

ACT Alliance

Horn and East Africa Drought Appeal

Appeal

HEA 221

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet	
Project Title	Emergency response, early recovery and resilience building for drought affected populations in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.
Project ID	HEA 221
Location	<p><u>Somalia</u> Juba land, Puntland, and Southwest states.</p> <p><u>Kenya</u> Christian Aid Kenya - Laisamis and North Horr, Church World Service- Merille</p> <p><u>Ethiopia</u> Oromia, Afar and Somali Regions</p>
Project Period	Start Date 12 June 2022 End Date 12 December 2023.
Requesting Forums/members	<p>Somalia Forum (The ACT Somalia Forum endorses the submission of the appeal) Diakonia Sweden- (Lead) 12 months Lutheran World Service 12 months FinChurchAid 18 months Norwegian Church Aid-12 months</p> <p>Kenya Forum (The ACT Kenya forum endorses the submission of the appeal) Christian Aid- (lead)-12 months Church World Service- 6 months</p> <p>Ethiopia Forum (The ACT Ethiopia forum endorses the submission of the appeal) Christian Aid (Lead) - 18-month HEKS- 12 months HIA- 18 months LWF- 18 months</p>
Contact	<p><u>ACT Somalia Forum</u> Name: Muna Mohammed Email: muna.yusuf@diakonia.se</p> <p><u>ACT Kenya Forum</u> Name: Susan Ndakalu Email: SNdakalu@christian-aid.org</p> <p><u>ACT Ethiopia Forum</u> Name: Dawit Beza Email: Dawit.Beza.Demissie@nca.no</p>
Local partners	<p>ACT Somalia Forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diakonia Sweden is working with KAALO Aid and Development 2. FCA, NCA and LWF are direct implementers <p>ACT Kenya Forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Church World Service- Full Gospel Churches of Kenya 2. Christian Aid - CIFA (Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance)

	<p>ACT Ethiopia Forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> HIA- Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services (EECMY-DASSC) and Future Hope Integrated Development Organization (FHIDO) Christian Aid - Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services (EECMY-DASSC) Lutheran World Federation direct implementer HEKS direct implementer 			
Thematic Area(s)	X	Cash and Vouchers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camp Management	X	Food and Nutrition
	X	Disaster Risk Management	X	MHPSS and CBPS
	X	WASH	X	Gender
	X	Livelihood	X	Education
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health	X	Advocacy
Project Outcome(s)	<p>To alleviate suffering and contribute to enabling vulnerable communities severely affected by drought, meet their basic survival, recovery, and rehabilitation needs.</p> <p><u>Outcome 1</u></p> <p>Reduced morbidity and mortality of drought affected communities in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia through access to life saving food assistance.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2</u></p> <p>Improved and sustained access to safe water across multiple response sectors, in affected communities in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia for domestic, institutional and livestock use.</p> <p><u>Outcome 3</u></p> <p>Affected households have access to improved food production/ food security and restored livelihood assets, DRR and climate induced disaster risk reduction in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4</u></p> <p>Appropriate access to quality basic education opportunities for conflict, drought affected IDP and resident children.</p> <p><u>Outcome 5</u></p> <p>Targeted affected households have improved access to psychosocial support and social Protection measures.</p>			
Project Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce morbidity and mortality of drought affected communities in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia through access to life saving food assistance by December 2023. 			

	<p>2. To improve a sustained access to safe water across multiple response sectors, in affected communities in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia for domestic, institutional and livestock by December 2023.</p> <p>3. To improve access to food production/ food security and restored livelihood assets, DRR and climate induced disaster risk reduction in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia by December 2023.</p> <p>4. To enhance appropriate access to quality basic education opportunities for conflict, drought affected IDP and resident children by December 2023.</p> <p>5. To improve access to psychosocial support and social Protection measures to the affected households.</p>

Target
Recipients

Profile							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	X	IDPs	X	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees
X	Non-displaced affected population						

No. of households (based on average HH size):

Somalia: 7,415 HH based on 6 persons/HH

Kenya: 25,673 HH based on 3.9 persons/HH

Ethiopia: 61,084 HH based on 4.6 persons/HH

Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:

Somalia		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTALS
Diakonia	M	300	386	1700	2500	3000	1800	500	500	10,686
	F	400	462	1900	2849	4503	2300	800	600	13,814
FCA	M	100	100	100	200	250	50	50	50	900
	F	100	100	100	350	400	50	50	50	1,200
NCA	M	202	404	606	1212	1010	404	121	81	4,040
	F	247	494	741	1482	1235	494	148	99	4,940
LWF	M	380	1650	1600	450	370	70	50	25	4,595
	F	400	1620	1450	400	300	70	50	25	4,315
Total Per Sex	M	982	2540	4006	4362	4630	2324	721	656	20,221
	F	1147	2676	4191	5081	6438	2914	1048	774	24,269
Total	M/F	2129	5216	8197	9443	11068	5238	1769	1430	44,490

Ethiopia		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTALS
Total	M	23131	28297	11382	30949	14647	15601	9476	3230	136,711
	F	29202	21847	13400	37242	17070	14045	8786	2685	144,279
HEKS	M	771	400	950	1220	747	400	76	50	4,614
	F	705	417	901	1274	782	399	83	55	4,616
HIA	M	1330	5155	500	3150	700	2295	1330	665	15,125
	F	500	500	2800	4980	2200	300	0	0	11,280
LWF	M	3169	3873	2817	11619	4225	3697	3345	2465	35,208
	F	3311	4047	2943	12141	4415	3863	3495	2575	36,792
CAID	M	17861	18869	7115	14960	8975	9209	4725	50	81,764
	F	24686	16883	6756	18847	9673	9483	5208	55	91,591
TOTALS		52333	50144	24782	68191	31717	29646	18262	5915	280,990

Kenya		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTALS
Total	M	6900	9900	10400	7302	3191	1170	97	20	38,980
	F	8100	11100	12600	9469	4364	15256	208	48	61,145
CAID	M	5000	7000	8000	7000	3000	1000	10	5	31,015
	F	6000	8000	10000	8000	4000	15000	15	10	51,025
CWS	M	1900	2900	2400	302	191	170	87	15	7,965
	F	2100	3100	2600	1469	364	256	193	38	10,120
TOTALS		15000	21000	23000	16771	7555	16426	305	68	100,125

Activities	<p>Objective 1: To reduce morbidity and mortality of drought affected communities in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia through access to life saving food assistance by December 2023.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Food Aid distribution (Maize, Beans, Oil). II. Multi-Purpose Cash transfer / mobile cash, unconditional cash assistance, food vouchers, cash for work. III. Supplementary food for school children, pregnant and lactating mothers and under five malnourished children based on MAM and SAM assessment report. <p>Objective 2. To improve a sustained access to safe water across multiple response sectors, in affected communities in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia for domestic, institutional and livestock by December 2023.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Water trucking, rehabilitation of strategic water sources, traditional water storage pots, hand dug wells, shallow wells, and existing community point II. Repair of pumps, generators, water pipelines, boreholes, water points, III. Training for WASH committees, WASH clubs, provision of WASH kits, water tanks IV. IEC hygiene materials preparation and dissemination (banner, leaflets, and brochures). V. Construction of communal VIP latrines and school water points. <p>Objective 3. To improve access to food production/ food security and restored livelihood assets, DRR and climate induced disaster risk reduction in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia by December 2023</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Supporting Animal Health, animal feeds, restocking and marketing II. Conduct business skills and Village Savings Lending Association (VSLA) training and provide grants III. Farm input support IV. Life skills training for eighty target women V. Creating awareness on early warning and disaster risk prevention, rangeland rehabilitation and establishment of early warning committees and improved grass seed at community level. <p>Objective 4. To enhance appropriate access to quality basic education opportunities for conflict, drought affected IDP and resident children by December 2023.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Support 10 Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) teachers through salary incentives to ensure education continuity in affected villages/IDPs <p>Objective 5. To improve access to psychosocial support and social Protection measures to the affected households.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Psychological support training for affected community members, staff, government representatives, and religious leaders. II. Creating community and government representatives' awareness on Gender Based Violence awareness/Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to community. III. Referral and supporting survivors of SEA cases. IV. Mediate peace and dialogue with faith leaders V. Convene faith leaders' discussions on analysing the triggers, drivers, and connectors on the conflict VI. Engage communities, local leaders, political leaders on mediation and dialogue VII. Hold discussions at community level on prevention of SEA
Project Budget (USD)	<p>Somalia USD- 1,465,416 Kenya-USD- 997,769 Ethiopia- USD – 4,223,252 Total Request USD 7,237,919 (including SMC and external evaluation costs)</p>

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	12 September 2022
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	15 March 2023.
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	10 February 2024.
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	11 March 2024.

Please inform of all pledges, contributions, and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members, via the email address humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org

Please also be sure to inform us at the time of your pledge of any back donor or other special requirements relevant to the donation. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat's Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

The ACT secretariat finance and humanitarian teams will keep members updated as to any changes via updates to this appeal document.

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank account:

US Dollar Bank Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Account Name: ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together UBS AG 8, rue du Rhône P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are encouraged to be made through the consolidated budget of the forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. Budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, a monthly update will be provided by the ACT Secretariat staff and can also be available upon request.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Nancy Ette (Nancy.ette@actalliance.org) and Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O'Rourke (Niall.orourke@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members. Please also be sure to inform us at the time of your pledge of any back donor or other special requirements relevant to the donation. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have

an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat's Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

Africa

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Visit the ACT website: <https://actalliance.org/>

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

Context

The Horn of Africa is experiencing one of its most severe droughts in recent history, with more than 15 million people acutely food insecure in three affected countries of Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

The drought could be catastrophic for people and livestock. The key gaps are poor access to food, safe water, basic education, support to livelihoods, psychosocial and protection (due to migration of affected Households).

