

## ACT Scale Up Model

The ACT Alliance response to an emergency will be guided by what will be known as the ACT Scale-Up Model. This serves as guidance for decisions by the ACT ESC to launch an ACT response based on the available response modalities, i.e. Rapid Response Fund (RRF) and ACT Appeal. It is recognized that ACT Consortia (see Section 6.4 Partnerships & Consortia for additional information) will self-organise in many contexts, however the ESC may provide advice on the formation of consortia vis-a-vis the launching of an ACT Appeal.

The ACT Scale-Up Model will be guided by the following response criteria, adopted from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Scale-Up Protocol 13.

### Scale

Number of affected/potentially affected people; size of affected areas. There are four levels of scale. Emergencies of large or mega scale are eligible for an ACT Appeal.

**Small Scale (localised):** Emergencies that are localised in areas where ACT is already working or where members can easily move to respond. Often related to flooding, drought, landslides, etc., they are responded to by the regular staff of members. Normally a small-scale emergency does not require external funding or capacity assistance. The response addresses the needs of a small number of affected people. For a small-scale response, ACT Forums can indicate their request for an RRF, through its local/National members.

**Medium Scale (localised or nationwide):** Emergencies may be localised or nationwide and will likely have a considerable impact on the lives of people covering a larger geographical area or a significant number of affected people. ACT members may need to add additional capacity to respond to the emergency. ACT Forums can indicate their request for an RRF, through its local members, for a medium scale response.

**Large Scale (localised or nationwide):** Emergencies that surpass the capacity of local or national ACT members to respond. Additional and specialised staff need to be hired or deployed, which may be national or international. An ACT Appeal will likely be issued.

**Mega Scale (national or regional):** Emergencies that surpass the capacity of most national and international humanitarian actors to respond. They will often have a great impact on the local, national or regional infrastructure, which require complex mechanisms to set up emergency responses. An ACT Appeal will likely be issued.

## Urgency

number of people displaced; crude mortality rates; minimal or no access to life-saving support; critical protection risks.

## Complexity

Multi-layered emergency; presence of a multitude of actors; high risks of politicisation; lack of humanitarian access; high security risks to humanitarian actors.

**Complex emergencies** combine internal conflict with large-scale displacements of people, mass famine or food shortage, and fragile or failing economic, political, and social institutions. Complex emergencies arise from human fallibility, and may include nuclear, biohazard (e.g. oil spill), or climate change-related factors. Often, complex emergencies are also exacerbated by natural disasters. Complex emergencies can be supported by an ACT Appeal.

## Capacity

Low levels of local or international response capacities, including lack of required specialised or technical expertise; needs outweigh the capacity to respond; ACT Alliance Member(s) have the capacity and desire to respond; inadequate humanitarian leadership.

## Risk of failure to deliver effectively and at scale to affected populations

vis-à-vis assessed need and severity (violations of human rights and international humanitarian law; exacerbation of food insecurity; deterioration of civil unrest).

The ACT Scale-Up Model also includes the following additional criteria, which will be used to assess all funding applications in addition to the IASC Scale-Up criteria:

- Funding viability based on feedback from funding members.
- ACT member presence and capacity on the ground.
- Proven track record of requesting members to implement humanitarian projects, including planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMEAL).
- Demonstrated coordination of ACT national Forum (where there is no ACT Forum, demonstrated coordination among members in-country).
- Updated EPRP and Contingency Plan.
- Existing relationships with local faith actors, churches, and other communities of faith.