



Rapid Response Fund

ACT Secretariat Approval

Project Code **RRF07/2023**
Project Name **Kakhovka Dam Flood Response**

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD150,000** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF23) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

For further information please contact:

National Forum Convenor	Marc Mullan (mark.mullan@lutheranworld.org)
ACT Regional Representative	
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cyra".

Cyra Michelle Bullecer
Global Humanitarian Operations Manager
ACT Alliance Secretariat

Project Proposal

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
EPRP last updated	
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	No
EPRP link on the online platform (or attach hard copy with proposal)	Paper format

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer in your region with a copy to the Regional Representative

Date submitted to ACT Secretariat

27 June 2023

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information

Project Name	Kakhovka Dam Flood Response	
Project Code	07/2023	
Country Forum	Ukraine Forum	
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	HEKS/EPER	
Name of person leading the project	Eric Laurent	
Job Title	Desk Officer and Acting Country Director, Ukraine	
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Location(s) of project (city / province)	Kherson Oblast	
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)		03.Jul.23
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)		02.Nov.23

Which sectors your response activities most relate to

(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Member (please write the name of your organisation)	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers		
Camp Management		
Education		
Food/Nutrition	800	1200
Health		
Household items		
Livelihood		
Psychosocial		
Shelter		
Wash		

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (maximum 5 bullet points)

- The Kakhovka dam that sits on the Dnieper River, upstream of Kherson City in Khersonska Oblast. It's reservoir held 18 cubic kilometers of water used for cooling the 5.7 GW Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, and to irrigate areas of southern Ukraine and northern Crimea via the North Crimean Canal and Dnieper–Kryvyi Rih Canal.
- Since the Russian withdrawal from the west bank of the Dnieper, the river formed the front line between Russian and Ukrainian forces with heavy defences including a significant number of mines deployed on both sides.
- In the morning of the 6th June, the Kakhovka Dam was destroyed, causing extensive flooding. Water levels in the reservoir had been at a 30 year high. Thousands of residents downstream were evacuated, and floods submerged several villages in Ukrainian- and Russian-controlled areas. Ukraine's prosecutor general estimated that about 40,000 people located in Ukrainian- and Russian-controlled land were likely to be impacted by flooding.
- The downstream floodwater mixed with human and industrial waste, and is believed to have created the largest ecological crisis in Ukraine since the 1986 Chernobyl disaster 37 years ago. The loss of water from the reservoir could threaten the long-term water supply to Russian-controlled Crimea and the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant.
- UPDATED 27th June: three weeks after the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam, the massive flooding caused by the disaster has significantly receded, leaving behind devastation, an unconfirmed number of civilians killed and injured and a worsened humanitarian situation in areas already facing the dire consequences of the war. The disaster and the consequent depletion of the Kakhovka Reservoir have created enormous challenges for civilians to access drinking water and for agricultural activities in southern Ukraine. Important concerns have been raised about the possibility of disease outbreaks caused by stagnant and contaminated water in areas where health services are extremely limited due to the widespread destruction caused by the war.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help (maximum 5 bullet points)

- Many people in the affected area have lost everything. Overnight they lost their homes, their belongings, their clothes, their access to food, water and even a safe place to sleep.
- Evacuees have tended to be younger while the elderly are more likely to be unable or unwilling to leave their homes. Many have multiple vulnerabilities due to age and illness and disability.
- Movement around the affected area is challenging, potentially dangerous, and almost impossible without the use of a boat, stranding people in some areas of high ground and the upper stories or rooftops of buildings with whatever food and clean drinking water they were able to bring up with them.
- Local water sources have been exposed to industrial and biological contaminants in the flood water so even those that are not submerged are no longer safe to be used.
- In other areas where the water is lower, supply chains to many shops have been disrupted and local markets are unable to function, especially in smaller and more remote settlements. Thus even where mobility is slightly easier, access to food, drinking water and other commodities is restricted.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis. (maximum 3 bullet points)

- HEKS/EPER is currently formalising an agreement with our existing donor, Swiss Solidarity, to reallocate 425,000 CHF to support our response.
- Activities funded by several other donors, including CARE, Norwegian Church Aid, the Austrian Development Agency, and the ACT Alliance that were planned to be implemented in Kherson will be partially or fully diverted to support the flood relief efforts.

