



## Rapid Response Fund

### ACT Secretariat Approval

**Project Code**     RRF 10/2023

**Project Name**    Assistance to drought affected rural communities in Cunene and Huila

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:**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cyra".

**Cyra Michelle Bullecer**  
Global Humanitarian Operations Manager



Rapid Response Fund

**Project Proposal**

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
EPRP last updated	29 January, 2022
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	No
EPRP link on the online platform (or attach hard copy with proposal)	Offline Version

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 Jul 2023

**Section 1 Project Data**

**Project Information**

Project Name	Assistance to drought affected rural communities in Cunene and Huila
Project Code	10/2023
Country Forum	Angola
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	Conselho de Igrejas Cristãs em Angola - CICA
Name of person leading the project	Manuel Gomes Bartolomeu Domingos
Job Title	Projects and Programmes Coordinator
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Tel no./WhatsApp/Skype	00244 923 576 845 (WhatsApp)
Location(s) of project (city / province)	Cunene province: Namacunde, Kwanyama, Ombadja, Kahama and Cuvelai municipalities) Huila province: Gambos, Kilengues, Kacula and Humpata municipalities including Huila commune)
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	15/Aug/23
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	15/Nov/23

Which sectors your response activities most relate to

Sectors	Member (Conselho de Igrejas Cristãs em Angola - CICA)	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers		
Camp Management		
Education		
Food/Nutrition	8,400	10,100
Health		
Household items		
Livelihood	45	85
Psychosocial		
Shelter		
WASH	3,500	6,500

**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**

Angola has been going through a prolonged drought due to three consecutive failed rainy seasons. The drought has affected food security in Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces. There have been a recorded 40% crop losses greatly impacting negatively household food availability, incomes and livelihoods (<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/angola>). The drought in Angola falls under one of the most under-reported or forgotten humanitarian crisis (CARE– breaking the silence, 2023).

The prolonged drought has been caused by irregular and in some cases lack of rains and as a result, farming communities have no harvest as expected. In addition, many have lost their seed stock. Livestock (oxen) that were used for ploughing their field have also died.

For Angola, this is the worst drought in 40 years, and it has been characterized by hunger and rising food prices affecting an estimated 3.8 million people. As a result 114,000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (UNICEF: HAC 2023 report).

According to FEWSNET the integrated Food Security Phase classification in the affected areas is now at IPC Phase 3 as many households who lost food crops are also not able to purchase food. The lean season is likely to begin earlier than normal for populations in the southwest, area who are already in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Some of the negative food insecurity outcomes are expected to deteriorate by the end of August 2023 and continue to deteriorate in the upcoming lean season where it is expected that poor households will continue to have food insecurity.

According to the Global Network Against Food Crisis (GNAFC) report, Angola is among the countries where the food security situation is forecasted to remain critical due to below average rainfall and poor humanitarian assistance.

The situation is predicted to be critical from August to Oct/Nov 2023. During this period, all food reserves will be depleted, the man-made dams (Chimpakas) will be dry and basic food prices will be at their peak.

## **2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help.**

The affected farming and livestock keeping communities within the southwestern regions of Angola are the most affected.

The potential impact of drought remains an important risk on the livelihoods and food security of these affected communities in the southwestern regions of Angola and other affected areas in the country. The affected population are facing severe hunger. Apart from the drought the hunger is also caused by increased food prices due to local currency depreciation. Due to the poor rains, many have lost their expected harvest and their livestock have died.

As many did not harvest any crop for several harvest seasons, food reserves are being depleted, leaving affected households to cope by skipping meals, reducing food quantities, borrowing, and eating wild fruits and vegetables.

As a result of the drought, food insecurity and undernutrition remain a serious public health concern exacerbated by multidimensional poverty, limited dietary diversity, poor hygiene conditions, and gender inequality. Children and youth are at risk as the number of street children, beggars and prostitutes (mostly female youth) are on the rise, which may lead to high rates of HIV and AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Children are at high risk of exploitation due to poor child protection and safeguarding measures within affected communities. Children in the affected communities can be found doing casual work and this is likely to lead to child exploitation, child abuse and school drop outs.

