

ACT Alliance

**CEA 261 Ebola, Conflict and
Displacement Response.**

Revised Appeal CEA 261

actalliance

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Appeal Summary Sheet							
Appeal Code and Title	CEA 261(Revised) Ebola, Conflict and Displacement Response.						
Budget (USD)	Total Requesting Members' Budget: 4,880,490 SMC 3% 146,415 Total Budget 5,026,905						
Revision Schedule	01 October 2026						
Location	Members and geographic locations in the Ebola Response DRC (Christian Aid, COPAD, BOAD, ECC-MERU) Tanzania (ELCT) The regional appeal members will focus on critical areas for the Ebola response in DRC, specifically Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, and in Tanzania, 10 health centres bordering DRC and Uganda (Kagera, Kigoma, Mwanza and Mara Regions) Members and geographic locations in conflict response include: DRC (Christian Aid, ECC-North Kivu, EELCo) Uganda (LWF, FCA, HEKS/EPER, CoU, CWS) Tanzania (TCRS) Burundi (LWF, CNEB) The regional appeal members will focus on areas most affected by the conflict crisis in DRC (North and South Kivu), Uganda (Nakivale, Kirya Ndongo refugee Settlements), Tanzania (Nyarugusu refugee camp), and Burundi (Busuma refugee camp).						
Response Period	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Start Date</td> <td>1 July 2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>End Date</td> <td>30 June 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of months</td> <td>12 Months</td> </tr> </table>	Start Date	1 July 2026	End Date	30 June 2027	No. of months	12 Months
Start Date	1 July 2026						
End Date	30 June 2027						
No. of months	12 Months						
Requesting Forum	Name of ACT forums: 1. DRC Forum. 2. Uganda Forum. 3. Burundi Forum. 4. Tanzania Forum ☒ The four ACT Forums officially endorse the submission of this Appeal All organisations' names DRC <u>Ebola</u> Christian Aid COPAD BOAD ECC/MERU-The church of Christ in Congo (Meru) ELCT-Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania. <u>Conflict and Displacement</u> Christian Aid						

	EELCo- Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo ECC – The Church of Christ in Congo. Uganda (Conflict and Displacement) Finn Church Aid (FCA)Consortium Lead Lutheran World Federation (LWF) HEKS/EPER Church of Uganda (COU) Church World Service (CWS) Burundi (Conflict and Displacement) Lutheran World Federation (LWF) CNEB- The National Council of Churches of Burundi Tanzania (Ebola, Conflict and Displacement) Ebola Response Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT). Conflict and Displacement- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS).	
Requesting members	Requesting Member	Budget in USD
	Ebola Response	
	Christian Aid	USD 80,784
	Cadre Œcuménique pour la paix et le Développement des Grands-Lacs "COPAD GRANDS-LACS"	USD 352,941
	Bureau Œcuménique d'Appui au Développement-BOAD	USD 215,686
	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania- ELCT	USD 706,863
	The Church of Christ in Congo-ECC/MERU	USD 137,255
	Conflict and Displacement Response	
	Christian Aid	USD 80,784
	EELCo- Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo	USD 474,608
	ECC – The Church of Christ in Congo.	USD 464, 509
	Finn Church Aid (FCA)Consortium Lead	USD 302,945
	Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Uganda	USD 500,000
	HEKS/EPER	USD 200,000
	Church of Uganda (COU)	USD 302,967
	Church World Service (CWS)	USD 190,792
	Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Burundi	USD 292,500
	The National Council of Churches of Burundi (CNEB).	USD 357,500
	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS).	USD 458,000
Appeal Coordinator	Name	Irene Anena
	Email	iran@dca.dk

Implementing partners	Requesting Member		Implementing Partners
	LWF- Uganda		RACOBABO
	CWS- Uganda		Department of Opportunity (DoP)
Response Strategy Summary	Requesting Member		Number of Target Participants per sector
	Ebola , Conflict, Displacement Response	Christian Aid	Technical support 5 National members Total: 17 persons (12 M, 5 F)
		COPAD	Cash: Male (1 440); Female (2 760); Total: 4 200 Protection-Psychosocial: Male (240); Female (1 260); Total: 1 500 Wash: Male (49 283); Female (114 793); Total: 164 076 Total: Male (50 963); Female (118 813). GRAND TOTAL: 169 776
		ECC/ MERU-	Training Frontline Staff on Ebola Prevention Male-38, Female-52 Community leaders training to address rumors and misinformation and stigma Male-12,450, Female- 17,550 Community members awareness sessions Male- 40,923, Female-80,077 Public Health Campaigns via radio and other channels Male 630, Female-1,170 Distribution of Hygiene kits Male-0, Female-240 Total- Male-54,709 / Female- 103,011
		BOAD	CASH- 650 Protection and Psychosocial-50 WASH- 5300 Total- 6,000
		ELCT	Multi-Stakeholder Engagement -50 persons Capacity Building of (CHWs) -250 persons Capacity building of religious leaders- 250 persons Training of health staff-300 health care providers (30 HF) Provision of PPE for 300 health care staff in 30 Health Facilities Provision of medical supplies - 30 Health Facilities Regional FBO and Cross-Border Collaboration-Engagement 90 persons Total= 1,240 persons. Supporting 30 Health Facilities.
		EELCo	CASH-4,710 Livelihood- 5,280 Total- 9,990
		ECC	<u>Non-Food Items</u> Male: 345, Female: 575 <u>Livelihood</u> Male: 345, Female: 575 Total: 1,840
		FCA	Termly Scholastic Materials- 12,168 Assorted teaching and learning materials-16,600 3-seater desks- 300 Total – 29,668
		LWF (Uganda)	WASH – 100,000 Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)-20,000

			Total- 120,000	
		HEKS/EPER	Shelter – 120 Livelihoods- 700 Total-820	
		COU	Peacebuilding - 2,720 GBV prevention and response – 4,080 Total-6,800	
		CWS	Livelihoods- 1,500 Total 1,500	
		LWF (Burundi)	WASH (Hygiene education)- 12,754 Food – 4,760 Total= 17,514	
		CNEB	NFI - 7,950 Shelter- 1,855 Social cohesion – 15,900 Total-25,705	
		TCRS	WASH- 24,609 Protection- 9,030 MHPSS-10,782 Shelter-3,218 Total-47,639	
Outcome(s)	Outcome 1: Affected communities and frontline health care workers in targeted areas of the DRC and selected regions of Tanzania are protected from Ebola-related morbidity and mortality through strengthened prevention, preparedness, and response capacities by August 2028. Outcome 2: Strengthened engagement of religious leaders, churches, and faith communities contributes to reduced stigma, positive health behaviours, and enhanced community inclusivity and cohesion in targeted areas of the DRC and Tanzania by August 2028. Outcome 3: Conflict-affected populations and host communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi have improved access to adequate food, safe water, sanitation services, shelter, and essential household items by 31 August 2028. Outcome 4: Conflict-affected populations and host communities in DRC, Uganda, Burundi, and Tanzania, particularly the most vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys, have strengthened their resilience and self-reliance through improved livelihoods, enhanced food security, and equitable access to essential humanitarian services and basic needs by 31 August 2028. Outcome 5: The most vulnerable conflict-affected populations in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi experience improved protection, well-being, and dignity through increased awareness of protection risks and enhanced access to quality protection, psychosocial support, and health services by 31 August 2028. Outcome 6: Displaced and conflict-affected people in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi have enhanced access to safe, inclusive, and quality learning environments and education services by 31 August 2028. Outcome 7: Women and girls, including survivors of gender-based violence, in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi have improved economic resilience through increased access to sustainable livelihoods and income-generating opportunities by 31 August 2028.			

	Outcome 8: Social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and well-being among conflict-affected populations, refugees, and host communities in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi are strengthened through inclusive sports and recreational activities that promote hope and dignity by August 2028.																				
Objectives	Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of health systems, faith actors, and at-risk communities to prevent, detect, and respond effectively to Ebola outbreaks in targeted areas of the DRC and Tanzania by August 2028. Objective 2: To mobilize and equip religious leaders, churches, and faith communities to promote positive health practices, combat stigma and discrimination, and foster social cohesion and inclusion in targeted communities by August 2028. Objective 3: To provide timely and equitable access to food assistance, safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, emergency shelter, and essential household items to conflict-affected populations and host communities in DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi by August 2028. Objective 4: To strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of vulnerable households through livelihood recovery and diversification, food security interventions, and improved access to essential services and basic needs in targeted communities by August 2028. Objective 5: To enhance the protection, dignity, and well-being of vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys by increasing protection awareness and improving access to quality protection, psychosocial, and health services by August 2028. Objective 6: To improve access to safe, inclusive, and quality education services and learning environments for displaced and conflict-affected children and youth in targeted areas by August 2028. Objective 7: To strengthen the economic resilience and empowerment of women and girls, including survivors of gender-based violence, through access to vocational skills, livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion, and income-generating activities by August 2028. Objective 8: To promote social cohesion, psychosocial well-being, peaceful coexistence, and inclusion among conflict-affected populations, refugees, and host communities through sports, recreational, and community engagement activities by August 2028.																				
Target Participants	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Profile</th></tr><tr><td>☒</td><td>Refugees</td><td>☒</td><td>IDPs</td><td>☒</td><td>host population</td><td>☒</td><td>Returnees</td></tr><tr><td>☒</td><td colspan="7">Non-displaced affected population</td></tr></table> No. of households Average size of HH DRC- 5.3 Uganda- 5 Burundi-5 Tanzania-4.3 Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:	Profile				☒	Refugees	☒	IDPs	☒	host population	☒	Returnees	☒	Non-displaced affected population						
Profile																					
☒	Refugees	☒	IDPs	☒	host population	☒	Returnees														
☒	Non-displaced affected population																				

		Sex and Age								
			0-5	06-Dec	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Christian Aid	Male	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	
	Female	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
BOAD	Male	223	299	365	951	778	93	75	21	
	Female	231	311	379	1201	834	97	113	29	
ECC/MERU	Male	300	1000	3431	35480	14569	1300	1300	700	
	Female	770	1603	3185	40520	13315	2000	1027	500	
COPAD	Male	3146	1780	9790	49221	12953	678	210	0	
	Female	3498	2850	11229	57312	15932	928	249	0	
EELCo	Male	255	401	820	999	732	720	320	214	
	Female	476	570	980	1102	930	850	300	321	
ECC/Nord Kivu	Male	910	1359	1228	200	100	30	15	0	
	Female	890	1341	1472	370	125	60	20	0	
FCA	Male	3,800	6868	2600	0	0	0	0	0	
	Female	4,200	9300	2600	0	0	0	0	0	
LWF-UG	Male	3500	8000	11900	21750	8500	950	550	350	
	Female	3500	8000	12000	26000	12000	1400	900	700	
HEKS	Male	412	363	313	968	339	78	36	17	
	Female	2942	412	353	1088	382	88	47	23	
CoU	Male	600	600	400	300	100	100	100	100	
	Female	1200	1000	800	700	200	200	200	200	
CWS	Male	0	0	0	504	72	14	10	0	
	Female	0	0	0	756	108	20	16	0	
LWF-Burundi	Male	612	1604	1836	1518	1148	180	70	38	
	Female	918	2406	2754	2276	1722	270	105	57	
CNEB	Male	600	1120	1200	5120	1830	1180	370	185	
	Female	1140	1330	1550	5590	2940	1420	430	250	
TCRS	Male	1083	2026	3161	8030	4206	2315	1950	313	
	Female	1.167	2108	3267	8001	4655	850	400	321	

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	1 October 2026 quarterly
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	30 December 2026
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	29 August 2027
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	28 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, under 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 the forum's or task group's agreed criteria.

