**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND - RAPID RESPONSE – INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: *Dansomala forening*

**Title of the intervention:** *Severe Drought in Somalia (21-008-SP)*

## The humanitarian intervention (describe within max. 4 pages)

**1.1 The context:** Considering the description of the context submitted by the implementing partner (attached to this application), how have you ensured that the proposed intervention is appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) for the affected population and vulnerable groups? Describe how the proposed intervention is effective and timely (CHS 2) in relation to the described context.

*Somalia, as for the majority of the Horn of Africa (HoA), is experiencing a worsening drought, with an estimated 80% of land in Somalia currently in a state of severe drought. This is the third consecutive below-average rainy season is marked by the current Deyr rainy season (Oct-Dec). Following reports from the Drought Situation Committee, Somalia's Prime Minister declared a state of emergency on 23 November 2021. The main goal of this intervention is to help the most vulnerable people affected by the severe recurrent drought in Sool, Sanaag and Ayn (SSC) regions in Somalia. This is a humanitarian response aimed at meeting immediate drought -related humanitarian needs described the reports from the Drought Situation Committee, OCHA and Somalia's Prime Minister declared a state of emergency on 23 November 2021. Just like many other areas in Somalia, the target population in SSC region has been affected by the shocks inherited from prolonged recurring droughts. The SSC regions are known as the disputed regions and that there are no humanitarian interventions or support for drought assistance in the area, and people in the region need food security project through cash transfer assistance. Dansomala proposes a cash assistance program for the most vulnerable people in the SSC region, where the immediate drought has affected severely. Following consultation with the local community and the local partner Badbaado in the Sool region. Dansomala will propose intervention to urgently need cash assistance for the target group of 900 vulnerable food insecure people because they have limited access to livelihood assets, limited clan or family support and a high reliance on humanitarian assistance. In addition, women, girls, children, female-headed families and disabled are disproportionally affected by the crises. The project will target the most vulnerable families in 5 villages (Saaxdheer, Dharkeyn, Dogoble, Galooley(Yeyle) & Horufadhi), where displaced people gathered in camps. Each family will receive a one-time cash 100 usd transferred through mobilpay system “ZAAD”. Cash Based intervention is more efficient and transparent. The reason why Dansomala has chosen these villages is that they have been affected by the shocks inherited from prolonged recurring droughts and there a lot of the households displaced in the current drought calamities and other households that have sold their assets during the severe drought shocks are facing food consumption gaps. These families need urgent help with food, water, and medicine. Cash Based Assistance will help the families the opportunity to prioritize their needs. When the vulnerable families receive the cash, then the food and water suppliers will be advised, and they can easily deliver food, water, and medicine to the vulnerable families at their village (camps). Dansomala and Badbaado local partner have been working in the region for quite a long period.* *Dansomala together with Badbaado have implemented quite a number of livelihood and cash-based interventions projects in the region before. Dansomala has implemented the last DERF project (20-614-PC - DERF Application for 20-012-PC COVID19 May 2020 Call) successfully through Cash based Assistance. Dansomala wants to replicate the success for the CBA with local partner Badbaado, expert consultant and Telesom. All partners in Somalia are ready to support Dansomala with another Case Based Assistance in the SSC regions. Furthermore, the expert project manager Bulale, Mohamed I. who implemented the last CBA project, will travel to Somalia to support the local partner with this project****.***

