

ACT Alliance

Emergency Response to DRC Conflict

Appeal

CEA241

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet													
Project Title	Emergency Response to DRC Conflict												
Project ID	CEA 241												
Location	Central and East Africa (DRC, Uganda, Tanzania)												
Project Period	Start Date 18 March 2024 End Date 18 March 2026 No. of months 24												
Requesting Forum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The DRC, Uganda and Tanzania ACT Forums officially endorse the submission of this Regional Appeal <i>Please note that this appeal will be updated within three months after launching</i>												
Requesting members	<u>DRC</u> 1. BOAD- Bureau Œcuménique d'Appui au Développement-Lead. 2. EELCO- The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo 3. ECC- Église du Christ au Congo (ECC) 4. Christian Aid <u>Uganda</u> 1. Lutheran World Federation-Lead 2. FCA-FinChurchAid 3. HEKS-EPER 4. COU-Church of Uganda <u>Tanzania</u> TCRS- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services												
Contact	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Irene Anena (Uganda Forum Coordinator)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>iran@dca.dk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact</td> <td>+256 772 973367</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Irene Anena (Uganda Forum Coordinator)	Email	iran@dca.dk	Other means of contact	+256 772 973367						
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Local partners	DRC- 1. Bureau Œcuménique d'Appui au Développement (BOAD), 2. Église du Christ au Congo (ECC) and 3. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo (EELCo). Uganda- 1. Church of Uganda (CoU), 2. HEKS/EPER will work with a local partner (Department of Possibility - DoP) and local refugee-led organisations (RLOs). Tanzania- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services												
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____								
Project Outcome(s)	<p>1.1 People affected by the conflict and host communities have access to food, water, and hygiene services.</p> <p>2.1 People affected by conflict have access to essential household items.</p> <p>3.1 The most vulnerable conflict affected people have increased awareness, improved access to protection and quality psychosocial and health support services.</p> <p>4.1 People affected by conflict have improved food security and consumption including host families.</p> <p>5.1. People affected by conflict have enhanced learning environments and inclusive education service.</p> <p>6.1 Women and girls including women and girl survivors of gender-based violence have increased household income and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>7.1 Conflicts between host community and refugees are reduced and restoration of hope and dignity is enabled through sports and recreational activities among conflict affected communities.</p> <p>8.1. People affected by conflicts; internally displaced people have access to information they need to hold to account the implementing partners and their feedback and complaints are responded to in a timely and dignified manner and feedback is used to learn.</p>								
Project Objectives	<p>1.To improve access to food and safe water for women, girls, men, and boys affected by the conflict and improved hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>2.To provide emergency life-saving assistance to women, girls, men, and boys, affected by the conflicts through the provision of kitchen, shelter and dignity kits.</p> <p>3.To prevent risk of GBV and provide quality response to GBV.</p> <p>4.To increase access to safe and inclusive primary and secondary education among displaced persons.</p> <p>5. To enhance self-reliance and improve the well-being of displaced populations through livelihood support interventions.</p> <p>6. To promote social cohesion, mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence between host communities, refugees and IDPs.</p> <p>7. To promote information access for beneficiaries and appropriate and timely response to feedback and complains.</p>								
Target Recipients	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Returnees</td> </tr> </table>	Profile				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population	<input type="checkbox"/> Returnees
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population								
		No. of households (based on average HH size): DRC (5.3); Uganda (4.5); Tanzania (4.6)								
		Sex and Age								
		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
BOAD	M	696	1240	906	1700	480	224	146	0	5392
	F	904	1480	1024	1900	640	440	220	0	6608
ECC	M	854	1458	1006	2997	679	445	295	0	7734
	F	1080	1587	1243	3105	843	668	540	0	9066
EECLO	M	284	338	904	972	534	135	145	72	3384
	F	816	912	1437	1008	738	414	264	99	5616
LWF	M	500	4200	7500	8900	1020	500	160	120	22900
	F	800	5200	8860	15500	3050	1100	560	320	35390
HEKS	M	20	21	41	1870	1730	850	200	240	1200
	F	20	22	41	1870	1730	850	200	240	1200
COU	M	60	120	120	480	240	120	60	0	4952
	F	90	180	180	720	360	180	90	0	4953
FCA	M	0	550	350	100	100	100	0	0	1200
	F	0	550	350	100	100	100	0	0	1800
TCRS	M	830	1641	1046	2843	149	33	27	15	6584
	F	1794	1807	1272	2910	172	17	32	11	8015
		Total- 144,494								
Project Budget (USD)	5,964,466									

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	18 June 2024 Quarterly
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	31 Dec 2024 31 Oct 2025
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	18 May 2026
Audit report. (90 days after the ending date)	18 June 2026

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

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, 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. Updates on funding levels are available through this link [00 Appeals reports](#), which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Team (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, including funds sent directly to the requesting members. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements especially from back donors. 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**

ACT Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer, Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O’Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

In Eastern DRC, militia commonly known as *wazalendo* (patriots), have joined forces with Government military forces (FARDC) to fight rebel groups (including M23) who have terrorized North and South Kivu for nearly two years in the Masisi territory ([United Nations Group of Experts on the DRC](#)).

The fighting and displacement which was previously taking place and affecting persons within the greater Masisi territory in North Kivu area has now spread to other parts of Eastern DRC including Sake, a town of strategic importance.

Heavy fighting between the Congolese army and M23 rebels has escalated between 28th January -12 February 2024 in the territories of Masisi, Rutshuru and Nyiragongo, fueling regional tensions and causing an increase of displacement of 13 percent according to [IOM with 1.65 million people currently displaced in North Kivu alone](#).

The escalation of tensions in recent weeks has triggered a continued movement of populations previously living in camps or with host families towards the province of South Kivu in Kalehe territory, in the direction of Goma and surrounding areas ([Relief Web](#)) and to Uganda and Tanzania.

Around 135,000 internally displaced persons have fled Sake to Goma ([Analysis](#)) and reports indicate that the rebels are targeting Goma City resulting in ongoing displacement of populations in Sake, Kiroche, Shasha, Kihindo, Maoma and Bweremana.

Although the majority of IDPs are residing in host communities, displacement camps continue to host a significant proportion (46%) of displaced persons ([IOM](#)). Local authorities have provided temporary spaces for the displaced to set up new camps including churches and schools. Camps are often overcrowded and many of the IDPs struggle to find basic services such as food, drinking water, adequate hygiene, and sanitation. Security is also very poor and exacerbating the difficulties faced by displaced people. The displaced persons are living in precarious conditions without water, food, and health care. Health centres and hospitals are overstretched in the city of Goma. Initially, when the displaced persons arrived, they were welcomed by the host communities but recently, host communities have grown hostile, many complaining about destruction of their fences, fields, and crops by the increased numbers of displaced persons.

Unmet needs

An assessment was conducted by DRC ACT Forum members in the provinces of South Kivu, Nyabibwe and Minova villages in Kelehe territory (17th-19th February 2024). Focus group discussions involved women, men, and youth. Key informant interviews with civil society groups and local authorities were also conducted. Assessment findings indicate that due to the conflict, affected persons were moving from place to place without food or water and many lacked shelter, and essential household items (as they had fled without their belongings). The affected persons also had poor access to health, education, and protection services. There were incidences of gender-based violence and the many unaccompanied children were at risk of abuse and violence.

The team also found six confirmed cases of cholera, there was poor security and frequent cases of attempted homicides. There were also cases of looting and conflict in several villages. Negative coping strategies were common like theft and prostitution.

Uganda-

Fresh fighting in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has forced over 15,000 displaced persons to cross over to Uganda, which was already struggling with a surge of displaced people from other neighboring countries. There is a growing influx of new refugees and asylum seekers entering Uganda from DRC with about 200 new arrivals every day ([Explainer](#)).

According to [UNHCR](#), since the beginning of 2024 new arrivals exceeded 13,000 and more than 50,000 refugees are expected to cross into Uganda by the end of 2024

The refugee influx from DRC into Uganda has caused a strain on water, education, health care services and livelihood opportunities. In addition, the influx has led to increased tensions between host communities and refugees due to the competition for limited resources.

