

Drought Impact Emergency Response and Recovery in Southern Angola

Appeal

ANG 221

Target Budget: USD 2,020,602

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	Drought impact emergency response and recovery in southern Angola												
Project ID	ANG 221												
Location	Southern Angola / Impact Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huila province: Gambos municipality ▪ Cunene province: Kahama, Curoca, Ombadja, Kwanyama and Namacunde municipalities ▪ Cuando Cubango province: Mavinga and Rivungu municipalities 												
Project Period	Start Date 01 April, 2022 End Date 31 March, 2023 No. of months 12												
Requesting Forum	ACT Angola 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"> ▪ Lutheran World Federation ▪ Norwegian Church Aid ▪ Council of Christian Churches in Angola (Conselho de Igrejas Cristã em Angola – CICA) 												
Contact	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name</td> <td>Abrão Mushivi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>abrao.mushivi@lutheranworld.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)</td> <td>+244 933 101410 (WhatsApp) abraham.mushivi (Skype)</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Abrão Mushivi	Email	abrao.mushivi@lutheranworld.org	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	+244 933 101410 (WhatsApp) abraham.mushivi (Skype)						
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Local partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evangelical Congregational Church in Angola (Evangelical (Igreja Evangelica Congregacional em Angola - IECA) ▪ Association for Rural Development and Environment (Associação para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente – ADRA) 												
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Project Outcome(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced food availability and access to affected families through food distribution and cash transfer intervention Improved livelihood resilience to drought and its effects Improved access to clean and safe water by the targeted communities Enhanced communities' resilience to drought induced threats and enable them to recover their livelihoods Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities have improved their knowledge and skills to prepare and respond to disasters Vulnerable households have access to safe shelter and household NFIs Strengthened faith and religious leaders, institutions, and community leaders to address gender justice in the drought affected societies in the southern of Angola Strengthened capacity and supported Faith leaders in climate change actions Strengthened capacity and supported civil society organizations to advocate and bring the voices of the communities to the regional and national levels 																																																																																			
Project Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to reducing the social, economic, and environmental related vulnerabilities of rural communities by the end of the project in 2023 Empower drought-affected communities by promoting greater ownership of livelihoods with a focus on resilient agriculture, the use of natural resources sustainably and promote appropriate WASH approaches that improves health by the end of the project in 2023 Contribute to strengthening and supporting the faith actors and community leadership structures to reduce Gender Based Violence on behalf of the rural communities by the end of the project in 2023. Contribute to strengthening and supporting the civil society organizations to advocate on behalf of the rural communities must access to basic services by the end of the project in 2023. 																																																																																			
Target Recipients	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="9">Profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Refugees</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IDPs</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>host population</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="8">Non-displaced affected population</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Any other relevant category will be produced during the baseline assessment at the beginning of project implementation. No. of households (based on average HH size): 24,003</p> <p>Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="9">Sex and Age</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>0-5</th> <th>6-12</th> <th>13-17</th> <th>18-49</th> <th>50-59</th> <th>60-69</th> <th>70-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>3 455</td> <td>6 850</td> <td>15 120</td> <td>19 742</td> <td>13 822</td> <td>4 840</td> <td>3 840</td> <td>1 382</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>3 730</td> <td>7 489</td> <td>16 323</td> <td>21 467</td> <td>14 978</td> <td>5 242</td> <td>4 242</td> <td>1 498</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>7 185</td> <td>14 339</td> <td>31 443</td> <td>41 209</td> <td>28 800</td> <td>10 082</td> <td>8 082</td> <td>2 880</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">144 020</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Profile									<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population									Sex and Age										0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Male	3 455	6 850	15 120	19 742	13 822	4 840	3 840	1 382	Female	3 730	7 489	16 323	21 467	14 978	5 242	4 242	1 498	Total	7 185	14 339	31 443	41 209	28 800	10 082	8 082	2 880									144 020
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Project Budget (USD)	2,020,602																																																																																			

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	September 2022
Interim narrative and financial report	January 2023
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 th June 2023.
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 st July 2023.

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 send an email to humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org of all pledges/contributions and transfers, indicating the appeal code on the subject line. 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)
ACT Angola Focal Person Abrão Mushivi (abrao.mushivi@lutheranworld.org)

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

The worst drought in 40 years resulting in poor harvests and rising food prices have resulted in an acute food insecurity in Angola's southwestern provinces of Huila and Namibe provinces.

The affected regions have been highly dependent on agriculture, and the situation has thus negatively affected the nutritional situation especially of the most vulnerable persons like children under five, pregnant and lactating women.

Even though the lean season Oct-March has ended, the drought affected areas remain vulnerable. Central and northern Angola registered accumulated rainfall above average from December to January 2022, while the southern provinces received below average rainfall. The provinces of Namibe, Huila and Cunene continue with below average vegetation cover (WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping).

As food stocks are depleting, the situation has deteriorated and will likely worsen during the lean season March-Oct when traditionally food stocks run low. Humanitarian assistance until the next harvest is needed to prevent further deterioration. An IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis of 17 municipalities in southern Angola revealed that, between July and September 2021, around 1.32 million people (49% of the population analyzed) experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or higher), of which 38% are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 12% in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). These people face difficulties in accessing food or are only able to meet minimal food needs through crisis and/or emergency coping strategies. Between October 2021 and March 2022, the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above is expected to increase to about 1.58 million people (58% of the population analyzed), of which 42% are likely in IPC Phase 3 and 15% in the IPC Phase 4. This considers that these are months of scarcity characterized by high food prices and that the next harvests will only occur from March if the next rainy season is normal¹. Drier than average conditions are forecast for Angola for January – March 2022. Consecutive years of dryness and poor cropping have pushed households in southern Angola to extreme vulnerability, and poor rainfall this year might exacerbate the impacts on crops, forage, and livestock. The humanitarian situation in Angola continues to deteriorate with over 3,000 internally displaced people reported in Cunene, notably Ombadja and Cahama municipalities and Gambos in Huila province. In addition, this drought comes on the back of three consecutive failed agricultural harvesting seasons with crop losses of 40 per cent and negatively impacting family and household income and livelihoods. The affected people had no seed stock for planting and other inputs for this ending farming season. Others have not returned to their homes to cultivate. An estimated 1.2 million people are facing water scarcity as a direct consequence of the drought and will have their water, sanitation and hygiene conditions compromised, exacerbated by COVID-19. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) UNICEF study has found that many water points in the most drought-affected communes are not working, highlighting a critical gap for water, sanitation, and hygiene. Protection risks in the most drought-affected provinces have heightened, particularly for women and children. High levels of acute food insecurity are present in all municipalities. However, the municipalities of Kahama, Curoca and Ombadja (Cunene), Gambos (Huila) and Virei and Camucuio (Namibe) have the highest prevalence of their population in the IPC Phase 3 or 4, with more than 60% of the total population in these two phases between July and September 2021. The high acute food insecurity in this region can be mainly attributed to the recurrent effects of the drought that reduced agricultural and livestock production, the high food prices, and locusts, which affected some communities. Other factors that contribute to the loss of animals are disease and theft. Families who moved with their cattle in search of better living conditions are of great concern, as they need to find shelter and livelihoods that guarantee access to food². The level of vulnerability in the communities is very high, children at risk, women at risk (women headed households), elderly men/women, people living with disabilities (women/men), and child headed households. There is little attention or proactive response to address this situation despite the presence of the local governments and its strategic partners and other stakeholders.