**3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organization can access for this crisis.**

i) LWF Angola intends to mobilize 40,000 USD specifically for another critical municipality of Kahama in Cunene province, ii) ACT Angola forum members will continue to explore other possible funding sources

**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.**

Food insecurity - This project plans to make three months food distribution support for 3084 HH of locally acceptable food (Maize, Beans, Vegetable Oil, Salt) to affected households at 50% recompensated daily Allowance ( according to WFP calculations) to support affected families with food. This intervention will reduce hunger especially during the upcoming lean season Oct-Dec 2023.

Each household will receive the following food commodities:

- 2.1.8kg of beans,
- 3.0.75kg of cooking oil and
- 4.0.15kg of salt.

Livelihood Support-The drought has eroded the livelihood means of the affected communities and many do not have alternative livelihood means as they have been depending on agriculture for their livelihood. Livestock keepers have lost their livestock to the drought including oxen often used for farming. This in turn has reduced the purchasing power of many affected households and to improve their household food security situation and enhance livelihoods.

To support the livelihoods of the affected populations, the project will support selected households with water, improved vegetable seeds and other agricultural inputs and training from the relevant ministry. Selected farmers will be taught how to practice smart agriculture practices that will help them cope/ become more resilient to future drought.

WASH - Due to the lack of clean and safe drinking water caused by rapidly drying man-made dams (Chimpakas) women and children need to walk long distances (15-20 kms) in search of safe water. As a result of lack of safe water, water borne related diseases have become common. This project proposes to provide water storage tanks and safe water for domestic and smart agriculture use. There will also be a component of hygiene education to prevent and reduce water borne disease outbreaks. The project will provide 4 water storage tanks each of 20,000 liters at a farm school.

**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.***

The first phase (weeks 1 and 2) will start with the field team consolidation and building collaboration with other stakeholders, beneficiary screening and organization, procurement processes and other logistics arrangements. The second phase (week 3) will be establishing food distribution centers and WASH related activities points. The third phase (week 4 to the project end) focus on food distribution and WASH related activities; education awareness on sanitation, hygiene and water management and possible water delivery to existing storage facilities in collaboration with the local administrations.

**3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you coordinating and with whom?**

CICA will be the sole project implementer and will implement this project with support from other ACT Angola Forum members more specifically with LWF Angola. ACT Angola Forum members will support CICA in all related food/nutrition and WASH sector activities by providing technical support and providing guidance on compliance. LWF Angola has ongoing development projects and has responded in several similar emergency interventions.

CICA will collaborate and coordinate with government authorities (both local and provincial), the churches in both provinces and the other stakeholders. LWF Angola being a member of Disaster Response Coordination Team and the Humanitarian Intersectoral Working group will represent CICA and other ACT Angola forum members in UN and government meetings.

**4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. How are you planning to procure your goods or services?**

Locally or within the affected areas	X	Nationally	X	Regionally or neighboring countries		Internationally	
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

CICA is NCA strategic partners and uses the NCA procurement guideline. With regards to factors, i) the beneficiaries consider various things like the characteristics or type of the product, price charged, availability of the product at the required location and much more. The personal factors include age, lifestyle or cultural, social and economic status and the gender of the beneficiary. ii) procurement procedures and processes – a) follow the procurement and comply with the policy to ensure that the committee members are involved in the process for decision making, b) all processes are well prepared according to tender or order, approved and authorized, and duly signed by signatories, c) payments are done on safe and secure payment modes (i.e. bank transfer), d) all documentations well filed. In addition, all logistics documentation (receipts, delivery note, etc. and beneficiaries lists) are well signed and filed.

**2.3 Description of Target Population**

**1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project? For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.**

- i) **Food distribution** - Total number of HH are 3,084 X 6=18,504 beneficiaries which 10,100 are women. Each HH will receive 36kgs of maize flour meal, 5.4kgs of beans, 2.25 bottles of cooking oil and 30 grams of salt per month according to the UN WFP food ratio standards per capita which equates to 50% RDA.
- ii) **Livelihoods** - water facility installation at the farm school for drought smart agriculture that will benefit 130 beneficiaries, 85 women. 130 X6= 780
- iii) **WASH** related activities will that benefit 10,000 people of which 6, 500 are women. 10000X6=60000.

