**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

**RAPID RESPONSE – INTERVENTION application form**

**Guidance note**

Before applying for an intervention please read the DERF Funding Guidelines carefully. For a practical guide on how to navigate in the online application module please see: <https://www.cisu.dk/vorescisu>

The intervention application must be submitted to CISU through the *Vores CISU* platform, which can be accessed [here](http://medlemsunivers.cisu.dk/Bruger/LogOn). In *Vores CISU*, you are asked to fill in some basic information related to the proposed intervention such as title, dates, area of intervention, mode(s) of assistance etc.

Information about the applicant (the Danish CSO) and the implementing partner must also be entered directly at the *Vores CISU* platform. **Please ensure that the entered organisational data of the Danish CSO and the local partner(s) is up to date and the latest annual report and audited annual report are uploaded.** For more information about how to register an implementing partner(s) please see: <https://www.cisu.dk/vorescisu>

When applying, you are requested to upload the following documents:

* **A signed cover page** using the format available at [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf)
* **The intervention application form** (one Word document of **max. 8 pages**) see format below
* **The partner(s)’ context analysis** (one Word document of **max. 2** **pages**, signed by the implementing partner)
* **The intervention budget** using the budget format available at [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf). Please also see the Budget Guide available at [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf)
* **Partnership policy,** this is only requested if your CSO has an existing partnership policy

**Note**: In the application below (section 3.3) you will find that an **environment marker** has been introduced by the DERF. This is to allow partners identify and consider the environmental impact of their proposed and actual intervention activities. As part of the principle of ‘do no harm’ humanitarian interventions should identify adverse environmental effects to avoid, reduce and mitigate their potential impacts. Both DERF modalities are based on the premise that all interventions per default carry with them some degree of environmental impact.

CISU views the environment marker as a reflection exercise meant for monitoring purposes and the marker does not form part of the DERF application assessment criteria. The DERF intervention feedback on final reports will, however, include comments related to the markers, as relevant. CISU strives to promote environmental sustainability across its principles, strategies, networks, partnerships, pools, and practices.

**RAPID RESPONSE - INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: ***Rebuild Aid in cooperation with Jameghor Charity Organization (JCO)***

**Title of the intervention**: **Assisting the IDPs to prevent a human catastrophe**

## 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.**

The current crisis in Afghanistan, especially in the poor and mountainous province of Ghor, has had a devastating effect on the economic, social, and even psychological well-being of the people. According to our estimation and comparative analysis of Ghor province with other 33 provinces of Afghanistan, at least two million Afghans lost their jobs across the country. About 22,000 government and private sector employees have lost their jobs, in Ghor province and this has had a significant impact on the economy. According to the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the lives of more than 85% of Ghor residents depend on agriculture and livestock, which have suffered irreparable damage due to drought and the war crisis, and also the disruption of the governance process. Jameghor Charity Organization, hereinafter called JCO, will be the executor of this project. Our intervention is based on local sources and data collection. JCO recently made a rapid assessment in Firozkoh city which is the capital of central Ghor province.

JCO’s Rapid Assessment show that a large group of people are forced to leave their houses in different districts and villages, with the hope to reach a safe place, they left behind everything they had, but now they are living in a disastrous situation in Firozkoh. This is the pre-identified emergency crisis-affected population, which need immediate humanitarian assistance.

**1.2 Content of the intervention:**

**a) Describe the intervention’s activities, the results these will have and what the outcome of these will be.**

JCO already identified families which are in emergency need and will help them with cash assistance. The assistance will be provided in coordination with the Council of Refugees & Repatriations and local office of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) to the families under the following conditions:

* Families run by women/female guardian.
* Families whose guardians are unable to work (disabled/sick/old).
* Families have no shelter or living in refugee’s tents without food and hope.
* Families who couldn’t go back to their villages due to not having cash to pay car rents.
* Families who have lost one or more family members in recent armed conflicts.

As a result of this intervention a human catastrophe will be prevented. This will also prevent health crisis in Firozkoh city, as many of these families who are at higher risk get a chance to move back to their original places, where they have home, farms, and relatives.