Please email Humanitarian Finance (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) with pledges and contributions, **including funds sent directly to the requesting members**. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions, including 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 related to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat's Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss it. 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, Ioakeim Vravas (ioakeim.vravas@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

Context Analysis

Ebola Response

The current Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo is classified as an active epidemic and a Public Health Emergency of International Concern ([WHO](#)). Ebola disease is caused by the Bundibugyo virus, and there are no approved vaccines or specific therapeutic treatments, making containment entirely reliant on community prevention, early isolation, and supportive care ([ReliefWeb](#)).

The epidemic in DRC was declared on 15 May by national authorities. So far, the number of confirmed cases from the Ebola Bundibugyo virus outbreak is 6,100, and confirmed deaths are 2,950 ([CDC](#)), which represents nearly 47 per cent of those who have been infected ([UN](#)). The rate of transmission of the Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to evolve rapidly.

Uganda is officially Ebola-free, as reported by the Minister for Health. This confirmation comes after the country discharged its last confirmed Ebola patient on 16th June 2026 ([Ministry of Health](#)).

In Tanzania, the regions of Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Mwanza, and other border districts to DRC remain highly exposed due to their proximity to outbreak-prone neighbouring countries and the high volume of cross-border interactions.

Patients experience Ebola disease symptoms like fever, headache, vomiting, severe weakness, abdominal pain, nosebleeds, and bloody vomiting. There have been 2 previous outbreaks of Bundibugyo virus, one in Uganda (2007) and one in DRC (2012), with death rates of 32% and 55%, respectively. This outbreak is spreading substantially faster than previous Ebola outbreaks and is now the second-largest Ebola outbreak on record ([CDC](#)).

This spread of the Ebola outbreak is exacerbated by the current situation in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, where large-scale population movements caused by armed conflicts are causing community transmission. Limited access to safe water and poor hygiene practices during forced displacement caused by armed conflicts are other factors contributing to the spread of Ebola. Furthermore, low levels of education among community members and local beliefs are at the root of resistance from community members, which has even led to attacks on health care workers.

Conflict and DisplacementDRC

Since March 2026, armed clashes between AFC/M23 (active armed rebel groups) operating primarily in the North and South Kivu provinces of Eastern DRC have intensified across several territories, resulting in widespread displacement, destruction of livelihoods, and increased pressure on already vulnerable host communities. The growing use of airstrikes and drones has heightened the unpredictability of hostilities, placing civilians at greater risk and triggering repeated displacement ([Relief Web](#)).

The total number of internally displaced persons is 3.26 million. The total number of returnees is 3.86 million ([IOM](#)). Insecurity and the inaccessibility of sites by road sometimes complicate humanitarian interventions on the ground.

Uganda

According to [UNHCR](#), Uganda faces a large-scale, complex, and protracted refugee displacement crisis driven by armed conflict and insecurity in Sudan and the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Uganda's refugee response is strained by scale, recurring regional conflicts, its open-door policy, and chronic underfunding. Uganda has received approximately 150,000 refugees per year over the last 3 years, and this trend is expected to continue.

New arrivals are mostly young children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities, who tend to stay longer and are less likely to return to DRC. Reception/transit centres are operating far over capacity, with

Global Acute Malnutrition rates above the 15% emergency threshold at several sites, raising child morbidity/mortality risk. The Sudan crisis began in April 2023 following the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

Burundi

Since 5 December 2025, more than [100,000 Congolese refugees](#) have fled to Burundi following the escalation of conflict between the AFC/M23 armed group and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in South Kivu and are settled along the Burundi–DRC border ([Reuters](#)). Camps face acute shortages of safe drinking water and food, adequate sanitation facilities, proper shelter, and medical supplies ([UN](#)). Busuma refugee camp is severely overstretched, hosting people well beyond planned infrastructure capacity ([ICRC](#))

Tanzania

Tanzania continues to provide protection and asylum to refugees from the Eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), fleeing ongoing conflict involving M23 rebels and government forces. Tanzania hosts approximately 88,277 Congolese refugees as of 31 May 2026 ([UNHCR](#)), one of the largest refugee populations in the region (Nyarugusu Refugee Camp in Kigoma Region) ([ACAPS](#)). Nyarugusu receives around 70 new arrivals each month, and the continued influx is placing increasing pressure on already overstretched humanitarian services and infrastructure, leaving both long-term and newly arrived refugees dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

Unmet Needs

ACT Forum Members from DRC, Uganda, Burundi, and Tanzania conducted various needs assessments among displaced persons/ refugees in June/July 2026. Data were collected through focus group discussions and key informant interviews with focal persons, civil society groups, and local authorities.

In DRC, armed clashes are ongoing in South and North Kivu in various territories, causing many people to be displaced and worsening humanitarian needs. A needs assessment found that those affected are moving to find food, water, and shelter, with some living with host families. Key problems include lack of food, hygiene, protection from gender-based violence, education, and health services. Returnees from Burundi arrived in poor health and found their possessions had been looted, facing additional challenges.

Refugee households in Uganda's Nakivale settlement face fragile food security despite having access to land. Only 46% engage in agriculture, leading to reliance on food markets, with 82.4% buying staple foods and 75% buying pulses as the food relief allocations have greatly reduced. Food insecurity impacts 54.6% of households, with 48.9% having acceptable food consumption([FSNA](#)). Key issues include limited access to productive land and inputs, low agricultural engagement, poor financial opportunities, and insufficient nutrition-sensitive food for women and vulnerable groups. A Rapid Needs Assessment by ACT Uganda Forum members in July 2026 in Nakivale and Kirya Ndongo Refugee settlements identified the following priority needs: Food Assistance, Education, Livelihood Opportunities, Shelter, Healthcare, WASH, and Protection ([ReliefWeb](#)).

Since December 2025, over 100,000 Congolese refugees have fled to Burundi due to conflict in South Kivu. As of July 2026, there are 45,636 refugees in Busuma Refugee Camp, mainly consisting of children, women, youth, and those with disabilities or chronic illnesses([ReliefWeb](#)). In 2026, the Council of Churches of Burundi (CNEB) launched a project costing USD 149,000 to support refugees by providing food, non-food items, and promoting peace and awareness about gender-based violence through ACT Rapid Response Funds. A needs assessment by CNEB and LWF on July 20, 2026, indicated ongoing humanitarian challenges, especially in shelter, water, food, and community cohesion. Limited resources and ongoing insecurity complicate efforts to address these needs.

The United Republic of Tanzania continued its long tradition of hosting forcibly displaced populations. As of 31 December 2025, the country hosted 226,300 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Burundi (138,600) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (87,000), according to [UNHCR](#). TCRS in Tanzania found that resources are not enough to meet the growing need for essential services. There are critical gaps

in water supply, sanitation, shelter, food security, protection, mental health support, and community infrastructure. Latrine coverage is at 64%, increasing the risk of disease spread.

Response Strategy

Forum response strategy over the Appeal period

The situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is characterized by a convergence of disease, notably Ebola, and population displacement due to ongoing conflict. Thus, the appeal not only revises the Ebola appeal response but also addresses the impacts of conflict and displacement, emphasizing the importance of peace efforts for both regional stability and effective health interventions. The appeal will provide a sustained large-scale operation, and members will individually and collectively respond to Ebola, conflict, and Displacement. The Ebola outbreak is exacerbated by repeated violence from armed groups, which hinders disease surveillance and restricts medical access to high-risk areas.

Forum Coordination

To ensure a single coordinated response among requesting members in four countries, an appeal task force will be established comprising country lead focal points.

MoU with Christian Aid in DRC

ACT Secretariat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Christian Aid in DRC to support five ACT DRC Forum national members: ECC, BOAD, COPAD, ECC South Kivu, and ECC North Kivu in this appeal. Christian Aid will offer expertise in fund management and provide technical assistance to ensure quality standards in humanitarian work, as aligned with the Grand Bargain agenda. For example, in the agreement, Christian Aid's finance officer will visit partners every six months to assist with grant management and budget tracking. All contributions to local partners in DRC will go through Christian Aid for financial oversight, and these partners are required to submit financial reports to CA DRC on time.

During the appeal period, Christian Aid will hold passporting sessions with the 5 national partners, conduct training on Community accountability and safeguarding, and support capacity building for partners based on due diligence findings for five partners.

Forum Response Strategy

The appeal will support an integrated response that addresses both the immediate health threats posed by Ebola and the broader humanitarian consequences of conflict.

The appeal response to Ebola aims to reduce transmission of the Ebola virus, as well as limit its potential spread to neighbouring areas in Uganda, Burundi, and Tanzania. In the appeal, community members, especially women, will be targeted due to women's unique challenges and the high disease risk they carry as caregivers.

This project's implementation strategy will involve working with local leaders, religious leaders, and local authorities in Ebola-affected communities. The appeal will strengthen engagement of religious leaders, churches, and faith communities, contributing to reduced stigma, positive health behaviours, and enhanced community inclusivity and cohesion. Partnerships with trusted faith-based health facilities in hard-to-reach border areas will also be supported through training and equipping health workers in border health facilities in Tanzania. To respond effectively, ACT partners will help to build trust among populations in areas affected by Ebola virus and encourage them to adopt preventive measures against Ebola.

Key interventions will include:

Ebola prevention, surveillance, risk communication, and community engagement.

Support to health facilities through provision of medical supplies, infection prevention and control measures, and capacity strengthening of health workers.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to reduce disease transmission risks.

Emergency food security and livelihood support for vulnerable and displaced households.

Protection activities, including psychosocial support, safeguarding, and support to survivors and vulnerable groups.

Strengthening community resilience and preparedness for future outbreaks and shocks.

Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of health systems, faith actors, and at-risk communities to prevent, detect, and respond effectively to Ebola outbreaks in targeted areas of the DRC and Tanzania by August 2028.

Outcome 1: Affected communities and frontline health care workers in targeted areas of the DRC and selected regions of Tanzania are protected from Ebola-related morbidity and mortality through strengthened prevention, preparedness, and response capacities by August 2028.

ELCT will educate 300 healthcare providers in high-risk areas and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to nearby facilities, and train 250 community health workers from 30 targeted health facilities to conduct community surveillance for early Ebola detection and enhance hygiene, risk communication, and community engagement. The trained health personnel will promote accurate Ebola prevention messages, reduce misinformation, and support public health acceptance. ELCT plans to distribute personal protective equipment and essential medical supplies to these facilities. ELCT will distribute IEC materials to at least 20 parishes and provide WASH facilities in high-risk areas.

