**RAPID RESPONSE - INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: OFROSOM

**Title of the intervention**: Lifesaving Emergency Intervention for the drought affected population in Galgadud

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

* 1. **The context:**

Decades of conflict, recurrent climate shocks, disease outbreaks and increasing poverty are devastating the people of Somalia. Conflict, insecurity and climatic shocks continue to aggravate vulnerabilities and trigger population displacements across Somalia. The country is experiencing its third consecutive below-average rainfall season since late 2020, which is worsening the current drought conditions, particularly in the southern, central, and northeastern parts. These areas have received little to no rainfall since June due to delayed October to December 2021 Deyr rains, according to FAO/SWALIM. The widespread dry conditions have resulted in increased human suffering and livestock deaths, with severe drought impacts reported in Galmudug states (central regions) . The current drought conditions are expected to deteriorate as the Deyr season is forecast to be below average in the country, amid a La Niña phenomena expected to last until April. Food insecurity is likely to worsen significantly through May 2022, with many households experiencing widening food consumption gaps and erosion of their coping capacity.

Children in Galgadud continue to face acute humanitarian needs due to conflict and environmental hazards such as drought, conflict and drought. Current drought crises have triggered massive displacement in Guri Ceel and Adado rural areas of Galgaduud region.

The project aims at contributing to improving food access of food insecure vulnerable communities and safe drinking water in Galgudud. The target populations include IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities living in urban areas and rural areas. The target populations have been facing shocks resulting from natural and man-made disasters that affected their livelihood; outbreak of COVID-19 and infestation of desert locust worsened the situation for the already vulnerable communities. To intervene the situation the project is designed to reach 2400 beneficiaries with safe drinking water for 45 days, and food for 60 days in the three locations of Guriel and Bahda of Adado district.

**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. This emergency lifesaving intervention aims to provide emergency life-saving Food, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene awareness, and hygiene kits distribution to 400 HHs drought affected IDPs and poor host communities in Adado and Guri’el districts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Result | Activity |
| A - Improved food security of 400 drought affected HHs for 2 months (100 in Adado and 300 in Guriel districts of Galgadud region). | Provision 400 HHs (2400 beneficiaries) with family ration food for two months. Each household will be receiving (Rice, Sugar, Oil, Flour). |
| B - Improved the affected community practices on better hygiene including safe food/water storage, end open defecation, and hand washing with soap. | Training and engaging 20 Community Health Workers (CHWs) to carry out comprehensive hygiene promotion campaigns and educate the target beneficiaries |
| C - Better living conditions for 400 HHs drought-affected people and have access to safe water for drinking and hygiene use. | Providing temporary safe water to 2400 men, women and children) drought affected for 45 days (7.5 l/p/d). |
| D - Improved hygiene and sanitation condition of the affected communities.  | Distribution of 400 HP kits to 400 drought affected households who are at risk of AWD/cholera and malnutrition diseases. Each HP kit contains (60 aqua tabs, 1 Jerry can (20l), and 5 bars soaps). |

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?

Emergency water trucking to drought-affected populations, particularly in the Horn of Africa, has become cyclical intervention as rainfall patterns in these areas has become increasingly unpredictable. Emergency water trucking (EWT) is typically a short-term, life-saving intervention that is used to cover interruptions in water service or access to sufficient quantities of water to meet survival requirements.

Emergency water trucking often plays a very different role, as a coping mechanism in the daily lives of a large percentage of the population.

For the food security component, the target beneficiaries will receive basic food items for 2 months; this will help the affected people to survive temporarily. Distribution of the HP kits, the hygiene promotion sessions and activities will improve the sanitation condition of the target population.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | Target | Means of Verification |
| # of HHs received food ratio for two months. | 400 HHs | Purchasing documents. Photos. Registration list.Distribution list. Field visit and interviews. |
| # of CHWs trained# of hygiene promotion community sessions organized – 2/week; 16 sessions. | 30 volunteers | Through visiting house-to-house. Attendance list. Training report. Photos. |
| # of people received 7.5 l/day for 45 days | 2400 people | Water vouchers. Registration list. Contracts with water vendors. Interviews. Photos. Video clips. Activity report. |
| # of hygiene promotion kits distributed: 60 aqua tabs, 1 Jerry can (20l), and 5 bars soaps | 400 HP kits | Invoices. Registration list. Distribution report. Interviews. Photos. Video clips. Activity 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?

1. The target beneficiaries are vulnerable IDPs, returnees and poor host communities who might encounter security threat if given assistance, therefore pre-distribution registration with non re-duplicable cards will ensure that the right identified drought affected people receive the food aid, the selection will be based on their vulnerability criteria. Cannot be used cash transferring at this time as most of the target people are from rural areas those who fled to outskirts of Guri’el and Bahda IDPs. These target people can not read and write and have no experience of using mobile transfer methods. We give the food items and they will immediately start consumption.