A country wide Uganda Country Refugee Response plan (UCRRP) has been launched in response to the refugee influx by the Government of Uganda, represented by Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) and other stakeholders participating in the refugee operation. With the protracted nature of the Congolese displacement the recent influx of refugees are hosted in new settlements in Rwamwanja in Kamwenge district ^[4]

Unmet needs

ACT Uganda forum members conducted a needs assessment in February 2024 in Nakivale Refugee camp and found many unmet needs of food, water, education services, protection, gender, livelihoods, and health services.

Tanzania

Asylum seekers continue to arrive in Tanzania and have already been relocated to Nyarugusu Refugee camps in Tanzania to date.

The refugee situation in western Tanzania has affected infrastructure and development resources in the region where they are settled. The increase of refugees is causing increased tension over resources between refugees and host communities as they share health, WASH, and other facilities. As the refugees use available resources like trees and poles for firewood and to construct shelter, this causes negative environmental effects, and is causing disagreements / conflicts between the host and refugees.

ACT Tanzania Forum member TCRS consulted communities during a need assessment by holding focus group discussions and held key informant interviews with government and UNHCR staff. Household visits were also done to observe and verify the information provided. Unmet needs in the refugee camps include lack of sufficient food, water, soap, and other hygiene related items, promote peaceful co-existence and a need to support the affected with psychosocial support.

UNHCR is coordinating bi-weekly camp coordination and monthly inter agency meetings with all stakeholders working in the camp. The government of Tanzania is currently restricting income generation and livelihood activities for refugees in the camp and this is making harder for the refugees to earn a living within the camp. All livelihood activities within the refugee camp are prohibited.

Other stakeholders are working in the camp to provide services to the refugees include the Tanzania Red Cross who is providing preventive and curative health in the camp and MSF, supporting UNHCR and the government in the health sector among others.

Capacity to respond.

DRC

Christian Aid has been present in the Democratic Republic of Congo since 1970 and is currently working in six provinces in the Country. Christian Aid implements humanitarian, governance, and peace building projects through Church and Civil Society Organisations.

Christian Aid is a member of ACT DRC forum and supports ACT DRC national partners (ECC, BOAD and EELCO) to manage grants by providing technical and financial support and supporting them to ensure that they maintain quality standards in implementation and thus ensuring that local partners are at the frontline of providing quality humanitarian interventions as per the Grand Bargain agenda.

Christian Aid has provided several capacity building sessions with the three national members on finance management, project management, logistic and security policies.

Currently Christian Aid and BOAD are implementing a multipurpose cash Emergency program assisting 450 internally displaced households in response to the conflict in North Kivu in Nyiragongo territory.

Christian Aid is also working with a national member ECC MERU on a multi-annual programme funded by Irish Aid with four focus areas namely 1) Humanitarian Assistance (Foods security, multipurpose cash assistance, WASH),2) Prevention, protection of Gender based violence (GBV) and peacebuilding activities (Conflicts resolution);3) Resilience activities and 4) Climate change adaptation in Kalehe territory.

Bureau Oecumenique d'Appui au Developpement (BOAD) is a member of the Forum of National Humanitarian and Development Organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FONAHD) and a member of the network of national development organizations Conseil National des ONGD de Développement (CNONGD) in North Kivu.

BOAD has experience in implementing education programs and has on several occasions received government social funds to construct schools in various places across North Kivu Province. BOAD works with several international organizations such as Christian Aid, CARE International, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) in implementing emergency projects such as the distribution of WFP food. BOAD has already executed several humanitarian projects with funding from various ACT Alliance appeals and Rapid Response Funds in the past in response to various emergencies in North Kivu Province. BOAD has also previously received funds from CAFOD and ICCO to implement various projects in North Kivu Province on governance, democracy, food security, drought, Ebola, COVID-19, and volcano response. BOAD and is currently supporting conflict affected persons in North Kivu with (USD 86,615) from Christian Aid.

BOAD has also implemented gender projects where BOAD supported the economic capacities of women through cash assistance, distribution of Non-Food Items (NFI) Kits, psycho-social support, and protection.

The **Church of Christ in Congo (l'Église du Christ au Congo or ECC)** is faith-based organisation that has been working in DRC since 1972 in the areas of Emergency response, Resilience building and development.

ECC has experience in working in the sectors of Food Security, Non-Food Items, WASH, Protection and Education.

Currently ECC and Christian Aid is supporting communities affected by Crisis through a multiannual program funded by Irish Aid with focus on 1) Humanitarian Assistance (Foods security, multipurpose cash assistance, wash), 2) Prevention, protection Gender based violences and peacebuilding activities (Conflicts resolutions); 3) Resilience activities and 4) Climate change adaptation in Kalehe territory.

With funding from WFP, is ECC is implementing the food security project in Mwenga and Kalehe with focus on seeds and tools distributions and promoting value chains activities.

ECC had also in implementing peacebuilding projects in Kalehe and Uvira.

In education sector, ECC with funding from Mennonite Central committee, is supporting educations fees and kits for kids while their parents get support for income generating activities through livestock and small trade.

Eglise Évangélique Luthérienne au Congo (EELCO) is a faith-based organisation and had been supporting communities by crisis since 1984 in DRC. EELCO works in both North and South Kivu in the sectors of Food security, Shelter/Non-food Items, Education, Health/Nutrition and Protection

EELCO South Kivu had implemented a multisectoral assistance project with ACT Alliance funds to support communities affected by the recent landslides in Kalehe through supporting them with Shelter, Cash assistance and psychosocial support to unaccompanied affected children.

In South Kivu Diocese, EELCO has also built schools and health centres with funds from the Center for Global Ministries and Ecumenical Relations (ZMO), Mission Einewelt and funds from the government of DRC.

EELCO in partnership with UNICEF has supported young mothers with vocational skills and in another project assisted food to prisoners. During the volcanic eruption experienced in DRC in 2021, EELCO supported 150 affected households with funding from ZMO. In 2023 EELCO through ACT Alliance funds assisted 1,330 beneficiaries with cash and shelter and supported 150 unaccompanied children with psychosocial support.

EELCO North Kivu with funds from ACT Alliance has implemented three ACT appeal projects in the Kasai Crisis, COVID-19 pandemic, and the Volcanic eruption in various sectors.

Uganda

As stipulated in the ACT Uganda Forum EPRP, the refugee project by ACT Uganda Forum members responds to the needs of refugees and addresses related conflict among refugees and host communities. The multi-sector response that is currently ongoing addresses the needs of refugees in the sectors of WASH, protection, education, MHPSS and emergency livelihoods. The ACT Uganda Forum members have a wide range of competences and sector specific expertise to contribute to the current refugee influx.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is the leading multi-sector partner in Adjumani, Palorinya and Lamwo settlements and has continuously played a key role since their establishment in January

2014, December 2016, and April 2017, respectively. With support from UNFPA and IOCC, LWF has established a field office in Nakivale refugee settlement and Kisoro holding centers. LWF also has a well-established presence in other settlements (Rwamwanja and Kyangwali) and implements a multi sector refugee response with funding from UNHCR, Bureau Of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and other related agencies such as Bread for the World, Church of Sweden, and International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC). The ECHO funded Cash Consortium is providing multipurpose cash for vulnerable individuals both in Rwamwanja and Kyangwali refugee settlements while UNHCR support critical water supply interventions in Rwamwanja refugee settlements.

Finn Church Aid (FCA) manages a wide spectrum of education in the settlement from Early Childhood Development to university level. FCA is also UNHCRs (United Nation Higher Commission for Refugees) lead Implementing Partner (IP) for education in Rwamwanja and has presence in Kisoro. FCA is involved in the construction of schools, teacher houses and latrines facilities in schools. FCA also supports teacher salaries, provides teacher training, and provides teaching and learning materials to schools. FCA is also involved in cash for education and is implementing an Accelerated Education Programme (AEP). FCA has complementary funding from Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland, ECHO, UNHCR and Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration. FCA also has a projected funding from UNICEF in Nakivale. As the co-lead of the Education in Emergency (EiE) Sector Working Group, FCA has a unique and strong position in the EIE field, with a close relationship with key stakeholders and opportunity to advocate for education related issues and further resource mobilization.

