ACT Alliance

East Africa Drought Response

Appeal

EAR 251

actalliance
SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland
TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org

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Appeal Summary Sheet

Appeal Code and Title	EAR 251 East Africa Drought
Budget (USD)	Total Requesting Members' Budget SMC 2% - USD 66,732 Total Budget-USD 3,403,315
Revision Schedule	April 2026
Location	**Somalia** Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland States) **Kenya** Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Kajiado, Turkana, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Tana River Counties.
Response Period	Start Date 25 December 2025 End Date 25 June 2027 No. of months 18
Requesting Forum	☐ The ACT Somalia and Kenya Forums officially endorse the submission of this Appeal List all organisations' names in Somalia and Kenya 1. Finn Church Aid 2. Diakonia Sweden (DS) 3. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) 4. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Somalia 5. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Somalia). 6. Anglican Development Services (ADS). 7. Church World Services (CWS) 8. National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK). 9. Lutheran World Federation (Kenya) 10. Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC). 11. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya)

Requesting members *(add rows if needed)*

Requesting Member	Budget (USD)
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	**320,000**
Diakonia Sweden (DS)	**316,812**
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	**320,000**
Lutheran World Federation –LWF Somalia	**320,098**
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe – LWF Somalia	**326,400**
Anglican Development Services ADS	**300,000**
Church World Services CWS	**300,004**
National Council of churches of Kenya (NCCK)	**300,000**
Lutheran World Federation-LWF Kenya	**300,000**
Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC)	**300,001**
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	**326,400**

Appeal Coordinator	Name	Susan Ndakalu / Abdirahman Farah
	Email	Sndakalu@christian-aid.org abdirahman.farah@lutheranworld.org)
	Other means of contact	Susan- +254 713 266 708 Abdirahman- +252 907 790 217

Implementing partners *(add rows if needed)*

Requesting Member	Implementing Partners
NCA-Somalia	KAALO -(Puntland) and CERID -(Jubaland)
DKH Somalia	Centre for peace and democracy (CDP)-Galmudug
Diakonia Sweden	Somali Family Service (Puntland) and WARDO-(Southwest state)
DKH Kenya	Racida

Response Strategy Summary

Requesting Member	Number of Target Participants per sector
Finn Church Aid	Multi-Purpose Cash- 3,552 Persons WASH-13,366 Persons
Diakonia Sweden (DS)	Unconditional cash transfer 964 HH Water Tracking 120 HH Community water sources 2,500 (5 water sources @ 500 beneficiaries per water source)
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	WASH- 38,500 Persons MPCA-2000 Persons Protection- 1800 Persons
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Somalia).	WASH-2,590 Persons MPCA-380 Persons Protection-300 Persons
Lutheran Word Federation (Somalia)	Education in emergency-3,700 persons. WASH-8,850 Persons Livelihood-1,500 HHS Protection-200 Persons
Anglican Development Services (ADS).	Cash Transfer – 4000 HH Food assistance – 2000 HH WASH – 1000 HH Livelihood – 2000 HH
Lutheran World Federation (Kenya)	WASH-23,800 Food And Nutrition-190 Cash and Vouchers-330 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support-1230
Church World Services	Food Assistance - 7400 Community-Based Psychosocial Support
National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK).	Cash Transfer-3,000 Psychosocial Support
Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC).	Food and Nutrition-400 Cash Transfer-600 HH Mental health and Psychosocial Support and GBV-1,000 HH Early warning and Drought preparedness-1,000 HH

	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya)	Cash Transfer-8,400 Persons Survivor Community Led Response (SCLR)
Outcome(s)	1. Drought-affected households in Somalia and Kenya have access to life-saving food assistance and essential services. 2. Drought-affected women, men, boys, and girls in affected regions of Kenya and Somalia receive life-saving WASH assistance and access to safe drinking water for humans and animals appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs. Drought-affected households, especially vulnerable children and women, are protected through safe spaces, psychosocial support in target areas of Somalia and Kenya. 3. Communities co-exist peacefully and share available natural resources. 4. Strengthened community resilience through advocacy, community awareness, and local government response capacity on DRR and climate-induced disaster reduction. 5. Target crisis-affected populations are supported in their recovery through skill training and livelihood support.	
Objectives	1. To reduce morbidity and mortality of drought-affected communities in Somalia and Kenya through access to life-saving food assistance by June 2027. 2. To improve sustained access to safe water across multiple response sectors, in affected communities in Somalia and Kenya, for domestic, institutional, and livestock use by June 2027. 3. Improved access to food production/ food security and restored livelihood assets, DRR, and climate-induced disaster risk reduction in Somalia and Kenya by June 2027. 4. Enhanced appropriate access to quality basic education opportunities for conflict-drought-affected IDP and resident children by June 2027. 5. Improved access to psychosocial support and social Protection measures to the affected households.	
Target Participants	**Profile** ☒ Refugees ☒ IDPs ☒ host population ☒ Returnees ☒ Non-displaced affected population No. of households (based on average HH size): **Somalia** 22,410 (based on 6.7/HH) **Kenya** 20,992 (based on 3.9/HH) **Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:**	

	Sex and Age									
		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
FCA	Male	2,933	3,531	1,997	5,612	1,257	657	165	162	**16,314**
	Female	3,205	3,928	2,409	6,214	1,215	658	291	321	**18,241**
Diakonia	Male	2,933	3,531	1,997	5,612	1,257	657	165	162	**16,314**
	Female	3,205	3,928	2,409	6,214	1,215	658	291	321	**18,241**
NCA	Male	2,439	3,039	1,772	4,890	1,275	584	348	306	**14,653**
	Female	2,821	3,304	2,204	5,522	1,063	643	439	166	**16,162**
LWF-SOM	Male	1,578	1,967	1,191	3,249	740	386	173	194	**9,478**
	Female	2,337	2,893	1,441	3,594	856	395	187	200	**11,903**
DKH-SOM	Male	2,337	2,893	1,789	4,640	1,183	595	381	475	**14,293**
	Female	2,595	2,893	1,789	4,640	1,183	595	381	475	**14,551**
ADS	Male	1,430	1,836	1,380	4,320	536	112	100	28	**9,742**
	Female	1,470	1,764	1,420	4,680	600	164	130	30	**10,258**
CWS	Male	569	703	438	1,326	239	157	120	75	**3,627**
	Female	592	731	456	1,380	248	163	125	78	**3,773**
NCCK	Male	72	90	63	360	108	108	63	36	**900**
	Female	168	210	147	840	252	252	147	84	**2,100**
LWF-KEN	Male	70	-	7,000	6,720	3,500	511	21	-	**17,822**
	Female	30	-	3,000	2,880	1,500	309	9	-	**7,728**
KELC	Male	255	350	1,550	3,690	2,150	155	95	62	**8,307**
	Female	265	450	2,850	3,250	2,010	185	102	95	**9,207**
DKH- KEN	Male	115	439	1,181	1,346	700	247	84	40	**4,152**
	Female	117	479	1,150	1,354	778	226	97	51	**4,252**
		31,536	**38,959**	**39,633**	**82,333**	**23,865**	**8,417**	**3,914**	**3,361**	**232,018**

Total = 232,018 Persons.

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	25 March 2026 (1st SITREP) 25 June 2026 (2nd SITREP) 25 October 2026 (INTERIM) 25 December 2026 (3rd SITREP) 25 March 2027 (4th SITREP)
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	25 October 2026
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	25 August 2027
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	25 September 2027

Please kindly send your contributions to this ACT bank account:

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 requesting members, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum or task group. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the Appeal Summary Sheet, 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 Finance (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
Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Coordinator, Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O'Rourke
Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

Context Analysis

According to the latest Global Weather Hazards Summary (Dec 11-17, 2025), southern, central Somalia, and North and Eastern Kenya are experiencing the most acute water shortages, with rainfall deficits since the start of the season, pushing communities into severe drought and predictions of continued dry conditions into 2026 (AllAfrica). More than 64 million people in the Horn of Africa require humanitarian assistance(KilimoKwanza).

The regional drought is caused by La Niña, negative Indian Ocean Dipole, and Climate Change (Relief Web). The drought is characterized by below-average rainfall, severe water shortages, depleted pasture, declining livestock conditions, and weakened coping mechanisms resulting in four consecutive failed rainfall seasons (2024 and 2025), according to UNOCHA.

The Somali government declared the drought a national emergency on 10th November 2025, calling all stakeholders to mobilize resources to scale up lifesaving support.

On December 4th, 2025, members of parliament of the Northeastern Region in Kenya (Nation) issued public warnings of an escalating drought, calling for the government to declare the current drought a national disaster to facilitate urgent humanitarian support.

Somalia

According to ACAPS, 16 districts are severely impacted. Other areas affected include Southern Somalia, Juba land, and Northern Somalia.

Conflict and insecurity, particularly in Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Bari, and Lower Shabelle, have further compounded the drought crisis by disrupting traditional migration routes, limiting access to water and markets, and restricting humanitarian operations, according to Relief Web, in addition to funding shortfalls.