Within the three countries, the drought has affected food security, trade, labour, and migration. Women are affected by a lack of access to food and safe water and children are susceptible to high rates of mortality and mobility due to malnutrition, and reduced access to quality food. Animals have lost their lives due to lack of pasture and water.

The current drought is already historic in its length and severity, and forecast models are now signalling an elevated likelihood that the Oct-Dec 2022 short rains seasons will also be below average (OCHA, May 2022).

Somalia is the most affected country, as the number of people in Somalia affected by drought has risen from 4.9 million in March 2022 to about 6.1 million in April 2022. The food security situation of these populations falls between integrated phased classification (IPC) of 3-4 bordering on catastrophic phase. The populations in phase 3 are rapidly moving into an emergency and crisis phase of IPC 4 due to the livestock losses and stretched coping mechanisms.

Nearly 760,000 are displaced and in urgent need of food, water, and access to basic services such as education and health. Severe response gaps exist in IDP sites, with new arrivals yet to receive immediate assistance. The multi-sectoral need assessment for 2022 is just launched in the country to provide a detailed overview of the current humanitarian needs and gaps of the crisis-affected population (by sector and across sectors) to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan for 2023.

In **Kenya**, His excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta on 8th September 2021, declared the drought affecting parts of the country a national disaster. In Kenya 8 north eastern counties namely Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo, Turkana, and Laikipia are most affected. Other affected counties include Garissa, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Tana River, Lamu, Meru (North), Nyeri (Kieni) and West Pokot who are in an alert drought phase.

In Kenya pastoralists are migrating with animals in search of pasture and water. Unfortunately, women, children, the elderly, and the disabled are being left behind to fend for themselves¹. Further to this due to the scarce resources, animal migration and ethnic tensions are escalating conflict in these zones, leading to loss of animal's lives, displacement and increased compromised diet reality of the affected communities.

In Marsabit county, the national drought management authority (NDMA) is providing cash transfers to 2,029 droughts affected HHs, varying between a one to six times transfer usually done monthly. World Food Program is reaching 1,483 HHs with Cash assistance and 9,168 HH with food aid while Caritas Marsabit is reaching 988HH with food vouchers.

In **Ethiopia**, 5-6 million people are affected while in Kenya 2.8 million people are affected². In **Ethiopia**, over 286,000 people have been forced to migrate³; animals have died in the drought affected areas. The worst affected regions include several areas in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, including the regions of Somali, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNP), and Southwest Afar.

¹ 2022, April, UNOCHA Flash Appeal document

² 2022, April, FEWNET report

³ 2022, April, UNOCHA Report

Last month, the UN released \$12 million from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) To respond to the drought, while another \$17 million was allocated from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund.

Considering the recent negative economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the recent economic downtime where food and fuel prices have shot up significantly, the drought situation has been exacerbated and made the most basic food and needs almost unreachable for these populations.

Despite extensive advocacy across the region on the dire situation and the need to respond early, there has been little funding coming through for humanitarian action as humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach the country's most vulnerable populations.

The ongoing drought is worsening the severity of acute food and livelihood insecurity among pastoralists and agro pastoralists in Borana and East Bale Zones in the Oromia Region and Fafan Zone in the Somali region. Many pastoralists have already experienced sustained reductions in food and income over the past three failed rainy seasons.

Pastures within local rangelands are highly depleted, leading to a sharp decline in animal productivity - communities report a decrease in milk production by up to 95% contributing to a rise in child malnutrition (Source: Zonal Taskforce Reports in November 2021).

Gender

Among pastoralists, the social impacts of the drought have been particularly severe for vulnerable groups including girls and women, people with disabilities and the elderly in affected regions. Women typically have lower levels of education and access to land, credit, and assets. They are less involved in decision making processes and often lack the confidence to give voice to their needs. The drought and previous hazards like the crop damage caused byⁱⁱⁱ the desert locusts have created an additional burden on women and girls who travel to remote areas to fetch firewood for sale. They also reported reducing their meals to favour children and husbands. Cultural factors also make it easier for men to leave home in search of employment elsewhere, leaving women behind to struggle to feed their families and exposing them to harassment and abuse. In the context of food and livelihood insecurity, gender-based violence remains high across all project target areas.

Needs

Somalia

Requesting members have conducted desk reviews from secondary data of assessments conducted by the UN, REACH, Food Security and National Analysis Unit, OCHA and other agencies on the drought situation in Somalia. Requesting members from Somalia have verified this information from their interactions with the communities they work in during their other programs.

Kenya

The National drought management authority (NDMA) has been conducting monthly assessments in drought prone counties in Kenya including Marsabit County, where the main livelihood is pastoralism. Marsabit county is where the two requesting members are planning to support in this drought response. The NDMA report for May 2022, indicates that Marsabit has experienced depressed rainfall, Severe vegetation deficit and the pasture condition in Marsabit has been poor resulting to poor livestock body condition and livestock mortality.

This confirms what other assessments have reported of widespread livestock deaths, minimal livestock productivity and very low cropping levels resulting in high levels of acute malnutrition among affected households in Kenya. The requesting members have used information from assessments conducted by the national drought management authority and other government and UN stakeholders to determine the gaps and needs of affected community members. The national drought management authority releases monthly bulletins to update on the drought situation (NDMA.go.ke). In addition, the requesting members visited Marsabit County to discuss with affected communities to determine appropriate and relevant assistance to their needs and are involved.

Ethiopia

The food security situation has deteriorated in Oromia, Somalia and Afar regions due to below average or no rains received. According to the Multi agency assessment report conducted in February, 2022, it is reported that following the complete failure of the previous belg crop and over 35% reduction of the recent Meher crop, over 3.2 million population of Oromia region are highly affected by drought and currently dependent on critical emergency food assistance.

The total number of persons that require emergency relief food in the coming 6 months (March-August 2022) are above 492,000 persons. In addition, at least 1,373,334 livestock require emergency livestock feed and water intervention in addition to other veterinary services like livestock treatment and vaccination.

In Ethiopia, access to food, safe water, basic education, psychosocial support, and protection are the gaps brought about by the drought. A Food cluster assessment indicated that in Oromia, Somali and Afar low land areas, there was low food production in most of the woredas and a 100% production loss both crop and livestock were reported. In these three regions, school children move with their families in search of pasture and water for their livestock, lack of water in school and lack of family support are major reasons for school dropouts.

WASH is a priority response in the target zones in Oromia, Somali, afar as the current drought has diminished the water availability for livestock and humans. Nearly all water ponds are drying up. In some places, people travel for more than 5 hours to get access to water in Borena, East Bale, Fafan and West Guji and 3 hours in Afar.

People are unable to sell the livestock and buy food as the cattle's body condition has deteriorated and has a low market value. The food support from the government as well as Humanitarian actors is not covering all beneficiaries and it is not providing food in the appropriate quantities and quality. Timely and adequate food responses are required from the government as well as other actors.

According to field reports (February 2022 in Borana, Dawa and South Omo zones) approximately 1.5 million animals died and over 1 million were in poor condition, the number of deaths had increased to hundreds of thousands in this catastrophic scenario.

Communities Consultations

Somalia

To determine community needs and gaps, requesting members have consulted with their beneficiaries where they are currently working in existing interventions in the areas affected. And this information was used to determine the key needs. There is a planned upcoming multi agency Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) led by REACH (this month) with the collaboration of UNOCHA to collect more recent information due to the continued deterioration of the situation and assess any impact of rains during the last expected rains.

Kenya

In Marsabit county, households in the pastoralist livelihood zone are the worst hit by the drought followed by the mixed livelihood zone. The selected locations were selected after consultation with the NDMA, WFP County Commissioner's Office and County Government of Marsabit, Laisamis and North Horr Sub Counties are the most affected areas. From focus group discussions held with CWS and partner in consultation with the local leaders, it was agreed that the intervention for food (cash / in kind) and animal health.

During an assessment conducted by NDMA, response through in kind food distribution was the most efficient method of response identified as the targeted communities by CWS do not have easy access to mobile money services for a cash response.

Ethiopia

Effect on livestock

Somali, Oromia and Afar are the most affected regions due to the recent drought that highly impacted lives and assets of the low land communities predominantly inhabited by pastoralists and agro pastoralists. Livestock are traveling long distances in search of water and pasture

Various multi sector needs assessments were conducted in different parts of Ethiopia. The assessments indicated that the livelihood and health coping capacities of these already fragile communities had not fully recovered from earlier hazards like droughts and desert locusts. The poor pasture has made livestock vulnerable to livestock diseases due to the deteriorating in their body condition, some affected communities are affected by localized resource based inter-communal violence. In some affected areas, pastoral groups are crossing with their animals to other regional administrations, creating ethnic tension and conflict.

Effect of drought on crop production

The rainfall condition in Afar Region is rated as below average in most of the visited areas. The rainfall had early onset in most of the cases, was insufficient in quality and uneven in distribution. Consequently, pastoralists and agro pastoralists are restrained by the Tigray war to migrate to Amhara and Tigray regions with better pasture due the current Tigray conflict according to previous arrangements.

Capacity to respond

Somalia ACT Forum

ACT Somalia Forum members have a long experience in successfully implementing humanitarian emergency response, livelihoods, and resilience interventions in their respective areas of operation in Somalia. The members have staff and operational offices in the country. They have been working in the targeted areas and earned the confidence of the local leaders and community members over the years. At the same time, some ASF members experienced local implementing partners who have worked for a very long time in emergency response and resilience intervention.