**1.2 Content of the intervention:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity **nr. #1** | **Planning**First week after DERF approval | **Implementing**Next 4 week after DERF approval | **Project closure** 2 months after DERF approval |
| *1* | *Kick-off project inceptions meeting with the local partner* *The expert project manager Bulale Mohamed I. who is core member of Dansomala will fly to Somalia to support the local partner.* | *Make public the selection eligibility criteria, register the selected vulnerable families; afterwards validate the selected vulnerable families and verify the identity of telephone ownership.* | *Setting up lesson learned session with local partner, local community & Badbaado*  |
| *2* | *Creation of a project management Committee to facilitate the intervention and involving the community elders, affected people and the local authorities and front-runners as medical persons*  | *Sign service Contract with the Telesom or Dahabshiil to transfer the cash assistance to families via* ***mobilepay system “ZAAD”.*** | *Visiting the villages and conducting manual beneficiaries’ registration documentation and final report improving by Dansomala*  |
| *3* | *Identifying and Validation of vulnerable people, using the special vulnerability criteria such as the match of location, name against Zaad number and if Zaad is available for the beneficiaries or their relatives*  | *Agree a certain date with Telesom where all the beneficiary families receive the cash*  | *Get approval from Dansomala in Denmark* |
| *4* | *Provides Emergency Cash transfer via mobilepay ZAAD to 900 HH. Telesom has already confirmed to support Dansomala with CVA.* | *Conducting Supervisory and Monitoring. Dealing with complaints.* | *Telesom sends the full list of beneficiaries with date and timeslot they have received the $100 cash* |
| *5* | *Organizing local community and local authority to support project team travelling to the villages* | *Conducting and establish feedback mechanism where all the complaints recorded and resolved*  | *Do corrections if error occurs and some of the list did not receive the cash* |

Below you can see expected results and indicators:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity **nr. #1** | Objectives | Activities | Expected **results** | Indicators |
| 1 | Decrease hunger crisis and deterioration of livelihoods of 900 HH vulnerable families | Provide cash assistance to affected families by using the electronic mobilpay, “ZAAD” | The vulnerable families get emergency support and catastrophe situation is avoided  | Improved the livelihood of 900 HH vulnerable families  |
| 2 | Create a common cause for helping vulnerable families with food insecurity | Involving the community elders, affected families and the local authorities to the project | A motivated community who can contribute the future projects  | Affected families works well together and resolving all compliances |
| 3 | Strengthen the local purchasing power (economy) in the villages | The vulnerable families spend the cash locally and thus the economy gets started | the money runs around the local community | Local community is prepared and more able to survive from drought /hunger |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nr. #2 | Objectives | Activities | Expected results | Indicators |
| *1* | *Stop spreading the Covid19, distribute the Covid19 protection kits such as masks, Soviour, hand sanitizer and gloves* | *Provide Covid19 protection kits to central places like big shops, Mosques, and health Centre. Each village receives Covid19 protection kits* | *Covid19 spreading reduced a lot during the intervention*  | *decrease the number of vulnerable families who became ill from Covid19* |
| *2* | *Stop spreading the Covid19, when registering the vulnerable families* | *visit as much as possible the vulnerable family in their homes when registering them in the villages* | *no covid 19 was spread in connection with registration of the vulnerable families* | *No one gets infected by covid19 during the intervention period* |
| *3* | *Strengthen the Covid19 awareness* | *Informs people about protecting themselves and help to stop the spread of Covid19 by keeping their distance, not shaking hands with each other etc.* | *people in the villages are conscious of protecting themselves from covid19* | *decrease the number of people in the villages who became ill from Covid19* |
| ***nr. #3*** | *Objectives* | *Activities* | *Expected* ***results*** | *Indicators* |
| *1* | *provide water to the vulnerable families in 5 villages* | *delivery of 7 car water tanks which contains 30 barrels (210 barrels) to each village* | *The vulnerable families receive water to drink and cook for food* | *The vulnerable families have a water when they receive the cash which cover the food and other needs.* |

**Means of Verification :** List of the beneficiaries with their contacts, photos, third part monitoring reports: , site visit, videos, distribution list, midterm and final report.

d) Considering the mode(s) of assistance your intervention includes (Cash Based Assistance, Voucher Based Assistance, Goods, Services), please justify the choices made. Why are you choosing one mode instead of another, or why do you combine the modes as you do?

*The project opted for this intervention as cash-based transfer via* ***mobile pay ZAAD systems*** *as it will reduce risks associated with distance walked by women and girls to seek other sources of income such as collection of firewood thereby reducing protection-based risks as the transfer will help them access food while at home. Cash based support intervention is more efficient and transparent.*

e) How does your intervention consider the priorities mentioned in the DERF Call? How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?