Furthermore, Galmudug State is grappling with a critical burden of acute malnutrition. Among displaced individuals in Galkacyo, the GAM rate has reached 24.8 percent, while it stands at 20 percent in Dhuusamarreeb, highlighting the severity of the nutrition crisis. In Baidoa, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, and Bosasso the crisis is reflected by Critical (15-29.9 percent GAM WHZ) levels in IDP settlements (FEWSNET).

The most affected groups include women, girls, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), minority clans, pastoral and agro-pastoral households who have lost livestock and income sources. Women and girls have heightened exposure to Gender Based Violence (GBV), increased unpaid care burdens, and greater protection risks as they travel long distances to access water. Children are experiencing spikes in acute malnutrition, interrupted education, early marriage, and child labor, as households struggle to cope. The affected population is facing widespread hunger due to rising food prices, dwindling water and pasture, resulting in lack of access to clean and safe water, disrupted livelihoods, and significant displacement, as well as health concerns like outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea/cholera (UN), and declining livestock productivity are deepening food access challenges for vulnerable households.

Kenya

The drought in Kenya has impacted the 23 arid and semi-arid lands (UNOCHA). Kenya has also been placed as one of the 16 countries at risk of acute food insecurity between November 2025 and May 2026, according to a Hunger Hotspots report -the first time the country has reappeared on the list since November 2024. The hunger spot areas are characterised by fragile ecosystems, recurrent drought cycles, pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, limited water infrastructure, and high dependence on rain-fed livelihoods, making them highly vulnerable to climatic shocks.

According to the November 2025 National Drought Management Authority bulletin, sixteen (16) Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) are in the phase of drought, while seven (7) counties (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, and Kajiado) have deteriorated to the Alert phase. In addition, county situation updates

indicate that drought conditions are worsening in Embu/Mbeere, Tharaka Nithi, Meru/Igembe, Isiolo and Marsabit, with a combined 3.5 million people food insecure.

The drought has led to massive livestock losses (up to 30-50% in pastoral herds), reduced milk production, degraded pasture, drying of water sources, rising food prices, intensified resource-based conflicts, and falling livestock market prices, eroding household incomes and assets. Women, children under five, expectant mothers, the elderly, people living with disability from pastoral households living in arid and semi-arid lands are the most affected (KBC).

Response Strategy

Forum response strategy over the Appeal period

Appeal Goal and Outcomes Summary

The appeal aims to reduce morbidity and mortality among drought-affected communities in Somalia and Kenya by ensuring access to life-saving food and safe water. By June 2027, the program will enhance food security, restore livelihoods, improve water access, and provide education, psychosocial support, and social protection. Interventions will include food aid, cash assistance, WASH infrastructure rehabilitation, and disaster risk reduction measures, complemented by community-led responses and protection services. Recovery efforts will focus on livelihood assets, climate-resilient food production, and skills training to strengthen resilience.
Outcomes include improved access to essential services, protection for vulnerable groups, and enhanced community capacity through advocacy and disaster preparedness, fully aligned with national response plans.

Capacity to respond

Finn Church Aid (FCA), as a certified Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and right-based organisation, adheres to all key international principles, including humanitarian principles, human rights-based approach, and the Do-No-Harm principle. **Lutheran World Federation (LWF**) has a robust internal control system that ensures transparency and accountability at all levels. LWF is committed to being accountable to the people it serves and adhering to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). **Diakonia Sweden** is CHS certified and adheres to all international human rights and humanitarian principles, including child protection and the DO-NO-HARM principle. Diakonia integrates gender equality and social cohesion and conducts gender sensitive needs and gaps of analysis using the gender mainstreaming toolkit. **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA):** Has extensive experience of over 30 years delivering humanitarian response through inclusive, rights-based programming in WASH, food security, cash assistance, and protection in complex emergencies across Somalia. NCA is Core Humanitarian Standard certified, ensuring accountability, quality, and principled humanitarian action; has strong collaboration with local partners, community structures, and rights holders, integrating protection principles and environmental sustainability in all interventions

DKH Somalia / CPD, their local partner, will adhere to humanitarian principles, including child protection, code of conduct, and IASC commitments throughout project implementation. DKH and CPD have zero tolerance to sexual misconduct. DKH and partners create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. DKH local partner CPD ensures that project staff, community members and other stakeholders who have direct or indirect contact with children maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

DKH Kenya / Racida DKH, with internal and institutional resources (Euro 1,400,000), reached at least 10,134 direct beneficiaries in Wajir, Mandera, and the Somali Region of Ethiopia in emergency response and response to flood emergencies in the arid and semi-arid land in Kenya.

National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCK) successfully implemented multi-purpose cash transfers to communities affected by floods, enabling households to purchase food and essential items locally. NCCK provided relief food to 1,000 people in Ganze, 1500 in Kwale, and delivered multi-purpose cash transfers to 1,356 people.

Church World Service (CWS)

Since January 2022, CWS has been implementing a drought emergency response in Tana River targeting 3,000 households through life-saving food assistance with support from Primates World Relief and Development Fund (PWRDF) and Canadian Food Grain Bank (CFGB). In Marsabit County, CWS has been providing in-kind food assistance to 10,000 most vulnerable households with support from PWRDF, CFGB, and Humanitarian Coalition Canada since July 2022 in Laisamis and North Horr, Ward.

ADS is CHS Certified and has been engaging in emergency relief operations in the coastal region, supporting food aid responses in Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, and Lamu counties, courtesy of support from the Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB - through World Renew Kenya) and Church World Service. It also has highly skilled staff in emergency response processes, including beneficiary targeting tools with a track record in distribution and post-distribution monitoring.

KELC
Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC) has engaged in emergency response from 2007 through the distribution of relief (food and non-food items) and responded to the Post Election Violence (PEV) emergency response, reaching over 6,000 households. In addition, in 2011-2012, KELC coordinated the distribution of relief food items to victims of hunger due to severe drought in Makueni County, funded by Lutheran World Relief and Amity International. KELC, in partnership with Lutheran World Relief, distributed food and non-food Items, including educational materials, to 10,350 flood victims in Tana River reaching 1, 920 men, 3,354 women, and 5,076 children in project ref AK-KEN-2-001-13. In 2024, KELC implemented the ACT Floods appeal in Tana River with food assistance, education, and PSS interventions.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF-WS)
LWF/WS Kenya Country program has over three decades of experience in humanitarian response in the target County of Garissa. Over time, LWF has developed structures, skills, and knowledge of humanitarian response and recovery. In the last response, LWF was able to reach hard-to-reach areas near the Somalia border in collaboration with the sub-county government and local community service providers like water truck owners who could access these insecure areas. The presence of LWF in Dadaab has enabled LWF to have an effective operation and LWF has staff, storage space, vehicles, and other infrastructure to implement needed for such a response. LWF is a member of the Garissa County Food Security and Livelihoods cluster and subscribes to the Minimum E Basket (MEB) as recommended by the cluster for food aid distribution. In previous flood responses, LWF successfully reached affected populations in Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties, including both refugee and host community settlements.

Conflict Sensitivity

The project is designed in line with the Do No Harm principle and a conflict-sensitive approach to ensure that assistance does not exacerbate existing tensions or inequalities. Cultural sensitivities and meaningful community participation have been integrated into all stages of project planning and implementation.

ASF members will conduct context and conflict-sensitivity analysis and provide staff orientation to ensure respectful engagement with communities and adherence to humanitarian principles. Project activities will promote inclusive participation across age groups, with special protection measures for women, children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.

Assistance will be provided strictly based on assessed needs, prioritizing the most vulnerable households and ensuring neutrality, impartiality, and non-discrimination. Transparent targeting criteria and community involvement in decision-making will help prevent partiality, pressure, or misuse of aid. The Do No Harm approach will be applied throughout the project cycle, with continuous monitoring of unintended effects and timely corrective actions to minimize risks of conflict and support social cohesion, early recovery, and long-term resilience.

Appeal response plan in the first three months

Finn Church Aid, Households will receive multi-purpose cash assistance to meet essential needs in a dignified manner, alongside emergency water trucking with appropriate water treatment to ensure safe access for displaced populations in the first three months, will provide 1,776 affected households with monthly multi-

purpose cash (USD 80) per month for three months based on the Somalia Cash Working group recommendations at USD 80 per month for 3 monthly installments. FCA will also prioritize water trucking to IDP sites and will target communities living in IDP settlements by providing 55 trips of emergency water through trucks. FCA will also construct 12 gender sensitive latrines and provide 2,937 sachets of water treatment and chlorination tabs to households. FCA will also provide 3,500 hygiene kits with personal items to 3500 persons.

Diakonia Sweden (DS), within the first three months, will distribute unconditional cash of USD 70 to 963 households to support their immediate needs and provide water trucking services.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and the **Lutheran World Federation (LWF)** are taking immediate action to support communities in need by implementing essential relief programs within the first three months. NCA will distribute unconditional cash transfers (USD 80) to 2,000 Households and dignity kits to 1800 persons to assist displaced families during emergencies. Additionally, they will address water scarcity by providing emergency water trucking to IDP sites (55 trips) and running 30 hygiene awareness campaigns to promote health and sanitation.

In parallel, LWF will focus on food security by offering food vouchers to 250 vulnerable households, enabling them to access necessary food supplies for a duration of six months. This initiative aims to alleviate hunger and support families in maintaining nutritional standards during challenging times.