 2. Water trucking will be used with water voucher method. Provision of water vouchers was the strategy endorsed by the Somalia WASH Cluster; this methodology is ultimately more transparent and empowers communities.

3. Hygiene promotion kits will be given to the target 400 HHs

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)?

The project will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups. Minority clans/ethnic groups will be included in consultations of the project implementation and the monitoring activities. Provision of water vouchers is the strategy endorsed by the Somalia WASH Cluster; this methodology is ultimately more transparent and empowers communities. Water trucking monitors will be hired for ensuring people get the right allocate volume of water on daily basis.

Water provision was provided through vouchers in more than 30 drought-stricken villages – the weekly voucher provided a fixed quantity of water based on 1 week’s water requirements for a household (Based on 7.5 liters/person/day for an average HH of 6 people, one HH was entitled to 315 L per week).

Water vouchers will be purely given to women because of the gender role in water collection and hygiene at domestic level. For HH treatment, the beneficiaries will be given aquatabs and trained on how to use them. There will be continuous public health promotion, follow up and monitoring to ensure compliance.

The food and water vouchers will be given to the most vulnerable drought affected families, they will have a serialized counterfoil, which will be used to countercheck that the vouchers from the field are genuine. The water vendor and food distributors will be provided with the list of beneficiaries, which was used to record the daily volume of water collected and monthly food received by each household. Beneficiaries will be sensitized on their monthly food allocation and signed against their names. Various FGDs and public meetings will be held at community level. There will be biweekly meeting with stakeholders (local leaders, government line ministries) to review the progress.

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

NWO will recruit the project staff and assign their responsibilities. Project community committee will be established. Inception meeting will be organized soon after the approval with all stakeholders in the 2 districts including the local authorities. Project fund will be transferred to our local partner. Beneficiaries will be selected based on vulnerability of households. Vulnerable households with persons living with disability, especially those headed with disabled persons, will be given ultimate consideration. Tender and procurement procedure will follow. The contract agreement between NWO and the service providers shall specify the following: Quantity of water to be delivered; Quality of the water to be delivered (source of water, any necessary treatment, etc.); Frequency of deliveries to ensure timely collection of water by beneficiaries. Project staff including the hygiene promotion facilitators, and field distribution monitors will be engaged and oriented with humanitarian principles, DO NO HARM principles and PSEA. Vouchers and distribution cards will be printed. ACTION will START.

**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.

Where is no water there is no life. Most of the projects’ target beneficiaries are pastoralists who lost all what they had due to the severe droughts and moved to urban areas (Bahdo and Guriel) to survive. These displaced families need water and food to survive. The IDPs, a majority of whom are women and children, live in improvised makeshift shelters. They are at risk of hunger and diseases including AWD outbreak. The project will contribute to the life saving emergency response.

The selection criteria: Consideration of pre-existing social, cultural and political dynamics or practices may marginalize or exploit certain groups is fundamental. Beneficiaries will be selected based on vulnerability of households. The selection will be done through project committee who are selected by local leaders, target groups, the representatives from the youth group, the disabled, the women group, the local authority and representatives from the marginalized groups.

* 80% the newly arrived vulnerable drought affected population, 20% from host community
* 70% of the vulnerable are women headed households.
* Families that have children, people living with disabilities, and elderly will be given the priority

Number of people will benefit:

* FOOD distribution for 2 months: The project targets 100 HHs for each of the 4 target areas (1 site in Bahdo of Adado and 3 sites/IDP settlements in Guriel districts of Galgadud region). Total of 2400 people will directly benefit from the project activities.
* Water trucking for 45 days: 2400 drought affected people will get safe drinking water 7,5 litters/person in the 4 target areas.
* Hygiene promotion: 2400 people will be directly benefiting in this activity, and 6000 people will be indirectly benefiting from it by training 30 community health workers and organizing 16 HP community sessions and house to house outreach. 400 HHs will receive HP kits

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 | 144 | 216 | 360 |
| 6-14 | 192 | 288 | 480 |
| 15-24 | 240 | 360 | 600 |
| 25-49 | 240 | 360 | 600 |
| 50-64 | 96 | 144 | 240 |
| > 65 | 48 | 72 | 120 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 960 | 1440 | **2400** |

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.

80% of the target groups are vulnerable people (1.920) and 20% are from the host community (480) to avoid conflict from the local community. The most vulnerable among our target beneficiaries are the displaced families have been severely affected by the current drought and lost their livestock. The selection criteria are in section 1.3a). For protection measures, all project staff and the community project committee will oriented with core humanitarian principles and PSEA. Complain mechanism will be placed and the project manager will be closely following this matter. There will be ZERO tolerance for any exploitation and abuse against the project beneficiaries. NWO safeguarding committee will observe regularly the staff performances.