A rapid needs assessment was conducted by LWF and its partners between September 23rd and October 4th, 2021, to collect data of the affected people, through individual face-to-face, collective group interviews were organized with (girls and boys), adults (men and women), faith religious and community leaders, local authorities (Municipal

Administrations in Namacunde, Ombandja, Kwanyama, Curoca, Xangongo, Kahama in Cunene Province and in Chiange, Chibemba in Huila Province. The purpose of the rapid needs assessment was an instrument to collect field-based evidence to know the magnitude of the disaster impact and the number indirectly and directly affected population to measure the immediate and long-term impact on their socio-economic, cultural, and environmental situations. The objective was to use the information for an integrated emergency response and long-term recovery intervention.

The rapid needs assessment report was shared with UN agencies, USAID, UN OCHA and CSOs in Angola. ACT Angola forum launched an alert on 2nd December 2021. Follow up meetings were held including joint field visits with UN OCHA Africa regional team in Cunene and visited the IDP camp in Namibia. UN OCHA published the Angola visit mission report.

Since last year and late January 2022, the current situation continues to deteriorate increasingly. The prices of commodities are increasing, water unavailability maintains, as it has not been raining on a regular basis in some areas, planting has not been done. The government in Angola is not able to sufficiently support the affected families, and the entire humanitarian response is slow.

IDPs

Angola's main IDP camp in Kaluheke, Cunene province received more than 1,700 people after months of hunger and water shortage other sectors such as health, education, to support IDPs remains a huge challenge.

In all, the number of the affected population may have even increased as compared to last year information collected and documented (refer to the links below and ACT Angola forum alert) despite no further assessments conducted.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/wfp-angola-country-brief-january-2022>

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2022-HAC-Angola.pdf>

<https://aje.io/ge59m8>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/15-million-children-lack-life-saving-treatment-severe-wasting-eastern-and-southern>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/angola-drought-emergency-plan-action-epoa-dref-operation-n-mdrao007>

<https://actalliance.org/alerts/angola-drought>

<https://reliefweb.int/map/angola/angola-severe-drought-leading-food-insecurity-dg-echo-daily-map-30092021>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/south-western-angola-ipc-food-security-nutrition-snapshot-afi-july-2021-march-2022-amn/>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/drought-south-western-angola-drives-severe-hunger>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/end-cattle-s-paradise-severe-drought-and-food-insecurity-southern-angola>

<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/church/news/2021-10/angola-interview-wacussanga-drought-crisisbishops.html>

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/07/angola-millions-facing-hunger-as-thousands-fleetheir-homes-as-drought-ravages-the-south-of-angola/>

Capacity to respond

LWF and ACT Angola forum members (NCA, CICA and IECA as forum observer) responded to this crisis (severe drought emergency response) from its onset in mid-2013 to mid-2014 through ACT Alliance mechanism appeal in three municipalities of Curoca, Ombadja and Namacunde in Cunene province and Gambos municipality in Huila through ADRA. Apart from the ACT Alliance appeal, the forum through its national member the CICA and IECA through the local churches launched a solidarity appeal on National Radio and Television for food and non-food donations for the severe drought affected population. More 150 MT of food and non-foods items were collected in Luanda, Huambo and Benguela provinces and transported to Cunene province. From that period, LWF and NCA implemented a post emergency intervention in WASH and response to climate change in the most critical areas of Namacunde municipality, Cunene province. In addition, from mid-2015 until now, LWF and its donor partners; UNICEF and UNDP (2019) continue to intervene in WASH in emergency and development projects. Under the ACT Alliance family, LWF and its ACT Angola forum members (NCA, Christian Aid and IECA) has since late 2017 been implementing a joint project (Partnership for Resilience in Angola) in three province of Kwanza Sul, Cunene, Cuando Cubango including municipality of Gambos in Huila province through ADRA, the NCA partner. Furthermore, ACT Angola launched alert on DRC refugee influx crisis and consequently launched an appeal in June 2017 and organized a joint emergency response team which was sent to Dundo at the strike of the crisis led by the General Secretary of the Council of Christian Churches in Angola (Conselho de Igrejas Cristã em Angola – CICA) to meet the provincial government authorities, the refugees, and other actors on the ground. After the visit, a meeting was held with 20 church Pastors – executive members of CICA to map out strategies for refugee’s social assistance. The forum through its national member the CICA in collaboration with Caritas launched a solidarity appeal on National Radio and Television for food and non-food donations for the refugees. At least 100 MT of food and non-foods items were collected in Luanda and transported to Dundo. The ACT Angola Forum members (LWF and Council of Christian Churches in Angola) convened a meeting at Catholic Diocese in Luanda with the Catholic Bishops to share information about the political situation in DRC. The ACT Angola Forum members (LWF and NCA) managed to obtain in-country funding from UNICEF, UNHCR to respond to DRC refugee influx crisis during the same period other two appeals were funded through ACT Alliance appeal mechanisms. LWF and NCA are part of the advocacy joint efforts at provincial and national level through Senior Inter-Agency members chaired by UNHCR to uphold the rights of the refugees.

LWF as the ACT Angola forum leader in emergencies has contacts and shares information with UN agencies, USAID, OCHA Regional office, back donors like Bread for the World and Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and other strategic partner INGOs, for example Misereor and others through respective HQs contacts. These contacts, some donor supporters have shown positive indication to be part of the global appeal through funding contributions.

Furthermore, LWF requested its donors; Bread for the World to use other project reserve funds (13,700 EUR) for food and NFIs assistance and Evangelical Lutheran Church in America for budget reallocation (10,000 EUR) for food assistance respectively. This assistance was delivered to the internal displaced persons (IDPs) living in the established IDP camps in Cunene. NCA has diverted funding (USD100,000) to respond to the drought including water trucking, food, and nutrition particularly in the most critical areas, southern of Angola.