1. Diakonia Sweden (DS) is a development and humanitarian organization that has been part of several appeals lately and successfully responded to emergencies in Somalia since 1994, particularly in Puntland and Southwest State, and currently employs 10 staff (6 male; 4 female). Diakonia's expertise is in the wash, cash programming and livelihood, and Food Security as well as Non-Food Items, with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Gender Equality as cross-cutting themes. Over the past 5 years, Diakonia Sweden reached 700,000 people through both development and humanitarian interventions, including WASH, Food Security, and NFI interventions. The Swedish Embassy to Somalia and SIDA funded these projects and supported more than 10.4 million USD received. In 2011, a notable milestone was achieved when Diakonia Sweden assisted Puntland Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in developing the disaster preparedness policy and strategy, funded by UNOCHA. Diakonia is closely engaging local authorities and traditional and religious leaders throughout its program cycles and is particularly closely working with the relevant Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland. Diakonia is working with Kaalo Aid Development (KAD), a Somali humanitarian and development NGO (Non-Governmental Organisations) established in 1991. The organization has expertise in WASH, livelihood Food Security, and Protection, including community-based psychosocial support. They also have long experience in resilience and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2. Finn Church Aid (FCA) has been operating in Somalia since 2007, delivering high impact programmes contributing to building peace and stability, promoting livelihood of men, women, and youth, and addressing acute humanitarian needs in education in emergencies (EiE) and cash-based interventions of IDPs, refugees and returnees. Since 2013, FCA has expanded its operations to the Southwest State of Somalia (SWS) and other federal member states, with a strong focus on peace and state building. FCA launched its EiE programme in Baidoa in 2018 and has expanded its operation to other hard to reach areas of SWS throughout the years. Recently, FCA has kicked off its cash-based intervention to address the immediate basic needs of 700 vulnerable households that are affected by the ongoing worsening drought and displacement in Baidoa. In overall, FCA is a well-established organisation in Somalia, with solid expertise and experience in promoting rights to peace, rights to livelihood and rights to quality education. FCA also enjoys a good reputation and is uniquely placed to work alongside other ASF members and other actors including governments at SWS and district levels to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis. FCA is a member of Cash Working Groups in both Mogadishu and Baidoa. FCA's demonstrated experience and technical resources related to conflict sensitivity, inclusion and gender mainstreaming at the global and country levels will greatly contribute to the integration of these aspects across all activities of the proposed action.

3. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) has been working in Somalia since 1993 in Gedo, 2004 in Nugaal, 2008 Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions of Jubbaland, Puntland and South-West State. During drought, floods, and protracted conflict situations. NCA has responded sectors of WASH, Livelihoods and Education in Emergencies with Gender-Based Violence. NCA also focuses on resilience building and long-term development. NCA will implement proposed interventions in Gedo region; Balet Hawa, Dollow, Garbaharey, Luuq and Bardera districts. NCA is very well placed to carry out the project with highly professional and dedicated local staff speaking the local language and have in-depth understanding of the cultural and social context. It is a trusted actor and partner among local leaders, local authorities, and government organization. The project will also be supported by NCA staff at regional office in Nairobi and Oslo. NCA has solid systems in place for monitoring and evaluation, and guidelines for gender, and protection mainstreaming. It is a signatory to ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, and the RC/RC CoC. NCA's accountability framework states its commitments to rights-holders, host communities, partners, and other stakeholders, and outlines the management processes used to implement commitments

4. Lutheran World Federation (LWF): LWF has over 30 years of experience supporting refugees in East Africa and started working in Somalia in 2017 and is registered with the government of Jubbaland. For its efficient operation in Somalia, LWF has an office in Kismayu and receives operational support from LWF Nairobi office.

LWF has a focus on promoting access to education as well as supporting persons with specific needs such as the People with Disabilities/Children with Disabilities. LWF has close relations with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Human Rights and Gender. Overall, the Program is headed by the LWF Kenya Somalia Representative based in Nairobi, supported by a Programs Manager, 3 Technical Advisors (Human Rights and Advocacy, Education and Child Protection, Program Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting) and a Finance Manager based in Kenya. LWF Somalia (Kismayu) operation is led by a Programmes Coordinator who reports to the Kenya Somalia Program Manager. The LWF Somalia operation has a team of 7 national staff and 45 incentive staffs.

Kenya ACT Forum

ACT Kenya Forum members have a long experience in humanitarian as well as livelihood and resilience in the country. Through direct implementation as well as partnership with local faith-based agencies, AKF members have impacted the lives of thousands of households in the country. In Marsabit, both CA and CWS have long term experiences in emergency response, WASH, Food security and livelihoods. The local implementing members including Anglican Development Services and Full Gospel Churches of Kenya have very strong grassroots presence and are well acquainted with the local context in the target locations.

1. Christian Aid

Christian Aid has been operating in Kenya since the 1990's. In Northern Kenya, the organisation has been implementing emergency and resilience programs over the past 12 years. The emergency work has carried out cash transfers, food vouchers and food distributions. Water infrastructure has been developed, this includes water pans, borehole drilling, rehabilitation, and solarisation. Further to this, resilience programming, which includes self-help groups, participatory processes in changing mindsets and attitudes have been carried out.

A survivor community led approach has been used to ensure communities are empowered by responding to their own needs by responding directly. In previous years, peace building initiatives have been undertaken successfully the work has been carried out with two local partners: Community initiative Facilitation Assistance (CIFA) and Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA). CA has a strong team with an emergency project officer dedicated to work with the partners. With the current drought, CA has been responding with cash transfers, animal feeds and water interventions in some of the villages in Laisamis county. Currently discussions are underway with other donors to continue fund raising to support these communities until a good rainfall can re-generate the pasture and restore the water points. The proposed cash, animal health, WASH and livelihoods aims to reach close to 100,000 people. Further to this, considering earlier peace discussions, faith leaders will be engaged in discussing the peace process and dialogue with the different communities to mediate peace and forge a pathway alongside other actors on this.

2. Church World Service

Since January CWS has been implementing a drought emergency response in Tana River targeting 3000 households through live-saving food assistance. CWS has been providing monthly food rations for the vulnerable households. In January also CWS undertook a food assistance program to 520 drought affected households in Kilifi County. 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 3000 households with lifesaving support in Laisamis Marsabit that are facing the drought in unprecedented levels.

Ethiopia ACT Forum

The ACT Ethiopia Forum came into existence in 2010 and has expanded to 12 members in 2022. It has proven capacity and experience responding to emergencies where it networks and collaborates with key stakeholders. The forum has successfully implemented several appeals including ETH161, ETH141, ETH181, ETH201 and recently responding the northern crisis through ETH221. The requesting members are:

1. Swiss Church Aid/HEKS

Swiss Church Aid/HEKS has long-standing experience and expertise in emergency, food security and livelihood programmes in Ethiopia where it has been supporting programmatic interventions since 1972. Currently, Swiss Church Aid/HEKS is currently implementing emergency response interventions across four regions of Ethiopia (North Shewa Zone in Amhara Region, Liben, and Dawa Zone in Somali Region, Guji and Borana Zones in Oromia Region).

The food security, WASH, shelter, and protection emergency interventions are designed to address the immediate needs of affected people. HEKS is funded by several donors including UNOCHA, Bread for the World, USAID and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.

Finally, Swiss Church Aid/HEKS has demonstrable experience in Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) nexus approach, with a dedicated thematic advisory team. All projects are combined with quality assurance embedded within good governance principles and state-of-the-art Program Cycle Management (PCM) and financial controlling systems.

2. Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)

Hungarian Interchurch Aid is currently supporting livelihood, WASH, Food security in conflict and drought affected populations with a 250,000 USD from Hungary Helps Agency in Afar and Oromia. The funding from this appeal will complement and scaleup the project.

Hungarian Interchurch Aid Ethiopia program has been providing emergency and development programs since 2011 in partnership with international and local organizations Dan Church Aid (DCA), EECMY-SES-DASSC, and FHIDO.

3. Christian Aid

CAID has been operational in Ethiopia since 1998 responding to humanitarian and development interventions. CAID in partnership with other stakeholders have provided humanitarian assistance to disaster affected communities through WASH, shelter, food security, livelihood climate change resilience programme and Gender Based Violence in Education (GBViE) support.

CAID Ethiopia country program collaborates and participates in different national networks, and government/UN clusters. CAID Ethiopia is an active member of the Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA) – a consortium for more than 400 local and international NGOs that collaborated in building the capacity of local civil society organizations, particularly, in accountability and safeguarding. And actively participated in Agricultural Task Force (ATF); WASH and SHELTER clusters; ACT Alliance; Humanitarian International NGOs (HINGO). CAID is monitoring the humanitarian drought situation of the Oromia region and Afar Region for possible advocacy for increased scale of response and funding of the humanitarian response in the areas. Currently, with support from Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund/UNOCHA, CAID is responding to the multiple humanitarian crisis (conflict, drought, and flood) in the country to save lives and improve access to WASH, food, Shelter and livelihood and agriculture and Protection response to reach 414,258 people of beneficiaries in the country. In the past year, through funding from UNOCHA, CAID's Emergency shelter and Wash/NFIs assistance response improved access to safe water, and hygiene awareness by providing means and knowledge to prevent water related diseases and COVID-19 to 2500 conflict affected IDP HHs. CAID led collaboration with other partners and coordination with local authorities to implement the EHF WASH Response to Cholera Affected Communities that improved hygiene practices and access to safe water and sanitation reached a total of 71,517 direct beneficiaries out of which 4,290 are people with disabilities.

4. Lutheran World Federation.

Since 1971, LWF has been responding to humanitarian and development crisis of communities affected by manmade like conflict and natural disasters like drought and desert locusts affecting resident communities, refugees and internally displaced persons in Oromia and the Somali regions.

LWF has extensive experience in responding to humanitarian crisis through a multi sector response in WASH, multi-purpose cash support, shelter, Non-Food Items, livelihoods support and food distribution. LWF has also been implementing development activities in both regions including projects in food security, livelihoods and WASH. LWF have a strong presence and good reputation in both Zones with several certificates of recognition and awards from the respective regional and local government bodies. Currently, LWF manages food security, climate resilience-building, livelihoods, and emergency response projects in Fafan and East Bale Zones. The LWF's regional coordination office (RCO) in Jigjiga Town which is the seat of the Somali Regional Government is equipped with the required staffing and resources to provide overall management and administrative support to the proposed project. The RCO is an active member of the zonal humanitarian response steering committee in a Go-NGOs forum. It also participates in regional WASH and protection clusters. This arrangement offers the opportunity for closer and effective coordination with the government and other humanitarian actors.