Church of Uganda's development arm was established in 1974 as an emergency and rehabilitation department providing relief in emergency situations and fostering peaceful community initiatives. The Church of Uganda has a sub office in Bidi Bidi and Invempi Refugee settlement camps. The Church of Uganda (CoU) has responded to various refugee crisis situations in Uganda through ACT appeals for example the South Sudan Refugee crisis where CoU reached 90,000 refugees in Rhino Camp by providing food, basic household items, psychosocial support, mediation, and peace resolution. It also been involved in ACT appeal UGA 161 that supported 21,320 Congolese refugees in a response in Nakibaale Refugee settlement in Kisoro and Isingiro districts. The Church of Uganda has been implementing DRR projects in host communities close to refugee camps in Northern Uganda. in Northern Uganda where CoU is currently implementing WASH and Education programs.

HEKS/EPER has three running projects in Nakivale with focus on improving access to basic needs, emergency livelihoods, market linkages, and community engagement towards peaceful coexistence. HEKS/EPER also supports sexual reproductive health rights, mental health, and psychosocial support. HEKS/EPER has improved access to basic needs is improved through multipurpose cash transfers and Cash for Work to vulnerable individual (both new and old case loads) refugee households. HEKS/EPER follows a human rights-based approach in its operations aimed at creating more equitable, peaceful, and resilient societies to facilitate systemic change in governance and to overcome social, political, and economic hardships both in crises and development contexts. In its triple nexus approach, HEKS/EPER empowers vulnerable people, communities, and civil societies to promote the responsibility of right holders and accountability of duty-bearers. HEKS/EPER has undertaken a multi-sector project (WASH, Livelihoods, and conflict Transformation) in West Nile among the South Sudanese refugees (in Adjumani, Palorinya and Bidibidi refugee settlements) and Rwamwanja among the DRC, Rwandan and Burundian refugees, and host communities.

Tanzania

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) refugee response in Tanzania has been in existence in refugee response and other emergencies in Tanzania since 1964; responding to refugee influx,

internal displacement, drought, floods, among other emergencies. Currently, TCRS has competent staff in Kibondo Field Office that supports their refugees support program composed of a Project Leader, WASH Engineers, community workers, Human resource personnel, MEAL, and a Finance Officer. TCRS also gets support from the head quarter office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. TCRS has experience in various sectors including Camp and Environment management, Relief food and non-food distribution, and WASH. TCRS has human resources and infrastructure to support this response and has built strong relationships with communities it has served, Government and other stakeholders including UNHCR. TCRS has just completed a Rapid Response Fund with ACT Alliance funds (USD 143,442) supporting the construction of 180 family latrines, distributing 3,672 dignity kits, 4,533 plastic buckets and 4,522 jerry cans and provided Psychosocial support.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Results Framework is annexed to this appeal proposal

Given the magnitude of the needs and the scarcity of resources to respond, members have explored the most relevant and strategic approach in relation to the context to support those affected by the conflict. The proposed interventions aim to provide life- saving and livelihood assistance over a 24-month period.

WASH

People affected by the conflict crisis in DRC, Uganda and Tanzania are experiencing inadequate water supply, poor hygiene and sanitation conditions and lack of solid waste management systems in place.

To respond to WASH needs in DRC, BOAD will support promote hygiene awareness and support the most affected IDPs with dignity kits to enable them to prevent water borne diseases and other epidemics.

In DRC, ECC will lead a community awareness campaign on cholera, provide hygiene kit and construct a borehole. BOAD will conduct hygiene promotion to prevent disease outbreaks and distribute hygiene kits.

LWF in Uganda will construct boreholes, provide hygiene and sanitation kits, motorize one production well and construct distribution points as well as construct water pipeline extension. In addition, LWF will construct latrines, install garbage collection bins, train water user committees and train teachers on how to promote menstrual hygiene management.

In Tanzania, TCRS will construct family and institutional latrines, provide water storage, submissile pumps, water pipes and water taps. This will be complemented by hygiene workers to undertake hygiene promotion activities and distribute soap for hand washing. TCRS will also construct six latrines in 3 primary schools and provide dignity kits for menstrual hygiene.

Lifesaving Assistance - NFIs

Person affected by this crisis are living in undignified conditions without basic household items like sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, lighting, cooking fuel, clothing, and hygiene products.

BOAD, ECC, EELCO in DRC and LWF in Uganda will provide shelter and household kits to vulnerable groups. The kits contents are based on cluster recommendations on the contents of a shelter, kitchen, household kit and contain various items including tarpaulin, blankets, mattresses, empty cans, kitchen utensils, clothing for women, and mosquito nets to improve their living conditions.

GBV Programming

To reduce Gender Based Violence (GBV) in DRC, EELCO will establish dialogue groups and use theatre to create awareness on the prevention of GBV. EELCO will also organize workshops with local and religious leaders on GBV prevention and organize theatrical games that can create positive sexual violence norms.

BOAD will refer 350 sexual and gender-based violence cases and support them with a dignity kits and livelihood support.

Church of Uganda will increase access to quality service for GBV survivors by supporting them to access GBV services across the different referral points (Police, Medical, PSS and Legal) and provide them with dignity kits. Church of Uganda will also follow up to conclusion the GBV cases until they are closed and relay this information with the GBV national data base. Church of Uganda will also increase awareness of GBV among refugee and host communities through trainings conducted in GBV prevention and response including producing and distributing related IEC materials and community awareness sessions conducted on GBV.

LWF will provide need-based support to GBV survivors and provide GBV survivors and women at risk with vocation training and start up kits. LWF will also distribute mama kits to pregnant women and support women in reproductive age with menstrual hygiene kits. LWF will also create awareness on various health issues affecting women and training and model men on GBV prevention and response. LWF will train guardians of unaccompanied children on positive parenting practices.

Persons with special needs (PSNs)

Many DRC IDPS, asylum seekers and refugees face risks such as violence, exploitation and abuse, discrimination, particularly people with special needs (PSNs), women and children.

Affected persons with extreme vulnerabilities are unable to construct their shelters and end up living in undignified environments. Children and youth with disabilities may fail to construct their shelters or latrines or fail to be supported by the project due to their physical impairments. There is an urgent need to identify such individuals and support them to construct shelters. In Uganda, LWF will also provide various non food items to PSNs and assist them to access assistive devices and/or refer them for medical treatment and or surgeries to enable them to integrate and engage in provided opportunities education, life skilling, etc.).

Mental Health Psychosocial Support,

The trauma of conflict and displacement takes a toll on mental health. Many refugees experience anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) during their experiences in the DRC and as refugees /asylum seekers due to the challenges they face in their new home.

In DRC, EELCO will organize counseling and psychosocial support listening activity sessions. Organize therapeutic education sessions for those displaying depression due to the conflict and provide technical support in the form of vocational trainings by also supporting their start up capital.

In Uganda, **LWF** will provide need-based psychosocial support and specialized medical assistance to help in their recovery. LWF will train and support para social counsellors in community-based psychosocial support (CBPS) and psychological first aid (PFA). LWF will also support 3 Music Dance Drama (MDD) groups for awareness creation on MHPSS. The purpose is to give information and create awareness and identify cases of persons with mental distress and refer them for support. Also, MDD groups support in fostering a sense of belonging and social support, builds confidence and self-esteem, empowers individuals and music is a healing therapy. LWF will also organize MHPSS retreats, cultural and food galas to promote psychosocial wellbeing of Persons of Concern (POCS). LWF will conduct quarterly Psych mobile clinics targeting 60 persons per village per session and support caretakers of persons with mental disorders with Income Generating Activities.

These are persons who have mental distress, taken healing sessions and can support others for mental recovery through Music Drama and Dance. In addition, TCRS will form and facilitate psychosocial champions who will be referring refugees in need of psychosocial support.

Improved Food Security and consumption

EELCO and ECC will provide maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt to the most vulnerable households for two months complemented by nutritious porridge for pregnant, lactating and children under five in DRC in accordance with food and nutrition cluster recommendations. In addition, EELCO and ECC will distribute vegetable seeds to improve food security and these seeds will also be distributed to hosting communities.

Cash Assistance

The transfer value, frequency and period has been informed by the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and following standards promoted by the Cash Working Group in each country.

In DRC, BOAD will distribute USD 100 cash for food to 1000 households according to cash cluster standards.

