

THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND
ANTICIPATORY ACTION – INTERVENTION APPLICATION ANTICIPATORY ACTION -
INTERVENTION APPLICATION FORM

Applying organisation:

Title of the intervention: AA Lifesaving Emergency Intervention in Lagudruqsay in Mudug in Galmudug

1. The humanitarian intervention (describe within max. 5 pages)

Humanitarian needs are extremely high in Horn of Africa due to the impacts of four consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, an anticipated fifth season of below-average, exceptionally high food prices and disease outbreaks (primarily acute watery diarrhoea/cholera and measles). Approximately 7.8 million people are affected, with over 1.1 million displaced. Food security in Somalia has reached catastrophic levels

In Somalia, the sorghum and maize harvest in July was a near-total failure, amounting to just 13-20 percent of the 1995-2021 average; at the same time, at least 5-10 percent of the total livestock population in Bay Region has died from drought since mid-2021. Crop failure, limited cereal supply from neighboring countries, and the mainstay of the local diet in this area – by more than 200 percent compared to normal, exceeding prices observed during Somalia's 2011-2012 Famine according to FSNAU and partner field assessments. About 6.4 million people lack access to safe water. Drought conditions have resulted in lowering of water tables and drying out of surface water with consequent overuse of a limited number of productive drilled boreholes. This has led to breakages of pumping systems and damage to underground infrastructures and aquifers

The results of the integrated surveys conducted in June and July 2022 in Somalia including displaced populations in Baidoa town indicate levels of acute malnutrition and mortality that are indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

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Most food security outcome indicators indicate Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, indicative of moderate to large food consumption gaps even in the presence of ongoing humanitarian assistance. Recent climate forecasts indicate a likely below average rainfall during the forthcoming October to December 2022 Deyr season, for a record fifth consecutive season.

As a result, crop and livestock production prospects and income from agricultural employment are expected to be poor in Bay region through at least the first quarter of 2023. With five consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, exhausted coping capacities of affected communities, depletion of livelihood assets and other exacerbating factors, humanitarian assistance will be required to address high levels of needs beyond December 2022. When there is severe drought leads to agropastoral and displaced populations facing a Risk of Famine, which was only averted due to timely, robust and sustained humanitarian assistance.

The intervention objective is to response this risk by rehabilitating the existing 3 of the 30 existing water catches or water reservoir by filling with water when complete the rehabilitation. We also conducted 5 WASH awareness workshops which will also improve WASH services for the drought population in Mudug region in order to prevent the risk of famine and will lead getting safe drinking water to get resilience to the climate change and its impact to the target groups and location. The project period is 4 months.

1.1 The context:

a) Considering the description of the context by the implementing partner(s), kindly elaborate in detail on identified forecasting sources, hazard predictability and tracking as well as relevant early warning systems?

We conduct systematic analysis of the context and stakeholders. We use the latest reports from OCHA, FSNAU, Reliefweb and other UN and international agencies to ensure that the proposed intervention is appropriate and relevant. We will design appropriate programmes based on

impartial assessment of the needs and risks to understand the vulnerabilities and capacities of the different groups. We shall adapt programmes to changing needs, capacities and context. Our intervention is based on the sources from international UN agencies as well as International organizations since we have received the forecasting sources from and OCHA, FEWSNET, and Relief web. See below link

[Multi-Agency Drought Alert - Immediate global action required to prevent Famine in the Horn of Africa, November 2022 - Somalia | ReliefWeb](#)

b) Is this intervention appropriate, relevant (CHS 1) and effective (CHS 2)?

There is a severe drought in the areas where drought affected people live and raise livestock where their livestock and some members of affected families died due to severity of the drought. So, the drought made a great impact on their livelihoods and normal life and economic resources. The drought had negative impact on their ability to buy food and water for themselves and for livestock. The severe drought led water crisis as well as food price increase crises. There are many liable surveys conducted by local and international agencies. Therefore, this intervention is effective and timely and the drought-affected population will benefit from this intervention as we will deliver food packages and safe water to the severely affected population in Mudug and this will reduce the sufferings of the people who live drought-affected areas.

We address their pre-identified emergency by rehabilitating the existing water catches (Barkad) or water reservoir in Laguruqsay in Mudug which will be a source of water which will prevent further impact of the severe drought in Laguruqsay and build the resilience of the drought affected people. It will also improve WASH services in the project target location. SOSDA will pay regular visits to the project site to ensure that the target groups have received the humanitarian assistance which is rehabilitation of the existing water catches in Laguruqsay. SOSDA will monitor the receipt of the assistance by interviewing the project beneficiaries. They will ensure if the project team committed any crime against the project beneficiaries. The interviews will be kept confidential.