The LWF Ginir office in the East Bale Zone is in the zonal capital and manages the development project under implementation in Gololcha Woreda of Esat Bale Zone located some 45 km from the Zonal capital, Ginir. The project offices and the existing capacity in East Bale can manage and support the project effectively.

LWF is also a member of various clusters at regional and national levels such as Cash, WASH, Disaster Risk Management- Agriculture Task Force/Agriculture, Nutrition, Protection, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Shelter/NFI to facilitate added value and effective coordination. This arrangement will also help to avoid overlap and duplication of efforts. LWF will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to address additional gaps that may arise due to unexpected circumstances while implementing this project.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Somalia ACT Forum

ACT Somalia will work in the most affected states of Juba land, Puntland, and Southwest states. The proposed initiative is aligned with Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2022. The HRP is based on the solid inter-sectoral analysis of the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which identified 7.7 million people. This constitutes a 1.8 million person increase from the 5.9 million people in need (PiN) identified in the 2021 HRP. The initiative proposes multi-sectoral and integrated responses to WASH, livelihood, Food Security, preparedness and prevention, and Protection. In addition, Cash Voucher Assistance and Social Protection, including Gender-Based Violence and Community Based Psychosocial Support, are cross-cutting issues throughout all sectors. Cash and vouchers assistance (CVA) will be provided for 950 households (Diakonia (500), FCA (200), and NCA (550)) in Puntland, Juba land and Southwest states at a transfer valued at 80 per month for approximately 3 months across. The CVA value is harmonized with Cash programming and is based upon the Somalia CWG's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). Food vouchers will be issued to 300 vulnerable households benefitting at least 1,800 individuals, by LWF. Within any given shock affected population, Cash assistance will allow affected people to choose and buy their food and non-food items from local shops across the country, helping to sustain the local economy in this critical time. In education, NCA intends to Provide teachers incentives to 80 teachers from primary and secondary schools, and support grade 8 Examinations while LWF will support 10 ALP teachers through salary incentives in IDP schools in Kismayu. In Puntland and Juba land states, Diakonia, LWF, and NCA will facilitate access clean water supply for 1600 HHs drought-affected populations for 3 months, rehabilitation of water points, and provision of hygiene and sanitation kits including promotion of hygiene practices. LWF focus will be in 3 schools reaching at least 4,500 learners and school personnel. Diakonia, NCA, and LWF will distribute dignity kits as part of GBV risk mitigation based on UNFPA guidelines for 800 women and girls in Juba land and Puntland states. LWF shall equip 100 affected communities committee members, CSOs & government stakeholders with DRR knowledge and skills to minimize future shocks. Diakonia Sweden is mandated to work through partners; therefore, they will work with KAALO Aid and Development, which has been their strategic humanitarian partner for more than 20 years.

FCA will directly implement the proposed initiative and will ensure synergy with actors providing health and livelihood assistance to maximise the impact. FCA will align this action with other projects on local governance and education in emergencies currently implemented by FCA in SWS and capitalise on its resources, network, and opportunities to enhance delivery.

LWF intends to prevent water borne diseases through improving access to safe water in schools and villages by water trucking once a week for six months for multipurpose use in six villages and three schools located in IDP camps. In addition, LWF shall support the rehabilitation of nearby water sources and sink shallow wells to ensure a continuous water supply.

Under **education**, LWF will issue dignity kits to 800 (600 girls and 200 boys) (sanitary pads for girls, soap and pants for boys and girls) whose families have been identified as most affected by the crisis through a clear community informed criterion. During crisis adolescence girls are more likely to miss out on regular school attendance due lack of sanitary towels. During disasters, the family's economic focus is on access to food and hence provision of sanitary pads is not priority. It is however also noted that some boys also suffer stigma and low self-esteem forcing them to attend school irregularly due to dirty and torn clothes. For this reason, LWF will also target the boys especially those with disabilities for this benefit. In addition, 10 Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) teachers will be supported through salary incentives to ensure education continuity in affected villages/IDPs. In the **Food** sector, LWF will issue Commodity Food Voucher (CFV) with a value of \$70/food voucher/household/month for 6 months to at least 300 vulnerable 6-size average households (60% female and PWD headed household). The CFV is indicated to redeem the following food staples (25kg rice, wheat flour and sugar, 6 litres vegetable oil, Dates, and powdered milk). LWF will promote **prevention and preparedness** by supporting three (3) training events for affected communities & government stakeholders on DRR strategies to minimum future shocks, reaching at least 20 participants per each category (Government officials, School CECs, Community leaders, Teachers, and other partners)

ACT Kenya Forum

The forum will concentrate on two sub counties namely Laisamis and North Horr Sub Counties, Marsabit County who are currently in IPC 4 in Marsabit County. The two sub counties fall under the most affected

counties with very little/low response. In addition, these are the locations that CWS as well as CA have a very strong presence through their local partners.

Christian Aid intervention will be through providing affected households with cash value equivalent to \$100 as established by the cash working group in Kenya. Since the County Steering Group in Marsabit suggests a lower rate, this figure may change depending on future deliberations

By rehabilitating water points and providing animal health to key livestock and animal feeds to ensure breeding stock is maintained, CAID aims to support food and livelihood security. Pastoralist groups that have been affected by animal losses will be supported through village loan and savings group grants and climate smart income generating activities as part of livelihood protection and diversification to promote early recovery and resilience building.

Faith leaders will ensure peace through community dialogue forums and mediation with the help of local government and community leadership, between communities since the drought affected communities have continued to experience significant resource-based conflict and ethnic tensions.

Church World Service seeks to respond in Merille in Laisamis, Marsabit County, with lifesaving in kind food assistance for four months to 3000 households (1800 female headed households and 1200 male-headed households) once every month. In kind food distribution has been informed from a recent assessment which indicated that since the locations are very remote, it will be difficult for beneficiaries to travel long distances to access mobile money and purchase food (which has recently increased).

The targeted beneficiaries will be the most food insecure among the affected communities in Laisamis Sub County. This includes the expectant and lactating women, people living with disabilities, elderly, and households with children under 5 years, and others severely affected by drought and with limited livelihood options.

CWS and partners consultations with the World Food Program (WFP) team, the minimum expenditure basket recommends 54kg cereals, 10kg pulses and 4L cooking oil to provide 67% of the food requirements of a Household of six (1,400Kcal). This is in line with traditionally food consumed by these communities.

Rice, sorghum, and beans are the staple foods that people around Marsabit consume and most agencies, including WFP that provided in-kind food assistance, focused on rice and beans. CWS seeks to include maize flour in the food basket to cater for the marginal farming livelihood category, which is composed of the Cushite as well as the Pokomo, along with rice, beans, salt, and vegetable oil as per traditionally food consumed by the communities

ACT Ethiopia Forum

One of the main strategies of ACT Ethiopia Forum is to respond to the fast-changing and volatile humanitarian, development, and political context through holistic and integrated programming under its broad humanitarian, development, and advocacy pillars, building on the distinct mandates and specialties of our membership. In line with this strategy, ACT Ethiopia Forum, through the national, regional, and global members, plans to respond to the horn drought through a multi-sectoral and integrated response with wide geographical coverage and integrated humanitarian by the various requesting members. The proposed sectors include WASH, Food and Nutrition, Livelihood, multipurpose cash, Mental Health Psychosocial Support and Community Based Psychosocial Support, gender, engagement with faith leaders and advocacy. Through these sectors, the Forum aims to strengthen the nexus between our humanitarian, development, and advocacy work in the project areas. Additionally, the proposed humanitarian intervention will help Ethiopia ACT Forum enhance its Christian, church-based alliance with its roots firmly planted in strong faith-based communities at the local level. The members will mainstream protection across all interventions by incorporating protection principles in humanitarian assistance and promoting access, safety, and dignity in humanitarian aid. Such principles will consider all humanitarian activities, including prioritizing safety & dignity and avoiding causing harm. Also, it is important to prevent and minimize as much as possible the unintended negative effects of interventions, which can increase people's physical and psychological risk and vulnerability. Proposed activities target the affected population, including IDPs, most vulnerable host community members, and people with disabilities, women, girls, and boys. Identification of needs and beneficiaries will be carried

out through various participatory needs assessments, which involve affected people, local authorities, and key community members, including traditional and religious leaders. Appropriate accountability mechanisms will be set up so that beneficiaries will have a space to share their concerns and complaints. Project staff will support the development of self-protection capacities and assist people in claiming their rights, including - not exclusively - the rights to shelter, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, health, and education. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) risk mitigation measures and actions will be included throughout all sectoral responses to ensure those at risk of SGBV, especially women and girls, are safe and able to access humanitarian services in a dignified manner. Measures that will be taken include ensuring that all services and facilities are available in secure locations, considering the distance to facilities, lighting provided during distribution of items, and ensuring that women and girls are safe to move from one place to another to access services and facilities. Also, the project will work to ensure women and girls are not denied access to humanitarian aid and the support will be given based on need and vulnerability. Requesting members participate in the UN cluster working group namely WASH, Cash and Agriculture. The requesting members will follow the cluster standards while providing support. For cash transfer USD 90 per month per household will be used and for food transfers 3kg of cereal and 0.8 kg of pulses per day. For water trucking, the implementing partners will use the water supply standard for emergency response which is 7.5 Lt/person/day.

HIA will identify longer-term programmatic integration approaches and strengthening livelihoods programming will be key strategic support. HIA's expertise in displacement and its core competencies are well suited to address the needs of the target groups and provide the scope for developing resilience and durable solutions programming. Christian Aid's proposed project is part of an ongoing drought humanitarian response program which CAID is implementing with its long-term partner in the Oromia and Afar, EECMY.