*JCO has already conducted a survey among the IDPs and found that there are many families who lost their male guardians, many women who lost their husbands and many kids who lost their fathers in the war. There are hundreds of IDPs who need humanitarian assistance, but the goal of this intervention is to assist the most vulnerable households. Therefore, we have decided to target two groups from among all disadvantaged HH. For this purpose, the target group is reduced to 199 families, and it includes:*

1. *50 percent (75 families) led by female guardians, and*
2. *50 percent (75 families) IDPs from the most recent displacements.*

*We have calculated an amount, which could cover a family of 6 members for a duration of 3 months and this amount which will be around 210,00 USD. JCO, in coordination with the relevant entities, such as Council of Refugees & Repatriations and local office of National Disaster Management Authority, registers the eligible HH as soon as possible. When each family get paid the amount set, they will write down their name, father name, place of origin, number of family member and gender, their telephone number if they got any, and then signs to confirm receipt of the money. We will do our best to make this process fast and also transparent and efficient.* During and after the process of distributing cash to the target group, our team will carry out the monitoring process and after collecting all the necessary data we will prepare the final report.

This intervention will take a maximum of three months including M&E. We have already begun on this intervention since we started our rapids assessment on 15th Of September 2021, data collection and project design and application writing.

**b) Describe in a few sentences the change your intervention will bring to the people affected by the crisis. What do you expect the short-term impact to be after completion of your intervention?**

Our intervention will bring significant changes to the lives of displaced people who are struggling for a piece of bread and need immediate humanitarian assistance. The internally displaced people are currently only thinking about their survival, the children & women of these IDPs are begging for a piece of bread on the streets.

The changes that will occur after the implementation of this project are as follows:

* Instead of begging for food, minors can at least return to their lessons & local/traditional schools.
* Instead of begging all days, women will have the time to look after of their kids.
* Men in the family will safely strive for a stable workload instead of daily chores.
* The needy families will be having access to food, firewood & warm clothing for at least three months.
* Families who couldn’t afford to pay for transportation to their villages will be able to return home and to a normal life as before.
* The possibility of reducing health crisis and child mortality by enabling them to pay a doctor and buy medicine and prevent children from begging in the cold weather.

**c) How will you measure the achievement of results and outcomes?**

We use Monitoring & Evaluation Manual (MEM) to measure the achievements & outcomes of our intervention.

* Participatory methods: where all the IDPs will be engaged in all part of intervention.
* Interviews and rapid assessment.
* Observation and project designing.
* Record Keeping.
* Photographing and videorecording.
* Outcome journals and reporting back to the fund.
* Outcome harvesting.

Inception: At the project inception, the JCO Monitoring, and Evaluation manager will develop the project Monitoring & Evaluation system and associated procedures and tools and will identify data collection methods and frequency. Staff will carry out monitoring on the assisting IDPs with cash money, monitoring will start from project design phase to the end phase of intervention, which is journaling and reporting back to the doner. The project team will collect enough data and photos throughout the project cycle to use for JCO learning as well as donor report.

The project key achievements “assisting the IDPs to prevent a human catastrophe” will be shared with the donors in timely manner. JCO management board will be monitoring the whole progress on weekly bases and conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) three weeks after distribution and will share the outcome of the monitoring at the end of intervention. The JCO office based in Ghor province will facilitate data reflection during the life of intervention.

**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 rapid assessment by JCO, as mentioned earlier, indicates that the IDPs were in urgent need of food, fuel, sanitation and as well as shelter and other essential things that they repeatedly addressed on their talks. Based on the lessons learned from previous projects, the situations of the IDPs and the urgency of the call for help, we conclude that the distribution of cash is more useful and faster way of preventing a human catastrophe than preparing coupons, goods and other modes for the following reasons:

* Although the majority of IDPs mentioned food as a priority for their urgent needs, but there are some families for whom the lack of food is not their only problem, some families need fuel, some have no shelter, some prefer clean drinking water over food in the category of food. Thus, the distribution of cash to the IDPs provides an opportunity for them to take action to meet their immediate needs.
* During the implementation of previous food projects, we had learnt that some people had to offer their coupons to the market and exchanged them either for cash or for cheaper coupons (one spoon of high-quality flour in exchange for two spoons of medium flour). Moreover, for the IDPs, this resulted in unnecessary costs such as transporting coupons from home to the market and vice versa. Therefore, it is better to distribute cash to the beneficiaries so that they can decide as per their priorities.
* Cash based assistance is faster than other modes. To distribute coupons or other options, it is necessary to first conduct a market survey, and after analysing the information, it is necessary to determine the rate and sign the contract with providers. This process is time consuming and the IDPs urgently need assistance.
* Cash assistance provides the basis for the return of those families who could not afford transportation costs to return to their original areas.
* Lack of safe transport routes is another challenge and goods need to be transported. This may cause delay and even make it impossible to transport goods/food productions from other provinces. Taking all factors into account we strongly believe cash-based assistance is the best option.

**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)?**

JCO has implemented more than 15 similar projects and has a clear track record in transparency & project implementation and has experienced staff in west and central part of Afghanistan.

JCO, in coordination with the relevant entities, such as Council of Refugees & Repatriations and local office of National Disaster Management Authority, registers the displaced families, the size of each family, including how many men, women, children under the age of 5, as well as people with disabilities, and it will make it clear how many IDPs have been displaced and from which districts and villages, this can give us a clear overview to discuss with them if they are interested to return to their homes, and also enables us to better manage our resources. Based on the household registration list and our rapid assessment data, the needy families will receive an eligibility card and they will get the cash assistance the day after. As we mentioned earlier, from the process of household registration to the distribution cash, a delegation consisting of relevant departments, including Refugee Council and National Disaster Management Authority and the elders will be present alongside the staff of JCO for the purpose of transparency and to make it sure the needy people receive the assistance. From the inception to the final stage, all distribution process will be recorded and photographed. We will also interview the beneficiaries in every stage.

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

We have already spoken with a local money exchange office in Herat. When we receive the first transfer of fund from DERF, we will do “HAWALA” the money through this Money Exchange in Herat, and they will pay us cash in same day. Since it is urgent, we will start distribution of the money to these 150 families within 7 days.

**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.**

The JCO has identified 500 needy families from among IDPs and all other parts of the society which are badly affected by the current crisis. As mentioned above, JCO used the following inclusion criteria:

* Families run by women/female guardian.
* Families whose guardians are unable to work (disabled/sick/old).
* Families have no shelter or living in refugee’s tents without food and hope.
* Families who couldn’t go back to their villages due to not having cash to pay car rents.
* Families who have lost one or more family members in recent armed conflicts.

*In Ghor province, the average family size is estimated 6 people, so 199 families multiplied by 6, equals 1194 people (199 HH x 6 members = 1194). According to this calculation, our project will cover 1194 people who are members of 199 families.*

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 | 151 | 130 | **281** |
| 6-14 | 159 | 226 | **385** |
| 15-24 | 103 | 160 | **263** |
| 25-49 | 50 | 118 | **168** |
| 50-64 | 10 | 65 | **75** |
| > 65 | 5 | 17 | **22** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **478** | **716** | **1194** |

**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.**

From among 1324 displaced families to Firozkoh city, about 800 of those families are currently living in poor conditions, 90 families are living in refugee camps (Note: About 500 families are recently displaced after the fall of the province) the remaining have been displaced because of drought and rise in poverty.

Due to the severe drought, lack of agricultural goods and substantial decrease of food productions, as well as lack of access to fuel due to the high price of fuel materials such as fuel and coal, the residents of Ghor province use natural fuels such as plants, dried animal dung and firewood to heat houses and cook. In rural areas, a working man needs at least two months, to prepare for the winter. If the displaced people couldn’t return to their villages now, later it becomes difficult for them.

## 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.**

Jameghor Charity Organization (JCO) is a non-profit and non-governmental organization, with headquarter in Kabul and regional offices in Herat and Ghor. JCO was Founded In 2005 by an experienced team of civil, cultural, and human rights activists. Our online platform, Jameghor Website (www.jameghor.com) was launched in October 2005 with the aim of increasing awareness of women and girl's rights and promoting girls education by creating a platform where everyone can speak out, where women could raise their concerns, where young talents could share their works, where poets and writers could motivate and encourage people to send both boys and girls to school, where social, cultural and women rights issues are discussed every day. However, the thematic foci of Jameghor Charity Organization (JCO), has soon been extended to include health promotion, community development, advocating children's rights and supporting vulnerable groups of the society with special focus on women & girls and people with disabilities.