In Uganda HEKS will support 2325 vulnerable persons with USD 11.57 per month for three months for livelihood support, this is calculated based on the family size. HEKS will also provide cash vouchers of USD 27.77 to enable 260 vulnerable households to access one off support for energy saving stoves and/or briquettes. To re-forestate 120 hectares around the refugee camps, as part of HEKS environment protection and climate change mitigation activities, HEKS will conduct cash for work for 5,000 individuals receiving USD 26 per person as cash for work.

HEKS will also support livelihood activities be through school environment clubs to encourage them to appreciate effects of climate change and mitigation measures using cash for work for tree seeds and nursery establishment.

In Uganda, LWF will provide cash for work to youth to build shelters and latrines for people with special needs.

In Tanzania, the government does not allow cash programs among the refugees for fear that it may attract their continued stay as it is assumed to be one of the pull factors for them not to move. Currently the intention of the government is to focus on promoted repatriation to refugees as one of the pillars when talking of durable solutions.

Safe and inclusive primary and secondary education

Many refugee children lack access to quality education due to overcrowded classrooms, insufficient teaching materials and a shortage of qualified teachers. Language differences also deter their learning as many refugee children find it difficult to speak the language of instruction which hinder their ability to learn effectively.

In response to new refugee arrivals FCA in Uganda will work in Nakivale and kywangwali and construct a classroom block in Nakivale, furnish each class with sufficient three-seater desks and provide school kits and scholastic material to learners. Each classroom will be furnished with three-seater desks.

To encourage enrolment of girls, FCA will construct a dormitory for girls and furnish it with beds for 1000 learners.

EELCO in DRC will raise awareness among parents to encourage children to return to school by providing scholastic kits of different grades comprising of notebooks, pens, pencils, mathematical sets among other items.

Livelihood Support.

Displacement disrupts livelihoods leaving IDPs and refugees without a source of income and means to support themselves and their families. Many refugees face challenges in accessing formal employment opportunities leading to financial insecurity which leads to dependency on humanitarian aid.

HEKS will increase household income for women and youth refugees and host communities by strengthening farming groups, impacting them with livelihood skills and providing start up kits support the farming groups to create and strengthen market linkages. HEKS will also enhance agro ecological production that enhance climate change adaptation.

Promotion of social cohesion, mutual understanding and peaceful Co-existence between refugees and host communities.

In Tanzania, before refugees' settlement in the area, host communities accessed various health, WASH services but with the arrival of refugees these facilities have become overcrowded causing conflict between the refugee and host communities. As a result, refugees in Tanzania have in adequate access to WASH and health facilities.

To promote social cohesion between refugees and host communities, TCRS will organize joint activities between refugees and host communities including common worship, recreational activities, sports/games, cultural dancing and playing kits. To restore hope and dignity among refugees in Tanzania, TCRS will support refugees to have the right knowledge on the institutions of family and marriage as key social institutions through conducting training sessions, mentorship, counselling sessions, focus group discussions and awareness campaigns on marriage practices, gender equality, reproductive health, conflict resolution and peer education.

In Uganda, to promote social cohesion between refugees and host communities, church of Uganda will form and train peace building and conflict resolution committees and develop conflict resolution manuals.

Capacity Building-Accountability-Safeguarding:

To ensure that communities affected by conflict are receiving assistance in an environment which is secure, and the right is respected, and both partners and Christian Aid remains accountable to the affected communities, Christian Aid DRC will be supporting partners on following aspects:

a). Due diligence aspect by conducting a passporting session with the three local members in he appeals. This exercise will allow to identifier the strength and the weakness related to both programmatic, financial, logistic and security system and policies of each of the partners and finally to set up an improvement plan.

b) Capacity building of partners in line with the weakness raised during the due diligence processes: As we said above by conducting the due diligence (passporting sessions) will lead to identifier the institutional strength and weakness from partners but also to set un improvement plans. So Christian Aid plan to support partners in the Improvement of the weakness through training, coaching and mentoring approaches. A lumpsum amount will be provided in the budget for this purpose.

According to our last experiences most of the local partners need training on financial policies, logistic procedure, Gender policies. safeguarding policies and security policies.

So Christian Aid will made available different expertise such: Finance management, Logistic management, security management, safeguarding program which are available through Christian Aid staffs.

This process will allow both the three partners to act with international NGO in the future.

c). Capacity Building on Accountability: Three partners will be trained by Christian Aid DRC on Accountability approaches.

Christian Aid and her partners had committed to remain accountable to communities affected by conflicts. So, three partners will train on the approach of Conducting a Community Accountable Assessment (CAA). This approach allows communities affected by conflict to set up complaints and feedback mechanism which are adapted to the local context.

While the three partners will be trained on the Communities accountability assessment, Christian Aid will support the three partners on how to collect and manage the complaints and feedback received through a digital platform (Compass). Christian Aid will provide 15 tablets to three

partners which will allow them to collect and manage the complaints and feedback. Remote monitoring will be provided to support the complaints and feedback management.

d). Capacity Building on Safeguarding: Christian Aid and her partners applied for a safeguarding programming to ensure that assistance is provided to the affected communities in safe and dignified manner. So, training on safeguarding policies will be provided to partners staffs and communities members will be aware about the expected behaviours for both Christian Aid and partners staffs.

e). Conducting the Post distribution Monitoring: Christian Aid will support partners by conducting a post distribution monitoring for learning and improvement purposes.

Christian Aid staffs (Senior Program officer and MEAL Officer) will provide technical assistance to three partners to ensure that a strong Monitoring and evaluation system and tools are in place for data collection progress monitoring and learning.

Exit strategy.

Requesting members will develop a wholistic community exit strategy at the end of this project by conducting exit meetings with project leaders. Since members have been having and will continue to have a long-term presence in this response, they will work closely with local faith-based organization, churches, and local communities to enhance sustainability after the project.

DRC

This Appeal focusses on both emergency relief and long-term livelihood support for IDPs in DRC. In DRC a smooth rehabilitation and credible exit strategy largely depends on the establishment of lasting peace in the areas of implementation as peace will help to bridge emergency relief activities to development.

For foods security activities: seed, tools and trainings on farming technics will be provided to beneficiaries to sustain foods security among the households affected by conflict.

Christian Aid DRC will focus most of her activities in partners capacities building and monitoring to ensure that among partners we remain with technical expertise which will allow locals partners in the future to deal with internationals donors and manage project as required by donors.

Uganda

LWF supports the local economy by creating access to services and market opportunities; engaging youth in skills development and labor-intensive public works; and contributing to economic and infrastructure development of refugee hosting districts. To strengthen local capacities for sustainability of project outcomes, HEKS/EPER strengthens community structures and collaborates closely with Isingiro District local government and DoP (as local partner). For example, HEKS/EPER since its official inception in Uganda has had presence in Southwestern Uganda and West Nile region settlements through its partners in the three pillars of the triple nexus (humanitarian development and peace) f. In 2020, HEKS/EPER increased its capacity and started a co-implementation with one of its national partners in West Nile region namely Community Empowerment for Rural Development - CEFORD, on a livelihoods and conflict transformation with its own funds. It established a mobile and responsive team of 09 staff with a sub-office in Yumbe, well established and equipped to respond to any emergency situations and needs across the refugee settlements in

Tanzania

This appeal will focus on both emergency relief and the long-term livelihoods of displaced as well as host communities. By working alongside local communities and building their capacities in DRC, through community-based organizations who will be able to continue organizing and supporting

vulnerable people in need. In addition, state agencies such as the Provincial Agency for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (IPAPEL) and the National Water and Sanitation service (SNHR) among others. TCRS human staff resources and infrastructure to support this response and has built strong relationships with communities it has served, Government and other stakeholders.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

DRC

Christian Aid will act as the fund manager, based on CA's due diligence requirements and capacity assessment in managing and disbursing the funds for BOAD, ECC and EELCO and will have the oversight in implementing project activities. Christian Aid will also be responsible to carry out capacity strengthening activities for the three local members, starting with conducting two project launching workshops (one in North Kivu and another in South Kivu). Christian Aid will conduct due diligence passporting sessions for the three partners and follow this with capacity building in line with the findings from the due diligence process. Christian Aid will also conduct training to the three members to improve their community accountability assessment and safeguarding mechanisms.

Partners will be supported to access and set up the digital platform (Compass) which will allow partners to manage and deal with the feedback raised within the communities. Electronic devices (Tablets) will be provided to partners and safeguarding focal points will be nominated to ensure that communities members have access on the feedback and complaints mechanism, which is appropriate, adapted to their culture and secure.