Together, these organizations exemplify a coordinated humanitarian response that addresses both basic needs and health considerations. By providing financial support and resources, they aim to empower communities, promote dignity, and ensure that vulnerable populations can sustain themselves while navigating crises. These efforts highlight the importance of timely aid in fostering resilience and recovery within affected communities.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) is focusing its efforts on addressing urgent needs in Somalia during the emergency phase. The organization aims to support 100 vulnerable households through the provision of unconditional multipurpose cash assistance at USD 220. This financial aid is intended to help very vulnerable households meet their basic needs amid challenges brought by the drought. Additionally, DKH plans to construct two elevated water tanks, each with a capacity of 60m, in the districts of Hobyo and Galkayo, along with the necessary piping connections to local boreholes.

In conjunction with the cash assistance and water infrastructure improvements, DKH is committed to promoting public health in the affected areas. The organization will distribute hygiene kits to 260 households within communities in Galkayo, Hobyo, and Ceelbur districts. These kits are designed to help prevent the spread of waterborne diseases, which are a significant health risk in areas lacking proper sanitation and clean water access. By combining financial support with health initiatives, DKH aims to enhance the overall well-being of the communities it serves.

Ultimately, DKH's targeted interventions in Somalia reflect a comprehensive approach to emergency response. By addressing both immediate financial needs and long-term health challenges, the organization seeks to foster resilience among vulnerable populations. This dual strategy not only alleviates current hardships but also lays the groundwork for improved living conditions in the future.

CWS is initiating the formation of Community Advisory Committees (CACs) to enhance project effectiveness and community engagement. These committees will receive thorough training for staff and volunteers on critical topics such as safeguarding, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and the implementation of complaints and feedback mechanisms. The CACs will play a pivotal role in developing transparent beneficiary selection criteria, supporting the identification of beneficiaries, and overseeing the distribution process, ensuring that community voices are central to the project's management.

The operational framework involves several essential steps following the establishment of CACs. This includes the verification and registration of beneficiaries, alongside the procurement of food, and conducting a baseline survey before the first food distribution. Throughout this process, nutrition messages will be disseminated to educate beneficiaries, thereby promoting better health outcomes. The coordination provided by CACs will facilitate efficient monitoring and enhance transparency, which is crucial for building trust within the community.

To ensure accountability and address any concerns, a Community Complaints Mechanism (CBCM) will be put in place. This mechanism will enable community members to voice their grievances and feedback, fostering a culture of responsiveness and continuous improvement. Overall, the initiative aims to empower communities, ensuring their active participation in project processes while promoting safety and accountability.
Within the first three months, CWS will provide food and nutrition support to 1,240 households in the following quantities:

1. Maize flour 50 kg per household for 3 months.
2. Red Kidney beans 10 kg per household for 3 months.
3. Cooking oil- 3 litres per household for 3 months
4. Salt 0.5 kg per household for 3 months and CSB++ per household for 3 months.

LWF-Kenya is initiating a comprehensive intervention aimed at addressing community needs through various assessments and support services. In the first three months, the organization will hold inception meetings with local communities and partners, conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment, select beneficiaries, and perform a cash feasibility and market assessment. These assessments will guide the implementation of cash-based assistance, helping to establish appropriate transfer values and modalities while also ensuring robust monitoring, including post-distribution evaluations.

In addition to selecting beneficiaries, LWF will provide critical life-saving support services, such as water trucking, 16 trips to communities that are in areas where it is hard to reach water during the initial phase of the intervention. In addition, during this phase, LWF will provide 100 USD E-Cash to 100 households. This dual approach of combining cash-based assistance with essential services is designed to enhance the overall impact and effectiveness of the aid provided to the communities in need. The collaboration aims to ensure that support is both timely and relevant, addressing immediate needs while also considering longer-term solutions.

Meanwhile, **ADS Kenya**, in collaboration with local partners, aims to assist around 4,000 households through food assistance as follows:

Maize flour 6kg for 3 months.
Beans 1 litre for 3 months
Cooking oil 1 litre for 3 months
Rice 2 kg for 3 months
Salt 1kg one distribution.

In addition, ADS Kenya will provide cash assistance of USD 30, unconditional cash-based support to 1,500 people in the same three-month period. This concerted effort underscores a shared commitment to addressing food security and enhancing resilience among vulnerable populations, thereby fostering community well-being and stability in the region.

KELC will play a crucial role during this period by holding inception meetings with community members and stakeholders, conducting a thorough needs assessment, and selecting beneficiaries for assistance. Following the selection process, KELC will provide food assistance as follows to 600 households as follows: Rice 25 kg for 2 months, Beans 10kg, Vegetable Cooking oil 3 litres for 2 months, and Unimix 1 kg for 2 months.

KELC will also provide targeted cash transfers and food aid to those in need for 400 households for 2 months, approximately USD 80. Additionally, the organization will offer psychosocial support to address the mental health challenges faced by individuals and families due to the stresses of drought to 400 individuals.

In the areas of Ganze and Kaloleni, **NCCK** member churches will collaborate with local stakeholders to determine cash transfer values, identify vulnerable individuals, and confirm distribution locations. Cash will be transfer to 600 women at USD 100 for two months.

They will work with financial institutions to ensure the effective delivery of the cash to most affected households while also implementing post-distribution monitoring and continued psychosocial support, reinforcing the community's resilience in the face of ongoing drought challenges.

DKH, in collaboration with its local partner RACIDA, is launching a program aimed at engaging stakeholders and the community to identify individuals in need. The initiative will focus on delivering cash transfers to 1,857 households, ensuring that financial assistance reaches those who require it most by providing USD 100. This step is critical in addressing immediate economic challenges faced by vulnerable populations.

To facilitate the cash transfer process, DKH plans to forge partnerships with financial institutions and mobile technology providers. These collaborations will not only streamline the distribution of funds but also enhance post-distribution monitoring, ensuring that the assistance is effective and reaches the intended beneficiaries. Additionally, the initiative will incorporate essential psychosocial support services, including the establishment of referral pathways for victims of gender-based violence, counselling services, and training programs aimed at equipping individuals with coping mechanisms and first aid for psychological support.

In conclusion, DKH's comprehensive approach combines financial aid with psychosocial support to address both economic and emotional needs within the community. By engaging local stakeholders and leveraging technology, the program aims to create a sustainable impact, fostering resilience among affected households while promoting overall community well-being.

Response plan after the first three months

1. Finn Church Aid: The proposed intervention combines immediate life-saving assistance with early recovery measures to address urgent needs while supporting longer-term resilience. Protection and dignity are integrated across the response through the provision of gender-sensitive sanitation facilities and hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls, complemented by hygiene and menstrual health awareness activities. From the outset, the response promotes sustainability by strengthening community-based WASH management structures and gradually transitioning from emergency water trucking to durable, solar-powered water supply systems, enhancing preparedness for future climate-related shocks.

The project focuses on lifesaving support through the latrine rehabilitation of 12 gender sensitive latrines. The transition from relief to recovery will be achieved through improving the efficiency and sustainability of the existing emergency interventions. This includes optimizing water trucking routes, strengthening coordination with local authorities for water quality and delivery monitoring, and engaging community volunteers to support hygiene promotion and the upkeep of rehabilitated latrines. MPCA will continue to address immediate basic needs while gradually linking vulnerable households to available livelihood opportunities and market-based coping mechanisms. The response prioritizes safe water access, outbreak prevention, and safe sanitation for the most vulnerable. All activities are aligned with national emergency response plans and WASH cluster guidance, ensuring that the programme fills critical gaps identified by government and cluster assessments, while reinforcing, not replacing, existing local systems.

2.(DS)-Diakonia's strategy is to deliver immediate, integrated life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable drought-affected and displaced households in Puntland and southwest states, while laying the groundwork for early recovery. The intervention will employ a two-phased approach:

Phase 1 (Months 1-3): Rapid, life-saving response focused on unconditional cash assistance at USD 70 for 963 HH for food and essential needs and emergency water trucking.

Phase 2 (Months 4-6): Transition to more sustainable interventions, including cash-for-work for rehabilitation of water sources. For this activity, the rehabilitation of community water sources will be done for five days at USD 7,700 per day, and the funds received by the community will support affected households to restock small livestock, and enhance nutrition support, linking to Diakonia's longer-term resilience programming. The strategy is gender-sensitive and conflict-sensitive, prioritizing female-headed

households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, and will be closely coordinated with the Puntland and Southwest authorities and humanitarian clusters.

3. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA): NCA's Somalia drought response will transition from emergency relief to recovery by restoring livelihoods through the construction of 160 emergency latrines through cash-for-work, whereby one latrine will cost USD 75 to construct.

Other activities will include supporting climate-smart agriculture and resilience-building initiatives. Local capacity will be strengthened via training in disaster risk reduction and governance. Immediate priorities include food security, WASH, and protection, followed by livelihood recovery and social cohesion. This approach is fully aligned with Somalia's National Emergency Response Plan and cluster strategies, ensuring complementarity, sustainability, and strong coordination with government and humanitarian actors.