ECC-South Kivu will organize workshops for 30 people in three health zones and distribute personal protective equipment and hygiene kits to local leaders. Training on preventive measures and awareness campaigns with posters and radio broadcasts will be conducted. They will also set up handwashing installations in three public spaces and engage communities through meetings. Vulnerable households will receive hygiene kits, including feminine hygiene products. Monitoring of activities will occur with community involvement, using resources like megaphones.

COPAD in DRC will install handwashing kits in public areas like markets, schools, and health centres. They will also hold 8 meetings for 400 leaders, distribute and train on the effective use of Ebola Personal Protective Equipment kits. COPAD will train 30 health workers in 3 health zones. COPAD will distribute hygiene kits, train 128 community focal points on Ebola prevention, and support awareness activities, including creating materials and partnering with 4 radio stations. They will also train 32 community health promoters and identify vulnerable women and girls for assistance. COPAD will also provide Psychosocial support for people affected by trauma related to Ebola/GBV.

BOAD will set up 10 water and hygiene facilities, place handwashing kits in public areas, and work with community leaders to manage hygiene equipment. They will distribute 300 household kits to vulnerable families, mainly women and girls, and provide protective equipment to project personnel. BOAD will conduct 12 awareness campaigns and create educational materials on Ebola prevention. They will also support 605 affected households with cash grants and train various community members on infection control and hygiene practices.

Objective 2: To mobilize and equip religious leaders, churches, and faith communities to promote positive health practices, combat stigma and discrimination, and foster social cohesion and inclusion in targeted communities by August 2028.

Outcome 2: Strengthened engagement of religious leaders, churches, and faith communities contributes to reduced stigma, positive health behaviours, and enhanced community inclusivity and cohesion in targeted areas of the DRC and Tanzania by August 2028.

The Ebola response component focuses on increasing community involvement and trust by working with local leaders, religious leaders, and community liaisons. The project also plans to provide support for survivors of rape and gender-based violence while helping the affected communities with their livelihoods.

ELCT aims to increase the capacity of religious leaders on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) through two-day training sessions, helping them share accurate Ebola prevention messages and reduce misinformation. ELCT will train 45 faith-based organizations and 250 religious leaders from 10 dioceses for 10 days to enhance their role in community health and Ebola preparedness. ELCT will supply Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities to participating parishes. Additionally, ELCT will engage 45 faith-based organizations across East Africa to share knowledge and collaborate on community preparedness and outbreak prevention.

To build trust and promote preventive measures against Ebola, the project will collaborate closely with trusted local figures. ELCT will organize a high-level advocacy meeting with 50 key stakeholders, including representatives from the Ministry of Health and local government. This meeting will promote policy discussions, resource gathering, and preparedness planning for dealing with outbreaks. ELCT will work to ensure community ownership and acceptance of disease prevention practices and engage various stakeholders from different sectors in health governance.

ELCT will engage regional Faith-Based Organization (FBO) cross-border collaboration by engaging up to 45 Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) across the East African Community (EAC), including Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, through virtual clinical meetings, information-sharing platforms, regional preparedness initiatives, and advocacy forums. The collaboration will promote cross-border exchange of lessons learned and best practices, harmonize faith-based approaches to community preparedness and outbreak prevention, Joint advocacy through regional platforms including the East African Community (EAC), East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), and National Ministries of Health, and linkages to regional technical, funding, and partnership opportunities with humanitarian and development partners

BOAD in DRC will train community leaders, community health workers, and religious leaders on Ebola prevention messaging, community sensitisation, and efforts to address rumours, misinformation, and stigma.

Objective 3: To provide timely and equitable access to food assistance, safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, emergency shelter, and essential household items to conflict-affected populations and host communities in DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi by August 2028.

Outcome 3: Conflict-affected populations and host communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi have improved access to adequate food, safe water, sanitation services, shelter, and essential household items by 31 August 2028.

The food situation for internally displaced persons in Eastern DRC is critical due to ongoing conflict and inadequate funding, leading to inadequate diets. In response, EELCO will distribute food items, including maize flour, oil, and beans, to 1,615 households, along with kitchen kits and charcoal. They will also provide porridge for children and purchase utensils and firewood for most affected households. LWF Burundi will support malnourished children, pregnant women, and the elderly by distributing food and nutrition education. EELCO will give USD 140 cash for multipurpose use to 1,200 households, while COPAD will provide the same amount to 800 people.

LWF Burundi will train community outreach workers on hygiene promotion, install handwashing stations and trash bins, and raise hygiene awareness. LWF will also organize home visits, cleanup campaigns, and distribute menstrual hygiene kits. LWF Burundi will prioritize pregnant women, particularly those who are undernourished or medically vulnerable; lactating women, especially those with infants under six months; elderly persons; and Children identified with moderate or severe acute malnutrition. In Tanzania's Nyarugusu refugee camp, TCRS will raise awareness of hygiene practices using theatre, educate women and girls on menstrual health, and implement a hygiene promotion program, including providing soap for

cleaning. They will also procure soap for handwashing and latrine cleaning for 115,000 people and produce educational materials.

In Nakivale and Kiryandongo, LWF Uganda will improve water coverage and sanitation by rehabilitating a reservoir, building sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene campaigns, desludging latrines at reception centres and other institutions, supporting district local government in solid waste management at reception centres and markets, and training on Menstrual Hygiene Management. Other activities include installing trash bins and desludging latrines in schools.

CNEB will assist vulnerable households by providing safe shelters and household items. CNEB will prioritize safe, inclusive, and protective shelter and household items for the most vulnerable refugees, particularly households of children at risk, pregnant and lactating women, older persons, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and families with specific protection concerns. The Church of Uganda will improve shelter access for refugees and provide essential household items. TCRS plans to build emergency shelters and distribute shelter kits, mosquito nets, and blankets. In Uganda, HEKS/EPER will offer cash-for-work for shelter needs. The Church of Uganda will distribute emergency kitchen kits and dignity kits to 300 households. In DRC, ECC-North Kivu will provide relief kits, including blankets and kitchen items, to restore living conditions to 300 households in three territories.

Objective 4: To strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of vulnerable households through livelihood recovery and diversification, food security interventions, and improved access to essential services and basic needs in targeted communities by August 2028.

Outcome 4: Conflict-affected populations and host communities in DRC, Uganda, Burundi, and Tanzania, particularly the most vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys, have strengthened their resilience and self-reliance through improved livelihoods, enhanced food security, and equitable access to essential humanitarian services and basic needs by 31 August 2028.

EELCO will distribute agricultural seeds to 16,15 households to improve self-reliance. Refugees in Uganda face limited job opportunities due to lack of land, job access, skills, and environmental issues. CWS will engage participants through group formation, VSLA training, and training centers. They will also establish kitchen gardens, supply livestock, and install sun-drying facilities. HEKS will provide agro-inputs, support land access, strengthen VSLA groups, and train women and youth in financial literacy and vocational skills.

In DRC, ECC-North Kivu will help restore livelihoods by providing agriculture training, kits, tools, and seeds to affected households, as well as establishing Village Savings and Loan Associations.

Objective 5: To enhance the protection, dignity, and well-being of vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys by increasing protection awareness and improving access to quality protection, psychosocial, and health services by August 2028.

Outcome 5: The most vulnerable conflict-affected populations in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi experience improved protection, well-being, and dignity through increased awareness of protection risks and enhanced access to quality protection, psychosocial support, and health services by 31 August 2028.

In Uganda, LWF will improve the psychosocial well-being of refugees in Nakivale and Kiryandongo through providing need-based psychosocial support (including specialized medical support to EVIs), Supporting MHPSS clients in mental health recovery groups with start-up capital to start income generating activities, Organizing cultural and food galas to promote the psychosocial well-being of POCS, Conducting community-based mobile mental health clinics with integrated psychosocial support, Providing income generating opportunities (IGA) for caretakers of MHPSS clients to start small businesses, Training and supporting para social counsellors in community-based psychosocial support (CBPS) and psychological first aid (PFA), Conducting self-help plus therapy sessions for clients with mental distresses and Providing supplementary food items for clients with mental disorders/disabilities provision

Objective 6: To improve access to safe, inclusive, and quality education services and learning environments for displaced and conflict-affected children and youth in targeted areas by August 2028.

Outcome 6: Displaced and conflict-affected people in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi have enhanced access to safe, inclusive, and quality learning environments and education services by 31 August 2028.

FCA is planning to support emergency education by providing scholastic materials for 4,868 males and 7,300 females aged 6-12 years and providing assorted teaching and learning materials to 7,800 males and 8,800 females. In addition, FCA plans to support learning by providing 3-seater desks to 150 males and 150 females in selected schools.

Objective 7: To strengthen the economic resilience and empowerment of women and girls, including survivors of gender-based violence, through access to vocational skills, livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion, and income-generating activities by August 2028.

Outcome 7: Women and girls, including survivors of gender-based violence, in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi have improved economic resilience through increased access to sustainable livelihoods and income-generating opportunities by 31 August 2028.

The Church of Uganda will support 50 trained community structures and peer educators to raise awareness of sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), family planning, HIV/AIDS, and gender-based violence (GBV) for both host and refugee communities. Key activities include training community leaders, developing GBV prevention messages, and conducting monthly sensitization sessions. They will distribute mama kits, strengthen reporting mechanisms, and provide vocational training and support to GBV survivors. Joint campaigns promoting equality and peaceful coexistence will be organized, along with community dialogues. Additionally, youth-led peace activities and mentorship sessions will encourage social cohesion and conflict resolution.

Objective 8: To promote social cohesion, psychosocial well-being, peaceful coexistence, and inclusion among conflict-affected populations, refugees, and host communities through sports, recreational, and community engagement activities by August 2028.

Outcome 8: Social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and well-being among conflict-affected populations, refugees, and host communities in the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi are strengthened through inclusive sports and recreational activities that promote hope and dignity by August 2028.

The goal is to provide needed protection and mental health support, especially for vulnerable individuals and groups, like women, children, and persons with disabilities, who often face risks such as violence. Key initiatives include mental health recovery groups, cultural events, mobile clinics, training para-social counselors, and offering income-generating activities and food for caretakers.

COPAD will offer psychosocial support for trauma victims, cover transportation for gender-based violence cases, and train psychosocial workers. BOAD will organize counseling sessions and train community health workers in case management.

In Uganda, there is a focus on need-based protection and psychosocial support for EVIs. Key initiatives include mental health recovery groups, cultural events, mobile clinics, and support for caretakers. In Uganda, the Church of Uganda will train community volunteers to improve safety and respond to risks.

TCRS plans to offer protection awareness sessions, establish safe spaces, train volunteers, provide counselling, and monitor cases.

CNEB aims to promote peace and social unity by reducing conflicts caused by tribal, cultural, religious, and ethnic differences in Burundi. They plan to hold dialogue meetings, train peace ambassadors, and organize activities to encourage coexistence, especially for people with disabilities and youth initiatives. CNEB will structure the intervention around five interconnected pillars: Dialogue forums bringing refugees and host

communities together; participation by empowering women, youth, and community leaders; prevention by identifying tensions before they become conflicts; cooperation by implementing joint activities that create shared interests; and Reconciliation by promoting trust, healing, respect, and peaceful coexistence.

