AHP Australian Humanitarian Partnership

Evaluation of the Australian Humanitarian Partnership's Activations on Food Security and Livelihoods in Ethiopia and Kenya

Terms of Reference

6 OCTOBER 2023

Australian Aid

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SUMMARY

Evaluation: Evaluation of the Australian Humanitarian Partnership's Activations on Food Security and Livelihoods in Ethiopia and Kenya

Start Date: November 2023

End Date: April 2024

Submissions due: COB Wednesday, November 1st 2023

INTRODUCTION

Global food insecurity is rising due to the increasing frequency and severity of climate shocks and regional conflicts. Russia's illegal war in Ukraine has exacerbated this situation. Higher food prices disproportionately impact poor households and net food importing countries. Australia is responding to growing global food insecurity through a variety of measures including humanitarian assistance.

The Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP), a partnership between the Australian Government and six AHP Partners (Australian non-government organisations), is responding to food crises and severe droughts in Ethiopia and Kenya. AHP Partners - Plan International (Ethiopia) and Oxfam Australia (Ethiopia and Kenya) - are leading Consortiums to deliver these responses alongside their national and local partners. The responses will be the subject of a thematic evaluation on food security and livelihood. The purpose of the evaluation is to inform future programming by the AHP, the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the broader humanitarian sector.

Country Contexts

Both Ethiopia and Kenya face similar challenges from conflict, displacement, climate-related shocks and persistent disease outbreak, including cholera. Despite some recent rains in Kenya, malnutrition persists in both countries. The scale of need is somewhat different however, with UN OCHA estimating around 20 million people require some form of assistance in Ethiopia and 6.4 million in need in Kenya (UN OCHA, *Ethiopia Situation Report*, Updated 7 Sept 2023; *UN OCHA Kenya Drought Response Dashboard,* January to June 2023). Food assistance is the most primary need.

Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to climatic shocks and the country is currently in severe drought. The drought situation has severely impacted pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, aggravating food insecurity, malnutrition, access to water and a worsening health situation. Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions are amongst the worst affected locations. These parts of Ethiopia have been critically affected by both drought and conflict simultaneously, with additional implications for internal displacement and gender and protection concerns. 15.1 million people require emergency food assistance as of July 2023 (UN OCHA, *Ethiopia Cluster Status: Food*, Updated 23 August 2023).

Kenya has recently experienced severe drought of historic levels, compounded by conflict and insecurity in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands counties (UNICEF, *Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5*, July 2023). Rainfall in March to May 2023 has brought some recovery from the severe drought, however, they have also brought floods and heightened risk of cholera outbreaks. There is a lag between drought recovery and food availability. The number of acutely food insecure people in Kenya is 4.4 million, with over 970,000 children under 5-years old requiring treatment for malnutrition. The drought has also caused resource based conflicts and made women and children more vulnerable.

BACKGROUND

Overview - AHP Horn of Africa Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Activations

The AHP Responses in the Horn of Africa are being led by Oxfam and Plan International in Ethiopia and Oxfam in Kenya. This section provides an overview of the consortium partners, locations, timeframes and overall objectives of these activations. Annex One to this ToR provides further details about the outcomes included in the logframes for each of the three activations in Ethiopia (2) and Kenya (1).