*Dansomala /Badbaado will target vulnerable families and people with disabilities in the villages SSC region. Dansomala will focus primarily on Displaced people in the regions who are particularly* *vulnerable to food insecurity because they have limited access to livelihood assets, limited clan or family support, and a high reliance on humanitarian assistance. In addition, women, girls, children, female-headed families and disabled are disproportionally affected by the crises. The livelihoods in the villages are very similar, they are all affected by severe drought related humanitarian needs, as there is no food security, no social security, no help from regions or central governments, no help from the diaspora, NGOs etc. The most needed households openly identified and agreed by the local community will be clearly registered and given priority. The community will be clearly informed that the goal of this intervention is to support the vulnerable families primarily with elders, women, or persons with disabilities. Beneficiaries’ selection criteria will be developed and shared with the community.*

f) Briefly describe how you intend to start your activities within 7 days of receiving the first transfer of funds from the DERF.

*An emergency action is needed before it is too late to support vulnerable households who are food insecure because they have limited access to livelihood assets and vulnerable families who are unable to earn income due to disabilities or protection/other concerns who has been affected by the drought. The proposed intervention will decrease the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion, and livelihoods. Therefore, the proposed intervention will start implementing within 7 days after approval. The proposed intervention will be implemented within 2 months from DERF approval date. Badbaado organization together with members of Dansomala will travel around the 5 rural villages and have a meeting with local community and elders to commence the beneficiary’s selection process of the vulnerable drought affected families, afterwards the most approx. 180 vulnerable families will be registered each village by specifying the telephone number of the head of the family and the locations etc.*

**1.3 The target group:**

a) Describe the **direct target group** of the planned intervention, including their characteristics and needs. Justify how you have selected this particular target group among those affected by the crisis (i.e. which inclusion criteria did you use?). Specify also how many people will benefit from each of your main activities.

Selection criteria will target most vulnerable HHs headed by single mothers and elderly persons, HHs with IDPs, HHs with disabled or chronically ill members and malnourished children. HHs that lost their livelihood assets with no or low income or displaced due to severe drought.

b) Quantify your planned target group by gender and age group in the table below.

|  |
| --- |
| **PLANNED TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)** |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Number of persons | Number of persons | Number of persons |
| < 5 | 110 | 130 | 240 |
| 6-14 | 225 | 420 | 645 |
| 15-24 | 1050 | 1300 | 2350 |
| 25-49 | 700 | 1100 | 1800 |
| 50-64 | 75 | 150 | 225 |
| > 65 | 50 | 90 | 140 |
| **Total** | 2210 | 3190 | **5400** |

c) Describe who and how many of your direct target group are **particularly vulnerable people**. How have the vulnerable groups been identified and selected (inclusion criteria), and how does the intervention address their particular needs? Also describe how the intervention addresses protection needs of particularly vulnerable groups, as relevant.

*This proposed intervention will target the vulnerable families and will cover 900 HH in 5 villages (Saaxdheer, Dharkeyn, Dogoble, Galooley(Yeyle) & Horufadhi).* The rural villages can be adjusted according to their needs during implementation. *We expect an average of 6 people per family, so in total, this intervention benefits 5400 affected people. Each selected household (HH) in these villages will receive one month cash transfer through the mobile payment system "ZAAD" to cover their food and other needs. Selection criteria will target most vulnerable HHs headed by single mothers and elderly persons, HHs with IDPs, HHs with disabled or chronically ill members and malnourished children. As well HHs that lost their livelihood assets with no or low income or displaced due to severe drought.*

## The implementing partner (describe within max. 1,5 pages)

**2.1 Capacity, experience and expertise:**

a) What is the capacity, experience, and expertise of the implementing partner(s) (CHS 8)? Describe also the organisational and financial capacities.