Cereals	Pulses	Vegetable Oil
54 kgs Per HH per Month	10.8 Kgs Per HH per Month	3.5 Kgs Per HH per Month

Source: WFP, Kenya,

Impact

The Appeal aims at reducing the loss of life, decreasing the prevalence of hunger, acute malnutrition and suffering to the drought affected population through a multi sectoral response.

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Reduced morbidity and mortality of drought affected communities in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia through access to life **saving food assistance** through provision of food vouchers, mobile money transfer, and distribution of food aid

Outcome 2: Improved and sustained access to **safe water** across multiple response sectors, in affected communities in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia for domestic and livestock through repair of water systems, trainings, water trucking and providing hygiene education.

Outcome 3: Strengthened and improved community awareness and local government response capacity on DRR and climate-induced disaster reduction through supporting animal health improved food production and restored **livelihood assets** in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia through distribution of drought tolerant seeds, farm tools, supporting animal health, and climate smart livelihood options.

Outcome 4: Appropriate access and quality **basic education** opportunities for conflict, drought affected IDP and resident children through providing incentives to teachers, provision of education materials.

Outcome 5: Targeted affected women and girls, boys and men hold have access to psychosocial support and women and girls have social Protection and gender sensitive measures through creating Dignity kits distribution.

Outputs

Food Aid

HHs supported with enough Food basket on monthly basis for four months.

Distribution of food basket for 4 months to 3,000 vulnerable HH

People affected by the crisis enabled to access food security and other life-saving and basic needs through Cash based Assistance

WASH NFI

Vulnerable HH reached with sufficient water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene.

HH supported to have proper hygiene and sanitation facilities to prevent from disease outbreak.

HH provided with WASH NFIs

VIP latrines constructed

Livelihood

Women affected by the crisis can start their business for their sustainable income generation.

HHs received Farm inputs, animal receive care and food, small ruminants are distributed.

Education in emergencies

Crisis affected learners have access to safe, inclusive, and continued education during the crisis.

School aged girls and boys from affected populations are supported to access safe and equal education opportunities.

Drought affected school children are supported through access to education and Psychosocial Support services

Food Security

Drought affected, and vulnerable households are supported through food production inputs (agriculture and livestock production)

Drought affected and vulnerable households supported through livestock and production and income generation

Social Protection

Community resilience to strengthened through advocacy, psycho-social support, and social protection measures.

Exit strategy

Somalia ACT Forum

The involved members of ACT Somalia Forum (Diakonia, FCA, NCA, and LWF) have a long presence in the country and other resilience and development interventions in which they directly work with local authorities and different community structures including the right holders. The initiative will ensure close engagement of the right holders and other existing community structures, including traditional and religious elders, to ensure local ownership. Diakonia is engaging local implementing partners to gain the knowledge and capacity to respond to emergencies during climate change-related disasters. Disaster Contingency Plans will be developed to the target location, which will be one of the programme's deliverables at the district level and will provide a preparedness plan for the next drought season and take into consideration

prolonged drought spells. These contingency plans will be presented and shared with the regional and state authorities for an inclusion approach.

Kenya ACT Forum

While the project interventions are designed to be implemented over a short duration to address acute lifesaving 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 ^{100%}Survivor Community Led Response 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.

Ethiopia ACT Forum

Requesting members through their community-based empowerment approach will work with and build the capacity of the community through the local structures and will create new committees or strengthen existing ones to manage the projects. Upon completion, the projects will be handed over to committees who will be responsible for running the projects. The handing over will take place gradually to allow adequate transfer of skills. WASH committees will be trained on operation and maintenance practices to enhance the running of the various water projects for effective delivery of services for a long time. The committees will be linked to the relevant government departments like Water, Social Affair, Agriculture, and Health Bureaus for continued technical support beyond the project period. For sustainability, requesting members will prepare a memorandum of Understanding with the relevant government. All stakeholders will be kept informed throughout the project's lifetime. They are technically and administratively ready to take over and sustain the project activities handed over after completion or at the end of the project period. Exit strategies and exit plans will be detailed in consultation with the target groups and the local government bodies at the beginning of project implementation to guide proper handing over and phase out.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

Somalia ACT Forum

The proposed initiative is aligned with the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to support the affected people by the droughts in Somalia. The initiative is designed to respond to multisectoral areas of WASH, Livelihood and Food Security, Education in Emergency, and Protection, from which a high number of the affected people will benefit. The multisectoral partnership among members of the ACT Somalia Forum will strengthen the nature of coordination, improve the quality and effectiveness of proposed interventions, and generate impact at scale. The complementary nature of this partnership will ensure the highest quality of the action and integrated response to the drought's situation in the country. The initiative promotes an integrated and multi-sectoral approach with increased cash voucher assistance. This is geared towards a social safety net to address the ongoing protection and complex crisis. ASF members advocate having contingency plan dialogues to integrate multisectoral response with duty bearers and right holders to ensure people have a coping mechanism during the crisis, particularly droughts. The establishment of local Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and Community Education Committees (CECs), which include all community structures, will be another approach that plays critical roles in building bridges and integration among the all-target communities, including IDP, host communities, people with disabilities including the minority groups. The proposed initiative

will closely work with local authorities to ensure community structures are capacitated to implement the contingency and DRR plan that the program has put in place.

NFI kits will be distributed and will follow the WASH NFI package of 8-9 items as per UNICEF and country cluster standard.

Kenya ACT Forum

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 led to GBV risks.

Ethiopia ACT Forum

Requesting members will implement the planned activities through their current field offices and local partners. Their staff members will monitor livelihood, food and nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods, Cash and Vouchers, and psychosocial interventions in close collaboration with district-level government line offices and ensure the quality of implementation of their respective planned activities. In regions where same ACT members are working, forum members will conduct joint assessments. A needs assessment will be conducted, and beneficiaries will be selected depending on their vulnerability and set out criteria in collaboration / liaison with local representatives of the communities, religious leaders, and government officials. Where members work in the same region, a joint needs assessment will be conducted. To achieve the desired outcomes, the requesting members will work with the representatives of both refugees and host communities to plan, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate the activities. The existing structures, like the Women's Association, Youth Association, elders, and religious leaders, will be consulted during project implementation through focus group discussions and other participatory methods. Their active involvement is paramount during the project implementation in realizing the projects' goal and objectives. Additionally, before the implementation of the project start-up workshop will be organized in the presence of all stakeholders.

Implementation Arrangements

ACT Somalia Forum

Four ACT Somalia members are implementing this appeal. The Forum members have no Forum Coordinator but plan to recruit at the start of the appeal initiative with support from another planned consortium program funded by Bread for the World. Currently, the Forum Convener is Diakonia, which will ensure to collect and combine all appeal information and reports from Forum members as the coordinator comes on board. The forum/appeals Coordinator maintains communication with the ACT Regional Secretariat before, during, and after a disaster for information sharing and alerts. At the end of the appeal, the Appeal Coordinator will lead and coordinate the appeal evaluation and be responsible for compiling and consolidating the final narrative

and financial report, the end of the appeal evaluation report, and audit reports provided by each requesting member. For all financial reporting and audit compilation, the forum convener will be supporting the appeal. All ASF requesting members will actively engage in forums meetings convened by the forum convener and continue to engage in relevant coordination platforms at the government institutions level to ensure continued relevance, appropriateness, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the appeal cycle and to share relevant information with other requesting members. The requesting members will coordinate with counterparties to avoid overlaps and collaborate on different responses.

ACT Kenya

The project will be implemented by Christian Aid and Church World Service with support from the ACT Kenya Form. The Humanitarian Working Group of the Forum will play a key role in providing necessary guidance to the implementing members especially on the aspects of Advocacy, Communication as well as Security. Joint activities will be organised by the implementing members and joint monitoring will also include the Forum Coordinator and other Humanitarian Working Group members. Members will adhere to the Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, 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.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

The ACT Ethiopia forum coordinator, convener and deputy convener will oversee coordination of ACT Ethiopia members and support in coordinating implementation and monitoring. The ACT forum leadership will support forum members to provide regular updates within forum members and externally during monthly forum meetings for review, information sharing, and decision-making around the response. A technical team will be established at a national level where each implementing member will be represented by one officer who will manage the day-to-day activities of the appeal in collaboration with the forum coordinator. This technical team will jointly conduct field-monitoring visits as appropriate for learning and experience sharing among the implementing organization, including local government line offices. HIA, CAID, LWF, and HEKS country offices will implement the proposed interventions in close collaboration with their respective project offices, with government line offices, UN clusters in targeted regions, and target communities, including community institutions. The project staff will facilitate the implementation of these activities against the planned objectives. The local government line offices will provide technical and administrative support. Requesting members will also be jointly responsible for signing project agreements with relevant government bodies at the Woreda and zone levels. Requesting members have strong working relations with church structures extending to the parish level, which will make the intervention more sustainable as these structures remain intact at the community level. The regional offices in the operational areas are responsible for facilitating smooth relations and communication with all stakeholders while implementing the appeal. Respective

national offices are responsible for coordinating the proper implementation of project activities, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting to all concerned. At the local level, project implementation will start with a rapid assessment to develop clear criteria for target beneficiary identification and selection processes, jointly done with government line offices at Woreda or district level. Implementing organizations plan to establish a community-level emergency response committee at each Kebele. It will be involved in beneficiary selection together with Kebele administration representatives and the project staff. The committee also serves as complaints handling and management body at the community level and will be trained on policies such as the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), child protection, etc., including complaints and information management. At forum level the regular monthly coordination meetings will look how members ensure all activities are implemented in line with CHS. Moreover, there will be regular review meetings, and post distribution monitoring follow up and technical support. Joint review meetings with local partners will be held every three months. Requesting member participate in Disaster Risk Management, WASH, CASH, and other UN cluster meetings. Country Directors meet in Humanitarian NGOs forum where they collaborate with other INGOs. The concerned government office is part of each cluster and co-chaired by government representatives. For supporting school children, pregnant and lactating mothers with supplementary food, the basis of selection will be based on anthropometric Moderate Acute Management and Severe Acute Management assessments and the food will be sourced from UNICEF and Government recommended ration standards.