In Ethiopia, the Oxfam project is being implemented with long-standing partners: Mission for Community Development Program (MCDP), Afar Pastoralist Development Association (APDA) and Women Empowerment – Action (WE-Action). It commenced in April 2023 with a budget of AUD 5 million and will be completed by 30 March 2024. The response is focused on Kilaalu and Sibeeba districts of Zone-6 (ADPA), the Waghimra Zone of Amhara (WE-Action) and Adigrat Town of Eastern-Tigray Region (MCDP). Immediate needs will be addressed through nutritional screening, treatment, and immediate food/cash assistance in Tigray, Afar and Amhara. The project will also implement early recovery interventions, such as livelihood restoration, that will promote resilience and sustain the long-term needs of the communities. Protection activities will ensure that vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities have access to lifesaving services and are able to restore safety, dignity and human rights. The project also targets the most vulnerable segments of the communities that it works in, particularly women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The Plan International Australia project in Ethiopia is being delivered by a consortium including Plan International Ethiopia (PIE), Action for Needy Ethiopia (ANE), Save the Children International Ethiopia (SCIE) (supported by Save the Children Australia), and Pastoralist in Action Development Organisation (PIADO). The AUD 5 million response commenced in July 2023 and will finish at end-June 2024. PIE will deliver assistance in Ganta-Afeshum and Gulomekeda district (Tigray region), ANE will provide support to participants in Borena district (Oromia region), and SCI and its partner PIADO will deliver assistance in Moyale and Qadaduma district (Somali region). The interventions will focus on: 1) Food security and livelihoods including improved crop seeds, restocked dairy goats, pasture enclosure and pond rehabilitation; 2) Nutrition: support to community management of acute malnutrition and maternal infant and young children feeding in emergencies, and; 3) Cash programming: to help overcome income gaps and mitigate against negative coping mechanisms, particularly for vulnerable households (e.g. female-headed households, adolescent girls, or those with severe acutely malnourished children). Child protection will be an inter-sectoral theme.

The project in Kenya is being implemented by Oxfam Australia through its national affiliate (Oxfam in Kenya) and three independent national organisations including Strategies for Northern Development (SND), Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA), and Turkana Pastoralist Development Organisation (TUPADO) working under the umbrella of the Arid and Semi-arid Lands Humanitarian Network (AHN). The AUD 3 million project is located in Marsabit and Turkana Counties and will run from April 2023 to August 2024. It will address food security and malnutrition through multi-purpose cash assistance and assist with acute water stress and public health risks exacerbated by the drought through tailored Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and public health measures. The project is also focused on addressing gender and protection concerns facing drought-affected communities and deepening localisation of humanitarian response.

SCOPE

Evaluation purpose

Rising global food insecurity will be a long term challenge with climate change exerting increasing pressure on already stressed food systems. The main purpose of this thematic evaluation is to develop cross-cutting lessons, including success stories, on food security and livelihoods to innovate and feed into AHP and broader sector learning for specific responses and broader strategies.

This evaluation will assess the AHP partners' approach to addressing food security and livelihoods during activations in Ethiopia and Kenya. Objectives of the evaluation include:

- Learning - The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred, or did not occur, to draw lessons, derive good practices and develop pointers for learning about food security and livelihood responses. Findings will be actively disseminated to inform operational and strategic decision-making by DFAT and the ANGOs, and lessons will be incorporated into future AHP responses.
- Accountability – The evaluation will provide a high-level assessment on the results of approaches to food security and livelihoods under the Ethiopia and Kenya activations. There will be some limitations connected to timeframes, noting that only one project will be finished and two will still be underway when the evaluation is completed. It is not expected that this evaluation will provide an overall evaluative assessment of each of the three AHP projects in Ethiopia and Kenya as they also involve broader sectors that will not be evaluated (i.e. WASH, protection). Within

these limitations, the evaluation will help AHP present high quality and credible evidence of realised and likely impacts on FSL to DFAT and stakeholders.

The thematic evaluation will provide a touchstone of AHP work on food security and livelihoods, shining a spotlight on the challenges, as well as useful insights and valuable recommendations to address challenges more systematically.

The AHP Ethiopia and Kenya responses share the following components on FSL, which will be the focus of this evaluation:

- Emergency nutrition interventions to targeted affected populations including children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women.
- Cash assistance transfers to support immediate needs, food security and livelihoods.
- The provision of agricultural inputs and cash for work activities to enhance incomes and improve families access to nutritious food in drought-affected areas.

Evaluation users

Primary users will include the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the six AHP ANGO partners. Secondary users include the broader humanitarian sector.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The evaluation will assess the impact, relevance, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency and sustainability of the activations in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Impact and effectiveness criteria will be dealt with in the greatest depth due to the thematic nature of the evaluation and it's cross-cutting focus. The evaluation will use a food security and livelihoods lens, putting more focus on strategic lessons for future interventions and developing evidence of what worked and what didn't work and why. It will however touch upon the synergies between the FSL interventions and other interventions (i.e. WASH, protection) in the activations.