*Dansomala, together with the local partner, has completed the third humanitarian intervention in this area. The organizations have implemented in the past, quite a number of livelihood and cash based interventions projects in the region. The project will recruit a cash-based intervention expert consultant who will manage and provide technical support in the execution of the project, he will also train the project staffs on effective implementation and management of the cash-based intervention and beneficiaries targeting. Dansomala has successfully distributed food to 500 vulnerable families in the village of Xargaga in the Sool region in April 2019 (DERF 19-454-M1). Dansomala again distributed food to 500 vulnerable families in the village of Xamar-lagu-xidh in April 2020 (DERF 20-562-RR). Dansomala again distributed Cash through Mobilepay “ZAAD” to 600 vulnerable families in 10 village in Sool & Ayn regions (20-614-PC). Dansomala would like to repeat the success from these projects and this time focusing on 5 villages in the region. The local community is honoured to be involved from the outset to identify the most vulnerable families with women and children. Dansomala has been working in this Sool region for many years now and recently implemented projects together with the local partner that the DRC funded project; “Building and implementing a health center, the Sool region”, GTS-funded project; "Send a medical device to Xargaga Clinical Health Center, Sool Region". Dansomala and Local partner have already contacted and are in dialogue with the target group. This proposed intervention targets the 900 vulnerable families of 5 villages hard hit by severe drought. Dansomala will begin initial contact with shareholders involving project as a local partner, elders and community who will be part of the management team. The target group will be part of the implementation of this intervention and they will also describe compliance and lessons learned. This Cash assistance intervention Dansomala member travelling to Somalia and local partner travel to the rural village and meet a project coordinator together with local community and authority. Dansomala in collaboration with Badbaado will operate in accordance with international accounting and procurement procedures. Financial monitoring and compliance with internal and external donor requirements will be conducted monthly. Dansomala will conducts a programme wide budget review; these reviews will identify any potential problems related to specific grants and allow for Dansomala to take the necessary corrective action.*

b) How does the organizational set-up ensure access to the people at-risk, including particularly vulnerable people?

*During implementation Dansomala, Badbaado and their staff will be accountable to the affected persons and communities. The community, through community project committee and the local authority will be involved in all stages of the project. Members from the IDPs and host community will be part of the committee. They will help in identifying the most deserving persons/households when selecting beneficiaries. Dansomala and Badbaado, as the implementing agency will provide complain mechanism by giving a hotline where beneficiaries can call for complains in case of abuse by staff. Beneficiaries will be educated on their rights as far as the project is concerned and what will be a violation and abuse of rights and asked to report if and when they experience. Project team will be given orientation on the consequences of abuse and violation of rights of beneficiary including sex exploitation, discrimination, and other office abuses*

c) If the Danish CSO is self-implementing describe a) how you are best placed for this specific intervention in this context; b) how participation of local actors is enhanced through implementation; and c) how you have access to the target group and particular vulnerable groups?

*Dansomala will implement the project with Local partner Badbaado.*

**2.2 The partnership:**

a) Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement(s) the main features of such agreement(s) and whether the agreement(s) were developed with the local partner.

*Dansomala, together with a local partner, has developed an agreement on partner policy. The main points of this agreement are to have some common understanding and actions against fraud, corruption, or nepotism. This policy is zero-tolerant of scams, corruption, or nepotism. Dansomala's partnership with the local partner is based on a shared mission to improve health conditions, drought interventions by conducting humanitarian interventions and projects aimed at developing and increasing capacity to ensure that locals can sustain themselves. In order to achieve this mission, the partnership works directly with these poor and vulnerable communities from the design, implementation and encapsulation of the project. The target group is therefore included the implementation of a project***.**

b) Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dansomala’s role and responsibility** | **Local partner’s role and responsibility** |
| 1. *Overall responsibility of the project*
2. *Managing the budget*
3. *Approval of planning and conduction of one-time cash transfer*
4. *Conducting the lessons learned sessions and participate resolving of complaints*
5. *Supervising, Monitoring the cash transfer*
 | 1. *Registration and validation of affected families with the local community and authority*
2. *Planning, coordinating and registering ZAAD numbers from vulnerable families*
3. *Organizing the volunteers and security guards*
4. *Close cooperation with the local money agency Dahabshil*
 |

## Local strengthening (describe within max. 1 page)

**3.1 How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

*Dansomala encourages and discusses with affected people how to recover quickly after this crisis. The project will strengthen the capacities of Dansomala, Badbaado, the local community and affected families. The local community builds their skills in mobilizing, organizing and strengthening the affected communities. The dialogue meetings, where local committees raise issues that affect vulnerable families, make connections with key decision makers and will greatly contribute to their empowerment. This output of these discussions and dialogue is to inform us of the help that is relevant and relevant to their needs and how they are collaborating.*