The intervention resources will be managed and used properly in the intended objective as SOSDA and SORADA good experience in managing similar project since we have implemented many useful intervention in Mudug funded by DERF.

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.

Outcomes	Activities
<p>Outcomes</p> <p>1-Rehabilitation of 3 water catches or water reservoir (L 7m x W 6 x Depth 3,5 each water reservoir) in Laguruqsay in Mudug</p> <p>2-Filling in 3 water catches (L7m x W 6x Depth 3,5) with water (300.000 liters of water)</p> <p>3-5 WASH Awareness workshop for the target groups</p>	<p>Activity 1</p> <p>1.Local community/authority mobilization & selection of project committee</p> <p>2-Procurement for the water catches rehabilitation</p> <p>3-Filling in the three water catches with water</p> <p>4.WASH Awareness Workshops</p> <p>5-.Selection of qualified contractors</p> <p>6-Post rehabilitation monitoring</p>

Result A-availability of safe drinking water for target groups in Laguruqsay & surrounding areas. B-Water availability for target groups for their animals C- Improved hygiene and sanitation D- Improved resilience of the target groups	A-Mobilization of local community and authority B--Rehabilitation of 3 water catches in Laguruqsay in Mudug C-Improvement of Hygiene and sanitation D- 3 Awareness meetings with the target groups and importance of WASH
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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?

When we rehabilitate the water catches in Laguruqsay, there will be source of water for the people in the village as well as their livestock. The target groups will have safe drinking water and their livestock as well. They can manage their daily lives as they have sources of water. The target groups will be resilient to the drought for the short term as well as in the long term since they have source of water and will bring significant change to their livelihood.

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

Indicator	Target	Means of Verification
1-Rehabilitation of 3 water catches or water reservoirs in Laguruqsay	3000 people in Laguruqsay and surrounding areas	Purchasing documents. Invoices, project site Photos. Videos, Reg.. Field visit and target groups interviews.
2-Improved WASH services in Laguruqsay and surrounding areas-	3000 people in Laguruqsay and surrounding areas	Project site visit and interviews of the target beneficiaries and pictures of water source and awareness workshops
Availability of water source in Laguruqsay and surrounding areas		Intervention site visit, water source

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?

We have chosen rehabilitate (Services) the existing water reservoirs and filling in the water catches is that the target groups will have water for long time for their families as well as their animals until the next seasonal rains. When the rains comes, their water reservoirs will be filled with water until next. If water reservoirs are filled, it can suffice more than 6 months. Moreover, the rehabilitation of existing water reservoirs will be source of water for the target groups in Laguruqsay and the surrounding villages. That is why we chose this mode of services.

e) How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?

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 likely to be 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?

a) 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	174	306	480
6-14	132	618	750
15-24	280	500	780
25-49	155	405	560
50-64	59	201	260
> 65	50	120	170
Total	850	2150	3000

c) Describe who and how many of your direct target group are **particularly vulnerable people**. How have these 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.

Our target group is the drought affected population who are displaced and in need of food, safe drinking water. The drought affected populations who will benefit this intervention are 3000 people. We will select the most vulnerable drought affected population based on vulnerability.

The target groups are nomads as well as pastoralists who lost their farms and livestock in the drought areas. They depended on rain water where they cultivate cash crops and feed their families and children. Their livestock depended on rain water. They have no other means of income.. SOSDA project team collaborating with local community and authority will apply a participatory process on beneficiary selection involving the beneficiaries themselves according to criteria set up by the project committee with help of the local community, authority and beneficiaries. Our project team are trained how to project the target groups and they are subject to prosecution if they commit any crime related to target groups projection.

The selection criteria is the following:

SOSDA conducts the selection through project committee selected by local leaders, target groups, the representatives from the local community, the disabled, the women group, and marginalized groups. SOSDA has guiding roles for beneficiary selection as described in the following;

1-Independent selection and verification of beneficiaries through central and local coordination units and project specific needs based community input, from inception, implementation and M&E

2-Prioritization of the most vulnerable of HHs headed by women and elderly people, pregnant women and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, chronically sick persons, and children under 5 years

3- The beneficiary must be those affected by drought or displaced from their places of residence.

3-Facilitation of access to assistance for all, especially the most vulnerable is emphasized.