JCO has implemented more than 15 similar projects in Central Afghanistan in the past 15 years. Moreover, JCO has been involved in preparing and distributing health and educational equipment and supplies to the schools which are still in the open air and lack facilities in different districts of Ghor and Badghis provinces since 2010. We have been providing wheelchairs and other necessary tools to disabled and handicapped people which we have been receiving through our Danish partner (Rebuild Aid). We have also organized women's handicrafts exhibition in central Ghor province to promote and support women entrepreneurs in tackling the economic challenges they face.

With more than one and half decade of activity in the relevant sectors, distributing school and health equipment/supplies and wheelchairs to the disabled people, organizing tens of exhibitions, seminars, and workshops, rendering public welfare services and implementing projects under the direct financial assistance of United States Agency for International Developments (USAID), JCO found itself in a strong position to apply for this funding. JCO hired experienced team. JCO has full expertise to ensure high quality implementation such as project planning, direct implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision, Relationship, Reporting, and project sustainability and handover.

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

JCO is already in touch with the people at risk, particularly, the families run by women, older men, people with disabilities and children (without an adult guardian). JCO has already provided them some tents and identified those in urgent need by going door to door in refugees’ tents and all places where they took shelter now. While implementing this project, JCO’s employees will go to the gates of their homes with a delegation to register them and provide them with the assistance. JCO’s office is also at the centre of the city and easily accessible. JCO has also spoken with the members of City Council and Small Business Retail Council to work collectively in this difficult time to prevent human catastrophe.

**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?**

The Danish CSO is not self-implementing this intervention but in cooperation with its local partner Jameghor Charity Organization (JCO).

**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.**

Jameghor Charity Organization and Rebuild Aid Association have been partners since 2006 and formally both organizations formed a partnership agreement on implementing humanitarian and rebuilding projects in Afghanistan and since then we have carried out many projects together successfully.

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

* JCO stands for survey of families in urgent need and lists them according to criteria mentioned above.
* Rebuild Aid stands for applying and attaching the application to the CISU online project platform.
* JCO and Rebuild Aid work together in the project’s design phase.
* JCO will carry out the whole intervention, listing the target group, coordination with local authorities.
* JCO & Rebuild Aid will do the monitoring and evaluation.
* Reporting back to the DERF - both organizations contribute.

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

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

The IDPs are currently struggling for their survival. Their children are out of school and begging all day long in and around the city. Some of IDPs are working for their daily food, they work in other people's houses, and this opportunity is only available to few women not to everyone. If cash assistance is provided, children who are currently begging on the streets will return to school and resume their studies. They relocate to schools near the camp and other parts of the city to pursue their studies. Those women who are working for their daily food in other people's houses, return to their normal lives and look after of their kids, and focus on the cleanliness, health and education of their children. And men who are just standing on the squares to work as day labour for their daily food from morning till night can work on the future of their families and children and will try to find stable work if they are provided with 3 months food security.

In addition, cash assistance provides a chance to the IDPs to return to their villages and homes. When some of these families return to their original areas, they return to normal life, with their children enrolled in local schools and their husbands engaged in agriculture and livestock as before. As noted above JCO works in close coordination with local institutions from the beginning of the project to its completion. In the current situation where the Taliban are in power, the facilities for the work of the government institutions have been significantly reduced, but some entities are still active, and we also follow our organizations policy of providing assistance to everyone in need of humanitarian assistance and with complete neutrality and in a transparent way.

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

For the purpose of this project, JCO will work closely with Council of Refugees & Repatriations and local office of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and will hold awareness campaigns in various places such as the refugee camps and areas where most of the IDPs are located. We will talk about the project objectives, type of aid, donor, conditions for accepting beneficiaries and determining distribution locations, card and cash. In addition to this approach, we will use local audio and video media, especially social media, through the Facebook page and the international website of Jam Ghor to inform and involve the affected people. But as already mentioned above we go door to door to register the disabled people, the orphans and the families who has no male guardian together with local institutions.