All AHP evaluations also investigate four common cross-cutting issues:

- inclusion – the inclusion of marginalised populations including women, people with a disability, SOGIESC communities and those affected by other social disadvantage including related to age and ethnic minority
- accountability to affected populations (AAP) – including safe and responsive feedback mechanisms, the sharing of information and the genuine participation of affected populations in activity design, implementation and review
- localisation – defined as recognising, respecting and strengthening leadership and decision-making by national and local actors in humanitarian action, in order to better address the needs of affected populations[1]
- climate change –climate change adaptation is the ability to adjust to climate change to minimise potential impacts, take advantage of opportunities or to cope with the consequences[2].

[1] Localisation and the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) 2019-20 (dfat.gov.au)

[2] https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/development-cooperation-fact-sheet-climate-change.pdf

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The following key questions provide a guide for the evaluation. They will be further developed/revised by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions
Relevance	Were the intended participants of the FSL interventions reached with the right mix of assistance to meet their needs? • In what ways were the interventions able to adapt to any changes in context?
Coherence	To what extent did the interventions coordinate with relevant actors such as humanitarian coordination platforms and relevant clusters?
Effectiveness	Did the FSL interventions deliver results for women and girls, men and boys? • To what extent were there differential results for marginalised groups, including women and girls and people with disabilities? • What barriers and enablers influenced progress in achieving the FSL outcomes/objectives of the intervention (for example socio-cultural factors, program implementation approaches, government policy)? • To what extent did the interventions provide adequate protection for drought-affected girls, women, boys and men through actions such as referral pathways, psycho-social support and other assistance?
Efficiency	To what extent were the FSL interventions delivered in an economic and timely way?
Impact	What are the medium-term effects of the FSL interventions on participants' lives? • Have there been any unintended outcomes, either positive or negative, from the interventions?
Sustainability	To what extent did the interventions successfully blend emergency response with livelihood and capacity building interventions to sustain impacts in the longer term?
Synergies	How well did the other interventions in the Ethiopia and Kenya activations (i.e. WASH, protection) complement the FSL interventions?
Inclusion	Were affected communities satisfied with the targeting of participants for the interventions?
AAP	To what extent did communication and feedback mechanisms for affected peoples and communities influence the design and implementation of the interventions?
Localisation	To what extent did the interventions use local systems and strengthen local leadership, coordination and capacity?
Climate Change	To what extent did the interventions increase resilience in the face of climate change?

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation team will develop a comprehensive and rigorous evaluation methodology. The methodology for the evaluation will be designed in detail by the evaluation team of the selected company during the inception phase. However, each bidding consulting company should indicate the methodology it employs for answering the evaluation criteria and questions in its technical proposal as this will be one of the main criteria for selection of the consulting company for this evaluation.

The evaluation will assess the food security and livelihood components of the three responses (led by Oxfam and Plan International) in Ethiopia and Kenya. Subject to discussions with the evaluation team, it is proposed that data collection in Ethiopia should take place in-country but data in Kenya may be collected remotely if necessary to keep the evaluation scope commensurate with the available resources. The two Ethiopia interventions should thus be the primary focus of the evaluation, with the Kenya response a secondary focus.

The methodology will be documented in an Evaluation Plan that includes the relevant data collection and analysis tools. The evaluation methodology will address the requirements of DFAT's Monitoring and Evaluation Standards (DFAT Design and Monitoring and Evaluation Standards | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade). The evaluation approach should take full account of the program's focus on inclusivity.

The approach to data collection will involve several different methods to triangulate data. It should also use tested frameworks and data collection tools. While the consulting company will design the data collection methodology, it should involve:

- Desk Review and Context Analysis
- Quantitative data collection
- Qualitative primary data collection
- A data quality assurance plan that sets out the systems and processes for quality assuring the evaluation process and deliverables.

The approach to ethics and safeguarding will be documented in the Evaluation Plan and must include high standards of ethical conduct. The evaluation process must be conducted in line with DFAT's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy[3] and DFAT's Ethical Research and Evaluation Guidance[4]. The following points should be addressed:

- child protection and safeguarding protection policies
- informed consent practices for evaluation participants
- the management of confidentiality and privacy considerations
- the management of expectations of evaluation participants
- data protection and data sharing practices
- training of data collectors on the above.