With the regional working experience as stated above, ACT Angola forum members and their implementing partners have the capacity to response to the crisis in the following sectors:

- **LWF** is a well established INGOs with wide experience in humanitarian and development programming. This project will fit in well under all LWF’s programmatic areas of 1. livelihoods, 2. quality service, 3. Protection and social cohesion. LWF has three structure pillars; overall management, programme and projects, administration, and finance, including Gender Justice focal person point at HQ office, Geneva. LWF will intervene in food security, livelihood, WASH, and advocacy.
- **NCA** is a well established INGOs with wide experience in humanitarian and development programming. This project will fit in well under all its thematic areas of fighting inequality, faith-based climate action and strengthening civil society organizations. For NCA, emergency operation is done when there is need. NCA has three structural pillars; overall management, programme and projects, administration, and finance, including faith-based climate action and has an emergency focal persons point at HQ office, Oslo. NCA will intervene in WASH, and shelter and household items.

- **CICA** has long experience in HIV and AIDS, climate justice, and youth and women. CICA is involved in emergency responses and played a major role on national reconciliation after the 27 years of civil war. CICA has a very strong voice to advocate with wider networks that hold governments accountable for their human rights obligations. CICA also has good relationships with the government and is a member on gender-based and domestic violence committee under the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion (MASFAMU). CICA has departments for social development, youth, and women countrywide. CICA will intervene in gender-based violence and Engage with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions. CICA is also well positioned to facilitate and strengthen links with the government ministries and other diplomatic bodies accredited in Angola including other religious bodies in Angola.
- **Other sectors** such as protection, child protection and safeguarding, land related issues and education shall be coordinated and implemented together through our local partners.

LWF and NCA have experienced staff in emergency operations who may be called immediately to respond at short notice. In addition, LWF and NCA HQs have an emergency HUB and Roster specialized emergency response teams which can be deployed.

Engagement with Faith actors is fundamental in the humanitarian response. Communities' beliefs and attitudes need to be mobilized to reduce the impact of drought and strengthen community inclusivity and cohesion as important elements in building resilience. Faith actors' status and trust can be an effective factor for positive change, that ensures unblocking political based hope messages. The faith actors added value is that it becomes easy to establish inter-faith relationships, government multi-ministry and multisector commissions. This is the door for advocacy initiative to ensure that the response is well coordinated, accountability, learning and information sharing.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

ACT Angola forum requesting members' strategy has been developed to intervene to the urgent and unmet needs of the eight years prolonged severe drought impact affected vulnerable people in the southern part of Angola. The intervention is divided in two phases, first phase is the emergency response and secondly the recovery phase to provide support for the recovery to ensure food security through cash transfer and food distribution, access to safe and clean water, to reduce socio-economic and environmental impact and GBVs related trauma and ensure affected persons' recovery. The requesting members' intervention will also focus on Disaster Risk Reduction to improve local civil protection and community structures capacities in targeted communities to better prepare and respond to future disasters. During the last rainy season, the rainfall has been irregular in some parts with very low average rainfall. The effects and impact of the drought has continued with high levels of food insecurity and water shortages in the affected region.

Even though the situation was expected to improve, the drought situation has not changed for the better, and communities still require interventions in food security and WASH immediately. The second phase, recovery will remain as planned.

Communities and people affected by crisis receive assistance appropriate and relevant to their needs. The response will be based on the rapid needs assessment report findings and conclusions are food security and nutrition, Water and Sanitation – WASH, Agriculture, protection (human rights and citizenship), education, temporal shelter, and Advocacy. Note that some conclusions have not been included as sector intervention but as cross-cutting issues.

During the needs assessment and consultations made with other humanitarian actors and the government authorities, the drought crisis is not declared but there is huge need to prepare for the worst. Meanwhile, all humanitarian actors are focusing on the ongoing development projects. There is a gap to respond through emergency response to the drought impact in the sectors proposed in the appeal. To support its emergency response and recovery strategy, the ACT forum requesting members proposes the following activities to support the most vulnerable survivors:

1. **Food Security:** enhanced food availability and access to affected families through food distribution and cash transfer intervention:
 - Baseline study
 - Beneficiary identification and verification of food insecure households
 - Markets Assessments
 - Disbursement of cash and vouchers to food insecure households
 - Distribution of food to the food insecure households
 - Multi Stakeholder Markets meetings
 - Post Distribution Monitoring.

2. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** improved access to clean and safe water by the targeted communities:
 - WASH awareness education
 - Conduct technical assessments for water points sources
 - Upgrading and protection of shallow wells
 - Construction of water harvesting and storage facilities
 - Establish and strengthen existing WASH committees
 - Distribution of WASH kits
 - Distribution of WASH dignity kits.

3. **Livelihoods:** Enhanced communities' resilience to drought induced threats and enable them to recover their livelihoods:
 - Trainings in climate resilient agriculture
 - Establish farm schools in each municipality
 - Provide assorted farming inputs (seeds, tools, and equipment)
 - Post Distribution Monitoring
 - Support exchange and learning visits to other regions
 - Support municipal and provincial Disaster Risk Reduction trainings
 - Strengthen and support DRR existing committees.

4. **Preparedness and Prevention:** Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities have improved their knowledge and skills to prepare and respond to disasters:
 - Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR members trained on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response, and climate change
 - Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR are trained on Community Capacity Vulnerability Assessment
 - Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR members trained on Community Risk Awareness and Engagement
 - Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR are supported to have their emergency plan updated and tested with the inclusion of data from their community capacity vulnerability assessment.

5. **Shelter and Households NFI:** Vulnerable households have access to safe shelter and household NFIs:
 - Affected families supported with temporal shelter kits
 - Vulnerable households provided with NFIs to meet their household needs.

6. **Gender:** Strengthened faith and religious leaders, institutions, and community leaders to address gender justice in the drought affected societies in the southern of Angola
 - Support CSOs and Faith and Religious leaders existing efforts to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
 - Conduct debate for faith and religious, and community leaders and institutions engagement.
 - Conduct trainings on gender-based violence for Church and community leaders and ACT Forum members.
 - Organize provincial and national conferences for learning and experience sharing about human rights and gender justice in southern Angola.
 - Create spaces for learning and experience sharing at various levels.

7. **Engagement with Faith Leaders:** Strengthened capacity and supported Faith leaders in climate change actions
 - Men, women, boys' and girls' faith and hope restored during and after natural disaster shock
 - Faith leaders engaged in climate change actions and able to act during and after natural disaster shock.
8. **Advocacy:** Strengthened capacity and supported civil society organizations to advocate and bring the voices of the communities to the regional and national levels:
 - Support CSOs and the southern drought and hunger platform joint advocacy initiatives to bring the voices through their community representatives at provincial, regional and national levels
 - Prepare and disseminate joint position statement at regional and national conferences
 - Support CSOs engagement with the media and produce

In coordination with the Provincial Directorate for Civil Protection and other humanitarian actors, the ACT Angola forum requesting members will develop vulnerability criteria and develop selection processes to ensure the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in excluded communities will be targeted: female-headed households, children, elderly-head of households and people with living with disability - PLWDs. Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality, Safeguarding, Accountability (CHS) and IASC Gender Based violence (GBV) Guidelines will be applied during the humanitarian response and recovery phases, placing the affected populations at the center of the whole response. Communities have been consulted; LWF and NCA through implementing partners are on the ground and engaged with the affected communities and have been advising accordingly. The drought situation and community involvement and participation are actively being monitored by the requesting members on an ongoing process.