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MARK |  | DESCRIPTION |  | EXPLANATION |
|  | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components without incorporating mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful without being able to apply substantiated remedial action (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). |
|  | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates some mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and applies some substantiated remedial action (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). |
|  | → | **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.

We always take precautionary measures to mitigate anticipated impact.

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

**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?

Key staff at the JCO hold regular weekly meetings, focusing on security, challenges to access to endangered areas, and coordination with security agencies and national and international organizations to ensure the commencement / continuation of activities. Discuss, in case of danger to the employees, facilities / assets of the institution and field activities, an emergency security meeting will be convened, in which the following decisions will be taken:

**The risk to staff and beneficiary safety due to conflict and insecurity:** JCO has adopted adequate security policies and has low tolerance for security risks. If our security assessments demonstrate that target areas are at risk of attack or any kind of conflict, JCO will immediately suspend or not begin programming in those areas to ensure staff safety. All staff will employ robust security protocols on movement in program locations to minimize risks to their safety. The following measures will ensure that the program is implemented according to “Do No Harm” principles, taking community members’ safety into consideration:

* Close collaboration with IDPs *Shura* (council) and other community-based governance structures during beneficiary selection and organization of cash/input distribution.
* All staff and partners have extensive experience providing cash and in-kind support following internal protocols that ensure safety and security of staff and community members. Partners largely rely on the use of hawalas to minimize the transport and handling of cash, reducing security risks.
* Diversion of resources – JCO operate under a principle of zero tolerance of bribery, corruption, and attempts to influence. If cannot access a location without paying fees or taxes to sanctioned groups, JCO will pause its work on that program location. JCO will not lift suspension of programming in a location until it can be verified that operations can resume independently, particularly through assurances from local communities. JCO will train program staff on compliance, and they will be obligated to immediately report suspected incidents of fraud or interference to senior management.
* Safeguarding – JCO is committed to providing a safe and trusted environment that safeguards the beneficiaries and staff of all partners. There will be zero tolerance for sexual abuse or exploitation or other safeguarding measures by anyone associated with program. All staff will sign codes of conduct and complete training on safeguarding and protection against sexual assault. Each partner/staff has pre-existing safeguarding policies, reporting systems, and investigative procedures that will be used.

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

JCO has created two types of response systems for beneficiaries and stakeholders, which aims to regularly request information/feedback from project beneficiaries and field staff about events related to the organization's programs. In order to increase the effectiveness of aid and the transparency of the work / distribution process for eligible individuals, it is important to know what the challenges are for implementing key programs and messages and how they are received by the community. That will be a great lesson for future works. Likewise, documenting issues that affect the effectiveness of our work process, especially the aid process, and how we address it is important. All feedback (written and audio) is used by senior staff as part of adaptive management practices.

* Complaints number: The complaints phone number is active 5 working days (from Sunday to Thursday) per week.
* Complaint’s form: This form is filled out by the field staff and the monitoring and evaluation team at the site of the project implementation, where the name of the feedback provider, place of residence, type of feedback, sensitive / insensitive feedback is entered. This form is mostly used for those beneficiaries and project partners who do not have access to the phone to share their feedback with the institute's response team, or in case of sensitive feedback they prefer form.

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

All feedback recorded by telephone or in writing is first provided to the Monitoring, Evaluation and Response team and then shared with senior management after sensitive and insensitive parts are being separated. Feedback providers will get a response soon and all those and the lessons being learnt from the project implementation will be used in future humanitarian interventions.

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

**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?**

The crisis in Afghanistan deepens by the day. Afghanistan is without a legitimate and functional government since 15th August. Everything has collapsed. Due to the crisis and severe drought, tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty. Our intervention at this critical time is indeed a great complement with the efforts of the United Nations, The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other humanitarian organizations.

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

There is concrete coordination mechanism put in place, such as allocation of responsibilities, involvement of local entities, engagement of beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The implementing partner facilitates the distribution of cash assistance among the people who are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and actively participate in relevant coordination mechanism.