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

Vulnerable groups will be targeted using vulnerabilities such as disability, age (the elderly), gender (female headed households) and poor health conditions of the drought affected communities.

1. Female Headed households become vulnerable to climate and disaster related crisis as there is only one bread winner in the house!
2. Persons living with disabilities, the aged are also a vulnerable group as they often do not have alternative livelihood means to complement farming activities.

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

The target have been involved through, i) during field visit discussions, ii) consultation meetings with their community and church leaders, iii) local government authorities, vi) contextual background and experience, v) other reference reports

## 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.**

1. **Food Security:** enhanced food availability and access to affected families through food distribution until 30th Oct 2023:
- o Beneficiary screening
  - o Food distribution
  - o Food distribution Monitoring.
2. **Livelihoods:** Enhanced communities' resilience by mitigating drought induced threats and enable them to cope during the difficult months:
- o Installation of water facility at demonstration site (farm school) for drought smart agriculture in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture / Institute for Agriculture Development.
3. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** improved access to clean and safe water in the targeted communities until 30th Oct 2023:
- o WASH awareness education
  - o Establish and strengthen existing WASH committees
  - o Water delivery to the existing storages

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

Threat 1: Natural hazard risk. Cyclical prolonged drought is one such hazard which have affected the southern region of Angola for more 40 years. These droughts have been recurrent in the targeted municipalities in the two provinces where the Kalahari and Namibia desert begin. CICA will work with government institutions, civil society organizations, faith actors and UN agencies to support and advocacy for government responsiveness and information sharing.

Threat 2: Political risk. Despite of the current political stability, the recent manifestations pose a scenario of political instability or uncertainty. The financial and economic crisis presents an opportunity for the government ruling party to further narrow the civil society space and take advantage of the project activities. The project will involve and inform local and regional government counterparts from the beginning and emphasize on the importance of ensuring humanitarian support to the affected in a neutral way during the coordination meetings.

Threat 3: Financial risk. Since 2014, Angola has experienced a drastic economic crisis causing high inflation, shortages of hard currency, food, and other commodity shortfalls among other negative impact indicators. This may result in under purchase of some items. Appropriate financial mechanisms will be applied to avoid exchange loses.

Threat 4: Civil unrest risk. The southern region is characterized by strong tradition and cultural preservation. The ethnic minority coupled by political marginalization has been debated for many years. The migration of these people in search of livelihoods for their families and livestock has brought many social challenges and sometimes been called "drought and hunger refugees". The project will set up an effective complaints and reporting mechanism to track any issues that may arise. Partners will work with government institutions and other actors to ensure that social cohesion is maintained.

## 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?**

During the three (3) months' implementation period, field staff team will monitor project activities with technical support from the LWF and NCA teams, when need arise. Quality and compliance will be ensured during monthly visits, programme and M&E team will have the opportunity to collect data using a predesigned template that will ensure the collection of information from beneficiaries and analysis will be done and results shared during the scheduled monthly meetings. Field Officers will lead in the monthly review meeting with relevant stakeholders and communities where they will meet to discuss progress, identify gaps and check if objectives are being met. Field transport will be available to ensure that project team is able to reach out to beneficiaries. Monthly review meetings will be conducted to share reports, critically analyze the progress made, and difficulties encountered to come up with possible recommendations to enable the project team to achieve desired results. Project situation reports and completion reports will be elaborated, and submitted according to the reporting frequency schedules. Apart from narrative reports, internal and external audits will be conducted to assess budget expenditure and compliance. At forum level, the usual monthly meetings shall be used to disseminate or share learning across the Forum. All project reports will be shared with all forum members to ensure that they know what is happening and share learning across all members. At ACT Alliance Africa Regional Secretariat and Southern Africa Region Forum (SARF) levels, the requesting members may request for any technical and expertise assistance to enhance learning and guidance in all project sectors, if necessary.