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis. If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.

The proposed project will work exclusively through the local partner 'Vent d'Est' (VdE) who already have a strong and established presence on the ground and are currently engaged in relief and response operations. VdE will distribute life-saving aid to vulnerable individuals in hard to reach areas, prioritising those who have been directly impacted by the flood, especially those forced to evacuate, and those unable to evacuate. A total number of **20,000 food kits** and **200,000 litres of bottled water** will be distributed to a minimum number of **2,000 individuals** during a continuous period of **4 months**. This equates to monthly targets of 5,000 food kits and 50,000 litres of water a month. We refer to line 88-90 for details.

Also, **transportation** will be provided to **evacuate families** from Kherson to Mykolaev, Odesa and other safe places.

VdE was selected based on its existing presence and activities within the affected area, its reputation amongst and connections with other actors including local authorities, and its ability to draw on international expertise through its own network which has two decades of experience operating in the region. In particular, VdE have been highly commended by the Town Council of Ivanivska for the humanitarian interventions that were implemented there.

2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.

VdE is very well placed to react immediately as they have been engaged in humanitarian response in and around the affected areas for more than a year and a half. They are very reactive because they have a rapid response team that was deployed urgently to disaster areas. They were able to quickly assess the needs of the people who have remained in the affected areas exactly the needs, and plan a robust response, drawing on well-established and organised logistics processes and supply chains. The local partner has been operational for over 20 years, with over 12 years presence in the south of Ukraine. They also have a 'sister-organisation' in Moldova that will support any procurement that will have to be done regionally in case there will be shortage of drinking water in South Ukraine.

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs

HEKS/EPER is active in various NGO coordination initiatives, participating in OCHA meetings and all relevant clusters, and contributing to joint information-gathering exercises and deduplication practices. We also maintain bi-lateral and multi-lateral communications with local and regional authorities as well as other actors in the humanitarian community.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. How are you planning to procure your goods or services? (This includes cash transfer methodologies) Please tick boxes that apply. Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.

Locally or within the affected areas	x	Nationally	x	Regionally or neighbouring countries	x	Internationally	
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HEKS/EPER is not planning to procure any goods or services as part of this project, however we will support our local partner NGO to ensure that their procurement processes are in line with ACT Alliance and HEKS/EPER procurement.

2.3 Description of Target Population

1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project?

The activities proposed by the local partner include the distribution of 20,000 individual food kits and 200,000 litres of drinking water over the course of the project. While the flood water has now largely receded, the disruption it has brought to people's lives is still significant with lasting impediments to accessing regular supplies for the people in the worst affected areas. As noted above, if the structure of the dam collapses further, the levels could even rise again. Even once they have completely subsided, it may be some time until the availability of food will return to its pre-flood level, and significantly longer than that for available drinking water. Therefore, it is very likely that each beneficiary will need to be supported with multiple distributions over the course of the project.

The intervention will target an approximate minimum of 2,000 individuals. However, the situation is still evolving rapidly and unpredictably, as such, the individual needs of beneficiaries may vary depending on their circumstances. It is possible that some beneficiaries may receive only the food kit / only the water, or may receive more than one distribution over the life of the project. We refer to line 88-90 for details.

2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable? Please explain.

The selected local partner NGO will be providing a blanket distribution without targeting specific vulnerabilities. However, as described above, those who were unable or unwilling to evacuate are disproportionately represented by the elderly and by people with disabilities. Prioritisation may be made on a case-by-case basis in light of extreme or multiple vulnerabilities.

Given the context, it seems extremely likely that any additional local partner who participate in this project will adopt a similar approach.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in the design of the proposed intervention (maximum 5 bullet points)

- A key criteria in selecting subgrantee partners for this project is that their proposed projects are designed on the basis of input from and in consultation with the target population.
- This precondition has been satisfactorily met by the identified subgrantee partner. At the start of the war, they established 'emergency response channels' through which people could self-refer, voice their needs and request assistance. This mechanism and the immediate input from affected populations that it provided have directly determined the activities they propose to undertake.
- Both HEKS/EPER and the subgrantee partners have close relations with the local authorities who are working to articulate the needs of the affected population in a coordinated way. The needs presented by these local authorities have been carefully consulted to ensure that the project is in alignment with these expressed priorities.