Ongoing monitoring will be provided to ensure that all feedback received are managed, feedback is provided, and lessons learn for the future improvement.

To ensure a safeguarding programming, partners staff will be trained by the Christian Aid Safeguarding officer on the safeguarding policies and ensure that partner staff are aware of the various components of safeguarding towards communities thus ensuring that communities are protected against any abuses.

Christian Aid will support partners to ensure that community members composed of men, women, young, elders' peoples and people living with disability are aware about the expected behaviours for both Christian Aid and partner staffs.

As most of Christian Aid's partners will support affected communities through distributions of food and non-foods items, Christian Aid DRC Senior Program Office and MEAL Assistant will provide support by conducting a Post Distribution Monitoring for purposes learning and accountability together with CAID partners. So Christian Aid program staff () will work closely with partner to ensure that a strong and robust monitoring and evaluation system is set up and appropriate tools are in place for data collection.

For finance Monitoring, Christian Aid Finance officer, will support partners by conducting regular finance monitoring to ensure that partner budgets are managed in line with donor requirements.

Christian Aid Security Advisor will support partners in security monitoring to ensure that the safety and security of both Christian Aid staffs, partners staffs and beneficiaries is maintained.

Uganda

Right Based Approach: the response seeks to apply a rights-based approach, combining fundamental rights with practical ways of addressing WASH, protection, shelter, education, and

livelihood gaps in partnership with local populations and duty-bearers. To ensure the rights are understood and fulfilled, respective ACT members will sensitize/train individuals, community structures, and institutions on the available services and rights as refugees in Uganda and Tanzania and foster the applicability of these through relocation to settlements.

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS); implementation of WASH activities will utilize the CLTS approach which is an innovative methodology for mobilizing communities to eliminate open defecation. Communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of open defecation and take their own action to become open defecation free. At the heart of CLTS lies the recognition that merely providing toilets does not guarantee their use, nor result in improved sanitation and hygiene. CLTS focuses on the behavioral change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements – investing in community mobilization instead of hardware and shifting the focus from toilet construction for individual households to the creation of open defecation free villages, raising awareness that even if a minority of people continues to defecate in the open everyone is at risk of disease (Uganda and Tanzania).

Education in Emergencies (EiE); Education in Emergencies provides physical, psychosocial, and cognitive protection that can sustain and save lives in situations of crisis. Uninterrupted quality education should be ensured at all education levels, including strong and meaningful community participation, provision of transitional learning spaces, provision of education material, teacher education and support to education authorities. FCAs EiE approach is based on a holistic approach to wellbeing, prioritizing integrated ways of working with psychosocial support and child protection.

Community Based Protection (CBP) Approach; To proactively protect vulnerable individuals, families, and communities, ACT members will support building protective community-based structures and networks. The CBP approach empowers persons of concern (POCs) to demand and enjoy their rights safely and with dignity. Therefore, this project will ensure active and meaningful participation of refugees at transit/collection points, reception centers and during the distribution of NFI during their relocation from reception centers to settlements. The PoCs will take part in leadership and complaint management (Uganda and Tanzania).

Child Protection and Safeguarding; Conflict and displacement can cause serious impact on the physical, social, and emotional wellbeing of children. In the emergency context, improving the wellbeing of children needs to be well integrated into the education activities. In school, children can feel less stressed and free from household worries. Partners will work closely with other Protection partners to ensure functional referral systems and specialized support to children with physical and mental barriers to accessing education.

Gender equitable approach; project activities will address the diverse needs of women, men, boys, and girls of diverse backgrounds, ensuring diverse groups have access to relevant information and are able to engage meaningfully. Women's participation and leadership will be supported at all project levels, including ensuring gender balance in staffing. UNHCRs Age, Gender, and Diversity (ADG) policy will be an important guidance on gender sensitive programming and monitoring.

Multi-sectoral and programmatic integration; actions within communities are inherently linked. For example, environmental issues, gender justice, and protection interconnect; and, therefore, our responses are integrated to maximize the impact of our interventions. Relief, rehabilitation, development, and disaster preparedness efforts are not always linear processes. Bridging the gap between emergency response and development is one of our top priorities. To maximize impact, this project will offer services of SGBV prevention/response, child protection, education, psychosocial support, WASH, shelter, and community-based protection in an integrated manner.

Participatory and Labor-Intensive approaches; Inclusion of all stakeholders at various levels in WASH while integrating the social and economic dimensions. Cash-Based Interventions will be adapted to stimulate communities to construct latrines, dispose wastes, among others. Community structures

such as the WUC, hygiene and sanitation promoters, and Village Education Committees will be equipped and motivated to play their respective roles. Cash for Work approach will be considered for works in latrine construction, production of slabs, repair, and maintenance of the boreholes etc. Advocacy: ACT members will use the ACT platform for joint multi-sector advocacy towards the DRC refugee response. Individually, LWF will engage in advocacy from local to national levels to lobby for subsidizing tariffs for water, as well as community action for operation and maintenance of water sources, whilst FCA will use its role as national co-lead of the EIE (Education in Emergencies) SWG to lobby for additional funds towards the Education Response Plan.

Digital solutions: program will adapt digital tools to track WASH, health, education, protection, and livelihoods interventions, conduct training and monitor project interventions. This will contribute to improvement of data management. Monitoring systems and databases will ensure correct targeting and limit double counting of beneficiaries.

Tanzania-

TCRS will be the lead organisation supporting refugee influx representing all ACT Tanzania Forum members in this response. Within the camp, UNHCR has the overall coordination role and has allocated different sectors to various organizations depending on the expertise for example apart from TCRS doing WASH activities, Water Mission and Norwegian Refugee Council will also be implementing WASH activities in different geographic areas.

To ensure that project beneficiaries have been informed about the project and the assistance given to them TCRS will work through various camp coordination structures and camp zone leaders. A town hall meeting will initially be arranged followed by zone meetings where all actors supporting the response will be invited. This will be closely coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). To mainstream gender in this response, TCRS for example will ensure that latrines will be gender segregated and responses will be specific to address gender needs of women for example supporting menstrual hygiene management for women and providing urinals for men.

Implementation Arrangements

DRC

Internally, the DRC forum convener is hosted by ECC based in Kinsasha, however, for this specific response, coordination will be set up in the city of Goma, capital of the North Kivu province.

Monthly Northeast Pool meetings will be organized between members who are part of the appeal in Goma, and this will be replicated when the appeal is funded, and implementation of activities has started. It is expected that the forum convener will be the spokesperson for the media representation for this ACT response. However, for individual responses, the country director/representative of each organization plays this role in coordination with the ACT RDC forum coordinator. External project activities will be communicated at the coordination's mechanisms (OCHA, clusters, thematic working groups and with local authorities).

At community level: workshops will be organized, and all different stakeholders composed of men, women, youth, elders, and people living with disabilities will be part of a launch workshop.

During this workshop project activities will be explained to community' members and local leaders, complaints and feedback policies will be discussed, the process of conducting the community's accountability assessment will be communicated to beneficiaries. In addition, targeting criteria will be discussed and the communities composed of by men, women, youth, elders, and people living

with disability will elect beneficiaries committee members composed by 50 % men and 50% of women.

Uganda

The requesting members will work with local Community leadership structures, District Local Government of Uganda, National NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The Church of Uganda will bring on board the religious and faith interfaith communities.

The ACT Uganda forum shall use regular updates to ensure that information and awareness of the situation reaches various stakeholders for collective fundraising. Each ACT member will continue to communicate and engage in advocacy platforms, with LWF as lead of the coordination and implementation of this appeal. Through its joint multi-sector expertise and response along all steps of displacement - from the border point through transit, holding centre and settlement, a strong foundation is laid to leverage additional resources.

Coordination arrangements among ACT members: the ACT Forum Uganda members have agreed to a shared responsibility in the implementation of the proposed response. The agreement is based on their sector expertise, physical presence, and the wider organizational capacity to respond to similar emergencies, and sector specific needs.

LWF, FCA and HEKS/EPER have offices in Nakivale, and will host colleagues from C.O.U, for smooth coordination, referrals, and joint implementation.