## 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.

Our local partner New Ways has been working in the Central Southern of Somalia since 1993. They have good relationship with local communities and authority where they gained legitimacy and partnership cooperation in humanitarian interventions as NWO many useful projects in the region where they gained good knowledge of the context and situation of the area of intervention.

NWO managed previous projects financed by UNICEF and SHF. They are in the eligible list of OCHA and been assessed by UN and international agencies. They develop annual audit reports. They have centralized financial system and professional financial management system. New Ways is currently implementing SHF Nutrition project in Guriel. Our local partner has implemented 2 DERF funded projects in Beletweyne and in Afgoye for the floods crises. NWO has organizational capacity assessment approved by DERF and has successfully implemented two interventions with OFROSOM.

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

The proposed response took into consideration the impact of the disaster on women, children and people with disabilities in terms of access to WASH services (Water trucking and hygiene promotion); it proposed specific actions to prevent risk of gender-based violence and hence will contribute to greater gender equality. The project will specifically target to drought affected vulnerable groups, particularly female-headed households, elderly, households with disabilities and households with malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women including marginalized communities. Our local partner has presence in the project area and partially running the main public hospital in Guri’el. They have been working in the region for a decade and currently contributing to the drought responses. Both organizations will also implement this project with the participation of other key stakeholders using participatory approaches and methods while holding regular mobilization and consultative meetings with the communities and other stakeholders at field level.

**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.

We have worked closely with NWO and we have good partnership with implementing humanitarian and development projects. We entered partnership agreement with our local partner. Our partner is not be in the blacklist of UN and free from corruption and fraud. NWO have good experience in humanitarian/project implementation and have good relationship and coordination with the local actors. The local partner has legitimacy among the local communities and authority. You can see more terms in the partnership agreement when asked to deliver

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

The Local Partner (New Ways Organization): Our local partner will play crucial role of implementing this proposed life saving emergency intervention through their role in information sharing and building bridges between displaced people and their host communities. Secondly, they will be working and coordinating together with other humanitarian organizations to avoid overlapping. They will play an important role in facilitating the integration of new drought affected displaced people in the host communities.

NEW WAYS will further do the following tasks:

* + The overall implementation and quality assurance of the project
	+ Recruitment project staff
	+ Responsible Procurement process and Logistics and day to day activities
	+ Liaise with authorities and community elders
	+ Preparation of the financial and narrative reports and progress reports
	+ Dealing with risks and other challenges that may arise during implementation
	+ Weekly communication with project officers: to follow the project achievements
	+ Regular monitoring
	+ Project site visit: to meet with beneficiaries and project staff
	+ Reporting to the donor (Final narrative and financial reports)
	+ Overall management/administration and guidance of the intervention
	+ Safeguarding and DO NO HARM principles

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* Will liaise with donor
* Responsible overall management/administration and project guidance implementation
* Hawala and money transferring concerns
* Weekly communication with NWO to follow the project achievements
* Control and supervision of financial accounts and cash books and procurement process
* Intervention site visit (one time) to meet with beneficiaries and intervention staff for monitoring and evaluation
* Ensuring the project objectives are achieved
* Holding experience and learning meetings between the implementers
* Supervising and checking all financial vouchers and cash books
* Assisting preparation Intervention reports (Final narrative and financial reports)
* Help New Ways procurement and logistics
* Helping NWO of Tracking and recording (Photos, videos, interviews)

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

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

Besides contributing to the local partner experience, the project will be implemented through civil society engagement and participation. Project community committee will be established. Women groups, minority leaders and local authority will participate during the inception, implementation and monitoring stages.

Community members and the Community health volunteers will be trained on hygiene promotion and facilitation skills. This will strengthen the local capacities, ownership and avoid negative effects and applying humanitarian principles including do no harm principles.

In the case of conflict sensitivity, the project will work on transparency approach, in the inception meeting all stakeholders will be briefed on the project objectives and the scope of the work to minimize high expectations. The local authority and traditional elders will be involved at the beginning; their power and influence will be used to resolve conflicts during the project life, if any.

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

The target beneficiaries will play a vital role in the selection criteria, registration and implementation of the project activities. Community leaders including women and minorities will be closely consulted for the project implementing strategy. Our local partner has vast experience on how to enter a community and social norms. Women groups, minority leaders and local authority will participate during the inception, implementation and monitoring stages. NWO will organize Bi-weekly meeting at the project sites whereby all stakeholders actively participate. Challenges and project progresses will be discussed. Complains (If any) will be reviewed and discussed how best to address.

**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).  |
| x | → | **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.

