCLR) that covers Moyale Sub County which has not been identified as critically affected in the recent Long Rains Assessment. There is capacity to quickly respond to drought and its impact as there are existing structures within communities in Laisamis and North Horr to implement the SCLR approach that allows communities to respond directly to needs they identify. At the same time, Marsabit is experiencing escalated conflict that is driven by drought and made complex by other actors including ethnic based politics. In addition to the funding from the appeal, CA intends to explore funding from other sources as well advocating and supported a coordinated response in the county through the CSG. Opportunities will be sought in getting funds from county government, national institutions like the NDMA. **In this response, CA will reach out to 1,500 household in Marsabit County with lifesaving support, access to water, early recovery as well as building the capacity of the local population to prepare and prevent future disasters.**

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Church World Service - Kenya, Christian Aid (Kenya), Lutheran World Federation (Kenya) and ADS-Kenya will work with the affected communities through local partners will identify and register vulnerable households based on a criterion to be agreed on with the help of local partners. The intervention will target host community members in the 12 counties most affected by drought including Turkana, West Pokot, Tana River, Marsabit, Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Kitui, Baringo, Isiolo, Wajir, and Mandera. The strategies to be employed by this project provide both short term and longer-term solutions to drought situation. The plan to provide access to water and food serves the short-term immediate needs while the training and sensitization as well infrastructural interventions shall serve the longer term needs of the community.

Strategies will include direct provision of water and food or cash vouchers. The **water access** initiatives will include repair and maintenance of existing water infrastructures, provision of containers for water storage, water trucking, capacity building and on aspects of sanitation and hygiene. The water pipeline networks within farming sites will be rehabilitated to support crop production. The **food initiatives** will involve Cash Based Interventions to target households to improve their purchasing power for needed items (Non-Food and Food items including masks), direct food aid assistance and provision of food and nutritional supplements as well as assorted farm inputs including seeds of nutrient dense crop. The use of Cash will enable a multi-sector response and add value to local economies. Partner staff have been trained and processes in place to start a quick cash response. Where Cash **for Work** and **SCLR** is used, MOH protocols will be observed while integrating **health** education and **hygiene** promotion.

Households with diminished livestock due to drought will be supported through **restocking** and **capacity building** for the county livestock marketing council will be conducted. The projects will encourage local government owners' awareness and promote sustainability after project termination through participatory approaches such as encouraging local governments to actively participate in projects, joint monitoring and performance evaluation. Local faith leaders will be involved in responding to **conflict** that arises due to insufficient water and pasture. The Marsabit Faith Leaders Association will be involved in conflict prevention through local radio programmes aired in different languages. In the event of conflict occurring, they will be instrumental in peace building and cohesion of the different communities

While a special focus will be made to address **children and women**, a whole society approach will be employed to ensure that the most vulnerable are reached. Hence working with the government and community structures in beneficiary identification will be of utmost importance.

Impact

Securing the right to life for the drought affected communities through mitigating the effects of drought including scarcity of water and food as well as strengthening the livelihood options in the target locations

Outcomes

1. Households have increased access to quality life-saving assistance
2. Households and communities have access to safe drinking water for human and animal use
3. Affected communities have restored livelihoods through early recovery, rehabilitation and development
4. Communities co-exist peacefully and share available natural resource

Outputs

Output 1: 6,000 HHs supported with enough Food basket/Cash on monthly basis

1. Identification, registration and verification of most vulnerable households
2. Information sharing on entitlement and feedback mechanisms available
3. Distribution of food basket/unconditional cash worth USD 30 times 3 months to 30,000 vulnerable HHs
4. Monthly disbursements of cash to beneficiaries
5. Post distribution monitoring, handling of feedback and improvement of interventions

Output 2: 61,824 Affected community members supported with clean and safe water

1. Support host community in repair and rehabilitation of hand pumps,
2. Support rehabilitation of boreholes and water trucking services.
3. Procure and distribute water storage tanks and related materials in strategic areas for emergency water trucking storage
4. Procure and distribute water treatment products
5. Procure, brand with ACT logo and distribute water containers for water storage at household level
6. Training for water management committee on water supply aspect
7. Re-energize already triggered villages on (Community Let Total Sanitation Approach CLTS), hygiene promotion in the affected communities

Output 3: Increased agricultural productivity and availability of diverse nutritious food amongst 6,000 households

- 1 Strengthen the productive capacities of subsistence agricultural producers
- 2 Support small-scale agro-pastoralists with farm inputs.
- 3 Capacity building of target population on nutrition responsive practices and good agricultural practices (GAPS).
- 4 Establishment of micro-catchments for water harvesting.
- 5 Procure and distribute goats for restocking for households affected by drought
- 6 Conduct training on VSLA for mother to mother support groups.
- 7 Capacity building for the County Livestock Marketing Council
- 8 Identification of existing SHGs to support
- 9 Training on key skills on business management and group dynamics
- 10 Identification and support for appropriate livelihood options