Communities and people affected by crisis can expect that the organisations assisting them are managing resources effectively, efficiently, and ethically. LWF and its members and partners responded to the similar drought crisis during 2013/4 and has field experience. The materials and items will be purchased locally to save costs. The beneficiaries targeted are the men, women, boys, and girls with focus on the mostly vulnerable group. The food and no food commodities will be based the local context and what the target beneficiaries needs. To ensure that distribution is ethically done, distributors will be selected in the respective communities. At water points, committees will be established and trained on maintenance, WASH management and on how to avoid conflicts.

Impact

To save lives of the drought affected individuals and enhance recovery in the communities in the Angola southern region through emergency and recovery response by 2023. To achieve this long-term impact, the project will base its intervention on community participation and local partners. Consequently.

- **Community participation** is key in influencing decision making about all climate change impact events that affect them. When they get involved and participate, they can prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting them in all sectors of their livelihoods and wellbeing. Thereby applying preventative and mitigation measures will protect against key family security and livelihoods, public and personal health risks, and facilitate access to adequate and equitable sustainable basic needs.
- **Local partners** are the first actors when an emergency strikes and have improved emergency preparedness. Consequently, their involvement and participation bring positive impact in the local communities and resilience will be increased. The civil society partners will be trained on humanitarian response to provide opportunities to put it into practice emergency response actions and they will be enabled to continue their own and collectively. The continued institutional strengthening will be an added value to ensure that the local partners will enable to become strong actors to complement future humanitarian actors and government actions.

Outcomes

Enhanced food availability and access to families through food distribution and cash transfer intervention

The total population in the municipalities where the assessment was carried out was 578 930 persons (72 366 families -on average 8 people per household). At least, 347 358 people (representing 60%) are female and 231 572 people (representing 40%) are male. More than 6 805 people are Internal Displaced Persons - IDPs in the established Reception Camps in Kahama and Kaluweke. The current overall number of the people in critical condition requiring immediate food assistance are 60 502 people, 7 563 families of which 42,351 people (70%) are women and 18 151 (30%) are men. The number is consolidated for all locations in Cunene Province (Kwanyama, Namacunde, Ombandja, Curoca and Kahama municipalities), Huila Province (Gambos municipality) and Cuando Cubango province (Mavinga and Rivungo municipalities). This project will target 7,563 households representing 45,378 individuals. Food distribution will ensure that each beneficiary will receive per month during the three (3) months support; 12kg of mealie meal, 1.8kg of beans, 0.75kg of cooking oil and 0.15kg of salt according to the UN and internationally approved for food ratio standards per capita.

The ration package may be reduced to half when need arise, as accepted by WFP standards. Whereas cash transfer support will ensure that each beneficiary will receives 11,000 Angolan Kwanza (approx. 20 USD) per month during the three (3) months support. Government KWENDA Social Protection policy provides 8,500 in local currency, Kwanza equivalent to 18.64 USD. Is this based on monthly wages or monthly cost of living for example. Based on government approved monthly cost of living.

Improved access to clean and safe water by the targeted communities

In all the affected areas, access to clean and safe water remains below SPHERE standards. According to the needs assessment findings, rehabilitation and installation of water systems should be prioritized to improve people's reliance on unprotected and unsafe water sources and to increase overall supply of water from existing assets. Where possible, water distribution should be including in the intervention programming. Rehabilitation of existing and/or construction of new water assets should be implemented to restore and increase water availability and access for the communities. The rehabilitation and construction should be implemented in Kwanyama, Namacunde, Ombandja, Curoca and Kahama municipalities in Cunene province where are insufficient water points and most of the existing ones are not functioning. Water harvesting and storage tanks should also be constructed which can be used for water trucking and distribution, as more long serving solution.

Water supply activities should be complemented with community level sanitation and hygiene education sessions and construction of family latrines. This should be implemented at camping sites where open-air defecations are done outdoors. This would be crucial for raising awareness on importance of hygiene and sanitation among the communities including importance and methods of water treatment at household level. This shall support the behavioural change initiative in the community hence facilitating better WASH outcomes. Distribution of sanitation and hygiene kits to the most vulnerable households is fundamental to promote family latrine construction and hygiene. Distribution of sanitary kits to women and girls is also very important. This project will target 8,370 households representing 50,219 individuals.

Enhanced communities' resilience to drought induced threats and enable them to recover their livelihoods

From assessment findings, families left behind have lost their livelihoods (livestock, fishing, trade, crafts, etc.). They have been left fragile, and unable to meet most of their basic needs, even the most basic ones, such as food, water, or decent clothing. Families who had with them animals such as oxen, sheep, goats, or chickens, mention the scarcity of pasture for pasture. The assessment found that a rapid response to alleviate stressed household's food insecurity and livelihoods should focus on assisting to cushion the vulnerable households against further deterioration and facilitate livelihoods recovery. Other livelihood support should be prioritized to protect household livelihood assets, these include promoting resilient agriculture, establishing farm schools, agricultural inputs support (assorted improved and early maturing and drought resilient) seeds, tools, and equipment (hoes, irrigation kits, ox-ploughs), among other critical interventions. This project will target 4,083 households representing 24,497 individuals.

Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities have improved their knowledge and skills to prepare and respond to disasters.

LWF and NCA through their respective partners, will work with the Provincial Directorate of Civil Protection to strengthen the Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities. In line with Government of Angola's National Strategy for Climate Change (Estratégia Nacional para as Alterações Climáticas (ENAC 2020-2035) (em revision)), the ACT Angola forum requesting members will ensure that the humanitarian response is well coordinated and complementary. The ACT Angola Forum requesting members will take part in meetings with all relevant sector stakeholders (National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC), UN Disaster Management Team (DMT) meetings and Provincial government steering committee) and establish an open line of communication with crisis affected persons and communities to ensure a humanitarian response based on participation and feedback. Under this national strategy, the Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities will be trained on "Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change and Adaptability", Capacity Vulnerability Assessment. Community awareness and engagement related to DRR, and Response will also be conducted. In coordination with the Provincial Directorate of Civil Protection, each targeted community, through the Municipal Civil Protection Committees, will organize a sensitization campaign to raise community members' awareness on the identified risks and their exposure. This project will target 2,850 households representing 17,100 individuals. Also 8 DRR committees representing 120 members.