Coordination with other partners: in addition to the above agreed implementation arrangements among ACT members, all members will actively participate in the ongoing coordination and interagency meetings led by UNHCR, OPM and ministries at national and district levels. LWF is an active player in coordination of WASH, Protection, MHPSS and Reception center managements while co-leading the AAP coordination at national level. Similarly, FCA is the national co-lead of the EiE Sector Working Group jointly with UNHCR and MoES.

The partners will ensure close coordination with key stakeholders, namely, UNHCR, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District authorities, as well as Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs), Village Education Committees (VECs), Village Health Teams (VHTs), Water User Committees, and other community-based groups such as women and youth groups, at settlement and/or zonal level. Monthly meetings at settlement level with all these key stakeholders facilitate transparency and accountability in the refugee operations and front for addressing emerging issues jointly and sustainably.

Tanzania

TCRS will be the lead ACT Tanzania Forum member in Tanzania representing all ATF members.

TCRS will be responsible for the overall coordination, management, monitoring, and reporting to the ACT Alliance on the WASH, NFI, CHPSS and CBPS, activities implemented in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

In Tanzania this appeal will only have one requesting member (TCRS) and who will also be doing implementation of the appeal representing the ACT Tanzania Forum.

The requesting member will support AT forum and lead in any joint activities, update the information sharing mechanism, support the regular coordination meetings, facilitate communication and collaboration, provide logistic operations support during joint monitoring visits among other responsibilities that will ensure the implementation is effective. TCRS will work closely with UNHCR and government (MoHA) and other implementing partners such as DRC,

Water Mission, NRC in providing collective strategies to improve efficiencies during the implementation of this response.

Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	DRC - BOAD	DRC - ECC	DRC - EELCO	DRC - CAID	Uganda - LWF	Uganda - HEKS EPER	Uganda - Church of Uganda	Uganda - FGA	Tanzania - TCRS
Direct Costs	5,259,336	445,004	695,990	579,400	359,855	1,125,978	496,755	276,241	440,550	839,566
1 Project Staff	1,067,188	100,800	85,200	147,600	214,055	212,769	43,793	47,652	88,460	126,869
1.1 Appeal Lead	24,635	-	-	-	-	24,635	-	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 National Staff	1,042,553	100,800	85,200	147,600	214,055	188,124	43,793	47,652	88,460	126,869
2 Project Activities	3,559,849	273,795	543,400	321,200	34,000	850,028	411,277	182,213	331,529	612,408
2.1 Health	13,765	-	-	-	-	-	13,765	-	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	104,033	-	-	-	34,000	-	-	70,033	-	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 WASH	918,218	19,900	34,600	-	-	294,933	-	-	-	568,785
2.5 Livelihood	419,717	22,205	-	-	-	-	397,512	-	-	-
2.6 Education	336,029	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	331,529	-
2.7 Shelter and Household Items	646,422	75,000	164,000	61,500	-	345,922	-	-	-	-
2.8 Food Security	690,800	112,000	344,800	234,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	124,227	-	-	5,200	-	75,404	-	-	-	43,623
2.10 Gender	306,639	44,690	-	16,000	-	133,769	-	112,181	-	-
2.11 Engagement with Faith Leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.12 Advocacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Project Implementation	87,074	9,880	13,700	8,600	-	5,860	12,415	6,605	7,402	22,614
3.1 Forum Coordination	63,652	3,400	6,000	4,000	-	5,346	10,743	4,934	7,402	21,828
3.2 Capacity Development	23,423	6,480	7,700	4,600	-	514	1,672	1,671	-	786
4 Quality and Accountability	188,674	15,396	10,590	12,500	75,500	11,380	17,219	18,504	5,906	21,679
5 Logistics	329,312	44,180	42,000	84,000	30,000	42,868	6,038	17,476	7,253	55,498
6 Assets and Equipment	27,238	950	1,100	5,500	6,300	3,084	6,014	3,791	-	499
Indirect Costs	539,160	25,050	62,600	35,520	91,169	167,770	17,322	24,634	71,395	43,701
Staff Salaries	344,136	-	45,600	12,000	39,412	154,200	10,588	16,924	41,045	24,366
Office Operations	195,024	25,050	17,000	23,520	51,756	13,570	6,733	7,710	30,349	19,336
Total Expenditure	5,798,496	470,051	758,590	614,920	451,023	1,293,747	514,077	300,675	511,945	883,267
External Evaluation	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACT Secretariat management cost (SMC) - 2%	115,970	9,401	15,172	12,298	9,020	25,875	10,282	6,018	10,239	17,665
Total Expenditure + SMC	5,964,466	479,452	773,762	627,218	460,044	1,319,622	524,358	306,693	522,183	900,933

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

DRC

Christian Aid program (MEAL assistant and the Senior Program officer) will support partners (ECC, BOAD and EELCO) by setting up a MEAL system and set up tools for data collection and project monitoring.

Senior Program officer will be lead on project reporting and ensure that the quality of reporting remains high and deadline for reporting are respected in collaboration with the MEAL officer.

Monthly call meetings will be held at country level (for DRC Act Alliance members) to monitor the project progress and to share the challenges.

-Christian Aid DRC Senior Program Officer will conduct two fields visit per year to support partners in project implementation activities, coordination, and reporting.

-Christin Aid MEAL Officer: will conduct two fields visit to support the Monitoring and evaluation activities and support the Post distribution monitoring.

Meal Officer will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating project activities, analyzing data, learning, and capitalizing on best practices/knowledge, and ensuring continuous improvement in the implementation of project activities.

He will be in charge of building partners' capacities in terms of activity monitoring, by setting up data collection tools and sharing best practices.

He will guarantee the accountability and quality of activities by ensuring project performance, accountability to stakeholders and the management of feedback and complaints from program participants.

He/she will guarantee communication and collaboration between partners, while participating in discussions and decision-making to ensure that approaches to implementing activities are properly oriented.

- The safeguarding Officer will train partners safe of safeguarding aspects and will have regular remote monitoring to support safeguarding focal points. He will ensure that all partners staffs and others different stakeholders have signed the code of conduct.

With support from Christian Aid Global Accountability Advisor, the Safeguarding Officer and partners safeguarding focal point will ensure that all feedback and complaints received are managed and closed by providing feedback to community's members.

-Finance officer will visit partners office twice a year to work closely with finance team on grant management, ensure budget consumption remains line agreed with the donor and ensure procurement processes have strong evidence to support expenditures.

- Security Advisor will support partners with the ongoing monitoring of security contexts and will train them on improvement of security policies.

Uganda

Post distribution monitoring (PDM): Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be a process-focused survey that will complement other beneficiary monitoring tools and will focus on short term results. The PDM will evaluate the effectiveness of delivered information, the distribution process, the beneficiary's level of comfort, redeeming assistance and potential risks and/or challenges with accessing the assistance. The PDM tool will collect information on basic demographics, beneficiaries' understanding of the selection process, the accessibility and safety of distribution sites and cash redemption points, the cash redemption process, decision making and spending of the assistance and beneficiaries' knowledge of the complaints and feedback mechanism and overall safety when accessing assistance. The information from this survey will be used to assess and improve the procedures of cash distribution and to report to the program's implementers and stakeholders. It also allows the program to identify and prevent any potential protection risks. The PDM will be conducted after one to three weeks after the first cash payment. This timeframe is intended to be large enough that beneficiaries will have experienced redeeming and spending the assistance, but not too long that they would have trouble recalling the distribution session or redemption process.

Tanzania

The Tanzania ACT Forum Coordinator and other members of ACT Tanzania Forum will conduct regular monitoring visits during time of the implementation of the project activities. Monthly progress including monitoring reports to be sent to headquarter from the field. Situation and final reports will be sent to ACT Tanzania Forum Coordinator for review and will share the final reports with the ACT Secretariat office in Nairobi.

The monitoring processes are undertaken regularly with monthly and quarterly field monitoring. While the evaluation programmes are undertaken annually. Complaints will be handled by the committee of which will investigate and give timely feedback. Community meetings and feedback forms will be used to facilitate continuous two-way communication. Regular reviews, surveys, and periodic evaluations will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the feedback mechanisms, ensuring that appropriate and timely responses are delivered to address concerns and improve project outcomes.