**3.2 Describe strategies for informing and involving affected people in the intervention (CHS 4)**

*Local communities will be actively involved and consulted in processes of developing appropriate assistance that is relevant to their needs, targeting criteria for intervener, and project feed mechanism. Dansomala has been communicating with the local organization Badbaado and discussing communities and people affected by DROUGHT crisis of help that is relevant and relevant to their needs. Badbaado announced that vulnerable families in the rural villages are the most depraved people in the community today. Dansomala also contacted local communities about DROUGHT impacts and they have confirmed that the rural villages are the most effective and have less hope today and are concerned about their livelihood. The local community and affected people cause the local organizations to issue capacity of the project. When the project is successful, our local organization always asks the affected people and the local community committee feedback on their level of satisfaction with the quality and effectiveness of the assistance received through response to answers or via telephone communication and SMS. The vulnerable families are openly identified and agreed upon by the entire community and registered by the local committee on the basis of selection criteria.*

*Dansomala has a basic concept of information sharing among stakeholders and we have adapted:*

*1) To keep communication transparent; 2) Organizing meetings with the local organization and the elders of the local community; 3) Engaging people with stakeholder conversations; 4) Sharing success stories with stakeholders*

**3.3 Environment marker (only for monitoring purposes)**

a) Choose which of the following three descriptions best characterizes your intervention (tick only one box)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MARK |  | DESCRIPTION |  | EXPLANATION |
|[x]  → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates significant mitigation and environmental enhancement measures to reduce anticipated impact**  | → | *The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and includes significant substantiated remedial action as well as environmental enhancement components (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery).* |

b) Briefly explain your answer.

The project intervention will be environmentally friendly, and we will encourage the community to use of a proper waste disposal system.

## 4. Risk Management & MEAL (describe within max. 1 page)

*Risk management is very crucial to our projects. It means continually assessing both processes and results; use of data to drive decision making and planning; and be responsive to the views of communities and people affected by crisis. We, Dansomala and our local partner Badbaado hold meetings to identify all possible risk factors that have the potential to make the project fail before we begin its implementation, assess and analyze the level of risk for the identified risk, and determine appropriate ways or recommended actions to eliminate it. Risk or control if it cannot be eliminated, then continue monitoring throughout all project phases. Risk assessment matrix shows the most risks that we have identified with the analysis and appropriate actions. Money transfer programs have been promoted as a cost-effective way to deliver social programs with the potential to reduce corruption by limiting the role of intermediaries and removing most links in the implementation chain. As resources pass through fewer hands and are directly transferred from administrative offices to beneficiaries via Mobilpay “****ZAAD****”, officials have no opportunity to use the program resources for personal gain. Here are some risks that we have identified and their limitations.*

**4.1 Describe the intervention’s risk management approach and which systems and mitigation measures are applied.** Describe how the chosen risk management approaches are appropriate in the specific context?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Areas affected** | **Severity**  | **likelihood** | **Risk impact**  | **Recommended actions**  |
| *Targeting criteria*  | *Biased targeted population* | *Manageable*  | *Not likely*  | *low*  | *Our local partner will identify most affected villages and Dansomala will verify through telephone call with community leaders*  |
| *Fraud beneficiaries*  |  *corrupt inclusion or exclusion of beneficiaries* | *Manageable*  | *Not likely* | *low*  | *Local authority + committee selected by local community will verify the list of beneficiaries and Dansomala will use supervisor to do a cross check*  |
| *Multiple registration “ghost” beneficiaries*  | *Beneficiaries list*  | *Manageable*  | *Not likely*  | *Low*  | *IT technology can eliminate this. Local communication company Telesom can do ZAAD matches against telephone number and names* |
| *No Zaad number available (1%)* | *Beneficiaries list* | *Manageable*  | *Not likely*  | *Low*  | *This is only around 1%. Zaad for committees of the village / relatives uses* |

**4.2 Describe the implementing partner(s) approach to monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including the contextual complaint mechanisms.**