The Church of Uganda will promote social cohesion by holding quarterly community dialogue sessions between refugees/IDPs and host communities, training peacebuilding groups, sharing peace messages, organizing youth-led activities, involving community structures in national events, and conducting bi-annual mentorship and coaching sessions. The Church of Uganda will facilitate a national dialogue for faith leaders and government on peace solutions and humanitarian issues in Uganda and promote awareness sessions through faith leaders for dignity, peace, and social cohesion.

Capacity to respond

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Congo is a faith-based organisation and has been supporting communities for a long time in different crises since 1984 in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

EELCO works in the following provinces in DRC: Tanganyika, Lualaba, Haut-Katanga, Kinshasa, Bandundu, in both North and South Kivu, in the sectors of Food security, Shelter/Non-food Items, Education, Health/Nutrition and Protection.

In 2026, EELCO South Kivu, with the support of the Lutheran World Federation and Saint Martinus Parish Ependof in Hambourg German has supported and endowed the Lutheran schools and parishes with the Hand wash kits to fight against the spread of the Ebola outbreak. Awareness activities were also done through this activity.

EELCO South Kivu in 2026 has supported 200 internally displaced families in Bukavu in the sector of food security by giving them sacks of maize flour and sacks of rice with the funds from EineWelt mission Bavaria and Saint Martinus parish Eppendorf in Hambourg.

In 2024-2026 EELCO South and North Kivu had implemented a multispectral assistance project with ACT Alliance funds to support communities affected by the DRC Conflict in Appeal CEA241 in Kalehe, Ruchuru and Goma through supporting them with, Cash in food security assistance, Cash in Income generative activities, education by supporting 150 the displaced children with school kits and psychosocial support by doing the counselling for the displaced women.

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

EELCO South Kivu, in collaboration with the provincial division of education in partnership with UNICEF, has supported young mothers with vocational skills and, in another project, provided food to prisoners.

ECC- North Kivu

The Church of Christ in Congo, ECC, was established on March 19, 1941, in Luebo by the Ordinance of April 23, 1941 - Administrative Bulletin No. 9 of May 10, 1941, p. 877, and Law No. 71-012 of December 31, 1971.

It is a non-profit organization, now called the "Church of Christ in Congo," with legal personality under the Ordinance of April 23, 1941, published in Administrative Bulletin No. 09 of May 10, 1941, page 877.

It is founded on four fundamental missions: the evangelical mission, the diaconal mission, the prophetic mission, and the educational mission. Its motto is "Unity in Diversity."

The ECC North Kivu has been operating since 1989 and now comprises over 20 member communities with approximately 2 million members, more than 33,629 churches, over 2,300 schools, and over 460 health facilities. The ECC/NK Provincial Presidency is headquartered in Goma, one of the DRC's strategic cities.

As part of its diaconal and educational missions, the Church of Christ in Congo/North Kivu carries out a range of humanitarian, social, and development initiatives. To implement these actions, it has established several specialized departments: the Department of Development Works (DOD), the Department of Diaconal Service (DD), the Department of Medical Works and Research (DORDM), the Department of the Women's Federation (DFF), and the Department of Protestant-Affiliated Schools (ECP).

ECC/NK operates throughout the province of North Kivu in all 6 territories and has several affiliated organizations (ULPGL, Capus for Christ, HEAL Africa, CISN, UNIGOM, Protestant Chaplaincies, UCBC, PNC, etc.). ECC/NK has extensive experience in humanitarian interventions and enjoys significant social legitimacy.

COPAD-

COPAD GRANDS-LACS/ITURI is a humanitarian organization that aims to help with the Ebola response by using its medical staff, WASH resources, community connections, and participation in humanitarian clusters.

ECC-South Kivu

ECC-South Kivu is providing humanitarian aid and socio-economic protection for vulnerable populations affected by armed conflict in Rutshuru, Masisi, and Goma. They are also working on a project for managing severe acute malnutrition in Haut-Uélé Province during a nutritional and health crisis and responding to emergencies for displaced households.

The Church of Christ in Congo (l'Église du Christ au Congo or ECC) is faith-based organization that has been working in DRC since 1972 in the areas of Emergency response, Resilience building and development. ECC has experience in working in the sectors of Food Security, Non-Food Items, WASH, Protection, and Education. Currently ECC and Christian Aid is supporting communities affected by Crisis through a multiannual program funded by Irish Aid with focus on 1) Humanitarian Assistance (Foods security, multipurpose cash assistance, wash), 2) Prevention, protection Gender based violences and peacebuilding activities (Conflicts resolutions); 3) Resilience activities and 4) Climate change adaptation in Kalehe territory. With funding from WFP, ECC is implementing the food security project in Mwenga and Kalehe with a focus on seeds and tool distribution and promoting value chain activities.

BOAD

Bureau Oecumenique d'Appui au Developpement (BOAD) is a member of the Forum of National Humanitarian and Development Organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FONAHDC) and a member of the network of national development organizations Conseil National des ONGD de Développement (CNONGD) in North Kivu. BOAD has experience in implementing education programs and has on several occasions received government social funds to construct schools in various places across North Kivu Province. BOAD works with several international organizations such as Christian Aid, CARE International, and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) in implementing emergency projects such as the distribution of WFP food. BOAD has already executed several humanitarian projects with funding from various ACT Alliance appeals and Rapid Response Funds in the past in response to various emergencies in North Kivu Province. BOAD has also previously received funds from CAFOD and ICCO to implement various projects in North Kivu Province on governance, democracy, food security, drought, Ebola, COVID-19, and volcano response. BOAD is currently supporting conflict-affected persons in North Kivu with USD 86,615 from Christian Aid. BOAD has also implemented gender projects where BOAD supported the economic capacities of women through cash assistance, distribution of Non-Food Items (NFI) Kits, psychosocial support, and protection.

Christian Aid

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

Christian Aid is a member of the ACT DRC forum and supports ACT DRC national partners (ECC, BOAD) ensure that they maintain quality standards in implementation and thus ensure that local partners are at the frontline of providing quality humanitarian interventions as per the Grand Bargain agenda. Christian Aid has provided several capacity-building sessions with the three national members on financial management, project management, logistics, and security policies. Currently, Christian Aid and BOAD are implementing a multipurpose cash Emergency program assisting 450 internally displaced households in response to the conflict in North Kivu in Nyiragongo territory. Christian Aid is also working with a national member, ECC MERU on a multi-annual programme funded by Irish Aid with four focus areas, namely: 1). Humanitarian Assistance (Foods security, multipurpose cash assistance, WASH), 2). Prevention, protection of Gender based violence (GBV) and peacebuilding activities (Conflicts resolution); 3). Resilience activities; and 4). Climate change adaptation in Kalehe territory.

EELCO

Église Évangélique Luthérienne au Congo (EELCO) is a faith-based organisation and has been supporting communities in crisis since 1984 in DRC. EELCO works in both North and South Kivu in the sectors of Food security, Shelter/Non-food Items, Education, Health/Nutrition and Protection. EELCO South Kivu had implemented a multisectoral assistance project with ACT Alliance funds to support communities affected by the recent landslides in Kalehe through supporting them with Shelter, Cash assistance and psychosocial support to unaccompanied affected children. In South Kivu Diocese, EELCO has also built schools and health centres with funds from the Center for Global Ministries and Ecumenical Relations (ZMO), Mission EineWelt, and funds from the government of DRC. EELCO, in partnership with UNICEF, has supported young mothers with vocational skills and, in another project, assisted prisoners with food. During the volcanic eruption experienced in DRC in 2021, EELCO supported 150 affected households with funding from ZMO. In 2023,

EELCO, through ACT Alliance funds, assisted 1,330 beneficiaries with cash and shelter and supported 150 unaccompanied children with psychosocial support. EELCO North Kivu, with funds from ACT Alliance, has implemented three ACT appeal projects in the Kasai Crisis, COVID-19 pandemic, and the Volcanic eruption in various sectors.

UGANDA

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

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

LWF has been operational in Uganda since 1979, delivering humanitarian and development projects across West Nile, Northern, Western and Eastern Uganda and the Kampala area in sectors including livelihoods, WASH, Sexual and Reproductive Health, protection and social cohesion. LWF is currently the WASH implementing partner for UNOCHA/USA humanitarian fund in 7 districts in Uganda, including Nakivale, Kirya Ndongo, Kyangwali, Lamwo, Adjumani, Palorinya and Rhino Camp. LWF is also currently implementing an Integrated Protection Project (MHPSS and Peacebuilding) in Kirya Ndongo targeting the Sudan crisis funded by Act Church of Sweden. LWF also has a well-established presence in other settlements and implements a multi sector refugee response with funding from Institutional donors (i.e. EU, DG ECHO and FCDO), UN agencies (UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS and WFP), LWF related agencies mainly associated with members of the act alliance Private foundations (Charity Water, Global Women's Institute, Porticus foundation). ACT Alliance (Bread for the World, Act Church of Sweden, Icelandic Church Aid, Evangelical Lutheran churches etc.)

Church of Uganda; The Church of Uganda (CoU), through its development arm, the Household & Community Transformation (HCT) Directorate, has extensive experience in humanitarian response, peacebuilding, protection, and community development. Established in 1974 as an emergency and rehabilitation department, HCT has over five decades of experience mobilizing faith leaders, local communities, and partners to respond to emergencies and promote peaceful and resilient communities. The Church of Uganda currently maintains sub-offices in Palabek, Rhino, and Nakivale refugee settlements, providing a strong operational presence and established relationships with refugee and host communities. Through these structures, CoU can mobilize community members, faith leaders, volunteers, and local stakeholders and deliver timely, community-based interventions. CoU has responded to several refugee and humanitarian crises in Uganda through ACT Alliance appeals and Rapid Response Fund (RRF) mechanisms, implementing interventions including food and non-food assistance, shelter, psychosocial support, GBV prevention and response, mediation, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution. More recently, as a national member of the ACT Appeal CEA241, CoU supported more than 3,000 refugees in Nakivale Refugee Settlement through interventions focused on GBV prevention and awareness, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and urgent humanitarian assistance. This recent experience provides CoU with practical knowledge of the protection and peacebuilding needs within Nakivale and established community networks that can be leveraged for the proposed intervention positions the Church of Uganda to effectively implement the proposed response.

Finn Church Aid (FCA)

FCA has a longstanding presence in the target settlements and strong expertise in Education in Emergencies and accelerated learning. FCA will lead the education response, supporting school attendance, learning materials, and educational access for refugee children and youth. Special attention will be given to vulnerable learners and those facing educational barriers.

FCA has a proven track record in rapid, coordinated emergency response across Uganda's refugee-hosting regions. Working closely with OPM, UNHCR, ACT Alliance, INGOs, national partners, RLOs, and the Ministry of Education and Sports, FCA has consistently delivered multi-sector assistance during heightened influxes in South-Western Uganda, West Nile, and other reception areas. FCA is currently responding to the ongoing DRC, Sudan, and South Sudan emergencies in Nakivale, Kyangwali, and adjacent settlements, providing an integrated package of services that includes psychosocial support, Education in Emergencies, parent-led school feeding, identification and referral of persons at risk, particularly vulnerable children, activation of community support systems for new arrivals, establishment of emergency learning and protection infrastructure, and targeted emergency cash assistance. This operational footprint demonstrates FCA's ability

to deliver timely, accountable, and context-appropriate humanitarian interventions in high-pressure environments.