Key steps in the evaluation will include:

1. Developing a detailed evaluation plan, including methodologies, evaluation question matrix, data collection tools, interview guides, a framework for data analysis, and timeline. The evaluation team should ensure that the perspectives of the affected peoples are central to the evaluation plan. The evaluation plan will be updated and finalised based on feedback from the AHP NGOs, DFAT and the AHPSU.
2. Developing a rubric with input from key stakeholders identifying clear standards for each of the evaluation questions to enable the evaluation team to make a transparent judgement.

[3] Environmental and social safeguards | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (dfat.gov.au)

[4] Ethical Research and Evaluation Guidance Note (dfat.gov.au)

3. A desk review of background document and development of data collection tools.
4. Collect data through key informant interviews, focus groups, surveys, direct observation and/or other appropriate data collection techniques. Ensure all sectors of the community are reached, including people with disabilities. Other stakeholders to include are government, civil society organisations and humanitarian coordination platforms and clusters.
5. Analyse and triangulate data against the evaluation questions and rubric.
6. Present preliminary findings for sense checking with ANGO consortium stakeholders, relevant DFAT representatives and the AHP staff and partners. It will be important for partners to see how input from various stakeholders (e.g., local communities, project beneficiaries, and implementing partners) have informed the findings through an evidence matrix or similar.
7. Write an evaluation report suitable for publication, which may be published on DFAT's official website, the AHP website and elsewhere.
8. Communicate key findings through a verbal report to the Evaluation Review Committee members and AHP NGOs. This may be delivered remotely.

Notes:

- Data collection will need to be culturally appropriate and consider issues of language and literacy.
- Data collected will be disaggregated by gender, disability, and other relevant attributes.

EVALUATION GOVERNANCE

Evaluation Utilisation

The evaluation is intended to demonstrate results to communities, stakeholders, AHP partners and donors. The evaluation will also demonstrate ways that Australian humanitarian assistance on food security and livelihoods can be best delivered in the context of increasing humanitarian needs and global climate change.

The evaluation process, and the report produced, must be suitable for circulation as DFAT may publish the evaluation report. The report should also provide the basis for partners to share findings with affected communities and to generate wider learning through the AHP. To facilitate this, the Evaluation Report summary document should be suitable for wider circulation through the AHP NGOs.

Evaluation Review Committee

The AHPSU will set up an Evaluation Review Committee to oversee the evaluation. The Review Committee will include representatives from the AHP Partners delivering the response, DFAT and AHPSU. The role of the Review Committee will include:

- reviewing the evaluation plan and coordinating feedback
- reviewing the draft evaluation report and coordinating feedback
- reviewing and endorsing the final evaluation report
- participating in other ad hoc meetings and discussions on the evaluation as required.

Some members of the Evaluation Review Committee may also have a role in collating key documents for the evaluation team, assisting with contacts, scheduling in-country data collection and supporting other coordination activities. The AHPSU will facilitate this process and support the Review Committee to fulfil its role.

Regular Partner Feedback

AHP partners and their consortiums consider regular feedback throughout the evaluation process essential to ensure that any challenges in their programming or in the evaluation can be addressed in real time. A mechanism to promote regular engagement between the evaluation team and the AHP and local partners will be discussed as part of the process of developing the evaluation plan. This may involve regular briefings to the AHPSU MEL Manager, DFAT, AHP partners, and in-country partners as required.

Dissemination

The findings of the evaluation will be disseminated to AHP partners, the broader consortium and wider networks to promote broad learning and uptake of lessons.

KEY DOCUMENTS

Some documents that will be useful for the evaluation are included below. The NGO partners, the AHPSU and DFAT will also make available to the Team Leader other information and documents relating to the project and the AHP as required. The evaluation team is expected to independently source other relevant material and literature.