The project has a training component for the CHW and Community sessions for HP campaign; if used many papers for these events and not properly stored and managed can damage the environment. Therefore the training event will be on PPT presentation and cartoon movie clips. Very little guiding manuals will be given to the CHWs to use for their community sessions. CHWs will also use some posters from UNICEF and WHO for awareness. The local partners and the Diaspora organization will communicate in software, whereby all reports will be digitalized.

The other environmental risk can be waste of water during the water trucking activities. The project will ensure that the water tank vehicles use proper hosepipe with sharp end tap for proper filling the jerrycans and to avoid water goes to ground. Cleanup campaigns around the water distribution point and the homestead will be regularly conducted.

## 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?

1.Risk that beneficiaries are exposed to violence during registration/distribution as a result of the distance to or location of humanitarian assistance and services.

 Mitigation: The project will mitigate this risk by making sure that registration and distribution will be done venues close to beneficiaries (less than 2 km distance). Registration and distribution exercises will be done during daytime.

2. Risk of women, girls and boys exposed to sexual violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), when accessing humanitarian assistance.

 Mitigation: Food/voucher distribution venues will be selected areas far from armed groups/military camps. Project staff will be trained on humanitarian code of conduct and consequences of sexual exploitation. Beneficiaries’ awareness on sexual exploitation will be raised and complaint mechanism will be provided

1. Risk of no access to or awareness of protection assistance or referral services for survivors of protection incidents (i.e. GBV, child protection, evictions, explosive hazards, etc.).

Mitigation: The project will closely work with organizations providing protection services in the project area and refer people with protection issues to them.

1. Risk that marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, women, boys and girls, do not participate in consultations or decision-making processes for the project or are excluded from humanitarian services/assistance/activities.

To mitigate this risk: the project will develop criteria that will consider people living with disabilities, members from marginalized groups, IDPs, women, boys and girls to be included in the community project committees supporting agency in the project implementation. NWO has given priority to PLWD in its all programs, in term of accessibility and inclusion. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment are unacceptable breaches of fundamental human rights. 46 staff trained including senior management officers on PSEA and its procedures, NWO has zero tolerance on PSEA. Reporting mechanisms that are safe and trusted are in place. Our local partner adapts the strategy of AAP by working transparently and effectively sharing information with communities, giving communities influence over decision making in a way that accounts for their diversity, and allows the views of the most at-risk to be equally considered. Giving communities the opportunity to assess and if appropriate sanction our actions.

5. RISK: The challenge experienced in many drought responses, however, has been the refusal of water tanker operators to allow chlorination within the metal tank due to potential corrosion of the tanker.

MITIGATION: Chlorination at the household level – this is typically accomplished through the provision of

Aquatabs or a similar chlorine product, which is capable of treating one 20-liter jerry can of water.

6. Risk: Fraud & loss of assets

Mitigation:Overall corruption risk by NWO team is low. This will be mitigated by due diligence, tight financial tracking, internal controls, auditing, on all procurements and supply lines. Due diligence and risk assessment systems are fully verified.

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

The proposed response took into consideration the impact of the disaster on women, and children in terms of access to WASH services; it proposed specific actions to prevent risk of gender-based violence and hence will contribute to greater gender equality. Our local partner top management will monitor the quality and quantity of the food and WASH intervention during the project implementation and its completion.

Monitoring the impact and effectiveness of the HP activities is accomplished through a variety of facets:

· Post WASH kits distribution - house to house

· Segregated FGDs

· Observation of weekly environmental cleaning activities

· Direct observation of cleanliness around water points

· Transect walking around the settlements & water distribution points.

· Observing status of water storage containers,(jerry cans) at household level.

Regular follow up on access to water shall be done through household visits and FGD’s, disaggregated by gender, wealth group, ethnicity and social status (if possible). Water trucking monitors will be engaged – their job is to visit all distribution points, and confirm water deliveries through the checking of waybills, discussions with community members, and communicating with the water tanker owners/drivers.

Setting up of feedback / accountability mechanisms: There will be a board with the contact information of NWO at each of the 4 sites which enable the targeted communities to communicate with New Ways staff, e.g. food quality and volume, communicate delays and water quality/ quantity concerns. All complains will be immediately respond by the project manager and the project community committee. New Ways will share any serious complains with the authority and elders copying OFROSOM.

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

In the project final report, OFROSOM and NEW Ways will describe lessons learned and recommendations.

Human impact stories will be published in the local partner’s home page and twitter account, as well as the home page of OFROSOM.

## 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 Galmudug ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management regularly organizes weekly and monthly meeting, our local partner actively participate district and regional level coordination meetings. OFROSOM and New Ways will share project achievements with all stakeholders including the local authorities and line ministries for avoiding overlaps and better coordination.

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

New Ways will participate the regional drought response coordination meeting by the Galmudug ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management. Our local partner will share project progresses with WASH cluster in Galgadud. We will share project progresses with OCHA to publish in the monthly snapshots.