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

ACT Somalia Forum

The ACT Somalia Forum members participating this initiative have different Project Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) that regularly monitor the performance and progress made in the indicators. A joint monitoring will be developed requesting member ensure the same data is collected and a clear and holistic picture on progress and performance quality during the appeals duration. Embedded in the organizational structure and ongoing country programs of each requesting member and its implementing partners, data will be collected in respective target locations. This will happen either through program staff with an expertise in Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Accountability (MEAL) or MEAL officers. The forum Coordinator and with the technical support from MEAL specialist from each requesting member and implementing partner, data collection tools for monitoring and evaluation will be developed jointly. However, the method will be constantly reviewed and adjusted frequently as the situation unfolds during the appeal duration. This will be done in the monthly online coordination meetings with appeal coordinator and technical officers assigned in the implementation of the appeal. Assigned officers from the requesting members will be responsible for data entry and cleaning, while the Appeal Coordinator will be responsible for the compilation and analysis of the gained information. The requesting members (Diakonia, FCA, NCA, and LWF) will conduct reflective learning sessions among the technical officers while requesting members will individually conduct reflective and learning sessions with its implementing local partners and right holders to collect qualitative data that enable feedback to improve implementation process. Coordination meetings will be carried out to facilitate the coordination of interventions and information sharing among the implementing members. All requesting members will fulfil all commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability (CHS) throughout its intervention. A complaint-handling mechanism will be implemented in all activities, and a dedicated hotline number will be in place to receive text or voice messages for any issues arising.

ACT Kenya Forum

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 CA- K 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 will be done to the collected data while qualitative data will be done particularly using the most significant change (MSC) methodology to explore in depth stories from the beneficiaries. Data analysis will be done on a monthly and quarterly basis, these will guide any adjustment made to the project. The final evaluation will 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

ACT Ethiopia Forum

The requesting members' teams in the field and country offices will monitor the project regularly. The project will put in place a systematic monitoring and review system to enable the project staff to make an informed decision about the project implementation and adjustment. The field staff will be having periodic meetings to review the progress of the project implementation, identify challenges and agree on action points to address the challenges. The field staff will also provide weekly updates to the Country Offices. Moreover, the Addis-based country office staff will travel to the project areas every three months, conduct the overall project review, and propose timely adjustments if required. The field staff will prepare a quarterly report using an

agreed template, and a complete report will be submitted on time based on the monthly progress reports. A joint monitoring plan will be established and shared with the secretariat within one month of appeal commencement. ACT Forum Ethiopia is committed to ensuring that all activities are implemented on time to achieve the desired quality implementation support for the affected community. Requesting members will be responsible for the overall monitoring and regular reporting of their part of the intervention, in line with the new humanitarian mechanism. They will conduct monitoring and evaluation per their policies and requirements from the donors. The plan will be put as a Gantt chart by the ACT forum Coordinator and Addis-based technical team will assist in monitoring as planned and requested. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed at all stages of the project implementation. Data captured in the monitoring process will be compiled to form monthly activity performance reporting. Data collection checklists will be prepared at the community level, and systems designed so that community-based self-assessment will be used to enable grass root participants to monitor the project progress. The project staff at field offices and other officers will be responsible for collecting and organizing monitoring data. This data will be submitted to the responsible program officers for validation. Finally, it will be sent to the national head offices in Addis for further quality check and finalization before it is shared with all ACT Alliance Ethiopia members and other pertinent recipients. The reports will include both the financial and narrative performances compared to the targets as per the plan. Project evaluation will be conducted at the end of the implementation period by ACT Alliance Ethiopia members, or external, or a mixture of both. It intends to provide guidance (lessons learned) for the planning of new projects elsewhere and determine whether the activities and outputs accomplished by the project have led to the achievement of the desired outcome. Concerned government stakeholders at regional, zone, and Woreda levels and the target beneficiaries will participate in the evaluations. Regular narrative and financial reports will be shared with the Africa Regional Office of ACT Alliance Secretariat and back donors on project progress, challenges, and plans. An MoU will be done between the requesting member and the local organizations involved in the response.

Safety and Security plans

Kenya ACT Forum

The Forum has a security focal point (housed at CA-K) who will provide both training as well as briefs before and during the implementation of the project. The project is currently a security zone due to conflicts arising from the competition for limited resources. 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 organisations will act against any person violating the policies. COVID-19 infections continue to rise and affect staff/ organisations reducing field travels. High risks related to activities that expose staff 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.

ACT Somalia Forum

In line with the ACT Alliance security policy and as part of the Quality and Accountability Frameworks, all requesting members are committed to the Do No Harm and Duty of Care principles. Health, Safety and Security plans (HSS) and Security Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) are in place; regulating procedures in different events such as lock down, kidnapping or evacuation. Corresponding security risk registers are updated frequently. The requestion ASF members have staff received security training from International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) and/or ACT alliance. Multiple risks and risk mitigation responses have already been described in the appeal application. In addition to these, the slow or sudden onset of natural disaster (drought, flood, desert locust infestation) leading to increased mass displacement and loss of livelihoods during droughts. All ASF members participating the appeal, will regularly update their risk log and security plan as per context change. Diakonia has a security framework that focuses explicitly on the operation areas. The

framework is designed to assess security risks, mitigate each specific security incident, and provide awareness and updates to visitors and new staff. All staff are trained in the use of the framework.

FCA Somalia has a robust security plan and security risk assessments specifically for its various operational offices in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Hargeisa. The plans and risk assessments are updated from time to time to reflect the new political, security and social environment in its operational areas. The updates also provide information on key risks and threats that could hamper the safety of all the staff. Security advice and actions in case of emergencies and attacks were also provided to all staff. The plan offers concrete advice on travel within and outside Somalia, and information on airports, accommodation, transport, health, crime, threat, and other risks in various locations. All new staff recruited to FCA, both local and international, must go through security courses as part of induction package. Besides the usual email and direct mobile communication, FCA has also set up the WhatsApp security group to timely share and update staff on security information. In all the design of the new projects, security cost has been strategically integrated to minimize the risks on the staff, beneficiaries, and partners. All meetings and activities consider safety and security aspects. FCA's contract security team also provides the overall updates on security situation in all FCA target locations on bi-weekly basis. The country director has also closely monitored new updates daily from other channels such as UNSOM, UNDSS, NGO Consortium and INSO.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

ACT Forum Ethiopia is committed to staff safety and security. It has a staff safety and security community of practice to realize the benefit for staff, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. In line with the ACT Alliance safety and security guidelines, each requesting member has an ACT Safety and Security guideline handbook, which gives an overview of policies and procedures for the safety and security issues affecting program operations. They are based on the need for each member to provide leadership, adopt a systematic approach towards identifying safety and security risks, build staff capacity so that they are empowered to take personal responsibility for their own security, discuss and understand the ACT Staff Safety and Security Guidelines and provide psychosocial support to ACT staff that has experienced acute or prolonged stress during their work. Given some conflicts where the project will be implemented, the staff is exposed to intense security risks. To mitigate these risks, before implementation and going to the field, the field offices and the ACT forum coordination office based in Addis Ababa will continuously provide security updates from local and UN Department of Safety and Security updates every week. They will also conduct risk assessment and training for staff, including drivers. This will ensure that roads and areas of the settlement are safe and accessible and make sure that members have valid security permission for implementation areas. Regular coaching will also ensure that project staff avoid political discussion and respect community culture. Besides, project staff will be trained on appropriate behaviours at checkpoints, with local authorities and beneficiaries, and on how to demonstrate respect for each communities' culture. Staff will also be trained on how to identify risk and points of exit. All members will deploy a responsible security tracking system to avoid risks related to theft, robbery, mines, and assault. The ACT Ethiopia forum information sharing will facilitate this system. All activities will be shared with the local authorities before the project start date to ensure that staff has access to the most up-to-date information available. Christian and DCA have a security officer. LWF have a hub for East Africa where the security focal point supports the country offices in the region.

There was a regional security training for staff in April 2022 by Christian Aid and DCA security persons will act as forum security focal persons among other security focal points.

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

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

ACT Somalia Forum

FCA has a Code of Conduct Policy in place. All staff, not limited to all permanent and temporary employees but also interns, observers, volunteers, and all individuals working for or representing FCA signed the code of conduct and are required to go through the mandatory online training in FABO for the prevention of misconduct, including corruption, fraud, exploitation, abuse, and child safeguarding. FCA also has the Code of Conduct for Contractors and Service Providers which requires all contractors and service providers to sign the code of conduct and operate within the framework of FCA policy

ACT Kenya Forum

CWS and CA 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.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

All requesting member staff have signed and will adhere to ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct. The forum has periodic meetings and training to ensure that staff continues carrying out themselves as provided for in the CoC. Additionally, all partners, volunteers, contractors, visitors, consultants, and community stakeholders who work with members must sign the Code of Conduct before engaging in any activity. The forum is committed to accountability to the affected population according to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). The Forum assists without discrimination and takes proactive efforts to ensure empowerment and effective participation of traditionally marginalized groups. The organizations use a rights-based participatory approach to relief, recovery, and development assistance and include beneficiaries at all levels throughout their program period. Requesting members have a well-established complaints response mechanism (CRM), allowing project beneficiaries to submit complaints, make suggestions and give feedback about members' activities. Project beneficiaries are made aware of their options through regular information sessions and signboards in community centres to channel feedback through CRM. Allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in direct conflict with the Code of Conduct will be addressed urgently and confidentially through channels described in Complaints Mechanism. Identification of projects activities, projects sites and project beneficiaries will be carried in a participatory manner to prevent and mitigate any complaints from the community. There will be joint project monitoring by the government, other implementing partners, and the beneficiaries during implementation.