HEKS/EPER has extensive experience delivering emergency livelihoods and shelter interventions in fragile, conflict-affected, and displacement settings, supporting refugees and vulnerable host communities to recover from crises and build resilience. Through integrated humanitarian and development approaches, the organization restores food security and income opportunities by strengthening climate-smart agriculture, livestock production, market access, financial inclusion, and small enterprise development. HEKS/EPER also provides safe, dignified, and durable shelter solutions that enhance protection, well-being, and community stability. Its interventions prioritize community participation, social cohesion, and locally led solutions, ensuring sustainability and ownership. Emphasis is placed on the inclusion of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups through gender-responsive and market-oriented programming. Drawing on decades of global experience, HEKS/EPER effectively links emergency response with long-term recovery, enabling crisis-affected populations to transition from humanitarian dependence toward greater self-reliance, resilience, and sustainable development.

Church World Service (CWS)

Founded in 1946, Church World Service (CWS) is a faith-based humanitarian organization dedicated to transforming communities through just, sustainable responses to hunger, poverty, displacement, and disaster. Representing 36 American Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglican denominations, CWS provides comprehensive relief, development, and refugee assistance. With a strong commitment to local partnership, CWS strengthens community resilience and promotes climate-smart agriculture through tailored, locally led interventions. Specifically in East Africa, CWS has implemented food security and livelihood initiatives in Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, focusing on small livestock distribution, agricultural training, value chain development, and marketing. Additionally, CWS boasts over six years of demonstrable experience in Tanzania supporting refugees through agricultural empowerment projects.

CWS has significant experience in agricultural livelihoods programming in fragile and refugee contexts across East and Central Africa. Currently, CWS is implementing sustainable vegetable farming in Nyarugusu (Tanzania) targeting 810 refugee households. In Uganda, CWS is implementing capacity building in climate-smart agriculture and livestock farming targeting 750 households in Juru Zone of Nakivale settlement. The projects that leverage a lead farmer approach aim to build capacity among refugee households in Nakivale settlement through short-term, targeted training in climate-smart agriculture and gender transformative approaches.

BURUNDI:

The Requesting members are CNEB and LWF. They have been working in a humanitarian context for more than 10 years, implementing different programmes. They have the capacity and experience to respond to humanitarian emergencies using approaches such as cash, food, non-food items and shelter, protection and dignity kits, WASH, social cohesion and peacebuilding, etc. LWF Burundi and CNEB have been on the ground at Busuma Refugee Camp since the onset of the crisis in December 2025, responding to the humanitarian needs of affected and displaced populations. A dedicated field team of staff has been engaged in their duties to ensure proven operational experience across key humanitarian sectors. CNEB and LWF are active members of the country-level coordination, contributing to information sharing and joint response efforts. Working with UNHCR and the Office National pour la protection des réfugiés et des Apatrides (ONPRA), CNEB and LWF are locally present in Buhumuza district, where Busuma Refugee Camp is located, with field offices in Cankuzo enabling rapid, needs-based, and coordinated humanitarian action. In January 2026, Act alliance Burundi Forum, via CNEB as an implementing organisation, undertook an RRF supporting 15,424 people with financial support of USD 149,806.20 from Act alliance funds. LWF Burundi continues to implement its humanitarian response in Busuma, whereby on June 29, 2026, LWF distributed dignity kits to 300 women and girls of reproductive age.

TANZANIA

TCRS

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS) is an experienced humanitarian and development organization with a long-standing presence in Tanzania's refugee response. In partnership with UNHCR, ACT Alliance, and other stakeholders, TCRS has implemented programmes covering protection, shelter, WASH, community engagement, emergency preparedness, relief assistance, and support to vulnerable refugees and host communities. TCRS has strong capacity in needs assessment, beneficiary targeting, community mobilization, distributions, facility rehabilitation, referrals, hygiene promotion, monitoring and accountability. Its

established field presence, community relationships, technical expertise, safeguarding and coordination systems enable rapid and effective emergency response. During the Appeal period, TCRS will leverage its human resources, structures, partnerships and operational systems while collaborating with Forum members to strengthen collective preparedness and response.

ELCT

Currently, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania comprises of 23 Dioceses with a membership of about 5.6 million people, in a population of about 45 million Tanzanians. The dioceses, which are spread all over Tanzania Mainland, include the dioceses of East of Lake Victoria, North-Central, Mara, Dodoma, Iringa, Karagwe, Northern, North-Western, North-Eastern, Central, Konde, Southern, South Central, Southwestern, Eastern and Coastal, Mbulu, Meru, Pare, Ulanga Kilombero, Morogoro, Southeast of Lake Victoria, Southeastern Diocese and Ruvuma Diocese. Ruvuma Diocese is one of the youngest Dioceses of ELCT, founded in July 2014. Apart from these Dioceses, there are also mission areas which are administered by the Church through Evangelism and Christian nurturing. These mission areas are Rukwa, Tabora, Kigoma and Zanzibar.

Appeal response plan in the first three months

The first three months of the proposed intervention will mainly focus on project preliminary activities including stakeholder engagement; project launching workshops to map up thematic partners towards and explore opportunities for collaboration and synergies towards avoidance of duplication. Inception meetings will also be held with key oversight players including UNHCR, WFP and the Office of the Prime Minister and Isingiro District Local Government. Stakeholder engagement will culminate in beneficiary identification, baseline surveys and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys and profiling towards identification of project participants.

Ebola Response

In the first three months

In Tanzania, ELCT, ECC-Meru and COPAD will conduct training for health workers and religious workers on prevention and control measures, as agreed with the Ministry of Health, from selected health centres for 10 days to promote Ebola prevention and reduce misinformation.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) kits for project staff and essential medical supplies to these facilities will be purchased and made available for frontline staff. The members will also contract radio stations for education programs to the public. BOAD will offer trauma counselling and support to persons affected by gender-based violence.

Contractual agreements with the local Ministry of Health will be made, followed by training community leaders, community health workers, and health promotion staff, as well as religious leaders, on Ebola prevention, messaging, community sensitization, and measures to address misconceptions and stigma surrounding Ebola. Awareness-raising materials like posters, flyers, and banners will be developed to support the campaign.

Hygiene kits will be purchased and distributed, and handwashing stations will be set up at markets, schools, churches, and health centres. Community meetings will be held with leaders to create more awareness.

Conflict, Displacement Response

In DRC, during the initial three months of implementation, the ECC North Kivu will focus first on targeting and identifying beneficiary households in the three targeted territories, followed by organizing training sessions on the various topics necessary for the success of the interventions.

Following this preparatory phase, the main activities will be implemented progressively to strengthen livelihoods and sustainably improve the living conditions of vulnerable households. These activities will focus on:

1. Strengthening Livelihoods and Agricultural Production

Supporting vulnerable households in improving their livelihoods and their agricultural production capacity, notably through strengthening their knowledge and skills, access to inputs, and support in agricultural activities.

2. Strengthening Financial Inclusion and Economic Capacity

Support will be provided to beneficiary households in developing their economic capacity through the establishment and support of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). These groups will promote saving, facilitate access to credit, support household economic initiatives, and strengthen their financial resilience.

3. Provision of NFI Kits to Vulnerable Households

Beneficiary households will receive kits of non-food items (NFIs) to meet their basic needs and contribute to restoring their living conditions.

In Uganda, LWF and HEKS/EPER have already begun initial response activities and are positioned to scale up jointly with the other requesting members.

LWF Uganda will focus on identification of beneficiaries for MHPSS support and construction of household latrines, construction of communal latrines, and procurement and installation of garbage collection bins at institutions.

Church of Uganda (CoU): The first three months of the response will focus on mobilisation, community and stakeholder engagement, and capacity strengthening in Nakivale and Kirya Ndongo refugee settlements. Building on the Church of Uganda's existing presence, experience and community networks, the response will prioritise activities that can be initiated quickly while establishing systems for sustained implementation.

Church World Service:

Before the commencement of the project, recruitment and onboarding of project staff will be undertaken following standard the CWS Human Resource guidelines. With core staff on board, detailed project implementation and procurement plans shall be developed that will guide implementation over the project lifespan. CWS will initiate pre-implementation dialogues with direct participants to foster local ownership, resilience, and sustainable access to food and livelihoods. These consultations will empower participants to define priority food system interventions within the project scope and provide strategic direction to their respective groups. Furthermore, participants will identify context-appropriate agricultural inputs, contribute in-kind labor at demonstration sites and within households, and take a lead role in post-implementation management to ensure long-term sustainability. Participants will also be actively involved in both baseline and end-line survey processes.

HEKS/EPER

In the first three months, HEKS/EPER will focus on beneficiary profiling, shelter assessment, and validation, which is a critical process to ensure targeted, transparent, and providing shelter assistance twice to the same beneficiary. The vulnerability assessment report detailing the specific needs will guide the selection criteria. Upon completion, HEKS/EPER will identify and train youth on the Cash for Work (C4W).

BURUNDI:

During the first three months of the CNEB and LWF Appeal Response, the implementation will begin with joint coordination and project launching, followed by targeted interventions in WASH, food and nutrition, shelter/NFIs, and social cohesion and peacebuilding. CNEB and LWF will jointly lead the initial coordination activities. This will include providing information and explanations about the project to the local administration, UNHCR, formally launching the project, and conducting a baseline assessment to establish the initial situation and needs of the refugee population in Busuma Refugee Camp. The requesting members responsible for these activities are CNEB and LWF.

In WASH, LWF will lead the response by identifying priority areas and vulnerable households, strengthening existing community committees, recruiting and orienting peer educators, conducting door-to-door hygiene sensitization, and organizing community meetings. These activities will help ensure that WASH interventions are targeted toward the most vulnerable households and that communities are actively involved in improving sanitation and hygiene practices.

In Food and Nutrition, LWF will lead the response. Activities will include identifying and registering priority beneficiaries, coordinating with health and nutrition actors, screening children and pregnant and lactating women, establishing referral mechanisms, providing targeted food assistance to priority groups, and conducting nutrition education. The response will therefore combine immediate nutritional assistance with screening, referral, and community nutrition awareness.

-In Shelter, CNEB will lead the response. The activities will focus on identifying lack, unsafe, or damaged items (blankets, mats, mattresses) and NFI (household items) using vulnerability criteria, coordinating with camp authorities and protection actors, verifying and registering beneficiaries, and assessing the specific needs of persons with disabilities, older people, children, and pregnant women. This will help ensure that assistance reaches households with protection risks. In Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding, CNEB will lead social cohesion and peacebuilding activities by establishing or strengthening peace committees and identifying women, youth, religious leaders and community leaders who can contribute to peacebuilding. CNEB will also organize

introductory dialogue sessions between refugees and host communities and establish safe and inclusive spaces for vulnerable groups. These activities will promote dialogue, peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding, and stronger relationships between refugees and host communities. In Burundi, CNEB has just completed a rapid response and will re-initiate their planned activities, implement them, and incorporate their learnings.