Safety and Security plans

DRC

North Kivu, in its eastern region of the DRC, the health zones of Masisi, Mweso, Kirotshe constitute the displacement zones while the health zones of Goma, Karisimbi and Nyiragongo constitute

reception zones for the displaced, thus the health zones of Minova and Kalehe in South Kivu. These reception areas which are part of the city of Goma are still somewhat safe despite the few bombs that fell on the Mugunga district to the west of the city of Goma.

A comprehensive security system is therefore very necessary to ensure the safety of the staff of Forum RDC members, particularly in the field. Christian Aid Security advisor will lead on this, and he will conduct a security assessment at the beginning of project activities in collaboration with the partners management teams. Christian Aid Security Advisor will continue supporting partners to develop/or adapt their security policies in line with the recommendations raised in the due diligence process.

Christian Aid Security Advisor and Implementing members of the Act alliance forum will continue to use the government security apparatus, UNDSS, INSO and communities for security updates and guidance.

ACT members will also use their own internal mechanisms to conduct regular security assessments. In addition to these measures, staff will be trained in the identification and prevention of risks through safety training and additional security measures, including guards in offices, first aid kits and compliance with local standard operating procedures.

Furthermore, coordination links will be established between EELCO, ECC and BOAD, CA and state agencies involved in project implementation to assess gaps in the security sector on a monthly basis.

Partner staff members (ECC, EELCO, BOAD, etc.) must implement the project in a transparent manner, both to increase their acceptance by the beneficiary community and also allow them to be in contact with sources on the field which alert them of any security risks that may be posed by clashes or threats by a military group operating in the area.

A security manager will be appointed whose main task will be to advise and disseminate, via mobile phone, security information to our personnel operating in the area. A WhatsApp group of all staff will be created for this purpose. Before launching Appeal activities, an emergency plan for each site where personnel are present with concrete recommendations.

Uganda

There are no significant safety and security threat in Uganda. The Government of Uganda is providing security to refugees and humanitarian actors in all refugees receiving and hosting districts. Besides, there is a safety and security coordination forum to ensure early identification of threats and risks. All the ACT Forum Uganda members are part of the national safety and security working group. The meeting takes place monthly and provides an avenue to discuss safety and security issues that matter for the humanitarian actors across the country. Both LWF and FCA have regional safety and security advisors who ensure standard safety and security measures are in place and implemented. All members have a safety and security focal person in all its operations including their Kampala Office for timely identification of safety as well security risks and engage individual and management to take appropriate and timely measures. The members also have safety and security plans including evacuation plans.

Tanzania

There is no significant security risk in Tanzania and therefore Kasulu, Kigoma region where implementation of this project will be taken.

The geographical factors such as remote or insecure locations could otherwise pose travel and access challenges but of recent days, this largely has been handled and the government of Tanzania has deployed security people (police contingents) to provide security to refugees and humanitarian actors in all refugees receiving and hosting districts.

Nevertheless, there are monthly Interagency and Intersectoral meetings which provide avenues for sharing several matters happening in the region concerning the operations and this can also give room for discussions of security issues for humanitarian actors across the region. All members have a safety and security focal person in all its operations including their Kampala Office for timely identification of safety as well security risks and engage individual and management to take appropriate and timely measures. The members also have safety and security plans including evacuation plans.

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

Christian Aid DRC had supported the partners ECC and BOAD staff to have they own code of conduct policy and guidance, and this is uploaded as the minimum requirement for this partnership.

During the implementation of this project Christian Aid DRC will ensure again that all staff (Christian Aid staffs and partners staffs) are aware again the code of conduct and they have signed it.

During the project launching workshop communities' members composed by men, women, youth, elders, and people living with disabilities are aware about the code of conduct and the expected behaviours from both Christian Aid and partner's staff.

Poster related to the expected behaviours and code of conducted will be printed and display within the communities where we are working with our partners ECC, BOAD and EELCO.

Partner EELCO will be also support by Christian Aid DRC, to ensure that they have their own code of conduct and in default use the Christian Aid code of conduct.

Each implementing member of ACT Forum Uganda has a Code of Conduct policy where every staff member and volunteers read, understand and sign to abide by the policy. At the hiring process, reference check is a mandatory practice to ensure entry of the right person to our humanitarian taskforce. In addition, all members abide by the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct Policy that guides what should be done and not. In case of violation of the code of conduct, proportional and appropriate measures will be taken as per the code of conduct policy and Labor Act of Uganda Government. The members inform their beneficiaries and community on the existing code of conduct policy. Every member also provides training on Code of Conduct to their respective staff members, community volunteers and community leadership structures.

TCRS has a code of conduct in place and all staff needs to sign the CoC and adherence to it is a compulsory. The refugee communities will be introduced to the existing complains mechanism

channels including suggestion boxes which should be made available all over the camp buildings and mobile numbers will be provided for report complains.

TCRS must inform their beneficiaries and community on the existing code of conduct policy. TCRS will also provide training on Code of Conduct to their respective staff members, community volunteers and community leadership structures. All temporary employees involved in the work including volunteers, interns, consultants, and all individuals working on behalf of the organization will sign and be inducted to the code of conduct of the respective.

Safeguarding

DRC will train partners regarding the Safeguarding and Prevention of sexual Exploitation and Abuse and will ensure that both Christian Aid staffs and partners staffs had signed the Safeguarding policies.

Christian Aid DRC will support partners to nominate the Safeguarding focal points within their organisations and they will be trained on how to report with safeguarding issues by ensuring that no harm is caused. Christian Aid

As per the code of conduct, communities' members composed by men, women, youth, elders, and people living with disabilities are aware about the safeguarding policies and how to report it.

Poster related to the expected behaviours and safeguarding will be printed and display within the communities where we are working with our partners ECC, BOAD and EELCO.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse reported incidences will be recorded. Designated staff will ensure these are addressed and in managing sensitive incidents, consideration will be given to ensure appropriate response. Key action activities will help ensure that environmental impacts are not aggravated. The members also have organization commitments to limit environmental impact and other similar social and environmental safeguarding procedures. Existing gender inequalities and unequal power relationships should not be perpetuated through the Action. Therefore, women, youth and marginalized groups will be prioritized for engagement and capacity building interventions to ensure that they actively participate and benefit from the Action. In addition, planned field monitoring visits will aid in identifying emerging gender related issues affecting men, women, and youth engagement that need to be addressed.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm.

DRC

To do no harm to beneficiaries, stakeholder meetings will be held where communities will know their rights and be aware not to tolerate any physical harm, acts of violence or violation of their rights by any of the project team members. The targeting of Beneficiaries will be an open and transparent process that will consider gender and ethnic group factors to avoid conflict and high ethnic tensions among beneficiaries.

In addition, beneficiaries will be organized into committees/groups/associations with age and gender representation for effective relaying of key project information. Project activities will be conducted in ways that do not cause environmental degradation.

Project activities will target both internally displaced people and vulnerable host communities for avoiding do no harm. Especially wash activities will target both IDPs and host communities and both Internals displaced people and host communities will be trained on water management and will be part of the water management committee.

Uganda

The response will employ various conflict sensitive and Do No Harm approaches during all stages of the project cycle.

To reduce conflict between host and refugee committees, a 30/70 % host to refugee assistance will be employed.

Partners' needs assessments will include a gender analysis and gender equality in such a way that men, women, girls, and boys benefit from the assistance.

Activities will be clearly defined to ensure a common understanding by all stakeholders in a measure to minimize conflict.

Peace education in schools will be promoted by FCA to enhance co existence among children from different refugee groups and between refugees and host community members. A culture of peace in the classroom will be done through different methodologies (role-playing games, discussions, interviews, pedagogical visits).

Effective and efficient emergency response is designed and implemented in a way that supports shifting towards early recovery and then, longer-term development. Different sector activities are building on cross-cutting frameworks such as the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, Durable Solutions Programming and promotion of Social Cohesion/Stability and the Uganda

Tanzania

ACT Tanzania member TCRS in this appeal will incorporate conflict-sensitive analysis and community engagement to be aware of any potential tension or conflict and uphold the "Do No Harm" principle.