**2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organization have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct?**

CICA has a code of conduct but as ACT Alliance member will use the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct. The contract package will include signing of the Code of Conduct (CoC). The CoC will be shared with the staff or volunteer in advance for reading and familiarizing before signing. All project response team will undergo an induction process to enable them to understand all the humanitarian and development guidelines and policies. This process will be ongoing until the close of the project cycle.

**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**

CICA project team members will interact personally and collectively with communities and will uphold and promote the highest ethical and professional standards in their interactions with all stakeholders. CICA will work with the project team to share the expected Code of Conduct. A complain mechanism will be established and community members will be encouraged to report any cases of violation on the code of conduct made by the projects staff. In addition to dissemination of ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations, focal persons will be formed to handle these issues to ensure that voices are heard, and feedback given through community and local government structures. The feedback will be used to improve the quality of the project.

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## Rapid Response Fund

### Financial Budget and Report

Project Code  
Project Name

RRF No. 10/2023  
Assistance to drought affected rural communities in Cunene and Huila

Budget Exchange rate (1 USD to local currency) 833.9823846

Please use exchange rate from this site: <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=AOA&date=2023-08-08#table-section>

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost		Budget	
			local currency	local currency	USD	
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>						
<b>1 PROJECT STAFF</b>						
1.2.1.	Food Distribution and Monitoring Officer	1	3	600,000	1,800,000	2,158
1.2.2.	Food Distribution Supervisor	1	3	400,000	1,200,000	1,439
1.2.3.	Finance Assistant	1	3	450,000	1,350,000	1,619
1.2.4.	WASH Supervisor	1	3	300,000	900,000	1,079
1.2.5.	WASH Community Agents	2	6	150,000	900,000	1,079
1.2.6.					-	-
<b>TOTAL PROJECT STAFF</b>					<b>6,150,000</b>	<b>7,374</b>
<b>2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>						
<b>2.4. Food/Nutrition</b>					<b>81,812,300</b>	<b>98,098</b>
2.4.1.	Maize Flour (25 kgs per bag). Planned for 3084 HH and each HH will get 36 kg per month according to WFP standard- 50% RDA	bags	4,441	12,000	53,292,000	63,901
2.4.2.	Beans (25 kgs per bag). Planned for 3084 HH and each HH will get 5.4 kg per month according to WFP standard- 50% RDA	bags	666	25,000	16,650,000	19,964
2.4.3.	Cooking oil (12 bottles of 750 ml per box). Planned for 3084 HH and each HH will get 2.25 bottles per month according to WFP standard- 50% RDA	bottles	6,939	1,700	11,796,300	14,145
2.4.4.	Salt (5 kgs per pocket). Planned for 3084 HH and each HH will get 30 gms per month according to WFP standard- 50% RDA	pocket	185	400	74,000	89
<b>2.7. Livelihood</b>					<b>4,165,000</b>	<b>4,994</b>
2.7.1.	Construction of 2 Water storage tanks of (20,000 litres ) at demonstration Farm / farm school (drought smart Agric)	2	2	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,597
2.7.2.	Purchase of assorted seeds package (cabbage, tomato, onion, carrots, rape, maize & beans) to reach 130 people	1	1	500,000	500,000	600
2.7.3.	Purchase: pesticides 1 pkt @ 7500AOA*10 pkt = 75000AOA and fungicides 1 pkt @ 7500AOA*10 pkt = 75000AOA for use at the demonstration farm/farm school	1	1	150,000	150,000	180



Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost		Budget	
			local currency	local currency	USD	
2.7.4. Purchase of assorted tools (20 watering cans@10500=120000AOA; 20 shovels@4500=90000AOA; 4 sprayers@20000=80000AOA & 50 hand hoes@4500=225000AOA) to reach 130 people	1	1	515,000	515,000	618	
<b>2.10 WASH</b>				<b>9,360,000</b>	<b>11,223</b>	
2.10.1 Education awareness building on sanitation and hygiene promotion for 3 months for 24 sessions to reach 840 people	3	24	80,000	1,920,000	2,302	
2.10.2 WASH management groups trained in water management of the water storage facilities for 3 months for 18 sessions to reach 630 people	3	18	80,000	1,440,000	1,727	
2.10.3 Water trucking to the water storage from water points / facilities to tanks in affected area for domestic use for 3 months to reach 10,000 people	3	60	100,000	6,000,000	7,194	
2.10.4				-	-	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>				<b>95,337,300</b>	<b>114,316</b>	
<b>3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>						
<b>3.1 Forum Coordination</b>				<b>1,950,000</b>	<b>2,338</b>	
3.1.1 Coordination meetings (including inception, etc)	1	3	100,000	300,000	360	
3.1.2 Travel and Accommodation	3	9	150,000	1,350,000	1,619	
3.1.3 External coordination	3	3	100,000	300,000	360	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>				<b>1,950,000</b>	<b>2,338</b>	
<b>4 QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>						
4.1 Assessments-Beneficiary Selection/Post distribution monitoring (3 staff*3 nights* 27000/day*3days =1,458,000)	6	9	27,000	1,458,000	1,748	
4.2 Complaints and Response Mechanisms for three areas during community meetings	3	3	200,000	1,800,000	2,158	
4.3 Safeguarding (sessions on child protection and rights due to high child labor incidences and street kids) 1 session *4 localities*150000=600000AOA	3	4	150,000	600,000	719	
4.4 Communication and visibility (T-shirts, caps, reflectors, banners, posters, radio programme and logo)	1	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,799	
4.5 Monitoring & evaluation (for 3 months for 3 locations) 3 staff*3 trips*1,206,000 AOA per staff	2	2	1,206,000	2,412,000	2,892	
4.6 Audit	1	1	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,998	
<b>TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>				<b>10,270,000</b>	<b>12,314</b>	
<b>5 LOGISTICS</b>						
5.1.2 Vehicle Rental for 3 months X 8 days @ 250,000 AOA	3	8	250,000	2,000,000	2,398	
5.1.3 Fuel	3	3,000	160	480,000	576	
5.2.1 Warehouse rental ( @ 50,000 AOA per month for 3 months.	3	3	50,000	150,000	180	
5.2.2 Wages for Security/ Guards				-	-	
5.3.1 Salaries for Logistician/Procurement Officer	1	3	150,000	450,000	540	
5.3.2 Salaries / wages for laborer per month	3	9	80,000	720,000	863	
5.3.3 Salaries / wages for drivers	1	3	150,000	450,000	540	
<b>TOTAL LOGISTICS</b>				<b>4,250,000</b>	<b>5,096</b>	
<b>6 PROJECT ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>						

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Budget	
			local currency	local currency	USD
5.1. Computers and accessories	1	1	420,000	420,000	504
5.2. Printers	1	1	150,000	150,000	180
5.3. Office Furniture (LWF will provide office space, but CICA will need to buy office furniture)	1	2	600,000	1,200,000	1,439
5.4. Communications equipment e.g. phone for communication by CICA staff.	1	2	150,000	300,000	360
<b>TOTAL PROJECT ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>				<b>2,070,000</b>	<b>2,482</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>120,027,300</b>	<b>143,921</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
Salaries (Secretary General) 10% including benefits & taxes	1	3	250,000	750,000	899
Salaries (Finance/Admin Manager) 15% including benefits & taxes	1	3	100,000	300,000	360
Salaries (Prog and Proj Coordinator) 40% including benefits & taxes	1	3	175,000	525,000	630
				-	-
<b>Staff salaries - Cost shared</b>				<b>1,575,000</b>	<b>1,889</b>
<b>Office/resident rent contribution in Cunene</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>365,019</b>	<b>1,095,058</b>	<b>1,313</b>
Office Utilities	3	3	300,000	900,000	1,079
Office stationery	3	3	250,000	750,000	899
Office Insurance	3	3	50,000	150,000	180
Phone and internet charges (Luanda & Cunene)	3	3	200,000	600,000	719
<b>Office Operations</b>				<b>3,495,058</b>	<b>4,191</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>5,070,058</b>	<b>6,079</b>
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget				4%	4%
<b>Total Budget</b>				<b>125,097,358</b>	<b>150,000</b>