4. Lutheran World Federation (Somalia): LWF is proposing the integrated life-saving response to the drought-affected community across the districts of Dollow, Kismayo, and DHoobely in Jubaland and Baidoa in Southwest state. Primary intervention modalities will include WASH, where LWF Somalia will construct 30 emergency latrines and handwashing facilities, under education, provide an incentive for 10 teachers for 12 months at USD 1500 per month.

LWF will also provide a school feeding program for 1,000 learners to improve enrolment and attendance in 5 schools by providing bags (USD 60) for 200 learners and providing training, teaching, and learning materials for 500 learners in one session at USD 2,500. LWF will also conduct 3 stress management workshops focused on stress relief techniques for 20 teachers and the community school committee of the 5 targeted schools, for three sessions at USD 500 each. LWF will establish 4 school-based protection committees and a learners' help desk and train each term to monitor risks and respond to protection concerns by forming 4 committees at USD 300.

5. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Somalia)- to transition from relief to recovery programming, DKH will construct safe, culturally appropriate, flood-resistant, gender segregated 13 sanitation facilities at USD 900 per latrine, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities in Galkayo, Hobyo, and Ceelbur districts and continue with 3hygiene promotion trainings to community hygiene promoters (USD 1,630). DKH will also provide incentives for selected 15 hygiene promoters (USD 300) in the 3 districts and disseminate hygiene promotion through radio messages.

6. Anglican Development Services (ADS): The project will also focus on building community resilience through practicing sustainable farming. It will therefore work with affected households to hold 3 capacity building sessions to 500 households per county on sustainable agricultural practices such as beekeeping and poultry farming. They will also distribute farm inputs, including certified seeds for drought-tolerant crops to 300 households. Additionally, ADS will provide emergency water to 700 affected households through water trucking, provision of water tanks, water treatment tabs, and installation of water harvesting facilities. They will also facilitate access to psychosocial support to affected community members within the project implementation period.

7. Church World Services (CWS): To ensure access to water for the communities, CWS will construct water pipelines to IDP camps in Tana River, which will help supply water to the communities within the camps, and construct an earth dam in Marsabit. The construction of water pipelines in Tana River will be done by community members using the Cash for Work model, whereby 50 community members will be engaged for 10 Days each, earning 4.7 USD per day. CWS will also offer 20 psychosocial sessions to affected community members.

8. National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK): To transition to recovery, NCCK will support 40 women, youth, and mixed groups, which will be mobilized under the Survivor Community Led Response (SCLR) approach. These groups will receive training on SCLR and a 2-tranche seed capital of 312 USD to support their identified priority needs. NCCK will also provide psychosocial support and conduct awareness creation on GBV, Child protection, and protection of people living with disability through structured sessions.

9. Lutheran World Federation (Kenya): Based on the findings of assessments conducted during the first quarter of the response, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) will implement a multipurpose cash transfer (MPCT) intervention targeting 330 highly vulnerable households, both refugees and host communities in Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties of Garissa County, with 85 USD three times per household.

LWF will continue implementing WASH interventions including rehabilitating key water supply sources (boreholes/water pans), training of the water management representatives in Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties, emergency water trucking services provided to hard to vulnerable HHs in Dadaab and Fafi, procurement and distribution water treatment chemicals for household water treatment, procurement and distribution of 3 water tanks to drought affected schools and community centers and construction and rehabilitation of 5 school water points. They will also procure and distribute sanitary kits to 1800 girls and women, train 300 girls and women on menstrual hygiene management and disposal, rehabilitate 5 school latrine blocks, and procure and distribute assorted hygiene-related NFIs.

To build social cohesion and resilience, LWF will facilitate the Metrological Department to conduct community DRR and early warning signs for the Host and Refugee communities. LWF will also provide psychosocial sessions and train community structures and groups on peer support and awareness raising, and psychosocial activities that strengthen social cohesion and resilience during emergencies.

10. Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC).: KELC will train 400 community members and county-level structures on early warning and drought preparedness to promote disaster risk reduction practices and enhance local capacity to prepare for and respond to future droughts. They will also provide psychosocial services to 1000 households affected by the drought and create awareness on Gender Based Violence, its effects, and mitigation.

11. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya): After the three months, the implementing partner will mobilize at least 10 women, youth, and mixed groups to participate in the SCLR, where they will receive training and be provided with a lump sum seed capital of 2,344 USD per group to identify their priority issues to undertake. Additionally, DKH will train 10 community health volunteers on coping mechanisms during disasters and conduct community outreaches and awareness sessions on psychological screening and support to 750 community members. For members requiring psychosocial support, DKH will support counsellors to provide counseling sessions for 7 months.

Primary participants and Selected Locations

Appeal members will prioritize locations most affected based on recent assessments and livelihood deterioration. Most vulnerable households include those who lost livelihoods, women-led households, and drought-affected children. IDPs in camps and host communities will be prioritized, too. Vulnerable groups will be targeted using vulnerabilities such as disability, age (the elderly), gender (female-headed households), and poor health conditions of the drought-affected communities and will include households who have become vulnerable to drought and are breadwinners. Persons living with disabilities, the aged, are also a vulnerable group as they often do not have alternative livelihood means to complement farming activities. Locations will be prioritized based on the level of impact identified in assessments and the deterioration of livelihood situations, focusing on vulnerable households, women-led households, children affected by drought, and internally displaced persons in IDP camps and host communities.
the most vulnerable households are identified based on lost livelihoods, women-led households, and children affected by drought. They include internally displaced persons in IDP camps and host communities. Internally displaced persons in IDP camps and host communities are prioritized due to their vulnerable status, loss of livelihoods, and the impact of drought on women-led households and children.

Monitoring and evaluation

A monitoring plan/framework will be developed within the first month, aligned to the Results Framework. Regular monitoring visits will be conducted, and post-distribution monitoring will be conducted at the end of each activity.

More details will be shared during the review, indicating the tools that will be used by each member during the revision of the appeal. Data will be collected using Sex, Age and Disability (SAAD) markers to identify who is the most affected.

Assessments

Members will conduct baseline surveys before commencing on project activities to establish a reference point for collecting data before a project begins, allowing members to measure progress, set realistic goals, and get a picture of the conditions within the target group or area before any intervention begins.

To ensure that project deliverables are timely, transparent, and compliant with humanitarian quality standards (CHS and Sphere), a robust MEAL framework will be embedded throughout the project cycle during the first month of the appeal.

The requesting members, together with their respective forum coordinators, will formulate a comprehensive MEAL plan within the initial month of implementation in coordination with the ACT Secretariat, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods, to reflect the methodology and rationale following their results framework. Each implementing agency will develop a comprehensive system for monitoring, evaluating, ensuring accountability, and promoting learning, which will include the following:

1. A baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project, and post-distribution monitoring will be conducted after distribution.
2. At the end of the project, activities outcomes will be measured.
3. There will be an end-of-year evaluation of the project.

Several tools will be used to collect data, including the use of the Mobile Data Collection Platform (ODK).

This baseline survey will help members to measure achievements reached throughout the implementation period at the end of the action in relation to key indicators and project outcomes.

Quality standards: to ensure the quality of the execution of the project activities, various approaches will be applied, including adherence to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and SPHERE. These include setting up the standard beneficiary selection criteria in consultation with the affected community members, other key stakeholders, including affected communities. Coordinating with clusters, government line ministries, and other humanitarian agencies implementing similar projects in the same geographical areas will share the registration list of beneficiaries to avoid double targeting.

Accountability and feedback: Each project area will establish a feedback and accountability system to provide project beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders with a platform to share their feedback with the implementation agency. This feedback mechanism system will enable project implementation agencies and other important stakeholders to analyse community reflections or feedback towards the project, further analyse their feedback, and make appropriate responses on time. Meanwhile, the accountability system will correct the implementation errors and contribute to improving the program. Additionally, we will utilize community feedback to enhance our future programming strategies.

The good practices learned from the implementation will be circulated to the ASF members, relevant government institutions, donors, and other humanitarian actors in place to apply for future programs. Appeal members also intend to hold a learning event among themselves to learn from each other's responses.

Risk Management

This section will be updated during appeal revision.

Current notable risks include funding shortfalls, which will result in reduced scope and delays; insecurity/access constraints leading to interrupted delivery, and higher costs of items.

If there is a break in the supply chain or market volatility, there may be stockouts and price spikes.

In case of partner capacity compliance gaps, there may be a compromise in the quality of the project implementation, which will be highlighted in the audit to avoid reputation risk.

Climate shocks, disease outbreaks, and displacements are other risks that may affect the project implementation.

Mitigation measures include diversifying donors, phased targets, pre-positioned stocks, flexible cash modalities, security SOPs, remote management, vendor framework agreements, compliance training, and adaptive triggers using FEWS NET/FSNAU.
Opportunities: unexpected funding, strong coordination, innovation (digital cash, solar WASH), community leadership—maximize via ready-to-scale designs, consortia/MOUs, surge staffing, and rapid learning loops.