Safeguarding

ACT Somalia Forum

All ASF requesting members and partners will adhere to ACT Alliance's Child Safe-guarding policy, which seeks to promote greater accountability among staff, partners, community stakeholders and service providers towards children and prevention of (sexual abuse) and exploitation.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has a robust internal control system that ensures transparency and accountability at all levels and is committed to accountability to the affected population by adhering to the

Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). Child Protection Policy, PSEA Policy, and other related guidelines that cover protection against discrimination and prevention of corruption are in place and are made available to all staff. The organization uses a rights-based participatory approach to relief, recovery and development assistance and includes beneficiaries at all levels throughout its program, including in proposed interventions on food security, WASH, Education and prevention and preparedness for affected IDPs, and returnees' elderly and People with Disabilities, including girls, boys, women, and men.

Diakonia is certified Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) that adheres to all international human rights and humanitarian principles, including child protection and DO-NO-HARM principle. Diakonia integrates gender equality and social cohesion throughout its program, including a gender sensitive needs and gaps analysis using gender mainstreaming toolkit. As a result, Diakonia Sweden will ensure the inclusion of most needy and vulnerable community groups including women, children, elderly and PWDs, during the project implementation. Due to its humanitarian and development mandate, Diakonia's human right promotion activities are already in place in Puntland, where Diakonia advocates towards the duty bearers to protect rights of the right holders, including women and children and trains right holders on their basic rights and how to advocate for themselves, towards duty bearers to ensure their basic rights. Diakonia and its local partner Kaalo Aid and Development (KAD) will closely work with the local authorities and the community to smooth the project activities and make it more community centred as well as community led and owned.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA): Inclusion and engagement of rightsholders and their representatives will be an on-going process right from assessment to this stage of proposal development, the relevant stakes will be engaged and consulted. Rapid mapping of the humanitarian intervention has been done to avoid duplication and as well create synergy with ongoing humanitarian intervention through coordination with regional clusters and local authorities in the districts targeted. During beneficiary registration NCA will use Community Based Targeting (CBT) to ensure the most vulnerable members of the community are selected and inclusivity of all stakeholders. Clear beneficiary selection criteria will be developed for every sector so that beneficiary selection is done smoothly. The registration will be done through NCA Somalia Kobo where beneficiary details will be well captured, and this will strengthen accountability as MEL sector can easily do sample verification of beneficiary eligibility.

NCA will ensure application of protection principles and environmental sustainability approach and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). NCA will ensure that identified committees are representative of the community and well informed on the project components. Do No Harm principles and conflict sensitivity approaches will be used during beneficiaries' selection and the selection committees will be sensitised on to mitigate clan-based, or IDPs/host-community conflicts. The overall intervention will adhere the fundamental and technical aspect of SPHERE standards. Feedback mechanisms (complaint system) provide target beneficiaries platforms for reporting PHSEA cases and CRM mechanism where they can raise any concerns for NCA direct intervention beneficiaries and those of partner. Throughout the planning and response cycle, the four humanitarian principles will be central. NCA will encourage compliance to recognised standards across all sectors such as Inter Agency Standard Committee Guidelines on integrating GBV in other sectors, SPHERE standards, IA Case Management Guidelines and Minimum Initial Standard Package (MISP) among others.

Finn Church Aid (FCA), as a certified Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and right based organisation, FCA adheres to all key international principles including humanitarian principles, human rights-based approach, and Do-No-Harm principle. As an active member of INEE, FCA aims to address its minimum standard for education in emergencies. Active participation of direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders is ensured throughout the project cycle. Their needs, capacity gaps and priorities were documented and used in the design of the action. In addition, the Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) will be established through feedback boxes, CRM focal point in each school supported by FCA CRM focal point, verbal communication, and hotline number to be circulated to the surrounding communities through regular sensitization activities to inform the communities about the mechanism. This process will enable the project to identify and address unintended harm and allow people from all education background to engage in the process. All feedback will be handled in a confidential way, while outcomes will be used to adjust interventions.

FCA has an existing Gender Equality Strategy in place. The strategy aims to address the needs of men, women, girls, and boys especially PWDs in all FCA programmatic portfolios and integrate gender as a cross-cutting priority in all its interventions, including EIE and COVID-19 responses. Gender analysis is central to FCA programming including design, management and monitoring and evaluation. Gender of different sexes and age groups were extensively consulted in FCA needs assessment and will be ensured during implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the action. FCA strives to achieve gender equity in selection of beneficiaries, with the immediate aim for at least 30% of girls and women.

Gender equality aspects will be included in all sensitisations, awareness raising and media campaigns. It will also be included in PSS and other training and sessions for teachers, CECs, other education personnel and community mobilisers. The campaigns will also focus on importance of girls' and CWDs' education, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and other GBV including early child marriage, and girls' safe return to schools after the reopening. Ensuring gender balanced composition in key structures such as CECs and Children's Clubs will also contribute to promote women's and girls' rights.

ACT Kenya Forum

CWS and CA and their local implementing partners 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 organisations have hotline numbers for complaints that have been distributed to the beneficiaries and posted at all their respective centres. All stakeholders including service providers, community staff, consultants as well as donors are required to sign the Code of conduct and safeguarding principles.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

The requesting members have a safeguarding policy, code of conduct policy, personnel regulations policy and follow the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). In addition, a safeguarding officer was hired by Christian Aid as the focal person. By signing the Code of Conduct for employees, the staff agree to adhere to regulations on i) fraudulent use of job position and power; ii) discrimination and Bullying (Mobbing); iii) sexual harassment and exploitation, sexual relations with beneficiaries; iv) conflict of interest; and v) Child **Protection.**

Christian Aid Code of Conduct is complemented by CA Good Governance Policy; CA Gender Policy and PSEA guidelines; ACT Alliance Code of Conduct Policy; ACT Alliance Gender Policy; IFRC & ICRC Code of Conduct; ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy. Our partners and staff are required to follow and comply with these guidelines and policies. Beneficiaries are made aware of the safeguarding policy and Code of Conduct during project kick-off/community meetings and project related Focus Group Discussions at the start of the project. Furthermore, beneficiaries are introduced to the complaint and whistle-blower mechanism, including how to file complaints of any kind, including sexual, corruption, fraud. All members have adopted the ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy and their partners and staff are required to follow and comply with these guidelines and policies. Swiss Church Aid/HEKS is currently revising its Code of Conduct to compile all ethics and compliance guidelines in a single document. Swiss Church Aid/HEKS Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy will be finalised by July 2022. This will be applicable to all employees, suppliers, consultants, and volunteers.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**Somalia ACT Forum**

Requesting members will ensure that conflict sensitivity and the do no harm principle are integrated into project design and throughout the implementation. All organisations are committed to improving the application of the core principle of Do-No-Harm and reflect them in diverse policies, guidelines, and approaches to their work. Conflict sensitivity analysis has been integrated into all requesting organizations of Diakonia, FCA, NCA, and LWF programme cycles to avoid harm to direct or indirect beneficiaries. By having a good understanding of its operational (conflict-affected or fragile) context, it allows to have a good overview of the “what” and “how” of the project, as well as impacts of interventions on the conflict dynamics. As part of its M&E and accountability framework, the requesting members have Complaint and Response Mechanisms to immediately address unintended harm that may occur during programme implementation.

ACT Kenya Forum

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. 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.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

It is planned that all the activities will use "Do No Harm" and "Rights-based" approaches concerning IDPs, host communities, gender, ethnicity, and vulnerability. Sensitivity to the conflict in terms of reconciliation among the different ethnic groups is embedded into the program where the national, regional, and district-level interreligious council structures will engage. This will help bring together beneficiaries from different gender as well as ethnic backgrounds to encourage mutual acceptance and peaceful coexistence. Each project site will form a committee representing the community and taking responsibility for the smooth implementation and open space to entertain and reconcile any appeal from the target beneficiaries. Women and men shall participate at an equal level in the committee. Before the project starts, ACT implementing members will exchange with local authorities and stakeholders to ensure that appropriate measures are taken not to expose beneficiaries to physical dangers, acts of violence, or any violation of their rights. In this respect, a fair targeting system will be put in place to ensure that beneficiaries are selected openly and transparently.

Complaints mechanism and feedback**Somalia ACT Forum**

To ensure that target groups, community members and other stakeholders can address their concerns, all ASF requesting members and its implementing local partners have a complaints response mechanism (CRM), allowing project beneficiaries to submit complaints, make suggestions, and give feedback about requesting members. The complaint and feedback mechanisms included hotline numbers, office numbers, email addresses, and social media platforms that stakeholders could reach. All requesting members have responsible staff to collect, classify and handle the received complaints and feedback, as well as to provide feedback to the complainants and feedback providers to close the feedback loop.

LWF has a functional Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) that is simple, easily understood and widely publicized. The CRM implemented includes the use of various channels, such as Complaint/Suggestion Boxes, Community forums, surveys, toll-free hotlines, a dedicated email address, and dedicated accountability focal persons. Additionally, a Risk Management & Compliance Officer serves as Country Program's Focal Person for Complaints Management.

The Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) will build communities trust and be able to address their concerns and voice their opinions about the project and staff behaviour during all stages of the project cycle. The CRM will support as well as ensure feedback and information sharing. Beneficiaries will be informed about the project and guidance on the feedback mechanisms during the mobilisation stage of the project. On-site feedback will be shared directly through a combination of open community meetings, focus groups, satisfaction surveys, and community assessment and monitoring data. Feedback mechanisms will be incorporated in the accountability framework to allow for rapid response to beneficiary concerns and improvement of activities based on feedback data and context monitoring. The target beneficiaries will receive the FCA's phone number, and an email address established specifically to collect complaints from the field. Furthermore, feedback will also be solicited during monitoring, to ensure that there were no unintended consequences because of project activities, and no beneficiary was harmed because of their participation in an FCA Intervention. To understand the impact of assistance and apply lessons learned to improve future response activities, data will be analysed by the M&E team in Mogadishu.