Output 4: 6,000 affected households supported with sanitation and hygiene measures and Covid-19 Preventions and Protection kits

1. Distribute Personal Protective Equipment for staff, committees and care givers to protect against the exposure to Covid-19
2. Procure emergency Non-Food Items to cushion the vulnerability of households e.g. mosquito nets, hygiene kits
3. Community awareness and sensitization of Sub county public health team on issues of hygiene and sanitation promotion

Output 5: Faith leaders proactively leading conflict prevention and peacebuilding- a conflict analysis has been carried out by National Drought Management Authority

1. Conduct peace meetings with elders, religious leaders, peace committees
2. Conflict prevention messaging on radio by religious leaders
3. Identification of hotspots

4. Surveillance of conflict triggers among communities

Output 6: Enhanced coordination of response through engagement at the County and national levels

1. Participate in County steering Group meetings as well as UNOCHA (Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team), UNHCR Cluster teams.

Exit strategy

While the project interventions are designed to be implemented over a short duration to address acute life-saving needs of beneficiaries, a humanitarian- development- resilience strategy is involved to ensure for sustainability. Furthermore, members plan to address some of the structural issues that cause perennial drought in the region by intervening around environments preservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation through other funding streams. The SCLR approach allows the communities to continue have skills that enable them to respond without external support as first responders even as they seek for support and advocate for the county government to respond to their needs. The conflict prevention and peace building work builds. Members will capacity build the County Livestock Marketing Councils, Water Boards as well as the community structures to be to enable them independently do water and livestock management especially on issues of market access.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

The project is informed by community needs deduced through assessments by the National Drought Management Authority. To further ensure the community leadership, local NGOs and government partners are continuously involved at all stages of the project cycle, the project launch will provide information concerning the project, implementation, the strategies, activities and stakeholders as well as monitoring and evaluation processes.

The implementing members will work in coordination with the local government-line ministries in implementation in a bid to promote sustainability and ownership.

Members have been promoting sustainable livelihoods, food security and WASH programs including dryland agriculture in the target locations. These confers a comparative advantage with its capacity to respond to unforeseen complex humanitarian needs enabling marginal groups and rural sedentary pastoralists to increase their agricultural production and improve their nutritional standards. Members will use the Gender, Age and Diversity approach during targeting to ensure inclusion of everyone including PWDs. Members will work with community structures to ensure the right people are reached, collaborate with other implementing partners including County government line ministries. While women have a huge role to play in household water dynamics, they have a lesser say in the management of water resources. Including women in decision making will be key in introducing their perspectives in the planning and rehabilitation of boreholes, food

basket as well as the cash transfer program in the project. Members will be cognizant of cultural norms that if violated could lead to GBV risks.

Implementation Arrangements

Members will adhere to the Sphere Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response as well as the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), while coordinating with the relevant partners in the respective thematic areas including the government-line ministries such as the Ministries of agriculture pastoral economy and fisheries, Ministry of Water and irrigation, Department of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and the County Livestock marketing Councils. Members will work with UN agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR and other implementing partners in providing collective strategies to improve efficiencies in agricultural production, Livelihoods and WASH interventions aimed towards the attainment of global agenda for sustainable development according to the KISEDEP strategy in the settlement areas such as Kalobeyei as well as country and County Development strategies including the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Frameworks and CIDPs.

While is currently an active participant in various national sector clusters such as Livelihoods & Private Sector, Wash and Agriculture as well as actively participating in the AKF. Members will continuously share and refer to lessons, best practices, and trends from Cluster members to inform project implementation. Also, members will align and implement approved provisions such as beneficiary identification criteria, modalities, ration size and sector specific approaches to meeting the needs of affected population. Additionally, members will ensure adequate social mobilization, participation of and transparency to community stakeholders and beneficiaries, for project effectiveness. Staff will have their capacity enhanced accordingly. NDMA will continue to coordinate all emergency response initiatives and therefore will have joint project monitoring responsibility with members in the respective counties so that there is no duplication of beneficiaries and double dipping to ensure that implementation is to government standards.