Vulnerable households have access to safe shelter and household NFIs

Most of those who live in shelter camps moved without the slightest need for survival, hygiene, and cooking. They sleep mostly on the ground, in shelters built with a few branches and covered with some old tarpaulins. Children and parents often live in the same extremely small space (less than 7 m²). There is great need to provide temporal shelter to the families at the camp sites and the people on move. This project will target 583 households representing 3,500 individuals.

Strengthened faith and religious leaders, institutions, and community leaders to address gender justice in the drought affected societies in the southern of Angola

As a well-known factor, women and girls are the most vulnerable group because they are the ones who take care of the family welfare than men. Also, women/girls more affected by the food shortage than men/boys because of the cultural nature. Female (women/girls) tend to give priority to men/boys. This indirectly or directly affects the gender relations and roles (boys, girls, male, female) when a crisis strikes or even after the crisis. There is no estimated rate of employment of men or women to measure the economic status of households before the crisis. In the southern region, culture is still strongly preserved. The participation of women and girls in the household decision-making process is still a nightmare. More investment intervention to create space and promote a gender-based inclusiveness and participation. The freedom of movement of all (men, women, boys, and girls), their social-cultural rights, economic rights (for livelihood) could be in danger as they are considered as "displaced hunger refugees". The rights for women and other marginalised groups will be incorporated; issues to do with sexual and reproductive health rights, access to sanitary pads can be singled out as an important element to advocate for, as it is likely to fall out of the priority list in stocks in the communities. Humanitarian impact on women and disabled people's social cultural rights for example how food can be used as a weapon of oppression is categorically explored. This project will target 430 households representing 2,580 individuals. Also 8 CSOs and institutions representing 150 members.

Strengthened capacity and supported Faith leaders in climate change actions

The Faith leaders live within the communities where the church and its members are. This means that they are aware and live by/with the occurrences of climate change and its impact on the livelihoods of the people and the indirect effects on the church and faith. Consequently, the aim of strengthening the capacity and supporting the Faith leaders in climate change actions remains super important. In other spheres, the religion and faith are more influential and able to influence in politics, policies, accountability, and respect for fundamental human rights in the country. They play a role as political-social-spiritual advocates for promoting decision-making that serves the nature and peoples livelihoods.

In this project, the Faith leaders will be supported to strengthen their social-spiritual advocacy on behalf of the communities who have been facing climate change impacts that destroy their livelihoods for decades now. They also need capacity building in appropriate innovative approaches and technologies that enhances prevention, mitigation, and response in the coming climate change related occurrences. This project will target 46 households representing 276 individuals. Also 8 faith and religious and institutions representing 200 members.

Strengthened capacity and supported civil society organizations to advocate and bring the voices of the communities to the regional and national levels.

Since 2013, the civil society organizations, the church, INGOs, UN agencies and the opposition political parties have been advocating with the government for the long drought impact recognition and declaration as an emergency but there is silence. This has caused a big obstacle for the stakeholders and their back donors to proactively move in to assist the government to respond. There is need to bring the voices of the affected people to provincial, regional, and national forums and networking, support to strengthen the civil society organization joint advocacy initiatives at regional and national levels. The project will take humanitarian advocacy as a vehicle to address several issues on human rights. First to be addressed is the fundamental right to food, social cultural rights ingrained where choices of what to eat are considered. This project will target 60 households representing 1,500 individuals. Also 8 CSOs and institutions representing 200 members.

Outputs

Enhanced food availability and access to families through food distribution and cash transfer intervention

Women, girls, men, and boys have access to food items for three (3) months period to survive before the next harvesting season in April/May 2022.

Planned Activities

- A 1.1. Baseline study
- A.1.2. Beneficiary identification and verification of food insecure households
- A.1.3. Markets Assessments
- A.1.4. Disbursement of cash and vouchers to food insecure households
- A.1.5. Distribution of food to the food insecure households

Improved access to clean and safe water by the targeted communities

- Women, girls, men, and boys use improved hygiene practices and have access to hygiene items to protect against public and personal health risks
- Women, girls, men, and boys have access to safe, appropriate, and hygienic sanitation services, including environmental sanitation (i.e., family latrines with cover, hand washing, rubbish pits, personal hygiene)
- Women, girls, men, and boys have access to safe, equitable and sustainable quantity of water for drinking, cooking, (Sphere)
- Households have access to WASH kits to promote sanitation in their communities and public places (schools, community markets, health post, etc.)
- Women and girls of menstruating age, and people with incontinence, have access to hygiene supplies and WASH facilities that support their dignity and well being

Planned Activities

- B.2.1. WASH awareness education
- B.2.2. Conduct technical assessments for water points sources
- B.2.3. Upgrading and protection of shallow wells
- B.2.4. Construction of water harvesting and storage sub-soil tanks

- B.2.5. Install water harvesting and storage facilities
- B.2.5. Establish and strengthen existing WASH committees
- B.2.6. Distribution of WASH kits
- B.2.6. Distribution of dignity sanitary kits

Enhanced communities' resilience to drought induced threats and enable them to recover their livelihoods

- Protect household livelihood assets
- Promoting resilient agriculture
- Establish farm schools
- Agricultural inputs support (assorted improved and early maturing and drought resilient) seeds,
- Tools and equipment (hoes, irrigation kits, etc.).

Planned Activities

- C.3.1. Trainings in climate resilient agriculture
- C.3.2. Establish farm schools in each municipality
- C.3.3. Provide assorted farming inputs (seeds, tools, and equipment)
- C.3.4. Post Distribution Monitoring
- C.3.5. Support exchange and learning visits to other regions

Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities have improved their knowledge and skills to prepare and respond to disasters.

- Consultative and coordination meetings at all levels.
- The Municipal Civil Protection and community DRR committee members in targeted communities will be trained on "Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change and Adaptability", Capacity Vulnerability Assessment.
- Community awareness and engagement related to DRR, and Response will also be conducted.
- Organize a sensitization campaign to raise community members' awareness on the identified risks and their exposure

Planned Activities

- D.4.1. Participate in consultative and coordination meetings at all levels
- D.4.2. Support municipal and provincial Disaster Risk Reduction trainings
- D.4.3. Strengthen and support DRR existing committees to elaborate DRR plans
- D.4.4. Conduct sensitization campaigns to raise community members' awareness

Vulnerable households have access to safe shelter and household NFIs

- Temporal shelter to the families at the camp sites and the people on move
- Household NFIs to the most vulnerable households

Planned Activities

- D.5.1. Provide portable shelter
- D.5.2. Provide household NFIs

Strengthened faith and religious leaders, institutions, and community leaders to address gender justice in the drought affected societies in the southern of Angola

- Create space and promote a gender-based inclusiveness and participation.
- The freedom of movement of all (men, women, boys, and girls), their social-cultural rights, economic rights (for livelihood) as they are considered as "displaced hunger refugees".
- The rights for women and other marginalised groups will be incorporated.