TCRS TANZANIA

During the first three months of the Appeal, TCRS will prioritize timely, needs-based, and protective assistance to refugees, new arrivals, and vulnerable groups in coordination with UNHCR, government authorities, and humanitarian partners. Under Protection and Psychosocial Support, TCRS will conduct three community protection and psychosocial support sessions, establish one safe-space cycle, train community protection volunteers and frontline workers, provide two counselling and protection case-management packages, and conduct one protection monitoring/referral-network exercise.

Under Shelter and Settlement, TCRS will construct 25 emergency shelters, distribute 30 transitional shelter kits, maintain 50 transitional shelters and provide NFIs to 25 vulnerable households. Under WASH, TCRS will implement hygiene, menstrual hygiene and vector-control activities; distribute 50 boxes of bar soap, 50 bags of powder soap and 1,250 water-storage buckets; and commence construction of 75 community latrines, 25 normal PSN latrines, 10 critical PSN latrines, three washing slabs and two public handwashing facilities. All interventions will mainstream gender, age, disability inclusion, protection and accountability, supported by community participation, feedback mechanisms, monitoring and regular review against the Appeal Results Framework.

Response plan after first three months (To be completed after three months)

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) will be key to this emergency response, integrated into each member's overall system. This will ensure programs are effective, accountable, evidence-based, and flexible throughout the project. Monitoring activities will blend quantitative output tracking with qualitative assessments. There will be Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) after each distribution to check that help reached the right people and met their needs. Project staff will also visit the field to support PDM findings and guide management decisions.

Ensuring accountability to affected populations is vital. Members will provide various ways for communities to give feedback, such as PDM surveys and community sessions, and through digital channels as needed. Beneficiaries will be informed about how to report issues from the beginning, and all feedback will be acknowledged and responded to according to established procedures.

Learning from this response, including experiences from monitoring, PDM results, and community feedback, will be documented and shared internally. The requesting member will coordinate to ensure adherence to humanitarian deadlines and quality, prioritizing requests based on urgency. The quality will be verified against Core Humanitarian Standards and Sphere standards, focusing on relevance, accountability, and dignity.

In Uganda, the MEAL process, led by Finn Church Aid (FCA), will include a Project Monitoring Unit with representatives from each member organization. A detailed project monitoring plan will outline indicators and data collection methods. Project staff will monitor activities based on established frameworks, using interviews and field visits for data collection. Regular reports will be created to show progress and improve implementation. Client feedback surveys will evaluate the assistance provided.

At the national level, quarterly joint monitoring will allow teams to assess progress and enhance program impact. At the regional level, routine monitoring by the Act Alliance Secretariat will provide guidance.

COU will collaborate with other members and stakeholders for monitoring, employing various methods to measure progress while ensuring the confidentiality of sensitive data. A baseline assessment will be conducted, followed by independent evaluations to assess project effectiveness. Learning objectives will focus on effective paths to self-reliance and integrating support models. CWS will track progress with various tools and conduct end-term evaluations to provide insights into the project's outcomes.

In Burundi, a joint monitoring plan will be created by CNEB and LWF to set clear activities, responsibilities, targets, deadlines, and quality benchmarks for each sector. Regular field monitoring, distribution monitoring, and community consultations will ensure that assistance is timely, appropriate, safe, and responsive to needs. The implementation will follow the Core Humanitarian Standard and relevant Sphere standards, using specific quality checklists, and progress will be documented through reports. Beneficiary registration will be done at the start and updated to ensure eligibility. CNEB and LWF's monitoring teams will assess the quality and adequacy of assistance, track beneficiary satisfaction, and address potential barriers or protection concerns.

In Tanzania, TCRS will review the response after the first three months by assessing updated needs and community feedback. The program will move from immediate relief to recovery and focus on strengthening community-based protection structures and improving infrastructure related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Key priorities will include protecting vulnerable groups, ensuring access to shelter and hygiene services, and preparing for new needs. TCRS will coordinate closely with government authorities and humanitarian partners to align efforts with national priorities, technical standards, and contingency plans.

Monitoring, assessments, and information sharing will ensure that assistance is timely and effective. This approach aims to enhance community systems and resilience while maintaining the ability to respond to new humanitarian needs. Regular evaluations will document achievements and lessons learned to improve future programming.

Risk Management

Church World Service identifies that agricultural activities in the target area depend heavily on rainfall, which is becoming unreliable due to climate change, such as erratic rainfall and rising temperatures. To address this, project participants must engage in labor-intensive, climate-smart practices, including maintaining and irrigating demonstration centers. There is a dynamic policy framework for refugee management in Uganda, where changes to land policies could impact project sustainability. CWS will remain active in settlement meetings to monitor refugee policy issues.

In Burundi and Tanzania, political instability after elections poses a significant risk to activities in the Refugee Camp. This may lead to delays, restricted movement for staff, and potential loss of project assets. To reduce these risks, LWF and CNEB will perform regular security assessments and work closely with authorities. Disease outbreaks, particularly those related to water and sanitation, also pose high risks that could affect health services and ongoing activities. LWF and CNEB will strengthen hygiene promotion and improve sanitation facilities to mitigate this risk. Food and nutrition supply shortages are another high risk, leading to reduced support for vulnerable groups. To combat this, plans for procurement and supplies will be closely monitored.

In the DRC, risks include political exploitation and insecurity, as well as the potential abandonment of agricultural activities. Measures will be taken to ensure accountability to communities while avoiding conflicts of interest. Support will be provided to address immediate needs alongside agricultural assistance. TCRS in Tanzania will regularly review and update its risk management approach, focusing on key risks such as changing humanitarian needs, funding delays, insecurity, and public health threats. Mitigation measures involve community engagement, coordination with authorities, and promoting safe practices. Regular reviews of the risk register will help adapt to emerging challenges and opportunities effectively.

Safety and Security plans

In South Kivu, DRC, health zones Lemera and Kalehe are areas of population displacement and return, while Minembwe experiences ongoing fighting. EELCO will use training from Christian DRC to conduct regular security assessments and train staff in risk identification and prevention. This includes implementing safety measures like guards and first aid kits and maintaining monthly coordination to address security gaps. In North Kivu, the territories of Rutshuru, Masisi, and Beni face instability, impacting vulnerable households. A security assessment is in progress to gather information and adapt activities to the local risks before project launch.

For example, EELCO staff must clearly carry out the project to gain acceptance from the community and stay informed about security risks from military group threats or clashes in the area. In South Kivu, eastern DRC, the health zones of Lemera and Kalehe are areas of population displacement and return. Fighting continues in the highlands and middle land of Uvira and Kalehe, with bomb throwing reported. EELCO, with support from Christian DRC, will use training to conduct regular security assessments. Staff will receive training on risk identification and prevention, implement security measures, and establish coordination with other members for monthly security sector assessments.

Uganda currently poses no significant safety and security threats. The government ensures security for refugees and humanitarian workers in all districts that host refugees. A safety and security coordination forum helps identify risks early. However, isolated incidents of insecurity have occurred in Nakivale and Kirya Ndongo, including ethnic clashes and economic crimes, often linked to community events or resource scarcity. All ACT Forum members maintain a security network to detect threats quickly and meet monthly to discuss safety concerns. They also have regional safety advisors and plans for safety and evacuation. CWS staff complete mandatory online security training to manage risks effectively.

The CEA 261 response in Busuma will focus on assessing and monitoring risks related to conflict, displacement, and health issues. LWF and CNEB will work with local authorities, UNHCR, and community groups to adjust activities based on the situation. Project staff will receive regular training on security protocols, communication, and conflict sensitivity. All activities will be planned according to risk levels, with procedures for monitoring, alerts, and emergency responses.

Safety for staff and participants is crucial, with events held in safe areas and careful crowd management. Conflict-sensitive approaches will guide peacebuilding efforts to avoid worsening tensions. The project will follow principles to protect beneficiaries and maintain reporting mechanisms. If security worsens, activities may be delayed or moved. Regular training and coordination will support safe operations.

The forum members in Tanzania will follow the ACT Alliance Safety and Security Guidelines and comply with government rules in their operations. Frontline staff and volunteers may face risks in various activities, and TCRS will address these through security briefings, safe transport, communication protocols, and incident reporting. Staff will receive training on security, emergency procedures, and first aid. If risks become too high, activities may be adjusted or paused.

TCRS aims to prevent harm to participants, especially vulnerable groups. It will use conflict-sensitive programming, ensure transparent selection of beneficiaries, and establish safe distribution points and complaint mechanisms. TCRS will work with UNHCR and others for security updates and may request additional support for training and equipment as needed.

Budget

actalliance																
Requesting Forum/Country		TANZANIA, BURUNDI, UGANDA, DRC.														
Appeal Number:		CEA 261														
Appeal Title:		CEA 261 Ebola Displacement, conflict Response														
Implementing Period:		01/07/2026 to 30/06/2027														
actalliance	Appeal Total	Finch Church Aid	ELCT	BOAD	ECC-MERU	COPAD GL	CHRISTIAN AID	EELCO	ECC NORD KIVU	LWF Uganda	Church of Uganda	Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	CNEB	LWF Burundi	TCSR	Church World Service Inc.
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Direct Costs	4,440,741	253,910	603,078	181,094	#####	310,557	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	313,829	256,647	405,055	#####
1 Project Staff Salaries	840,582	36,375	116,722	27,600	30,000	44,400	42,000	84,000	108,000	92,926	53,585	15,817	28,473	74,150	54,415	32,118
2 Project Activities	3,139,085	209,196	421,654	139,640	78,150	215,558	14,040	327,171	296,750	304,784	154,967	147,130	238,373	173,755	319,438	98,872
2.1 Advocacy	21,313	-	10,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Education	401,056	209,196	177,821	-	-	-	14,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Food and Nutrition	189,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,201	-	-	-	-	-	104,907	-	-
2.4 Health	227,373	-	227,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Livelihood	408,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,225	189,250	-	-	96,558	-	-	-	98,872
2.6 Multipurpose Cash	428,041	-	-	92,750	-	116,548	-	218,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.7 Protection and Psychosocial	381,905	-	-	5,050	-	21,050	-	-	-	83,108	149,725	-	76,480	-	48,512	-
2.8 Shelter and Settlement	423,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,572	161,913	-	103,915	-
2.9 Environment and Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 WASH	657,485	-	-	41,840	78,150	77,960	-	-	-	221,676	-	-	-	68,848	169,012	-
4 Quality and Accountability	193,055	4,304	36,547	8,654	9,000	25,800	11,500	15,759	12,500	7,716	17,377	5,990	13,147	4,502	14,031	6,228
5 Logistics	211,446	4,035	18,063	3,700	2,000	17,900	3,450	17,900	10,500	32,659	27,008	2,844	27,221	895	14,651	28,620
6 Assets and Equipment	58,573	-	10,082	1,500	1,970	6,901	1,500	3,280	10,930	4,865	3,067	-	6,615	3,345	2,519	-
Indirect Costs	439,749	40,211	83,196	28,310	12,137	32,104	5,942	12,674	12,300	42,486	38,539	24,311	33,258	15,277	39,606	19,398
Staff Salaries	258,561	23,051	60,890	16,800	7,200	10,800	-	5,400	-	24,324	30,146	12,912	26,102	8,207	27,322	5,406
Office Operations	181,188	17,160	22,306	11,510	4,937	21,304	5,942	7,274	12,300	18,162	8,393	11,399	7,156	7,070	12,284	13,992
Total Budget	4,880,490	294,121	686,274	209,404	133,257	342,661	76,432	460,784	450,980	485,437	294,143	196,092	347,087	271,924	444,661	185,235
ACT Secretariat management cost SMC @ 3	146,415	8,824	20,588	6,282	3,998	10,280	2,353	13,824	13,529	14,563	8,824	5,883	10,413	8,158	13,340	5,557
Total Budget + SMC	5,026,905	302,945	706,862	215,686	137,255	352,941	80,784	474,608	464,509	500,000	302,967	201,974	357,500	280,082	458,000	190,792

Quality and Accountability

Please be mindful of [ACT Alliance mandatory policies](#), including the [ACT Alliance Code of Good Practice](#) which outlines the commitment of all ACT Alliance members of continuous improvement while striving to achieve best practice principles.