Safety and Security plans

Somalia

In line with the ACT Alliance security policy and as part of the Quality and Accountability Frameworks, all requesting members from **ACT SOMALIA FORUM** (**DS, DKH, LWF, FCA, and NCA**) and its local partners (**KAALO, CERID, Somali Family Service (SFS), WARDO, and Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD)** who will support the implementation of the project delivered at the community level are committed to the Do No Harm and Duty of Care principles. Health, Safety, and Security Plans (HSS) and Security Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place, regulating procedures in different events such as lockdown, kidnapping, or evacuation. Corresponding security risk registers are updated frequently by the members' security focal points. The ASF members and local partners have received security training from the International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) and/or ACT Alliance. Multiple risks and risk mitigation responses have already been described in the appeal application. In addition to these, the slow or sudden onset of a natural disaster (flood or any other natural crisis) leads to increased mass displacement and the loss of livelihoods during floods. All ASF members participating in the appeal will regularly update their risk log and security plan as per context. In addition to that, each request member has a security focal person responsible for ensuring the security of the project operational areas and providing security advice to the field staff to minimize the security-related risk. Regularly, security information will be circulated among the ASF members and local partners to make ASF staff more aware of the security situation in the project areas. Similarly, the security focal person will participate in the monthly technical meeting of the drought response project to provide security updates.

Kenya

Anglican Development Services (ADS). ADS Kenya and its implementation partners will implement this response in line with the ACT Alliance Safety and Security Guidelines, applying a proactive risk management and duty-of-care approach throughout implementation in Kajiado and Kwale County.

Key risks identified so far include insecurity linked to resource-based conflicts and cattle rustling during drought periods, tensions at food distribution points, road and transport hazards due to poor infrastructure and weather conditions, and risks related to large public gatherings. To mitigate these risks, we will maintain close coordination with county security agencies, local administration, community leaders, and peace committees. Distributions will be planned during daylight hours, crowd-control measures will be applied, and staff will receive security briefings and adhere to movement and communication protocols in line with ACT Alliance guidance

Church World Services (CWS)

Frontline staff in Marsabit face risks of being caught in armed clashes between pastoral groups competing over grazing land and water. Incidents include livestock raids, armed confrontations, and roadside ambushes, particularly along routes between Marsabit town and Laisamis. In Tana River, tensions between the Pokomo and Orma communities can escalate rapidly, with potential for staff to be targeted if perceived as favoring one group. Violence is typically localized but can spread quickly.

In accordance with ACT Alliance Safety and Security Guidelines, CWS will implement comprehensive duty of care measures to protect staff, volunteers, and partners. CWS Kenya maintains a Country Security Plan updated quarterly, with specific security protocols for Marsabit and Tana River operations. Security Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) define movement protocols, communication requirements, incident response procedures, and evacuation protocols. All staff receive mandatory security briefings before deployment to

field locations, covering threat landscape, risk mitigation measures, emergency contacts, and behavioral protocols. Staff travel only during daylight hours (between 7:00 AM and 4:00 PM) to minimize exposure to nighttime security incidents. All movements are logged with the CWS security focal point, including departure time, route, vehicle details, and expected arrival time.

National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK): In Ganze and Kaloleni, the main security risks include drought-related tensions over scarce resources, land disputes that sometimes lead to violence against the elderly, and the spread of radical ideologies that exploit poverty and unemployment. These risks can affect both the delivery of aid and the safety of staff and volunteers. Frontline workers may face challenges such as hostility from communities competing for limited resources, insecurity during travel to remote villages, or stress from working in fragile environments. The program could unintentionally place partner organizations or participants at risk if aid distribution is perceived as unfair or if cash transfers attract criminal activity. To avoid this, NCCK will use transparent targeting criteria, community engagement, and religious leaders' platforms to explain the program openly and promote peace. Faith leaders will also preach against harmful practices and radicalization, helping to reduce risks of backlash. Support may be needed in the form of additional training for staff on security awareness, improved communication tools for field teams, and site enhancements such as secure storage facilities. By combining technical safeguards with the trusted voice of churches, the program will uphold the principle of "Do No Harm" while protecting both staff and communities in Ganze and Kaloleni.

Lutheran World Federation (Kenya) LWF Kenya–Somalia has an established Security Management System, anchored by a dedicated Security Officer based in Dadaab, who is responsible for overseeing the safety and security of staff, assets, and programme operations throughout implementation. Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties are situated in a high-risk and volatile security environment, given their proximity to the Somalia border. The area is exposed to heightened security threats, including the risk of terrorism linked to Al-Shabaab, sporadic armed attacks, and the potential use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). These risks are compounded by population movements, resource scarcity, and access constraints common in drought-affected contexts. To mitigate these risks, the Security Officer represents LWF in inter-agency Security Working Groups and maintains close liaison with local authorities and humanitarian partners. Regular security briefings and alerts are issued to staff to ensure situational awareness and timely adaptation of field movements and activities. All LWF staff receive mandatory security training, including induction on basic security procedures, personal safety, and incident reporting, complemented by regular security drills to strengthen preparedness and emergency response capacity.

Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC). KELC relies on the Government departments that oversee security through the County Commissioner's office. They conduct regular security risk assessments to identify potential threats that could affect program implementation, including political instability, community tensions, environmental hazards, and criminal activity. With KELC's presence in Tana River, we receive frequent security alerts and updates in all areas where we have our projects within Tana River. Risks have been categorized by likelihood and impact, with mitigation measures prioritized to ensure continuity of operations and safety of all personnel and participants. Frontline staff may face challenges such as exposure to volatile situations, health risks, travel-related hazards, and potential community hostility. To address these KELC entry points during project inception meetings, it is necessary to include the Government County security in charge of alert briefings and advice. Security protocols, including safe travel routes and communication plans, will always be enforced. As per the security agenda, advice. Program activities may inadvertently place partner organizations or participants at risk through community tensions, resource targeting, or perceived favoritism. Risk mitigation includes community engagement, inclusive targeting criteria, clear communication of program objectives, and grievance mechanisms to ensure concerns are promptly addressed

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya)

The project area (Mandera) is currently a security zone due to conflicts arising from the competition for limited resources, as well as a terrorist zone. The Forum has a security focal point housed at RACIDA who will provide

both training as well as briefs before and during the implementation of the project. Each of the implementing members has also in place safety and security protocols are in place which staff are acquainted with and are expected to adhere to. Security and protection procedures and policies will be adhered to in the implementation of emergency response activities, and attention will be taken to ensure that all stakeholders are well protected. The organisations will act against any person violating the policies.

Budget

actalliance

Requesting Forum/Country	ACT Somalia Forum, ACT Kenya Forum
Appeal Number:	EAR 251
Appeal Title:	East Africa Drought Response
Implementing Period:	24/12/2025 to 24/09/2027

actalliance		Appeal Total	DKH Kenya	ADS K	NCCK	CWS	LWF - KENYA	KELC	DS-Somalia	FCA-Somalia	LWF-Somalia	NCA-Somalia	DKH-Somalia
			USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Direct Costs		**3,000,070**	**274,866**	**272,245**	**250,136**	**289,624**	**249,612**	**275,489**	**264,699**	**268,233**	**274,501**	**287,854**	**292,810**
1	**Project Staff Salaries**	**330,342**	**28,038**	**28,018**	**31,024**	**13,837**	**27,744**	**25,677**	**46,590**	**21,276**	**40,476**	**14,862**	**52,800**
2	**Project Activities**	**2,319,026**	**216,128**	**228,166**	**191,336**	**215,131**	**192,083**	**215,984**	**194,429**	**212,858**	**212,400**	**229,850**	**210,660**
2.1	Advocacy	27,623	-	-	7,382	7,930	-	7,480	-	-	-	-	4,830
2.2	Education	63,031	-	-	5,831	-	-	-	-	-	57,200	-	-
2.3	Food and Nutrition	467,883	-	145,879	-	189,201	13,476	105,827	-	-	13,500	-	-
2.4	Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	Livelihood	47,607	23,223	24,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.6	Multipurpose Cash	1,009,446	184,877	34,835	139,299	-	63,947	94,488	91,000	142,080	-	163,200	95,720
2.7	Protection and Psychosocial	87,315	8,027	2,477	38,824	3,000	9,898	8,189	-	-	-	10,000	6,900
2.8	Shelter and Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.9	WASH	616,120	-	20,591	-	15,000	104,762	-	103,429	70,778	141,700	56,650	103,210
3	**Quality and Accountability**	**184,486**	**21,868**	**9,559**	**18,983**	**16,929**	**13,958**	**8,993**	**23,680**	**34,099**	**10,725**	**20,342**	**5,350**
4	**Logistics**	**161,612**	**8,832**	**6,502**	**8,293**	**43,727**	**12,922**	**24,334**	**-**	**-**	**10,200**	**22,800**	**24,000**
5	**Assets and Equipment**	**4,605**	**-**	**-**	**500**	**-**	**2,905**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**700**	**-**	**-**
Indirect Costs		**336,513**	**19,252**	**21,873**	**43,982**	**4,498**	**44,506**	**18,630**	**45,901**	**45,492**	**39,320**	**25,871**	**27,190**
Staff Salaries		188,650	14,869	5,713	23,904	2,110	29,874	9,496	37,187	19,392	19,520	9,845	16,740
Office Operations		147,863	4,382	16,160	20,078	2,388	14,632	9,134	8,714	26,100	19,800	16,026	10,450
Total Budget		**3,336,583**	**294,118**	**294,118**	**294,118**	**294,121**	**294,118**	**294,118**	**310,600**	**313,725**	**313,821**	**313,725**	**320,000**
Sec.Mgt.Cost at 2%		66,732	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882	5,882	6,212	6,275	6,276	6,275	6,400
Total Budget + SMC		**3,403,315**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,004**	**300,000**	**300,001**	**316,812**	**320,000**	**320,098**	**320,000**	**326,400**

Quality and Accountability

Requesting members participating in this appeal will adhere to a set of mandatory policies, including the Code of Good Practice, Code of Conduct, Safeguarding Policy Framework, Gender Justice Policy, and Complaints Policy. As part of the ACT Alliance, members are committed to implementing these policies in their programming in line with humanitarian standards. The Code of Good Practice is signed at the organizational level, and with individual members and volunteers also and each one is required to adhere to it.