- Sexual and reproductive health rights

Planned Activities

E.6.1. Conduct trainings on GBV for Church and community leaders and ACT Forum members.

E.6.2. Organize provincial and national conferences for learning and experience sharing GBV in southern Angola.

E.6.3. Support CSOs and Faith and Religious leaders existing efforts to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

E.6.4. Conduct debate for faith and religious, and community leaders and institutions engagement.

Strengthened capacity and supported Faith leaders in climate change actions

- Men, women, boys' and girls' faith and hope restored during and after natural disaster shock.
- Faith leaders engaged in climate change actions and able to act during and after natural disaster shock.

Planned Activities

F.7.1. Support Faith and leaders to engage in climate change actions

F.7.2. Conduct debate for faith and religious, and community leaders and institutions engagement.

Strengthened capacity and supported civil society organizations to advocate and bring the voices of the communities to the regional and national levels.

- Stakeholders and their back donors to proactively move in to advocate with the government to respond to the crisis
- Bringing the voices of the affected people to provincial, regional, and national forums and networking,
- Civil society organizations joint advocacy initiatives at all levels.
- Humanitarian advocacy as a vehicle to address several issues on human rights.

Planned Activities

F.8.1. Support CSOs drought and hunger platform prepare joint position statements and disseminate on drought impact affected population

F.8.2. Support CSOs drought and hunger platform conduct joint advocacy at provincial, regional and national and networking fora

F.8.3. Support CSOs drought and hunger platform engagement with the media

Exit strategy

The project will be a combination of the two phases thus the humanitarian assistance (emergency response) and resilience building of communities (rehabilitation and development). During the emergency response phase, the focus will be on food security and WASH complemented by advocacy interventions. While rehabilitation and development phase will focus on recovery and resilience building will entail the phase where communities are supported to start engaging in livelihood activities through livelihood and continue with advocacy.

The main aim is to ensure that communities are prepared to bounce back other drought strikes thus making the project sustainable. The project will also aim to strengthen the communities to be capable of self-esteem centred community based productive and engaging in other income generating activities. Markets linkage to activities will be fit together with the ending of the project to ensure sustainability. The faith actors and community leaderships will be strengthened to address structural issues relating their exposure to droughts. Establishment, strengthened and having functional disaster risk management committees from provincial-municipal-communal-community level that periodically meet to discern potential hazards and share information will reduce the vulnerability of the communities, improve capacity thus reduce the impact of droughts. Well coordinated actions with the provincial government departments and with possible collaboration with ministries will ensure that the government continues to support initiatives complemented around issues of rehabilitation and resilience building. This phase

should build on the works of the ongoing development projects and of other partners. The overall focus and emphasis shall be to revive and equip community structures such as health promoters, water point committees and DRR committees setting them to continue supporting the communities. At least the last quarter (3 months) of the project shall be phase-out where monitoring of the activity implementation will be done with the aim to ensure that communities will not be vulnerable if another drought strike. Linking Relief, Recovery and development was principle in the development of the project.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

The emergency response phase will use both on case-by-case on cash and non-cash approaches due to different situation and condition contexts. For this reason, some targeted beneficiaries to be provided with unconditional cash grants while others will receive food rations. The cash transfer approach will be implemented in accordance with the existing government guideline. In addition, the implementation is through partnership, combining several learnings and backup strengths from each other's know-how. The three requesting organization members will be in direct contact with the beneficiaries, understanding the stakeholders more. Deliverables will be achieved via facilitation and empowerment - as the communities know what they want in as much they may be variants amongst them.

The three requesting organization members put people (men, women, boys, and girls) at the centre of the strategic programming. At community level and local partnerships, the project implementation will be centered on participatory approaches; to identify the beneficiaries, market systems development and implementation of major activities. This will ensure ownership and sustainability of the activities after project close. A market led approach is envisaged in livelihoods provision and protection. Where markets are assessed to sustain developed system, and transfer of goods and commodities while promoting for diversification and observing the resilient farming systems approach. The link of the relief and resilience building approaches is innovative as it makes the project more sustainable and supporting communities to bounce back after times of shocks. The approach of supporting communities with unconditional cash transfer entails giving communities the freedom to choose whereas basic food ration will be implemented on case-by-case basis what they deem necessary and what is best for them to curb food insecurity. Under WASH sector, the communities will be involved and participate through WASH committees to ensure that water source points management, conflict resolutions and co-participation in maintenance to assured. Preparedness and Prevention will be implemented in collaboration with provincial and municipal government institutions to ensure that the communities and local structure (faith actors and community leadership) are well prepared to prevent and future disaster shocks. The project will work with faith leaders who have respect and trust from their community members in by training them on psychosocial first aid and the trained faith leaders will support affected communities to cope during this difficult time. Shelter and other household items will be provided to the internal displaced people and people on move to ensure safe shelter. Gender and domestic violence related activities will be implemented in all municipalities to ensure that the most vulnerable group (women and girls) are protected from any sort of abuse, harassment, and other human rights violations. Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions is another area of importance to ensure that all actors play their role to assist build resilience in the communities, uphold the rights of the affected people and ensure ownership for sustainability after the project closes. Whereas other cross-cutting issues will be implemented as complementary activities across all the sectors.

Implementation Arrangements

The project will be implemented and managed by the three ACT Angola Forum requesting members. LWF will be the lead, but all strategic management and project coordination will be discussed by the three members. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will clearly elaborate responsibilities and accountabilities. Other internal arrangements like financial and human resources will be part of the MoU. In terms of the staffing compliment, the LWF Country Director will have general oversight of the project- including coordinating of implementing

organisation. The three Requesting members shall be responsible for management systems and general framework development. A Project Coordinator will be hired to coordinate the whole project at field level and be supported by an M&E Officer and Assistant Finance Officer for the project. Each of the organisations will have a programme support staff or HQ support expert for technical know-how and ensuring that ACT guidelines are observed. Sector thematic area advise (gender, child protection, safeguarding and people living with disability and resilience building) will be obtained from programme support staff or HQ thematic focal persons of the requesting members. Where need is identified, they may be shared between the requesting members as part of mutual support. The requesting members will have one project team structure stationed in the project areas for field coordination and for data collectors at grass roots level. The local staff will work with local committees coming from the targeted villages. The organisations will have specific Monitoring and Evaluation, finance, and support staff level of efforts.

Working with and through local partners and faith actors is the main of LWF and NCA to ensure that civil society organization and the church is strengthened so that they can take over the social and Diakonie responsibilities. The requesting members have their strategic local partners on the ground. In this regard, LWF will work with IECA in Mavinga and Rivungo municipalities in Cuando Cubango province and the local Lutheran church in Cunene. NCA will work with ADRA in Gambos municipality of Huila province. Sector internal bilateral partnership agreements will be signed to ensure compliance in project implementation and accountability.