As the ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

Uganda

Each implementing member of ACT Forum Uganda has a Code of Conduct policy where every staff member and volunteer reads, understands, and signs to abide by the policy. During the hiring process, reference checks will be a mandatory practice to ensure the entry of the right person to the humanitarian task force. In addition, all members abide by the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct Policy that guides what should be done and what should not be done. In case of violation of the code of conduct, proportional and appropriate measures will be taken as per the code of conduct policy and the Labor Act of the Government. The members will inform their beneficiaries and communities on the existing code of conduct policy. Every member will provide training on the Code of Conduct to their respective staff members, community volunteers and community leadership structures.

HEKS/EPER will operationalize safeguarding by embedding ACT's commitments into daily project practice; all staff and partners will sign and be trained on the Code of Conduct and PSEA policy, with safeguarding clauses included in every sub-agreement. Beneficiaries will receive clear, accessible information on their rights and safe reporting channels (help desks, hotlines, feedback boxes) at registration and community meetings, and all data collection will follow informed consent, confidentiality and safe-referral procedures.

CoU: The Church of Uganda will apply its organisational Code of Conduct and safeguarding standards, aligned where necessary with the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, to all staff, volunteers, consultants and partners involved in the appeal. All personnel will be required to sign and acknowledge the Code of Conduct before participating in project activities and will receive orientation on expected behaviour, safeguarding, PSEA, confidentiality, non-discrimination and protection of affected people. Compliance will be integrated through staff induction, regular refresher training, supervision, community engagement and inclusion of CoC requirements in volunteer agreements. Clear reporting and complaints mechanisms will be established for alleged violations, with cases handled confidentially and promptly through the organisation's investigation, disciplinary and safeguarding procedures, including referral to relevant authorities where required. The Code

of Conduct will be communicated to affected communities through community meetings, awareness sessions, information materials, trained community leaders and feedback mechanisms, including information on how and where to safely report misconduct or abuse.

Church World Service (CWS):

CWS maintains a zero tolerance towards breaches of the Code of Conduct and ensures strict adherence from pre-recruitment to post-onboarding of its staff members.

At onboarding, all hired staff are subjected to a mandatory signing of the CoC, induction sessions on CoC and PSEA, and quarterly refresher trainings on the CoC;

At the implementation phase of the project, CWS will ensure the presence of at least two staff during sessions of beneficiary interaction and establishment of a robust community-based complaints and response mechanism (CRM). The CWS CRM will also be integrated into the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) to ensure a wider reach

Democratic Republic of Congo

The ACT Alliance members implementing are committed to ensuring that all humanitarian assistance is delivered in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence, as well as the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), and organizational policies on Safeguarding, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), child protection, accountability, anti-fraud, and conflict-sensitive programming. All staff, consultants, volunteers, and partner personnel involved in the response are required to sign and adhere to their respective Codes of Conduct prior to engagement in project activities and participate in mandatory induction and training on safeguarding, ethical behaviour, accountability, and protection standards.

EELCO will implement specific measures to ensure that these standards are integrated into all aspects of the response. These include mandatory safeguarding and Code of Conduct briefings, and signatures from all staff members, safe recruitment practices, regular supervision and field monitoring. Attention will be paid to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, discrimination, abuse of power, corruption, fraud, and all forms of misconduct, while promoting gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, and protection-sensitive programming. Assistance will be delivered based on identified needs and in a manner that upholds the dignity, rights, and safety of affected populations, ensuring equitable access for women, men, girls, boys, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other groups with specific vulnerabilities

EELCO will be informing affected communities about their rights, available assistance, expected behaviour of humanitarian personnel, and the different channels available for providing feedback or reporting concerns. Information on the Code of Conduct, safeguarding commitments, and complaints mechanisms will be communicated through community meetings, outreach activities, faith-based and community networks, distribution sites, help desks, printed information materials, posters, information sessions, and other accessible communication channels. Information will be provided in culturally appropriate and accessible formats to ensure that women, men, girls, boys, older persons, and persons with disabilities can safely raise concerns without fear of retaliation. By promoting transparency, accountability, and meaningful participation throughout the project cycle.

BURUNDI:

CNEB and LWF will apply the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct throughout the implementation of the Appeal to ensure that all staff, volunteers, consultants, community mobilisers and other personnel involved in the response maintain high standards of ethical and professional behavior. All CNEB and LWF staff and volunteers directly involved in the response will be required to read, understand and sign the applicable Code of Conduct before starting their duties. New staff, volunteers and consultants joining the response during implementation will sign the Code of Conduct as part of their induction. Where CNEB or LWF has an organisational Code of Conduct, it will be applied together with the minimum standards required by ACT Alliance. A signed Code of Conduct register will be maintained by each organization and periodically verified by management/HR and MEAL or safeguarding focal points.

The Code of Conduct will be actively integrated into the daily implementation of the project and will not be limited to staff signatures. Before deployment, all staff and volunteers will receive an induction on the Code of Conduct, followed by regular refresher sessions to reinforce expected standards of behaviour. CNEB and LWF personnel will be required to treat refugees, host communities and colleagues with dignity, respect and without discrimination. The Code of Conduct will be closely linked to safeguarding, protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender equality, child safeguarding and the Do No Harm principle. Appropriate reference and background checks will be conducted where feasible, particularly for personnel working directly with children and vulnerable people. Supervisors and managers will regularly monitor staff conduct during distributions, household visits, community meetings, trainings and other project activities. Staff will be strictly prohibited from requesting or accepting money, gifts, favours or sexual services in exchange for assistance or preferential treatment. They will also be required to declare conflicts of interest and must not use their position for personal, political or other inappropriate advantages. All personnel will maintain confidentiality and protect the personal and sensitive information of refugees and other participants. Assistance will be provided transparently according to needs- and vulnerability-based criteria, without discrimination based on sex, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, political affiliation or other status. Finally, refugees and host communities will have accessible and confidential channels through which they can report inappropriate staff behaviour or violations of the Code of Conduct, ensuring accountability and appropriate follow-up. Any alleged violation will be taken seriously and handled through the applicable organisational complaints, safeguarding and investigation procedures. Depending on the nature and severity of the violation, measures may include verbal or written warning; additional training or supervision; removal from specific duties; suspension; termination of contract or employment; referral to competent authorities where legally required; referral through safeguarding/SEA investigation procedures; and other disciplinary measures in accordance with organisational policies.

TCRS- Tanzania

TCRS will ensure that all humanitarian assistance is delivered in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, the **ACT Alliance Code of Conduct**, CHS and TCRS policies on safeguarding, PSEA, child protection, accountability, anti-fraud and conflict sensitivity.

All staff, volunteers, consultants and partners involved in the response will sign the Code of Conduct before engagement and receive mandatory induction on ethical behaviour, safeguarding, protection and accountability. Compliance will be reinforced through supervision, field monitoring and safe recruitment procedures. Zero tolerance will apply to sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment, discrimination, fraud, corruption and abuse of power.

Any violation will be reported through confidential channels, investigated according to established procedures, and followed by appropriate disciplinary or corrective action and referral where required.

Affected communities will be informed of their rights, staff responsibilities and available complaints and feedback channels through community meetings, outreach, distribution points, posters, help desks and accessible information materials. Communication will be gender-, disability- and child-sensitive, enabling people to report concerns safely and without fear of retaliation.

Safeguarding

Progressive learning, monitoring, and capacity strengthening will be undertaken throughout the project to reinforce a culture of accountability, safeguarding, and protection. Through regular supervision, refresher trainings, partner accompaniment, community engagement, and adaptive risk management, the project seeks to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered safely, ethically, and with respect for the dignity and rights of all affected populations, while strengthening community trust and accountability across the response. Code of conduct and protection policies applicable to staff, consultants, volunteers, and partners.

- Accessible, confidential, and appropriate grievance and feedback mechanisms, enabling vulnerable individuals to report concerns without fear of reprisal.

- Participation of those affected in decisions that impact them, to the greatest extent possible, ensuring their views are heard and considered. This participation and respect for diverse needs are core principles of the ACT Child Safe Standards.
- Data protection and confidentiality, with access to information limited to those who need it within the scope of their responsibilities.
- Regular monitoring and supervision to verify that safeguards are effectively implemented and to promptly address any identified shortcomings.

Protection Incident Protocols

In the event of an incident, suspicion, or report concerning the protection of a vulnerable person, we will apply a clearly defined incident protocol based on the following principles:

Immediately ensure the safety of the person concerned and take all necessary measures to prevent any further risk. Listen to and support the person concerned, adopting a respectful, non-judgmental, and, where necessary, trauma-sensitive approach.

Immediately report the incident to the designated protection/safeguarding officer in accordance with internal procedures.

Notify the appropriate authorities when the situation requires it, in accordance with applicable laws and reporting obligations.

Document the incident confidentially and factually, without conducting any informal inquiries that could compromise a potential official investigation.

Implement protection and support measures, including referrals to appropriate services when necessary.

Conduct a follow-up and review of the incident to identify lessons learned and strengthen preventive measures.

This approach is consistent with ACT's protection system, which emphasizes early risk identification, appropriate reporting, responsible information sharing, and coordination between different departments.

In short, our commitment is to make protection a project-wide responsibility, not one limited to a single person or function. We will ensure that the safety, rights, dignity, and well-being of vulnerable people are integrated into all stages of the project.

TCRS-Tanzania

TCRS is committed to preventing and responding to abuse, exploitation, harassment and other forms of harm in line with the **ACT Alliance Safeguarding Policy Framework**, CHS and relevant organizational policies. Safeguarding will protect affected people, staff, volunteers and partners, particularly children, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Measures include mandatory safeguarding and PSEA induction, signed Codes of Conduct, safe recruitment, regular supervision and field monitoring, safeguarding risk assessments, and confidential feedback and complaints mechanisms. Activities will be designed to reduce risks of exploitation, abuse, discrimination and abuse of power, with safe and accessible service points.

If an incident occurs, TCRS will prioritize the survivor's safety, dignity and confidentiality. Concerns will be reported through established channels, promptly assessed and referred to the safeguarding focal person and appropriate specialized services or authorities where required. Incidents will be managed through established investigation and disciplinary procedures, with protection from retaliation.