2.4 Expected Results

1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? Please write your activities milestones including dates.

The success of this project will be defined by the completion of VdE's project, the full utilisation of VdE's budget, and the achievement of all VdE's objectives over a period of approximately four months. However, as the full scale or impact of the flood is not yet clear, this timeframe may be extended if deemed appropriate as the situation develops.

2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.

The front line between Ukrainian and Russian forces lies along the Dnieper River. While the flood has caused great upheaval to both sides, it has not redefined the contact line. Russia continues to launch artillery and rocket attacks in the affected areas. There have also been reports of Russian forces firing on civilians who have taken the opportunity of the floods to flee from occupied territory. There is also an added danger posed by mines and unexploded ordinance that have been displaced by the flood water.

The identified subgrantee partner makes a point of restricting operations to areas that are very far from military positions of either side or strategic areas that could be targeted. They follow the advice and guidance of local government at all times in terms of access to hazardous areas.

2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

While the local partner already has established monitoring and evaluation systems, HEKS/EPER's MEAL technical experts will assess these systems and advise on any areas for improvement that can be identified. A capacity building plan will be built with the subgrantee partner to address any concerns and ensure that best practice is followed.

HEKS/EPER will monitor the local partner's project through check-ins and site visits as well as monthly progress finance and narrative reports.

2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct? We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.

Both HEKS/EPER and the local partner NGO have Codes of Conduct that are signed by all staff and volunteers.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population. How will you share information. How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5

HEKS/EPER shares information with the beneficiaries on who we are, what assistance we provide and the purpose and the channels for CRM on HEKS/EPER social media pages, by distributing communication materials (posters and leaflets) and during face-to-face encounters at the distributions or community meetings.

HEKS/EPER operates a dedicated Feedback and Accountability system that facilitates input from beneficiaries, partners and the wider public through multiple channels including a CRM email address, online feedback form, social media and physical suggestion boxes that are present at distributions. The online form is accessible via a QR code which is distributed along with humanitarian aid supplies or can be accessed via a link published on HEKS/EPER Ukraine social media pages. The feedback received through the formal channels is handled on a regular basis by responding to it and acting upon. The information received via the CRM is analysed and compiled into monthly and annual reports. The important findings are shared with the HEKS/EPER staff and are taken into account while planning and conducting activities.

HEKS/EPER will review the CRM capability of partner and either help them to build this capacity so that it aligns with the expected standards, or extend our own CRM system for use in this project.

# of total products	Type of products	# months	# of items/month	# individual beneficiaries	# of items / individual / month
200000	litres of water	4	50000	2000	25
20000	food kits	4	5000	2000	3

actalliance

Rapid Response Fund

Financial Budget and Report

Project Code
Project Name

07/2023
Kakhovka Dam Flood Response

Budget Exchange rate (1 USD to local currency)

1,000000

Please use exchange rate from this site:

<http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange-rates.html>

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Budget	
			local currency	USD	USD
DIRECT COSTS					
1 PROJECT STAFF					
1.1 Project coordinator x1	Month	4	3.000	12.000	12.000
TOTAL PROJECT STAFF				12.000	12.000
2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES					
2.1 Food assistance	Kit	20.000	3	60.000	60.000
2.2 Bottle Water	Litre	200.000	0,27	54.000	54.000
2.3 Transportation of affected People	Month	4	3.750	15.000	15.000
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES				129.000	129.000
5 LOGISTICS					
5.1 Vehicle Rental	Month	4	250	1.000	1.000
5.2 Fuel	Month	4	133	530	530
TOTAL LOGISTICS				1.530	1.530
TOTAL DIRECT COST				142.530	142.530
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
5.3 Office Supplies	L.S	1	600	600	600
<i>Staff salaries - Cost shared</i>					
1.2 Driver x1	Month	4	1.080	4.320	4.320
1.3 Logistic Assistant x1	Month	4	638	2.550	2.550
<i>Office Operations</i>				7.470	7.470
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				7.470	7.470
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget				5%	5%
Total Budget				150.000	150.000