The project will be presented to the coordination mechanism at the local level and/or County Steering Groups to ensure that distribution of assistance is given to the most affected and vulnerable communities and individuals without double targeting. A Community led approach will be used to identifying priority beneficiaries through comprehensive early assessments and community participation. Staff training will emphasize conflict-aware decision-making and emphasize neutrality and impartiality to prevent exacerbating existing tensions. Continuous monitoring, transparent communication, and community feedback mechanisms facilitate adaptive management, ensuring the project remains responsive to evolving dynamics. By fostering collaboration with local conflict resolution mechanisms and promoting peaceful coexistence initiatives, the project actively seeks to minimize unintended harm while contributing positively to community well-being.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

In **DRC**, the team in DRC will ensure that beneficiaries and other stakeholders are aware of the channels for lodging or handling complaints using Compass. Compass is a digital platform used to collect and manage complaints and feedback received in an effective, accessible, and safe way and can be used to manage feedback from staff, beneficiaries, local partners, and stakeholders.

Before launching the appeal, a workshop will be held for ACT requesting staff to ensure that these principles are well understood and applied throughout the project. A zero-tolerance policy will be applied, and staff will be informed of the risks they would take in the event of a breach of the code of conduct leading to termination of contract. For possible serious violations, legal action will be taken.

BOAD, ECC and EELCo will have one complaint mechanism that will collect and manage feedback. Christian Aid will train the three partners how to use Compass tool to collect feedback from the community members. Christian Aid will support national members to use Compass (a digital system) to conduct community accountability assessments and set up an effective complaint and feedback mechanism using tablets. By using Compass digital platform, a complaints mechanism will be set in

place to ensure that those affected are aware of the channels for lodging or handling complaints so that if a concern is raised by staff or a community member, they know what to do.

Christian Aid Safeguarding Officer, Senior Program Officer and Global Accountability Advisor will provide tablets and train the three national members (BOAD, ECC and EELCO staff) how to establish Compass as their feedback mechanism within their programs.

Following the internal procedure of each organization, the received complains will be investigated and processed and aall complaints will be handled by a designated complaints response focal point within each organization.

Monthly monitoring of complaints and feedback will be held to ensure feedback is provided to the complaints and lessons are learnt. Sensitive complaints will only be accessible to specific management staff to ensure confidentiality. Complaints received will be thoroughly and promptly investigated and responded to within 48 hours.

In **Uganda**, each ACT Uganda Forum members will employ its own response mechanism which they have worked with for over 5 years. Members will ensure that the community they serve including project staff members clearly understand their rights and obligations.

Information will be shared two ways and concerned project staff and community members will have various platforms to raise their grievance or concern. The management of each member will review complaints and take proportional action following the complaint response mechanism procedure as stipulated in the Human Resource policy.

During project inception meetings, beneficiaries in all target locations will be informed how they may complain through the focal person and how to use the complaint and feedback mechanisms in place. Complaint and feedback mechanisms utilized will include suggestion boxes, a community level complaint committee, and a hotline number. In addition, communities within refugee settlements will be introduced and encouraged to use the hot lines provided by UNHCR. This directs to the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) which provides a safe, accessible, and reliable communication channel to refugees.

Furthermore, protection staff working for beneficiaries will work closely with local authorities and service providers to resolve cases at community level and facilitate referral procedures.

In **Tanzania** during project start up workshops, TCRS will communicate to target groups and stakeholders the various ways project beneficiaries may address their concerns and voice their opinions regarding the project activities and staff behavior. TCRS will follow their Community Complaints and Feedback and Whistle blowing policy and expect staffs, Volunteers and Contractors to comply with these policies. Suggestion boxes, help desk and shared telephone numbers will be used to collect feedback. In addition, project committees who will identify and verify target beneficiaries will also be a channel to receive feedback from project beneficiaries.

Communication and visibility

Members will follow ACT communication policy and brand their work, IEC material, videos, photos, websites, and social media posts with ACT Alliance logo.

During community meetings, ACT Alliance branding will be employed for example during community project launching workshops and during coordination meetings (UNOCHA, Clusters) using Banners, posters, and branded T-shirts.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	DRC-BOAD	DRC-ECC	DRC-EELCO																																																																								
Start Date	18 March 2024	18 March 2024	18 March 2024																																																																								
End Date	18 March 2026	18 March 2026	18 March 2026																																																																								
Project Period (in months)	24	24	24																																																																								
Response Locations	City of Goma, Lac Vert districts, Mugunga, North Kivu Province, DRC	Minova, Nyabibwe, Kalehe South Kivu Province, RDC	City of Goma, Lac Vert districts, Mugunga, North Kivu Province, Minova, Nyabibwe, Kalehe South Kivu Province.																																																																								
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td>x</td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td>x</td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td>x</td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	x	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	x	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	x	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	x	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	x	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td>X</td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td>X</td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	X	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	X	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	X	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td>X</td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td>X</td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td>X</td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>Education</td> <td></td> <td>Nutrition</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	X	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	X	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	X	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	X	Education		Nutrition
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Targeted Recipients (per sector)	WASH-6000 Livelihood-1800 Shelter-6,000 Food Security-6,000	Shelter- 7200 Wash- 4200 Food Security- 7200	Shelter- 13,800 Food Security-13,800 MHPSS-150 Livelihood-130 Education-200 Nutrition-45																																																																								

Requested budget (USD)	USD 470,051	USD 758, 590	USD 614,920																																																																								
	Christian Aid	LWF	HEKS/EPER																																																																								
Start Date	15 March 2024	18 March 2024	18 March 2024																																																																								
End Date	15 March 2026	18 March 2026	18 March 2026																																																																								
Project Period (in months)	24	24	24																																																																								
Response Locations	North and South Kivu Province	Nakivale, and Rwamwnja Refugee Settlements	Nakivale and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements																																																																								
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Public Health</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Shelter and household items</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Community Engagement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Food Security</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Preparedness and Prevention</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>WASH</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Gender</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Livelihood</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Education</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Advocacy</td></tr> </table>	<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 type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Public Health</td><td>X</td><td>Shelter and household items</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Community Engagement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Food Security</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Preparedness and Prevention</td><td>X</td><td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>WASH</td><td>X</td><td>Gender</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>Livelihood</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Education</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Advocacy</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	X	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	X	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	X	WASH	X	Gender	X	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Public Health</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Shelter and household items</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Community Engagement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Food Security</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Preparedness and Prevention</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>WASH</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Gender</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Livelihood</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Education</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Advocacy</td></tr> </table>	<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 type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
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Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Engagement with Local Partners- BOAD, ECC, EELCO	WASH- 2000 Shelter- 4000 MHPSS- 600 Gender- 1000	Livelihood: 900 individuals (refugees) Multipurpose case transfer: 2,325 individuals (refugees) Cash for Work: 5,000 individuals (refugees) Cash for Energy; 260 Households (refugees) Reforestation: 120 Hectares (refugees and host community) Engagement and coordination with OPM, RIOs, and local partners																																																																								

Requested budget (USD)	USD 451,023	USD 1,293,747	USD 514,077																																																																								
	FCA-Uganda	CoU -Uganda	TCRS -Uganda																																																																								
Start Date	18 March 2024	18 March 2024	18 March 2024																																																																								
End Date	18 March 2026	18 March 2026	18 March 2026																																																																								
Project Period (in months)	24																																																																										
Response Locations	Kisoro Reception Center; and Nakivale, Rwamwnja and Kyangwali	Nakivale and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements	Nyarugusu, Kigoma																																																																								
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<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 type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	X	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td>x</td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	x	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	x	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<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 type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social																																																																								
<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	x	Gender																																																																								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions																																																																								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy																																																																								
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy																																																																								
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Education- 3,000	Community Engagement-2000 Gender- 500	WASH-6000 + MHPSS- 1000																																																																								
Requested budget (USD)	USD 511,945	USD 300,875	USD 883,267																																																																								

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment**Principal Threats:**

Threat 1: Insecurity in the project locations in DRC

Threat 2: Security/Vandalism to infrastructure in Tanzania

Threat 3: Natural disasters (landslides, floods in Uganda.

Threat 4: Interference of local leaders in Uganda.

<i>Impact</i> <i>Probability</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely	Low	Medium	High	Very high Insecurity in the project locations.	Very high
Likely	Low	Medium	High Natural disaster (landslides and floodings)	High Interference by local leaders.	Very high
Moderately likely	Very low	Low	Medium Security and Vandalism to infrastructure	High	High
Unlikely	Very low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low