The Project Coordinator will work with local partners, faith actors and local government authorities and institutions. S/he will ensure good collaboration and partnerships at the project level. At national level, the three organization representatives will participate in coordination meetings with the government, UN and its agencies, other NGOs, and private sector. The CICA being an ecumenical body will ensure inter faith networking and joint advocacy position decisions at national and regional levels including contacts with the ministries.

Project Consolidated Budget

Requesting Forum/Country		ACT Angola Forum/Angola			
Appeal Number:		ANG 221			
Appeal Title:		Drought impact emergency response and recovery in southern Angola			
Implementing Period:		01 April 2022- 31st March 2023			
<i>Please use exchange rate from this site: https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=USD&date=2022-02-15</i>					
		Appeal Total	LWF	NCA	CICA
Direct Costs		1,780,165	1,222,878	377,223	180,064
1	Project Staff	223,439	144,736	57,955	20,748
1.1	Appeal Lead	21,870	21,870	-	-
1.2	International Staff	41,188	24,786	16,402	-
1.3	National Staff	160,381	98,080	41,553	20,748
2	Project Activities	1,257,720	930,744	260,456	66,521
2.3	Preparedness and Prevention	19,537	19,537	-	-
2.4	WASH	212,342	164,389	47,953	-
2.5	Livelihood	255,453	255,453	-	-
2.7	Shelter and Household items	212,502	-	212,502	-
2.8	Food Security	467,673	467,673	-	-
2.10	Gender	46,200	-	-	46,200
2.11	Engagement with Faith Leaders	20,321	-	-	20,321
2.12	Advocacy	23,692	23,692	-	-
3	Project Implementation	60,999	23,729	6,652	30,618
3.1.	Forum Coordination	29,069	13,669	1,914	13,486
3.2	Capacity Development	31,930	10,060	4,738	17,131
4	Quality and Accountability	37,817	17,860	3,463	16,494
5	Logistics	184,472	97,335	46,145	40,992
6	Assets and Equipment	15,718	8,475	2,551	4,692
Indirect Costs		99,465	65,815	9,841	23,809
Staff Salaries		57,912	43,945	6,561	7,406
Office Operations		41,553	21,870	3,280	16,402
Total Expenditure		1,879,630	1,288,693	387,064	203,873
A	Secretariat Monitoring Cost (SMC)	18,796			
B	Secretariat Management and coordination c	122,176			
Total Expenditure + SMC		2,020,602	1,288,693	387,064	203,873

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

During the 12 months' implementation period, field staff team in the respective organisations will be monitoring project activities against the log frame with technical support from the programmes team/regional HUB/HQ technical support teams. Quality and compliance will be ensured during monthly visits, Programme and M&E Teams will have the opportunity to collect data using a predesigned template that will ensure the collection of information from beneficiaries and analysis will be done and results shared during the scheduled monthly meetings. Field Officers will lead in the monthly review meeting with relevant stakeholders and communities where they will meet to discuss progress, identify gaps and check if objectives are being met. Field transport will be available to ensure that project team is able to reach out to beneficiaries. Where roads are not accessible, motorbikes will be used to reach out to the most remote areas. During these meetings, updates will be shared on progress and stakeholders will be engaged and concerns of communities dealt with to ensure the smooth running of the project. The project team will make use of the log frame to keep track of the planned targets while monitoring process. Monthly review meetings will be conducted to share reports, critically analyse the progress made, and difficulties encountered to come up with possible recommendations to enable the project team to achieve desired results. Project situation reports (SitRep), mid-term and completion reports will be elaborated and submitted according to the reporting

frequency schedules. An external evaluation will be conducted to have independent opinion on activity, outcome and objective attainment, lessons learned and recommendation for future consideration. Apart from narrative reports, internal and external audits will be conducted to assess budget expenditure and compliance.

At forum level, the usual monthly meetings shall be used to disseminate or share learning across the Forum. All project reports will be shared with all forum members to ensure that they know what is happening and share learning across all members. At ACT Alliance Africa Regional Secretariat and Southern Africa Region Forum (SARF) levels, the three organization requesting members may request for any technical and expertise assistance to enhance learning and guidance in all sectors.

Safety and Security plans

The three requesting organizations are committed and views staff safety and security as a serious concern for all its staff members and those that it interacts with. Due to the increasing intimidating environment that humanitarian workers at times face as they carry out their work, ACT will ensure that there is adequate safety and security measures put in place to ensure that everyone is protected. The lead organization will ensure that there is provision for necessary training together with the support from the HQ safety and security focal persons. Contextual risk matrix will be developed to improve the safety and standards for all the whole team.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT’s commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? Yes No
 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](#).

Code of Conduct

The contract package will include signing of the Code of Conduct (CoC). The CoC will be shared with the staff or volunteer in advance for reading and familiarizing before signing. All project response team will undergo an induction process to enable them to understand all the humanitarian and development guidelines and policies. This process will be ongoing until the close of the project cycle. The whole team members are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work. Communities will also be made aware of issues of Code of Conduct and will have the right to report (if any) cases of violation made by the projects staff or volunteer. This will apply to the implementing partners or any other community committee member. In addition to dissemination of ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations, focal persons will be formed to handle these issues to ensure that voices are heard, and feedback given.

Safeguarding

The ACT forum requesting members will ensure that their employees and volunteers, partners, vendors, operations, and programmes do no harm to children, young people or vulnerable adults; that they do not expose them to the risk of discrimination, neglect, harm and abuse; and that any concerns the requesting members has about the safety of vulnerable people within the communities in which they work, are dealt with and reported to the appropriate authorities. They will be trained on safeguarding and will be informed on their expected behavior before deployment. This will be an integral part of the induction process. During its recruitment process, the requesting members will ensure rigorous control, including criminal registration and checking past employment references. Furthermore, the requesting members will ensure wide dissemination of the safeguarding policy, the code of conduct, procedures, and feedback mechanisms. All these will available and easily accessible to children, project staff and partners staff members, including volunteers and other actors in a simple narrative format and Portuguese language for their easier understanding. Child protection is a central part of but not separate to safeguarding. The requesting members ensure protecting individual children identified as either suffering or at risk of significant harm because of abuse or programme of work. This will also include measures and structures designed to prevent and

respond to abuse. During the recent years, there has been increasing recognition of the way in which children, young people and vulnerable adults can be at risk of discrimination, neglect, abuse, and exploitation by those who are in positions of trust and power over them, including through international development activities. Therefore, there has been a significant increase in the efforts made by development organisations to ensure that no harm results from the contact their employees, volunteers and other representatives have with their target populations or communities. The requesting members will align safeguarding protocols and plans with the complaint mechanism and feedback to follow and handle non-sensitive/and sensitive issues and complains as is appropriate to the community. The feedbacks will be recorded and tracked. A safeguarding focal person will be identified within the country and supported by the requesting members' HQ focal persons to address all related issues. Regular communication will be maintained within country and with the HQs focal persons through appropriate channels or means applicable such as online system. Like in complaint mechanisms and feedback, a secure system will be established to protect data and whistleblower identity. The requesting members will ensure all its local implementing partners finalize their safeguarding work plan and implement it.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