*Mianly Dansomala will ensure that the selected beneficiaries are the ones most in need and must ensure that women, children, people with disabilities are focused in all villages. Monitoring is a continuous process used to keep project activities on track, identify the daily issues through process monitoring and provide timely information to management so that stakeholders can take steps to correct the course. Dansomala will create a whatsapp group that stakeholders can communicate quickly and effectively. This whatsapp group will be included members from Dansomala, the local organization in Badbaado and a representative of the local community. Through Whatsapp, stakeholders can communicate instantly via text, voicemail or call and can send documents and video clips. The only risk we have identified is fraud / wrong recipients. This risk can be reduced by using local authorities and community leaders for the people affected. If there is a problem, it is immediately reported via Whatsapp, discussion and analysis is started quickly. Sometimes a small committee appoints to solve the problem, other times open discussions take place. When a solution is agreed, it is documented via email.*

**4.3 Describe how learning and reflection will be applied in terms of improving future humanitarian interventions (CHS 7)?**

*Dansomala and the local organization agree to adapt this complaint mechanism:*

*1. Promote a feedback and complaints mechanism that is effective and quickly responded.*

*2. Identify the complaints received to assess the use and effectiveness of the mechanism.*

*3. Inform people affected by the crisis about how they are using the feedback and complaint mechanism*

*4. Make sure all feedback and complaints have been handled right away and before the end of the project*

*The local organization Badbaado consults with communities and people affected by the crisis on the characteristics of the complaint mechanism. The target group and local community will be informed to call a telephone number if they want to complain or give feedback. The complaints received by Dansomala / Badbaado are taken seriously and Dansomala ensures that all complaints are dealt with satisfactorily.*

*All learning and reflection are noted by the management team, where the recorded topics are reviewed later in the lesson learned sessions. Result of the experience will be reported at DERF experience workshop and highlighted on the final report to CISU. From the previous DERF intervention, Dansomala has experienced, with many more people participating in the food distribution event. This proposed Dansomala intervention will have a low profile and it succeeded in the implementation of the intervention in April 2020. Dansomala has the following responsibilities:*

*• Evaluation and learning policies on experience and improvement practices for each project*

*• Mechanisms for recording knowledge and experience and making it available throughout the organization*

*• Organizations contribute to learning and innovation in humanitarian response to share among local partner and with CISU/DERF.*

## 5. Coordination (describe within max. 0,5 page)

*Dansomala has clear communication mechanisms and channels that are planned to share information with communities and people affected by the crisis, authorities, partners, and other relevant stakeholders. Dansomala ensures that there is participation and inclusive and representative engagement from communities and people affected by the crisis at all stages of intervention. Dansomala informs the local partner, Badbaado and other shareholders, the management team that oversees the project. The local organization Badbaado ensures that local authority, community, and people affected by crisis participate and are involved in the targeting and design of the intervention. Management will be formed when the intervention is approved by DERF and the criteria and beneficiaries of the villages needs to be identified. Continued evaluation will be conducted both through checklists and interviews with some affected people in the villages. As documentation, Dansomala will collect all lists from the villages and the verification from Telesom who received the cash support as proof of delivery of project objectives. The local community, including the affected families, shares the receipts to create accountability. Dansomala ensures that the roles and responsibilities of all shareholders and the selected committee are clear to all of them as they change the criteria and benefits as well as the village selection process. The project coordination mechanism is also shared by all local stakeholders.*

**5.1 Describe how the intervention complements the humanitarian and/or development efforts of the national and local authorities, as well as those of other stakeholders?**

* *Meetings will be held with Local district commissioner, business communities and the local authorities. Their roles will be to support the effective project implementation and complement whenever possible.*
* *We will share the necessary information with the humanitarian organizations and coordination groups and other relevant actors through appropriate communication channels such as; cluster meetings, local media and direct cooperation.*

**5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms?**

* *Badbaado local partner actively participates in the SSC region and national food security, WASH and Protection Clusters on monthly basis.*
* *Badbaado also will submitted 4W/3W matrixs for Food security, WASH and Protection clusters on monthly basis.*