Project Consolidated Budget

ACT Alliance Global Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic					
Requesting Forum/Country		ACT Kenya Forum			
Appeal Number:		KEN211			
Appeal Title:		Kenya Drought Appeal 2021			
Implementing Period:		October 1, 2021 - September 30, 2022			
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate (please input exchange rate to)		0.00906			
Please use exchange rate from this site:		https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/			
Please note:					
This sheet is linked to the Individual Member Sheets including the Exchange Rate. Please make sure that the formulas are still valid					
	Appeal Total	CWS	Christian Aid	LWF-WS	ADS- Kenya
Direct Costs	1,571,875	290,378	336,849	726,062	218,586
1 Project Staff	136,148	21,198	14,715	90,850	9,384
1.1 Appeal Lead	8,153	8,153	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	32,963	-	-	32,963	-
1.3 National Staff	95,032	13,045	14,715	57,887	9,384
2 Project Activities	1,257,757	216,593	260,443	598,116	182,604
2.1 Public Health	2,355	544	-	-	1,812
2.2 Community Engagement	13,149	5,979	-	7,170	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	16,664	9,417	-	4,892	2,355
2.4 WASH	264,359	25,365	22,194	216,800	-
2.5 Livelihood	260,094	110,065	22,647	90,693	36,688
2.8 Food Security	639,535	65,224	167,589	264,972	141,749
2.10 Gender	-	-	-	-	-
2.11 Engagement with Faith Leaders	48,012	-	48,012	-	-
2.12 Advocacy	13,588	-	-	13,588	-
3 Project Implementation	46,064	13,452	24,006	4,076	4,529
3.1 Forum Coordination	21,923	7,519	9,421	4,076	906
3.2 Capacity Development	24,142	5,934	14,585	-	3,624
4 Quality and Accountability	62,398	16,306	26,271	3,669	16,152
5 Logistics	55,984	22,828	11,414	17,393	4,348
6 Assets and Equipment	13,525	-	-	11,958	1,567
Indirect Costs	162,045	28,655	46,608	74,462	12,320
Staff Salaries	85,044	23,491	30,302	21,196	10,055
Office Operations	77,001	5,164	16,306	53,266	2,265
Total Expenditure	1,733,920	319,033	383,457	800,524	230,906
ICF (3%)	52,018	9,571	11,504	24,016	6,927
Total Expenditure + ICF	1,785,937	328,604	394,961	824,540	237,833

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

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. Regular monitoring will be conducted by the Project Coordinator. 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 of the collected data will be undertaken whilst qualitative data will be analysed 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 conduct at the end of the project to measure if the intended results were met. In the event of a restrictive context like COVID 19- remote monitoring will be used with close engagement of the community structures that will be trained within this project

Safety and Security plans

RISKS: COVID-19 infections continue to rise and affect staff/ organisations reducing field travels.
Mitigation: High risks related to activities that exposes staff's beneficiaries or implementation process that may contribute to spread of COVID-19. Mitigation Project staff and community will adopt COVID -19 guideline and protocol and utilisation of remote monitoring options.
 UNHCR has put in place a Covid-19 Protocol which is strictly followed by all implementing partners in Kakuma and Dadaab in order to protect staff and community members from further transmission. Each of the implementing members has also in place safety and security protocols are in place which staff are acquainted with and are expected to adhere to. Security and protection procedures and policies will be adhered to in the implementation of emergency response activities and attention will be taken to ensure that all stakeholders are well protected. The organizations will act against any person violating the policies.

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](#).

X Yes

☐ No

Code of Conduct

All CWS, CA, LWF and ADS staff are trained and sign every year the code of conduct. Our proposed partners have a code of conduct in place and have recently been trained on it. The code of conduct applies to all staff and representatives of requesting members. All organisations have procedures for investigation and there is clear consequence if found responsible. All members have a zero tolerance to the breach of the code of conduct. For the project, all staff involved in the work including volunteers on behalf of the project will sign and be inducted to the code of conduct of the respective organisations. Christian Aid utilises project meetings including the inception to share messages with communities. The project will print some posters on the expected codes of conduct and display in open public areas for communities to see. All requesting member staff and other relevant stakeholders are mandated to sign the Staff Code of Conduct Regarding Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Abuse of Power, Fraud and Corruption. Regular briefing on the same is undertaken for all staff to keep them familiar with it.

Safeguarding

LWF, CWS, CA and ADS are firmly committed to the fight against sexual exploitation and abuse. Hence it has ensured that all staffs are aware of the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy and Child safeguarding policy and are adhering to them. This is done through training of staff on the PSEA and Child safeguarding policy and holding all staff accountable towards it. In addition, individual organizations have hotline numbers for complaints have been distributed to the beneficiaries and posted at all their respective center. All stakeholders including service providers, community staff, consultants as well as donors are required to sign the Code of conduct and safeguarding principles.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The requesting members will work with peace and security county teams to ensure that the response does not bring more risk or harm to the targeted recipients. Conflict sensitivity shall be a key project design element and beneficiary inclusivity will be of utmost priority to ensure that not only are the beneficiaries those identified as being in dire need of the support, but also that diversity is upheld to reduce any potential tensions and even conflict. Although the project is responding to food and water insecurity due to drought, there will be preventive activities to enable quick mitigation to conflict and prevention including mapping hotspots and ensuring that all communities receive support. The project will be part of the local coordination mechanism the County Steering Group to ensure that distribution of assistance is to the most affected and vulnerable communities and individuals. The use of mobile technology to do cash programmes is safe and confidential. Community led approach to identifying priority beneficiaries and ensure that beneficiary data is protected from the point of designing the cash programme. Other options will be explored where mobile technology is not accessible including the use of vouchers as opposed to direct cash distribution.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