ACT Alliance members uphold a Do No Harm principle among other humanitarian principles and will ensure that all its project teams follow them. The ACT members will ensure that necessary trainings will be offered to all project implementing partners so that they observe all the humanitarian principles which are of great importance to work well among staff and with respective communities. The project will minimize conflict and harm while aiding. During baseline assessments, the potential for common dividers and potentials sources of conflicts, such as contentious resources- like water source points will be identified and measures taken to avoid the humanitarian aid being the root cause of conflict line with CHS potential security and safeguarding risks are mapped and the risk matrix will identify response mechanisms. The mechanisms will include mapping of the referral pathways for safeguarding of the vulnerable and tracing actions done on each reported case.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

LWF and NCA have complaints handling policies which are accepted by ACT Alliance. The policy will be disseminated and applied to ensure that target groups and stakeholders are able to address their concerns and voice their opinions regarding the project and the staff behavior in all stages of the project cycle. The policy will be used as guidance to identify risks and hazards caused by the project and appropriate response mechanisms will be developed to support feedback between requesting members and target community. In addition, the project will create a dedicated mail, phone number (charged with talk-time units to report incidents including for community focal persons) and install suggestion boxes in the communities and offices as appropriate. Communities, partners, and staff will be encouraged to provide feedback on any issue that threatens their protection to ensure safety and humanity of all stakeholders. Further to the reporting systems, each municipality will establish a complaints desk to handle non-sensitive/and sensitive issues and complains as is appropriate to the community. The feedbacks will be recorded and tracked.

Communication and visibility

All the three requesting members are ACT Alliance members who already follow ACT communication policy. In this project, the emphasis will be to increase visibility by promoting the ACT Alliance co-branding logo alongside own vehicles and motorbikes. This will apply to promotional materials such as posters, T-shirts, caps, reflectors, etc. will be printed for committees and community volunteers, and staff visibility. There shall be use of relevant social media platforms where the key information about the programme shall be shared. This will be done in adherence with the ACT Alliance Communication policy.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	Council of Christian Churches in Angola (Conselho de Igrejas Cristã em Angola – CICA)
Start Date	1 st April, 2022	1 st April, 2022	1 st April, 2022
End Date	31 st March, 2023	31 st March, 2023	31 st March, 2023
Project Period (in months)	12	12	12
Response Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cunene province: Kahama, Curoca, Ombadja, Kwanyama, Namacunde and Cuvelai municipalities ▪ Cuando Cubango province: Mavinga and Rivungu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huila province: Gambos municipality ▪ Cunene province: Kahama and Ombadja municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huila province: Gambos municipality ▪ Cunene province: Kahama, Curoca, Ombadja, Kwanyama and Namacunde municipalities ▪ Cuando Cubango province: Mavinga and Rivungu
Sectors of response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food security ○ Preparedness and Prevention ○ WASH ○ Livelihoods ○ Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelter and household items ○ WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender ○ Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions
Targeted Recipients (Per sector)	<p>Food security:</p> <p># Of HH 7,563</p> <p># Of individuals 45,378</p> <p>Preparedness and Prevention:</p> <p># Of HH 2,850</p> <p># Of individuals 17,100</p> <p># Of DRR committees 8</p>	<p>Shelter and household items:</p> <p># Of HH 583</p> <p># Of individuals 3,500</p> <p>WASH:</p> <p># Of HH 864</p> <p># Of individuals 5,183</p>	<p>Gender:</p> <p># Of HH 430</p> <p># Of individuals 2,580</p> <p># Of CSOs and institutions 6</p> <p># Of individuals 150</p> <p>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions:</p> <p># Of HH 46</p> <p># Of individuals 276</p>

	<p># Of members 120</p> <p>WASH:</p> <p># Of HH 7,506</p> <p># Of individuals 45,036</p> <p>Livelihoods:</p> <p># Of HH 4,083</p> <p># Of individuals 24,497</p> <p>Advocacy:</p> <p># Of HH 60</p> <p># Of individuals 1,500</p> <p># Of CSOs and institutions 8</p> <p># Of individuals 200</p>		<p># Of faith and religious and institutions 8</p> <p># Of individuals 200</p>
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,288,693	US\$ 387,064	US\$ 197,873

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Natural hazard risk. Cyclical prolonged drought is one such hazard which have affected the southern region of Angola for more 40 years. These droughts have been recurrent in the targeted municipalities bordering northern region of the Republic of Namibia. These regions in both countries are the beginning of the Kalahari Desert. The project will contribute to improving the capacity communities and local structures to establish and capacitate the disaster response committees. These will work with government institutions, civil society organizations, faith actors and UN agencies for support and advocacy for government responsiveness and information sharing

Threat 2: Political risk. Despite of the current political stability, the forthcoming general elections in 2022 posses a scenario for political uncertainty. The financial and economic crisis presents an opportunity for the government ruling party to further narrow the civil society space and take advantage of the project activities. The project will from its inception emphasise on humanitarian and development basis and approaches during the coordination meetings - as it is a faith-based intervention thus avoiding any political interference.

Threat 3: Financial risk. Since 2014, Angola has experienced a drastic economic crisis causing high inflation, shortages of hard currency, food, and other commodity shortfalls among other negative impact indicators. This will may ultimately corrode the funds received and project expenditure. Appropriate financial mechanisms will be applied to avoid exchange loses. In addition, based on experience, outside markets in SADC region will be explored to ensure that these factors do not affect the project implementation. Another factor is donor willingness to support the appeal. Due to the reported ongoing regional disasters, the donors may prioritize their funding according to country context and immediate need gaps.

Threat 4: Civil unrest risk. The southern region is characterized by strong tradition and cultural preservation. The ethnic minority and political marginalization have been debated for many years. The emigration of these people in search of livelihoods for their families and livestock has brought in many social challenges and sometimes been called “drought and hunger refugees”. The project context sets in motion potentials for negative social indicators such as gender-based violence, sexual abuse, and disease outbreaks and no protection of children, elderly and people living with disability. The project will set up a functional complaints and reporting mechanism. Partners will work with government institutions and other actors to ensure that social risks are minimised.

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/>)

<i>Impact</i>	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 Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High Natural hazard risk	Very high Click here to enter text.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Financial risk	Medium Political risk Medium Civil unrest risk	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.