The key documents will include:

- Project documents including project proposals and annexes (e.g. MEL logframes, Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) plans, activity plans, risk register)
- *Australia's International Development Policy: For a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous Indo-Pacific*, Commonwealth of Australia, August 2023 Australia's International Development Policy | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (dfat.gov.au)
- *Food Security as a Modality for Change*, Plan International research Food Security as a Modality for Change - Plan International Australia
- *Resourcing Families for Better Nutrition Common Approach*, Save the Children International Resourcing Families for Better Nutrition: Common Approach | Save the Children's Resource Centre
- *Covid-19 Pacific and Timor-Leste Preparedness and Recovery NGO Partnership: Final Evaluation Report*, February 2023 – relevant for other AHP food security and livelihoods interventions
- Other reports examining food security and livelihoods approaches and gaps in current humanitarian assistance, in the Horn of Africa and more broadly, to ensure a broad evidence base for the evaluation.
- *DFAT Monitoring and Evaluation Standards* dfat-design-monitoring-evaluation-learning-standards.docx (live.com) including *DFAT's Ethical Research and Evaluation Guidance*
- Australasian Evaluation Society *Guidelines for the Ethical Conduct of Evaluations*, AES_Guidelines_web_v2.pdf and the AES *Code of Ethics* AES_Code_of_Ethics_web.pdf

EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

The following deliverables will be expected from the evaluation team.

- Draft evaluation plan
- Final evaluation plan
- Validation workshop to stakeholders with preliminary findings
- Aide memoire presentation
- Draft evaluation report
- Final evaluation report
  - maximum 35-page report plus annexes
  - Including visuals and thematic case studies
  - 3-page infographic summary version for ease of accessibility by stakeholders.

EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation will be conducted by a team of consultants. The evaluation team will include:

- Evaluation Team Leader – a senior evaluation specialist with thematic experience in food security and livelihoods, including in evaluations in complex humanitarian responses. The Team Leader is responsible for producing the Evaluation Plan and ensuring the team delivers on the plan, including delivery of a good quality final report.
- Team Members – with experience in evaluations or social research and a strong knowledge of the local languages and context in Ethiopia, and preferably Kenya.

It is expected that the team will have diverse gender representation. Additionally, all team members must have at least an awareness level knowledge of gender equality and social inclusion with one team member having more substantial gender expertise. This should be able to be demonstrated through the inclusion of GEDSI considerations in previous work or roles, preferably in relation to the implementation of humanitarian programs.

The consultants will be engaged by the AHP Support Unit (AHPSU).

EVALUATION TIMELINE

The evaluation is expected to commence in November 2023 and to be completed by March 2024.

BUDGET

The budget for the evaluation will be structured according to the following:

- The total budget for the evaluation (all inclusive) is up to AUD 100,000.
- Milestone payments will be released in tranches against the high quality and timely delivery of specific key deliverables (i.e. evaluation plan, validation workshop/aide memoire, and the evaluation report).
- The proposals will be assessed according to technical and financial criteria. Companies are encouraged to submit realistic, but competitive financial proposals.
- The budget is inclusive of all travel, subsistence and other expenses, any workshops or communication products that need to be delivered.

Milestone payments

Milestone #	Deliverable	Tranche payment (%)
1	Signature of contract	20%
2	Final evaluation plan approved	20%
3	Validation workshop and aide memoire delivered	20%
4	Final evaluation report	40%

SELECTION CRITERIA

Team Leader

Required skills, qualifications and experience

- Significant demonstrated experience undertaking evaluations in the humanitarian sector.
- Advanced academic degree in Evaluation, International Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Humanitarian Action, or a related field.

- Relevant subject matter knowledge and experience regarding food security and livelihoods and the cross-cutting themes (i.e. inclusion, accountability to affected populations, localisation, climate change).
- High level skills with quantitative and qualitative research and analysis and report writing.
- Highly developed communication skills, including advanced English speaking and writing skills, and proven record of communicating with beneficiaries, including through interpreters.
- Experience in working with international organisations or NGOs, including abiding by their child protection and prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse policies.
- Demonstrated experience in humanitarian response, knowledge of humanitarian standards (Core Humanitarian Standards, Sphere, Code of Conduct), and understanding and commitment to humanitarian and evaluation ethics.
- Experience of implementing evaluations of Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) funded programs or ability to quickly develop an understanding of DFAT evaluation processes.

Desirable skills, qualifications and experience

- Demonstrated experience of working in Ethiopia or Kenya.
- Demonstrated experience undertaking a thematic evaluation of a food security and livelihoods project.
- Expertise in one or more of the following areas: Gender equality; Disability inclusion; Climate Change; Accountability to Affected Populations, Localisation.