Safeguarding risks and incidents will be reviewed through monitoring, with corrective actions and lessons learned incorporated into programme improvements and Appeal revisions.

EELCO will conduct a workshop to share important information with communities about safeguarding standards, expected staff behavior, and their rights when receiving help. They will inform participants about how to report issues like abuse, misconduct, or fraud while ensuring confidentiality and encouraging community involvement.

Accessible and confidential complaint channels will be available for affected communities, staff, and volunteers, communicated through various means including meetings and outreach. EELCO will have safeguarding focal points to manage cases fairly and confidentially, and serious allegations will be investigated according to organizational policies. Consequences for confirmed violations may include disciplinary measures and corrective actions.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The response will adopt a conflict sensitive and Do No Harm strategy to guarantee that our actions are culturally appropriate, do not inflict any harm on the community, and that proactive measures benefiting all parties involved are implemented. It will incorporate the principles of this approach throughout the various stages of project execution, monitoring, and reporting. Partners' needs assessments will incorporate a gender analysis. To mitigate conflict between host communities and refugee committees, a 30/70% ratio of support towards host and refugee populations will be implemented. Partners' needs assessments will integrate a gender analysis and aim for gender equality, so that men, women, girls, and boys all receive benefits from the aid provided. Activities will be explicitly outlined to promote a shared understanding among all stakeholders, thereby reducing the potential for conflict through Peace education.

Uganda

The response will employ a conflict sensitive and Do No Harm approach to ensure that our actions are culturally sensitive, add no harm to the population, and that early warning actions that benefit all concerned are taken. It will integrate principles of the approach at all stages of project implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Partners' needs assessments include a gender analysis. To reduce conflict between host and refugee committees, a 30/70 % host to refugee assistance ratio will be employed. Partners' needs assessments will include a gender analysis and gender equality in such a way that men, women, girls, and boys benefit from the assistance. Activities will be clearly defined to ensure a common understanding by all stakeholders in a measure to minimize conflict. Peace education in schools will be promoted by FCA to enhance co-existence among children from different refugee groups and between refugees and host community members. A culture of peace in the classroom will be promoted through different methodologies (role-playing games, discussions, interviews, pedagogical visits). Effective and efficient emergency response will be designed and implemented in a way that supports shifting towards early recovery and then longer-term development. Different sector activities will build on cross-cutting frameworks such as the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, Durable Solutions Programming and promotion of Social Cohesion/Stability and the Uganda

CoU: The Church of Uganda will apply a conflict-sensitive and Do No Harm approach throughout the project by conducting conflict and protection risk assessments, ensuring transparent and needs-based participant selection, and promoting equitable inclusion of refugee and host communities. Staff and volunteers will be trained to identify and mitigate potential risks, while community feedback and regular monitoring will help identify unintended consequences and emerging tensions. Activities will be adapted where necessary, sensitive GBV cases will be handled confidentially through safe referral pathways, and close coordination with OPM, Sector leads, local authorities, ACT Alliance members, refugee leaders and other stakeholders will help prevent duplication, exclusion and conflict.

HEKS/EPER: The project embeds "do no harm" across the cycle through the use of the HEKS/EPER conflict-transformation approach, which combines upfront conflict and stakeholder analysis, conflict-sensitive targeting and site selection, and transparent, inclusive consultation with refugees and host communities. Risks such as perceived unequal access, competition over land and resources, exclusion of vulnerable groups and elite capture will be mitigated through clear criteria, balanced programming, and engagement with local leaders and protection actors. Routine monitoring will track tensions, fairness perceptions and inclusion/exclusion concerns, with findings fed into risk registers and management decisions. Where unintended effects emerge, the project will adapt targeting, sequencing, communication or resource

allocation and escalate significant risks, ensuring assistance supports recovery, cohesion and long-term development while minimising harm

Church World Service:

CWS will adopt a “Do No Harm” approach and conflict sensitivity analysis throughout the project cycle. At inception, a participatory conflict and gender analysis which will inform mitigative measures against potential triggers of unexpected negative project impacts.

Immediate safeguards will, however, include a 70:30 Refugee: national targeting criteria to prevent inter-communal tensions; ensuring 60% of the beneficiaries are women; promotion of drought-resistant seed varieties; promotion of zero grazing as opposed to free-range grazing.

A robust complaints response mechanism in the form of display of complaints referral pathways on accountability boards and complaint boxes will be strategically located across the project villages.

Community Do No Harm reviews will be organised on a quarterly basis to obtain feedback from the community on both the positive and negative impacts of the intervention to inform necessary adjustments in either project implementation strategy or design.

Land ownership in refugee settlements in Uganda is very important. Deliberate efforts will be made to engage relevant authorities entrusted with land management in the settlement, so that land required for project activities is free of conflicts.

BURUNDI:

The project will integrate conflict sensitivity and the “Do No Harm” principle throughout the entire project cycle, recognizing that humanitarian assistance can unintentionally create or exacerbate tensions, perceptions of inequality, competition over resources or other protection risks between refugees and host communities. A conflict-sensitive analysis will therefore be conducted during the assessment, targeting, planning, implementation and monitoring stages to identify potential sources of tension and unintended negative effects. Assistance will be based on transparent, objective and vulnerability-based criteria, with clear communication to both refugees and host communities on eligibility and selection processes. The project will ensure inclusive participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, community and religious leaders, and other relevant groups, while avoiding discrimination, stigmatization, or favoritism. Attention will be given to the equitable and conflict-sensitive delivery of activities so that assistance does not create perceptions of exclusion or reinforce existing divisions.

To minimize potential harm, LWF and CNEB will maintain regular dialogue with refugees, local authorities, UNHCR, ONPRA and other humanitarian actors to monitor emerging tensions, rumors, grievances and changes in the conflict environment and adapt interventions accordingly. Community feedback and complaints mechanisms will enable affected populations to raise concerns and influence programme adjustments. Sensitive beneficiary information will be protected, and safeguarding, PSEA and Code of Conduct measures will be applied throughout implementation. The project will also ensure that recruitment, procurement and the use of local resources do not unintentionally contribute to tensions or benefit conflict actors, and that humanitarian assistance is not diverted or misused. Peacebuilding and social cohesion activities will promote dialogue, cooperation, mutual trust and joint initiatives between refugees and host communities. Conflict sensitivity findings will be regularly reviewed through monitoring and learning processes, and activities will be modified, postponed or suspended where they are found to increase risks or cause unintended harm, thereby ensuring that humanitarian assistance contributes to protection, recovery, resilience and peaceful coexistence rather than aggravating existing conflict dynamics.

TCRS- Tanzania

TCRS will apply conflict-sensitive and **do-no-harm** principles throughout the project cycle to ensure that humanitarian assistance does not unintentionally create tension, exclusion, dependency or other harm. Before and during implementation, TCRS will assess the local context, conflict drivers, relationships between refugee and host communities, resource availability, power dynamics and potential risks associated with targeting and delivery.

Beneficiary selection will be transparent, needs-based and based on agreed vulnerability criteria to reduce perceptions of favoritism or discrimination. TCRS will consult women, men, youth, persons with disabilities,

community leaders and other relevant groups to identify potential tensions and ensure that interventions are appropriate and inclusive. Assistance will be delivered impartially, based on need and without political, religious or other discrimination.

TCRS will monitor potential conflict risks throughout implementation and adapt activities where necessary. Measures will include transparent communication of selection criteria, community feedback and complaints mechanisms, conflict-sensitive procurement, fair employment opportunities, safe distribution arrangements and coordination with local authorities, UNHCR and humanitarian partners. Personal and sensitive information will be protected to prevent further risks to beneficiaries.

Protection, safeguarding, gender, disability inclusion and accountability will be integrated into programme monitoring. Any emerging tension, exploitation, diversion of assistance or exclusion will be promptly reported, assessed and addressed. Where appropriate, TCRS will use dialogue, mediation and referral mechanisms to resolve concerns.

The project will also support longer-term recovery by strengthening community structures, local capacity, sustainable WASH services and shelter maintenance rather than creating unnecessary dependency. Regular context analysis, monitoring and the third-month Appeal review will ensure that the response remains conflict-sensitive and that potential negative impacts are identified and minimized.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

The EELCO project will create accessible and safe ways for people to give feedback and make complaints. It will offer various channels for communication, like community meetings, focus groups, help desks, phone and WhatsApp options, and direct contacts with community representatives. Information about these options will be shared frequently through outreach efforts. Feedback can be given anonymously or openly based on the preferences of the individuals.

In Uganda, ACT Uganda Forum members will use established complaint mechanisms, ensure community access to rights information, and allow various platforms for raising concerns. Complaints will be handled according to a clear policy, with information shared in project meetings about how to use the complaint system, including suggestion boxes and a hotline linked to the UNHCR for refugees.

CWS will implement a three-tier complaints system, ensuring timely responses and adherence to standards. HEKS/EPER will utilize multiple channels for feedback and track issues in a central register with defined response times.

CNEB and LWF, with support from the ACT Alliance Burundi Forum, will create a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to allow refugees, host communities, and other stakeholders to share their views, raise concerns, and report issues throughout the project's duration. This mechanism will ensure that people can participate in different project activities, including needs assessments and evaluations. Regular community meetings will be held, with safe spaces for vulnerable groups like women and persons with disabilities.

Suggestion and complaints boxes will be placed in accessible areas of the refugee camp and project sites, ensuring confidentiality in submissions. Clear information on how to use these boxes and how complaints will be made will be shared. Telephone and helpline channels will be available for those who prefer not to approach staff directly.

Trained community feedback focal points will help bridge communication between project teams and community members. Participants can also give feedback during various project activities. Systematic post-distribution monitoring will assess beneficiaries' experiences, while Focus Group Discussions will create inclusive spaces for diverse groups to share insights and challenges.

Confidential channels for reporting serious issues like sexual exploitation will be established, ensuring that complaints are handled confidentially and properly. There will also be a clear process for escalating serious complaints to management for timely and respectful handling.

TCRS and ELCT will create accessible and safe Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) during the project. Beneficiaries and stakeholders can share feedback through community meetings, help desks, suggestion boxes, and direct staff engagement.

Women, men, girls, boys, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups will be consulted on feedback channels to ensure inclusion. Communities will learn about their rights and how to raise concerns safely.

All complaints will be recorded and managed by responsible staff, with sensitive issues handled confidentially. TCRS will respond promptly and use community feedback to improve programs and ensure accountability.

Communication and visibility

All members will adhere to the ACT communication policy by using the ACT Alliance logo alongside their own on all work and materials, including at community meetings and events. Activities will prioritize safety, conflict sensitivity, and the Do No Harm principles, ensuring visibility without compromising beneficiaries' dignity or confidentiality. Reports will highlight outcomes and success stories from ACT support, and materials shared will feature the ACT Alliance logo.

Community activities and meetings will acknowledge funding sources, with proper branding on project items. Co-branding will be used for materials, and staff will show affiliation with ACT Alliance. Achievements will be shared with consent and respect for privacy, acknowledging donor support in communications. Transparency is key in informing communities about interventions, while a lower-visibility approach will be used in risky situations. All communications will be reviewed for compliance with branding guidelines, ensuring culturally suitable visibility that meets safety and data protection regulations.