Additionally, members have a board-approved code of conduct aligned with ACT's standards. Members are expected to conduct systematic assessments to understand emergencies and design responses based on needs, effectiveness, quality, and appropriateness. Gender equality promotion and conflict-sensitive programming are also emphasized in their methodologies.

Members promote gender equality by adhering to the ACT Gender Justice Policy and implementing gender mainstreaming. They promote conflict sensitivity by following the Do No Harm principle, analyzing power relations, and fostering local ownership and partnerships.

Members will conduct systematic assessments to understand the emergency and the way it is affecting households, and design responses, focusing on impartially assessing their needs. They commit to promoting gender equality and employing workers trained for effective humanitarian responses. Methodology includes conflict sensitivity programming based on the Do No Harm principle, analyzing power relations, and enabling local ownership and partnerships. Overall, members emphasize quality monitoring and evaluation to ensure appropriate and effective responses.

All members and volunteers at the organizational level must sign the Code of Good Practice and adhere to it. Members also need to sign a board-approved, locally adapted police/code of conduct aligned with ACT's standards. This sets minimum standards for policy development, implementation, and monitoring. Requesting members must conduct systematic assessments to understand emergencies and design responses based on impartial needs assessments, ensuring effectiveness through proper monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Members must hire and train workers with the necessary knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Gender equality is promoted through adherence to the ACT Gender Justice Policy and gender mainstreaming. Conflict-sensitive programming is based on the Do No Harm principle, focusing on power relations and local ownership

Code of Conduct

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

Diakonia Sweden (DS). Through regular contact with the beneficiaries, complaints are addressed promptly. Diakonia Sweden commits to addressing all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption, and breach of the ACT policies and standards. All partners have active feedback and complaints mechanisms, which include feedback/complaint boxes, telephone lines, and information desks at distribution sites. DS and its local partners, implementing emergency response, ensure that beneficiaries are aware of and know what constitutes a complaint, where the complaints can be lodged, and the process of addressing the complaints. The target population will be involved throughout the project cycle through initial needs assessment, participatory techniques to ensure the voices of different genders and age groups are heard, and an active feedback mechanism.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA): NCA, with CERID and KAALO, will apply and, where needed, adapt the ACT Code of Conduct. All staff and volunteers engaged in drought response will sign the CoC before deployment; partner MoUs will include this requirement. Integration measures include inductions and refreshers on CHS, SPHERE, humanitarian principles, PSEA, and child safeguarding; protection and environmental sustainability; and conflict-sensitive, do-no-harm beneficiary selection with sensitized committees to prevent clan or IDP/host-community tensions. Feedback and complaints channels (hotline, help desks, boxes) are visible and accessible. If violations occur, we activate safe reporting, confidential intake, survivor-centred referrals per IASC guidance, independent investigation, corrective/disciplinary actions, donor notification, and learning reviews. We communicate the CoC to affected people through local-language orientations, posters, and information boards at sites, and regular community meetings, with tailored outreach for women, IDPs, host communities, and persons with disabilities. Compliance is reinforced using IASC GBV guidelines and Case Management.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF-Somalia): LWF has a comprehensive Code of Conduct (CoC) that sets out clear standards of professional and ethical behavior for all staff, consultants, volunteers, and partners. Adherence to the Code of Conduct is mandatory, and all personnel are required to formally sign the CoC at the point of engagement as a condition of employment or collaboration. All newly recruited staff receive mandatory induction and training on the Code of Conduct, including provisions related to integrity, accountability, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), respect for affected populations, and appropriate workplace conduct. Existing staff are regularly refreshed on the CoC through ongoing training and briefings to reinforce compliance and awareness.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Somalia): The project is governed by the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development (EWDE) Code of Conduct **(CoC)**, a binding ethical framework rooted in the inviolability of human dignity. As the CoC is an integral component of all employment and service agreements, all staff,

consultants, and volunteers involved in this response have signed the document, committing to its principles of integrity and "Do No Harm. To ensure these standards are integrated into daily operations, we employ specific measures such as the "four-eyes principle" for transparent decision-making and a comprehensive Child Protection Strategy for field activities. If violations occur, our protocols trigger a formal complaint management system, where executives are mandated to take immediate stands and corrective action. We maintain Accountability to Affected Populations by communicating these standards through transparent feedback channels and community awareness sessions, ensuring that those we serve understand their rights and the high ethical benchmarks we hold ourselves to.

Anglican Development Services (ADS): The project will apply a Code of Conduct (CoC) to ensure that all staff, volunteers, and partners uphold the highest standards of integrity, professionalism, and respect in line with humanitarian principles. ADS Kenya and its partners have a CoC in place and it is signed by all staff and volunteers. As a practice, the Code of Conduct is integrated into all project orientations, trainings, and daily operations. The CoC will be communicated clearly to all personnel and beneficiaries, with particular emphasis on child protection and safeguarding, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, non-discrimination, confidentiality, and accountability.

Church World Services (CWS); All staff, volunteers, Community Advisory Committee members, partners, and contractors involved in the drought response must sign the CWS Code of Conduct before commencing activities. Signed documents are maintained in personnel files and project records.

National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK). All staff and volunteers in Ganze and Kaloleni will sign the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct before joining the project. Orientation and training sessions will ensure that safeguarding, accountability, and ethical standards are integrated into daily activities. Compliance will be monitored during site visits and reinforced through church platforms. If violations occur, they will be reported through established complaint mechanisms, investigated promptly, and disciplinary action taken. Communities will be informed of their rights and safe channels to report misconduct. The Code of Conduct will also be communicated openly to affected communities through meetings, Sunday sermons, and posters at distribution sites, ensuring transparency and trust in the response.

Lutheran World Federation (Kenya): LWF has a comprehensive Code of Conduct (CoC) that sets out clear standards of professional and ethical behavior for all staff, consultants, volunteers, and partners. Adherence to the Code of Conduct is mandatory, and all personnel are required to formally sign the CoC at the point of engagement as a condition of employment or collaboration. All newly recruited staff receive mandatory induction and training on the Code of Conduct, including provisions related to integrity, accountability, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), respect for affected populations, and appropriate workplace conduct. Existing staff are regularly refreshed on the CoC through ongoing training and briefings to reinforce compliance and awareness.

Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC): KELC has adopted the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct (CoC), which sets out clear standards of professional and ethical behavior for all staff, consultants, volunteers, and partners. Adherence to the CoC is mandatory, and all personnel are required to formally sign it at the point of engagement as a condition of employment or collaboration. All KELC staff and volunteers working on this program, as well as any other programs in the community, are required to sign the CoC and abide by its provisions. An induction training will be conducted to ensure that all personnel fully understand both the Code of Conduct and the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS).

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya) staff are trained and sign the code of conduct. Our proposed partners have a code of conduct in place and have recently been trained on it. The code of conduct applies to all staff and representatives of requesting members. All organisations have procedures for investigation, and there are clear consequences if found responsible. All members have a zero tolerance to the breach of the code of conduct. For the project, all staff involved in the work, including volunteers on behalf of the project, will sign and be inducted into the code of conduct of the respective organisations. DKH utilises project meetings, including the inception, to share messages with communities. The project will print some

posters on the expected codes of conduct and display them in open public areas for communities to see. All requesting member staff and other relevant stakeholders are mandated to sign the Staff Code of Conduct Regarding Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Abuse of Power, Fraud, and Corruption. Regular briefing on the same is undertaken for all staff to keep them familiar with it.

Safeguarding

Lutheran World Federation (LWF-Somalia) has a robust internal control system that ensures transparency and accountability at all levels. LWF is committed to being accountable to the people it serves and adhering to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). LWF has and adheres to its Child Protection Policy, PSEA Policy, and other related guidelines that cover protection and ensure that there is no discrimination and corruption. LWF uses a rights-based participatory approach to relief, recovery, and development assistance and includes the participation of beneficiaries during all levels of all its interventions with special attention to those who may be more vulnerable in a community, including affected IDPs, and returnees' elderly and People with Disabilities, including girls, boys, women, and men.

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

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA-Somalia) safeguarding is aligned with the ACT Safeguarding Policy Framework. NCA commits to zero tolerance for abuse/exploitation, survivor-centred, do-no-harm, and accountability. Integration measures include mandatory PSEA/child-safeguarding training, vetted staff/partners, signed CoC, safe targeting, accessible complaints channels. If incidents arise confidential reporting, rapid risk assessment, survivor support/referrals, impartial investigation, corrective action, and donor/authority notification are immediately activated. NCA will ensure the application of protection principles and an environmental sustainability approach, and the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS).