Team Members

Required skills, qualifications and experience

- Academic degree in International Development, Humanitarian Action, GEDSI or a related field.
- Thorough understanding of data collection methods.
- Knowledge of Core Humanitarian Standards, a strong understanding of humanitarian and evaluation ethics and a commitment to ethical working practices.
- Demonstrated experience of working in Ethiopia or Kenya.
- Proven record of communicating with beneficiaries, including through interpreters, and with children using child friendly methods.
- Fluency in English.
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills.

Desirable skills, qualifications and experience

- Previous experience conducting evaluations for large-scale projects.
- Experience in food security and livelihoods projects.

SUBMISSIONS

Submissions are due by COB AEST 1 November 2023. Late submissions will not be considered.

A submission from a company provider is the preferred approach for this evaluation. The team will include a Team Leader with some international and food security and livelihoods experience and proven experience in leading large, complex evaluations, as well as team members, potentially Ethiopian or Kenyan nationals, or specialists with appropriate cultural, linguistic and contextual understanding.

Applicants must submit four items as per the table below:

ITEM	DETAILS	CRITERIA
Cover letter addressing criteria	Maximum 2 pages	Quality of relevant experience
Resumes of the Team members	Maximum of 3 pages (each)	Quality of relevant experience
Proposed Methodology	Maximum of 4 pages	Quality in terms of the technical methodology and approach
Indicative budget	Maximum of 1 page	Budget represents value for money

CONTACT

Please send any queries to:

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ANNEX 1. OUTCOMES OF FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD ACTIVATIONS IN ETHIOPIA AND KENYA

Each of the three AHP activations in Horn of Africa has distinct intended outcomes, but all focus on providing emergency nutrition services and food security and livelihoods support to affected populations in Ethiopia and Kenya. Protection is also an outcome cross-cutting each of these activations.

The Oxfam Australia consortium has the following Intended Outcomes for their Ethiopia activation:

> Outcome 1. Increased access to quality emergency nutrition services to prevent, identify and treat acute malnourished cases among infants, children, pregnant and lactating mothers in Tigray, Afar and Amhara Regions, Ethiopia.
>
> Outcome 2. Conflict and drought affected households in Tigray, Afar and Amhara have improved access to food security and livelihoods.
>
> Outcome 3. Improved protection for conflict and drought affected women, men, boys and girls in Tigray, Afar and Amhara

The Plan International Australia consortium in Ethiopia has the following outcomes for their activation:

> Outcome 1. Increased access to emergency curative and preventive nutrition services for drought -affected children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, elders, and mothers/caretakers of children under two years in Yabello and Gomole woredas of Borena Zone, Oromia Region.
>
> Outcome 2: At risk groups including women, pregnant and lactating women (which may include adolescent girls), and women headed households, girls and boys, adolescent girls and boys, people with disabilities and the elderly impacted by the food crisis have enhanced resilience through meeting their immediate needs, food security and livelihoods support. (Borena zone, Oromia region, and Tigray Region)
>
> Outcome 3: Chronically food insecure drought-affected households' purchasing power and nutritional outcomes improved to meet their immediate needs and avoid negative coping strategies for two woredas in Somali Region.

The Oxfam Australia consortium in Kenya has the following outcomes for their activation:

> Outcome 1: The food security of 1500 households (9,800 program participants, including 3,080 women, 2,590 girls, 980 men and 3,150 boys) will be improved through five cycles of multi-purpose cash assistance.
>
> Outcome 2: WASH: Improved access to safe and adequate water and WASH related information for the prevention of diseases for 6,100 Households (41,600: -Women 12,957, girls 10,059, Men 6,763 and boys 11,821) in Marsabit (Laisamis), and Turkana (Nerengewoi and Nariokotome) Counties.
>
> Outcome 3: Drought affected 2917 households (Women 5090, Girls 4033, Men 4303, Boys 4074) are protected against gender-based violence and drought induced protection risks and survivors supported to access protection services.
>
> Outcome 4: Effective coordination, complementarity, and localisation of humanitarian response

AHP Australian Humanitarian Partnership

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Australian Aid

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