ACT Kenya Forum

CWS

The requesting members will conduct projects launch/start up workshop to as a sensitization session to inform the target communities about the assistance that will be provided.

The requesting members will use an engagement model at every stage of our programme 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. Through the establishment of Advisory Committees, training and engagement in the identification, selection and verification of target beneficiaries, effective complaints handling, and feedback mechanism is established. Our monitoring processes are undertaken regularly with monthly and quarterly field monitoring. While our evaluation programmes are undertaken annually.

The two requesting members of ACT Kenya forum have a complaints response and feedback mechanism feedback as part of the entire project cycle. Church World Service for example has established a Toll-Free line which is provided to the targeted community during project start up.

Christian Aid has worked with their local partner 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 re 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. Community members for reporting and complaints and shared during the project start up.

The members 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 counts. 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 the community to provide us information on what is important to them and what they feel they need.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

Implementing members will ensure that targeted beneficiaries (individuals, households, and groups) have the right to complain if they feel left out of the project or any wrong decisions were made about them during the targeting process. The appeal committee will be established at the kebele level. Religious leaders, women, schoolteachers, health extension workers, kebele administrators, and kebele managers are members, and beneficiaries can make their appeals and complaints to the committee. The implementing members will ensure a transparent and accessible appeals and complaints process for those who present cases. The appeal case can be submitted at any time in either written or verbal form. If beneficiaries need to present an appeal in writing, field offices will prepare and provide a format to be completed there. Mediation arrangements will also be made with the plaintiff and accused to actively listen to each other and collect the necessary evidence from the concerned sources to decide based on the provided evidence. If one of the parties disagrees with the decision, the case will be sent back to the public for approval. Notice boards where telephone numbers will be put in case someone needs to call.

To ensure the delivery of appropriate and timely feedback the requesting members will depending on the type of complain, this is brought to the attention to the committees for example queries about targeting. If it beyond their mandate like for sensitive complains, the complaint focal person in the various organizations respond to the site and call the complainers and respond. For serious complains are directly sent to the country director who will set up an investigation committee then responses will be given to complainants. An email address for accepting complains may also be used which goes to the country director.

Communication and visibility**ACT Somalia Forum (ASF)**

In liaison with their regional and Head offices, ASF requesting members will ensure appropriate branding of ACT Alliance for communication and visibility. The forum members intent to publish case stories, appropriate pictures on ACT and their websites, social media channels, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. All Information materials produced through the proposed imitative will bear the logo of requesting members, and ACT Alliance to promote visibility. Regular updates on the project progress will be shared as needed with the Act Alliance regional office as well as the respective donors.

ACT Kenya Forum (AKF)

ACT Kenya Forum has a communication and Visibility task force from their membership which will work closely with ACT Secretariat team assistant to ensure appropriate branding by the two requesting members. The project will print visibility branded banners/sign boards at project sites with ACT and requesting members brands/logos.

Project staff will be branded during community and other stakeholders project activities for example community registration, food distribution and project monitoring by wearing branded t-shirts, caps, or jackets. Situation reports will be shared with donor partners through situation reports send through ACT secretariat and publication of periodic newsletters and sharing achievements during ACT forum meetings.

ACT Ethiopia Forum

Requesting forum members will ensure appropriate branding of ACT Alliance through taking photos and videos to provide visual evidence and testimony on the intervention and shared in situation reports to donor partners through ACT secretariat. In addition to strengthen communication and visibility, requesting members will share photos, video and case studies of project progress and achievements in social media channel (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn) and on their respective websites to sensitise and inform a wider audience about the project. ACT and requesting member logos will be used. Posts will be done in English to reach an international audience.

At field level, during meetings, awareness raising events, workshops, experience sharing visits, etc. the support of ACT Alliance will be acknowledged verbally and in writing, as well as in all visual communication materials, such as banners, folders, stickers, and posters.

HIA will submit situation update sitreps, interim, and final narrative & financial reports for controlling and accountability purposes. HIA will prepare best practices for project progress, achievement, and in case of any challenges. ACT visibility will be used in co-branding with the HIA and partners' logo.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	ACT Somalia Forum Diakonia Sweden				ACT Somalia Forum Lutheran World Federation				ACT Somalia Forum FinChruch Aid			
Start Date	12.06.2022.				12.06.2022.				12.06.2022.			
End Date	12.06.2023.				12.06.2023.				12.12.2023.			
Project Period (in mths)	12 months				12 months				18 months			
Response Locations	Puntland				Juba land, Kismayu district				Baidoa in Southwest State			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	X	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	X	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	X	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
	X	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	X	WASH	X	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender
	X	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	X	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	X	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy								
Targeted Recipients (Per sector)	WASH: 28,000 Individuals Livelihood: 3,300 Individual				WASH: 4,500 learners including school staff Food: 300 HH estimated 1,800 individuals				CASH: 1,800 HH cash support Livelihood: 300 HH livelihood support.			

	Social Protection: 39,429 Individual	Education: 800 (600 girls and 200 boys) and 10 (4F) ALP teachers Prevention and Preparedness: 100 (40F)	
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 414,681	US\$ 398,756	US\$ 276,978
	ACT Somalia Forum Norwegian Church Aid	ACT Kenya Forum Christian Aid	ACT Kenya Forum Church World Service
Start Date	12.06.2022	12.06.2022.	12.06.2022.
End Date	12.06.2023	12.06.2023	12.12.2022
Project Period (in mnths)	12	12	6
Response Locations	Gedo region. (Balet Hawa, Dollow, Garbaharey, Luuq and Bardera districts)	North Horr and Laisamis Sub Counties, Marsabit County	Marsabit County, Laisamis Sub County, Merille Ward
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Health <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items <input type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Preparedness and Prevention <input type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and Community Psycho-social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Health <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <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"/> Livelihood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<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 Community Psycho-social <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihood <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash Vouchers	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (Per sector)	WASH- 800 Households- 4800 people Education- 80 teachers GBV- 800 people CASH/ Livelihood- 550 households – 3300 people Total 8,980 Beneficiaries		WASH and animal health 16,000 HH		Community Engagement and Food Security- 3000HH	
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 375,001		US\$ 484,405		US\$ 513,364	
	ACT Ethiopia Forum HIA		ACT Ethiopia Forum Swiss Church Aid/HEKS		ACT Ethiopia Forum LWF	
Start Date	12.06.2022		12.06.2022		12.06.2023	
End Date	12.12.2023		12.06.2023		12.12.2023	
Project Period (in months)	18		12		18	

Response Locations	Afar Regional state and Oromia Regional Ethiopia				Borena zone - Yabelo, Dilo, Dubuluk & Moyale and Dawa Zone, Moyale districts				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oromia Region, East Bale Zone, Dawe Kachen, Dawe Serer, Rayitu and Lega Hida Woredas - Somali Region, Fafan Zone, Awbarre and Kebribeyah Woredas 			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<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"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
	<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"/>	X Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input checked="" 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"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (HH Per sector)	WASH=3,690 Livelihoods-495 Food Security-967 Advocacy-86 Education-500 Preparedness and Prevention 120				Food Security – 2500HH WASH – 2000 Livelihood - 3000 Gender - 1730				Livelihood 6,000 Food Security 6,000 WASH 50,220 MHPSS /Community Psycho-social Support 4,680 Preparedness/Prevention 1,500 Gender 3,600 Total = 72,000			
Requested budget (USD)	US \$ 918,642				US\$ 877,908				US\$ 1,464,784			
	ACT Ethiopia Forum											
	Christian Aid											

Start Date	06.06.2022.			
End Date	08.12.2023			
Project Period (in mnths)	12			
Response Locations	East Hararghe - (Midega Tolla and Meyu and West Hararghe- Burkadimitu and Hawigudina Afar Region (Zone-1) Chifra and Adar)			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection and MHPSS and Community Psycho-social
	<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 type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (Per sector)	WASH :24000 HHs Livelihood :4500HHs Food Security : 3500 HHs Protection/MHPSS :1500 TOTAL : 31,500 HHs			
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 961,919			

Annex 2.1 – Security Risk Assessment
ACT SOMALIA FORUM

Principal Threats:

- Threat 1: [The security situation in the operations area's declines](#)
- Threat 2: [Further influxes of IDPs into the project areas](#)
- Threat 3: [Conflict between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries](#)
- Threat 4: [Diversion of Aid- Accountability and quality issues with Partners](#)
- Threat 5: [Local Government introduces restrictive policies](#)

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 Corruption- theft and misappropriation of funds.	High Conflict between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Very high Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium violent threats that include targeted armed attacks and kidnappings	High Click here to enter text.	High Political risks	Very high Click here to enter text.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High The security situation in the operations area's declines -Further influxes of IDPs into the project areas -Diversion of Aid Accountability and quality issues with Partners	High Click here to enter text.
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low	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 l	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.

			<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Local Government introduces restrictive policies.-Access challenge because of bad roads thus causing delays managing project activities		
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Annex 2.2 – Security Risk Assessment
ACT KENYA FORUM

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 and other health threats including Monkeypox in Kenya.

<i>Impact</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
<i>Probability</i>					
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.

Annex 2.3 – Security Risk Assessment

ACT ETHIOPIA FORUM

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Resource based conflicts (water and pasture).

Threat 2: Livestock disease outbreak and death.

Threat 3: Livestock feed and water shortage.

Threat 4: Ethnic Conflict.

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
<i>Probability</i>					
Very likely				Resource based conflicts (water and pasture)	
Likely				Ethnic Conflict	Livestock disease outbreak and death.
Moderately likely					Livestock feed and water shortage

ⁱ DROUGHT RESPONSE DASHBOARD As of March 2022

ⁱⁱ USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work

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