Finn Church Aid (FCA-Somalia), as a certified Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and right-based organisation, adheres to all key international principles, including humanitarian principles, human rights-based approach, and the Do-No-Harm principle. As an active member of INEE, FCA aims to address its minimum standard for education in emergencies. Active participation of direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders is ensured throughout the project cycle. Their needs, capacity gaps, and priorities were documented and used in the design of the action.

DKH-(Somalia) and local CPD partners will adhere to humanitarian principles, including child protection, code of conduct, and IASC commitments throughout project implementation. DKH and CPD have zero tolerance for sexual misconduct. DKH and its partner create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. DKH local partner CPD ensures that project staff, community members, and other stakeholders who have direct or indirect contact with children maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Anglican Development Services (ADS). ADS Kenya and its partners is committed to the ACT Safeguarding Policy Framework, ensuring the protection of children, vulnerable adults, and all affected populations from abuse, exploitation, and harassment. The organisation maintains a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), discrimination, and harmful behaviour by staff, volunteers, or partners, ensuring the safety, dignity, and rights of beneficiaries throughout the project as stipulated in its safeguarding framework. To integrate these commitments, all staff and volunteers will receive mandatory safeguarding and SEA training and sign the safeguarding policy and Code of Conduct before deployment.

Church World Service (CWS) Church World Service maintains zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child abuse, and exploitation of vulnerable adults. CWS is committed to a survivor-centered response that prioritizes the safety, dignity, and autonomy of affected individuals. All staff, volunteers, and Community Advisory Committee members receive mandatory safeguarding training covering PSEA, child protection, vulnerable adult protection, and professional boundaries.

National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK). NCCK member churches are committed to the ACT Safeguarding Policy Framework to protect children, women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in Ganze and Kaloleni. Safeguarding is built into all project activities through mandatory training for staff, volunteers, and church leaders, with a focus on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, child protection, and gender-based violence. Communities will also be sensitized during Sunday services and meetings, and information will be shared at cash distribution points to ensure everyone understands their rights and the safeguarding commitments guiding the response.

Lutheran World Federation (Kenya) LWF has a robust Safeguarding Policy that upholds a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH). This policy is firmly anchored in LWF's Code of Conduct, which all staff are required to review, commit to, and sign before engagement. The safeguarding framework reflects LWF's commitment to ensuring that its programmes are delivered in a manner that is safe, ethical, and respectful of the dignity and rights of all individuals, particularly vulnerable populations.

Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC). The Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC) adopts the ACT Alliance and LWF Safeguarding Policies in all its operations and programs. All staff, volunteers, and partners involved in program implementation are required to review, commit to, and formally sign these policies before engagement. KELC's safeguarding framework ensures that programs are delivered in a manner that is safe, ethical, and respectful, upholding the human dignity and rights of all individuals, with particular attention to vulnerable populations.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya), DKH, and their local implementing partners are firmly committed to the fight against sexual exploitation and abuse. Hence, it has ensured that all staff are aware of the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy and the Child Safeguarding policy and are adhering to them. This is done through training of staff on the PSEA and Child Safeguarding policy and holding all staff accountable towards it. In addition, RACIDA has hotline numbers for complaints that will be distributed to the beneficiaries and posted at all their respective centres. All stakeholders, including service providers, community staff, consultants, as well as donors, are required to sign the Code of Conduct and safeguarding principles.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

Somalia

ASF members will conduct context and conflict-sensitivity analysis and provide staff orientation to ensure respectful engagement with communities and adherence to humanitarian principles. Project activities will promote inclusive participation across age groups, with special protection measures for women, children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.

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

Diakonia Sweden:
The project is designed in line with the Do No Harm principle and a conflict-sensitive approach to ensure that assistance does not exacerbate existing tensions or inequalities. Cultural sensitivities and meaningful community participation have been integrated into all stages of project planning and implementation.
Assistance will be provided strictly based on assessed needs, prioritizing the most vulnerable households and ensuring neutrality, impartiality, and non-discrimination. Transparent targeting criteria and community involvement in decision-making will help prevent favoritism, pressure, or misuse of aid. The Do No Harm approach will be applied throughout the project cycle, with continuous monitoring of unintended effects and timely corrective actions to minimize risks of conflict and support social cohesion, early recovery, and long-term resilience.

NCA
NCA will operationalize **Do No Harm** by embedding conflict-sensitivity and protection risk analysis at design (context, stakeholder, and power mapping), integrating mitigation into log frames, budgets, and SOPs, and reviewing at every phase (procurement, targeting, delivery, MEAL, exit). Actions: inclusive engagement, transparent criteria, protection-by-design, data privacy, staff/partner training (PSEA/CoC), safe feedback channels, and referrals. To minimize conflict: neutral selection committees, monitor clan/IDP–host dynamics, rapid conflict scans pre-distribution, diversified modalities, and adaptive changes based on incident trends and community feedback.

Anglican Development Services (ADS). Before implementation, a thorough context and conflict sensitivity analysis was conducted, examining local social dynamics, resource-based tensions, and potential risks associated with aid distribution. Targeting and beneficiary selection will be transparent, needs-based, and aligned with NDMA assessments to avoid perceptions of favouritism or exclusion. Coordination with local authorities, community leaders, and other humanitarian actors will help prevent duplication, reduce competition over resources, and promote equitable access to assistance.
Throughout the project cycle, measures to minimize harm include clear communication with communities about targeting criteria and available assistance, careful planning of distribution sites to avoid overcrowding or disputes, and monitoring mechanisms to identify and respond promptly to grievances or unintended consequences. Feedback and complaints channels will be accessible to all community members, enabling concerns to be raised safely and addressed effectively.

Church World Services (CWS) commits to minimizing unintended negative consequences while supporting peace and long-term recovery in Marsabit and Tana River counties. Potential risks include assistance being instrumentalized by armed groups; economic distortions when aid disrupts markets or reduces state responsibility for welfare; and exacerbation of root causes of conflict through resource-based tensions or exclusion grievances. Beneficiary selection uses transparent criteria developed participatory with diverse community members. Lists reflect equitable representation across ethnic and clan groups. Public posting enables grievances and corrections. Distribution sites are neutral, accessible to all groups, and avoid contested areas. Scheduling avoids periods of heightened tension. Community Advisory Committees include representatives from all major groups, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized populations, ensuring diverse perspectives shape decisions. In-kind food assistance (selected after market analysis) avoids inflation and economic distortion that cash transfers might cause. CWS monitors markets continuously and can transition to cash if functionality improves. Distributions are implemented without excessive publicity to avoid attracting armed groups or creating a perception of concentrated stockpiles. Food quantities are manageable for safe household transport.

National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK). The project will enforce the principle of Do No Harm by ensuring aid is delivered transparently, fairly, and based on clear vulnerability criteria to avoid tension or

exclusion. Cash transfers will follow national standards, and community forums will be used to explain targeting and gathering feedback. Religious leaders will use their Sunday platforms to promote peace, discourage harmful practices like early marriage and elderly killings, and counter radical ideologies.

Lutheran World Federation (Kenya & Somalia) LWF applies a conflict-sensitive approach grounded in regular context and risk analysis, particularly in fragile and drought-affected environments such as Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties. Before and throughout implementation, LWF analyzes local power dynamics, resource competition, social divisions, and gender norms to understand how assistance may interact with existing tensions between refugee and host communities, clans, or vulnerable groups. Findings from this analysis inform targeting, modality selection, and implementation strategies to avoid reinforcing inequalities or fueling conflict. To prevent harm arising from exclusion or perceived favoritism, LWF adopts transparent and participatory targeting mechanisms, including Community-Based Targeting (CBT). Communities are actively engaged in defining and validating vulnerability criteria, ensuring that assistance reaches those most in need while minimizing social tension. In mixed-population settings, LWF deliberately targets both refugee and host community households based on vulnerability rather than status. This equitable approach helps mitigate resentment, promotes coexistence, and strengthens social cohesion, particularly in resource-scarce environments where competition over water, food, and services is heightened during droughts. Cash-based interventions are designed to avoid exposing beneficiaries to protection risks, stigma, or exploitation, while distribution processes are organized to prevent crowding, discrimination, or exclusion.

Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC): KELC will conduct a thorough context and conflict analysis before implementation. Potential risks to participants, communities will be identified, including social, cultural, economic, and security factors that could lead to unintended negative consequences. KELC will apply measures, such as equitable targeting of beneficiaries, transparent communication, and conflict-sensitive programming, to reduce harm. Staff and partners have received training on safeguarding, ethical conduct, and conflict-sensitive approaches, while mechanisms for community feedback, grievance redress, and ongoing monitoring are established. Any emerging risks or unintended impacts will be promptly assessed and addressed, ensuring that interventions strengthen community resilience without exacerbating vulnerabilities or conflicts.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Kenya & Somalia): Conflict sensitivity shall be a key project design element, and beneficiary inclusivity will be of utmost priority to ensure that not only are the beneficiaries identified as being in dire need of the support, but also that diversity is upheld to reduce any potential tensions and even conflict. Although the project is responding to food security, psychosocial support, and building resilience through SCLR due to drought, through cash-based assistance, there will be preventive activities to enable quick mitigation of conflict and prevention, including community and household engagements, and ensuring that all communities receive support. The project will be part of the local coordination mechanism - the County Steering Group to ensure that distribution of assistance is to the most affected and vulnerable communities and individuals. Community-led approach to identifying priority beneficiaries and ensuring that beneficiary data is protected from the point of designing the cash programme.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

All requesting members have existing Complaint Response Mechanisms (CRM) in place that include complaint boxes and toll-free telephone lines, among other means. The CRMs will enable beneficiaries to safely raise concerns, provide feedback, or make a complaint in respect of the project, and to be assured that appropriate action will be taken. The CRM will be used to receive feedback on the project, as well as to report sexual exploitation and abuse incidents (PSEA) and child safeguarding incidents. This will ensure that all individuals associated with the project, including staff, volunteers, beneficiaries, and community members, have an accessible platform to raise concerns and provide feedback. The respective CRMs are ensured to maintain confidentiality and anonymity. Acknowledge the complaint and ensure prompt response to the persons who raised the complaints or concerns.

Finn Church Aid: The Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) will be established through feedback boxes, a CRM focal point in each school supported by the FCA CRM focal point, verbal communication, and a hotline

number to be circulated to the surrounding communities through regular sensitization activities to inform the communities about the mechanism. This process will enable the project to identify and address unintended harm and allow people from all educational backgrounds to engage in the process. All feedback will be handled privately, while outcomes will be used to adjust interventions

Diakonia Sweden (DS):

All requesting members have existing Complaint Response Mechanisms (CRM) in place that include complaint boxes and toll-free telephone lines, among other means. The CRMs will enable beneficiaries to safely raise concerns, provide feedback, or make a complaint in respect of the project and to be assured that appropriate action will be taken. The CRM will be used to receive feedback on the project as well as to report sexual exploitation and abuse incidents (PSEA) and child safeguarding incidents. This will ensure that all individuals associated with the project, including staff, volunteers, beneficiaries, and community members, have an accessible platform to raise concerns and provide feedback. The respective CRMs are ensured to maintain confidentiality and anonymity. acknowledge the complaint and ensure prompt response to the persons who raised the complaints or concerns.

During the project inception phase, ASF members and their local partners will closely engage both direct and indirect target stakeholders. This engagement will ensure meaningful beneficiary participation in project design and implementation, including the identification and prioritization of appropriate humanitarian interventions that reflect community-identified needs and preferences.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA): NCA-Feedback mechanisms (complaint system) provide target beneficiaries platforms for reporting PHSEA cases and CRM mechanisms where they can raise any concerns for NCA direct intervention, beneficiaries, and those of partners. Throughout the planning and response cycle, the four humanitarian principles will be central. NCA will encourage compliance with recognised standards across all sectors, such as Inter Agency Standard Committee Guidelines on integrating GBV in other sectors, SPHERE standards, IA Case Management Guidelines, and Minimum Initial Standard Package (MISP), among others.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF-Somalia) LWF maintains a robust, rights-based accountability system centered on the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). At the heart of our field operations is a dual-purpose Feedback and Complaint Response Mechanism (FCRM) designed to ensure safety and transparency. LWF staff proactively communicate these rights to the community by displaying hotline numbers in public spaces and establishing community-led committees to oversee beneficiary selection. To ensure no one is left behind, we facilitate a continuous two-way dialogue between our M&E teams and affected populations through suggestion boxes and field-level consultations. This is backed by a strict zero-tolerance policy toward Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and corruption. By conducting regular Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), we close the loop, transforming community feedback into direct improvements in our life-saving water and food security interventions.

Anglican Development Services (ADS).

ADS Kenya has established accessible, safe, and culturally appropriate feedback and complaints mechanisms to enable target groups, stakeholders, and community members to raise concerns related to project implementation, assistance delivery, or staff conduct at all stages of the project cycle. Multiple reporting channels will be used to ensure broad access and participation, including suggestion boxes placed at strategic and easily accessible project sites and partner institutions; dedicated mobile phone and WhatsApp numbers, including a toll-free line where feasible; face-to-face reporting through trained community focal points; and regular community meetings and forums. These channels ensure that people with limited literacy, mobility challenges, or other vulnerabilities can safely and effectively provide feedback

Church World Services (CWS)

CWS has an established accessible feedback mechanism, including suggestion boxes at distribution sites checked daily; a toll-free hotline staffed by trained female personnel; community focal points (trusted local leaders) receiving complaints; direct reporting to CWS staff; and partnerships with local women's rights

organizations providing independent reporting channels. All channels are publicized through community meetings, radio announcements, posters, and beneficiary cards in local languages.

National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK).

NCCK has established a transparent and accessible complaints and feedback system to ensure that target groups and stakeholders in Ganze and Kaloleni can raise concerns and voice their opinions at all stages of the project cycle. Mechanisms will include community help desks at distribution sites, suggestion boxes placed in churches and safe spaces, and dedicated phone/SMS lines for confidential reporting. Religious leaders will also use their Sunday platforms and community meetings to inform participants about their right to give feedback and how to access the system

Lutheran World Federation (Kenya)

LWF strengthens its commitment to Do No Harm through robust Accountability to Affected Populations mechanisms. Communities are informed about programme objectives, eligibility criteria, and available support during the project kick-off and launch, and are provided with accessible and confidential feedback and complaints channels. This enables beneficiaries to raise concerns, report unintended negative effects, and influence programme adjustments in real time.

Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC).

The project will establish accessible feedback and accountability mechanisms to ensure that target groups and stakeholders can express concerns and provide input throughout all stages of the project. These will include suggestion boxes, dedicated phone/SMS/WhatsApp lines, community dialogue sessions, and participatory monitoring exercises. Community representatives will be involved in project steering committees, ensuring their voices inform decision-making.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Somalia)

DKH and its partner have established a complaint, feedback, and accountability system aligned with the humanitarian commitments outlined in the Sphere guidelines. DKH is committed to engaging the community in planning and implementation by sharing project objectives and activities during inception meetings, ensuring accountability to both beneficiaries and donors. As a signatory to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, DKH prioritizes the involvement of beneficiaries and key stakeholders in decision-making throughout all stages of the project. In collaboration with the local partner, CPD, DKH Somalia will implement multiple beneficiary feedback mechanisms to ensure transparent and confidential responses. At the project's outset, beneficiaries will be informed about all available channels for complaints and accountability to facilitate easy access for everyone. These feedback platforms include the Talk to Loop Platform, hosted by CPD in Somalia. This independent, safe, and accessible feedback mechanism allows communities to provide feedback on important issues via free channels such as Voice, SMS, WhatsApp, and web, in their preferred language or dialect. Feedback can be submitted anonymously or openly at any time. Additionally, complaint boxes will be placed in target locations for community members, beneficiaries, and stakeholders to safely provide feedback and complaints. This feedback will be regularly analyzed and addressed through various mechanisms. DKH and its partner will also offer a dedicated toll-free number, operated in the local language, for beneficiaries to submit feedback, complaints, or compliments via call or text.

To ensure safety and confidentiality, community engagement will include focus group discussions and in-person meetings. Sensitive complaints, such as those related to gender-based violence (GBV), fraud, and aid diversion, received through the Loop or whistleblower channels will be investigated by the DKH compliance unit, adhering to established procedures that prioritize confidentiality and the rights and safety of beneficiaries during and after project implementation. The MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning) teams, consisting of local staff representing diverse genders and ages, will conduct regular field visits to gather community feedback and complaints in local languages. This feedback will be documented and addressed effectively. To capture all concerns, the MEAL team will hold quarterly community forums involving women, men, boys, and girls to discuss project-related issues. The complaints and feedback mechanism

ensure timely, inclusive, and transparent responses, prioritizing critical issues such as GBV, fraud, and safety. Complaints will be promptly acknowledged, assessed, and investigated confidentially. Beneficiaries will be informed of the outcomes, and anonymous complaints will be addressed through public notices or community meetings. Inclusivity will be prioritized through outreach to marginalized groups, culturally tailored communication, and ongoing feedback to enhance accessibility and effectiveness. The DKH MEAL team will manage the complaint system across all locations, supported by training from the global MEAL advisor, with DKH and its partners jointly overseeing the mechanisms.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH-Somalia)

The project will conduct a project launch as a sensitization session to inform the target communities about the assistance that will be provided. DKH uses the Engagement model at every stage of the programme cycle. Through the establishment of Local Committees, training and engagement in the identification, selection, and verification of target beneficiaries, an effective complaint-handling and feedback mechanism is established. The complaint response and feedback mechanism is part and parcel of the programme-monitoring framework. RACIDA has also established a Toll-Free line, which is provided to the community members for reporting and complaints.

Communication and visibility

ACT Alliance branding guidelines will be adopted by all the requesting members for communication and visibility. Requesting members will communicate with back donors through regular SITREPS, interim reports, information on websites, and social media platforms, to make visible the donor funding received. Human interest stories gathered from project locations will be shared through the ACT Alliance Secretariat alongside sitreps and interim and final reporting.