The project will conduct projects launch as a sensitization session to inform the target communities about the assistance that will be provided.

CWS

CWS uses the Engagement model at every stage of our program cycle, and this includes at the monitoring and evaluation stage. We try to ensure that in all these stages all members of the community are consulted to provide input and feedback on how the project components have affected them positively or negatively. Our monitoring processes are undertaken regularly with monthly and quarterly field monitoring. While our evaluation programs are undertaken annually. We also make our complaints response and feedback mechanism feedback part and parcel of our program-monitoring framework. We use participatory approaches and processes to ensure that the data collected has input from all sectors of the communities we serve and ensure that every individual opinion count. We use a variety of tools to ensure that we have effective and structured community engagement so that we can obtain information that will help us to get an accurate picture from women, girls, boys, displaced, hosts, returnees, elderly, disabled and other special interest groups but also representative. These include focused group discussions, Key informant interviews, and household surveys to engage community to provide us information on what is important to them and what they feel they need

LWF

The robust LWF complaints and feedback handling mechanism that includes different ways of collecting information from target community members including people living with disabilities, those who are illiterate, women and girls. The mechanism provides for anonymous complaints and feedback to be captured and uses different media and methods that the affected can choose to use. The feedback mechanism will allow the project to adapt project assistance based on information received. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be able to measure if beneficiaries felt well-informed and respected during project delivery and their overall satisfaction with the project. The evaluation will reflect how the project tracked and responded to beneficiary complaints and how the feedback shaped the project delivery.

CA

Christian Aid has worked with CIFA in the past to develop a robust feedback mechanism that is linked to a digital system; COMPASS that allows the partner to record received feedback and complaints. The system has been set-up to automatically pick sensitive complaints and redirect to the safeguarding manager to proceed and handle it. For feedback, both Christian Aid and CIFA are able to monitor how the feedback is handled and ensures that the feedback loop is completed. CIFA has a complaints and feedback policy in place.

ADS

Anglican Development Services has a long-term presence in most parts of the country, with record on humanitarian, development, and advocacy with strong grass root as well as national presence. ADS has been responding in almost all the emergencies in the country since and in the most recent past responded to the COVI-19, Floods and Desert Locust invasion. The area of focus is in Turkana through its local arm -ADS-North Rift. ADS works closely with the local stakeholders including the churches, the county governments as well as other civil society organization. Through this appeal, ADS seeks to respond to the disaster in the larger Turkana County which is a highly vulnerable community due to its high poverty and illiteracy levels.

Communication and visibility

The project will ensure that Act Appeal printed visibility banners/ sign board at the project sites, showing the type of activity implemented/funded by Act alliance and beneficiary entitlements. All field staff and visiting staff will be expected to be visible during registrations, food distribution and project monitoring through wearing Act alliance branded t-shirts, caps or jackets. Branding of project sites will also be carried out as well as development and publication of periodic newsletters.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	LWF				Church World Service				Christian Aid				Anglican Development Services (ADS)			
Start Date	October 5, 2021				October 5, 2021				October 5, 2021				October 5, 2021			
End Date	October 6, 2022.				October 6, 2022.				October 6, 2022.				October 6, 2022.			
Project Period (in months)	12				12				12				12			
Response Locations	Garissa (DADAAB) and Turkana (KAKUMA)				Tana River, Kilifi				Marsabit				North Rift-Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo etc.			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input 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"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 824,540				US\$ 328,604				US\$ 394,961				US\$ 237,833			

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Resource Based Conflicts.

Threat 2: Decline of water tables exacerbated by climate change

Threat 3: Transboundary plant/livestock pests and diseases.

Threat 4: Escalation of Covid-19 in Kenya.

Threat 5: Click here to enter text.

Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool (<http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-security-risk-assessment-tool/>)

Impact Probability	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Escalation of Covid-19	Very high Disruption of food systems by conflicts and natural disasters.
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium	High Staff burnout that could affect work output Threats of terrorist attacks	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Decline of water tables exacerbated by climate change, Transboundary plant/livestock pests and diseases.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Community tensions with agencies	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.
Very unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.