4-Consideration of pre-existing social, cultural and political dynamics or practices may marginalize or exploit certain groups is fundamental, which is one of SOSDA key strengths

Local authority and leaders participate the selection criteria, monitoring and the impact assessment, security, conflict management

2. 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.

SOSDA has organizational capacity assessment approved by DERF. They have presence in Central regions to assist the vulnerable people in the areas affected by drought.

SOSDA is a part of Food, Education and WASH clusters in central regions.. SOSDA have also implemented several development projects funded by DERF and DRC respectively. SOSDA can deliver the required humanitarian response to the drought-affected areas, particularly the vulnerable people.

SOSDA has good experiences, technical expertise and competences in this intervention. SOSDA has implemented similar flood emergency intervention in Jowhar in Hirshabelle in 2018 funded by DERF and similar interventions in Somalia. The interventions were very successful project. SOSDA has financial capacity and competence to match the funding they applied for.

The following interventions demonstrate SOSDA's experience and expertise of the proposed intervention.

1. Life-saving intervention for flood affected population in Galmdug in 2017 by providing water, sanitation and hygiene services, shelter and food security in 2017 project no.17-23-M2 DKK.346.395.00 funded by DERF .
 2. Life-saving intervention for flood affected population in Jowhar in 2018 by providing water, sanitation and hygiene services, shelter and food security project no.18-398-M2 DKK.595.298 funded by DERF
 3. Life-saving intervention for flood affected population in Belet weyne in 2019 by providing water, sanitation and hygiene services, shelter and food security project no.19-511-RR DKK.578.527 funded by DERF
 4. Good governance and leadership project no..253 DKK.285,164.00 in Dhusamareb funded by DRC
- b) How does the organisational set-up ensure access to the people at-risk, including particularly vulnerable people?

SOSDA has an access in the drought-affected people and targeted area. They have legitimacy and trust among the communities in the affected areas since they have implemented useful interventions where the local communities benefited from the previous intervention. SOSDAi keeps contact with local community and affected populations in order to know the situation and

impact of the drought in the areas they have activities. They periodically visit the affected areas and sometimes.

In our organizational set up, we shall give a great attention on on the most vulnerable people affected by the drought to prevent any risk they may encounter. In relation to access to water trucking services as well food distributions.

We will promote gender equality. We will also avoid risk of gender based violence and take immediate action if it happens. Our project staff will regularly visit and monitor the project sites to prevent risk of target beneficiaries. SOSDA has long presence in the drought crisis areas, they have worked with the local communities, and authority and they have good cooperation relationship with them. We have contributed a lot to response any humanitarian crisis that they encounter using participatory method.

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?

Our local partner SOSDA will implement the intervention

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) was developed with the local partner.

SOSDA and SORADA worked closely with each other and we have good partnership with implementing humanitarian and development projects. We entered partnership agreement with our local partner "SOSDA". The partner should not be in the blacklist of UN and free from corruption and fraud. Should have good experience in humanitarian/project implementation and have good relationship and coordination with the local actors. The local partner should have legitimacy among the local communities and authority.

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

SORADA:

- Responsible overall management/administration and project guidance implementation
- Hawala and money transfer facilitation -
- Weekly communication with SOSDA to follow the project achievements
- Control and supervision of financial accounts, procurement process
- Intervention site visit (one time) for monitoring and evaluation
- Ensuring the project objectives are achieved
- Holding experience and learning meetings between the implementers
- Assisting preparation Intervention reports (Final narrative and financial reports)
- Help SOSDA procurement and logistics
- Helping SOSDA of tracking and recording (Photos, videos, interviews)

SOSDA

- Procurement of project materials with best value for money
- Communication with local authority and communities
- Mobilization of local communities
- Set up project committee & Recruitment of project staff
- Conduct short survey assessment before project start

- Hold coordination meetings with project local authority, community stakeholder before project start
- Preparation project financial and narrative reports
- Experience and expertise exchange with SORADA
- Regular monitoring and evaluation of the project in respective project sites
- Handling of potential complaints from the target groups with the assistance of SOSDA, project committee and local communities/religious leaders

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

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

Target communities will be directly involved in the project from the start all stages of the project in order to encourage ownership and active participation. We will hold meetings with project committee and communities stakeholder in different times during project implementation and we will discuss how we best select the right beneficiaries. Moreover, we will make regular exchange information to avoid negative effect and they will receive integrated package of services with transparency. To work with SOSDA will strengthens local ownership and legitimacy. Provision of good services (borehole rehabilitation and good WASH) that will strengthen the local capacities, more resilient, ownership and avoid negative effects and applying humanitarian principles including no harm principles; In addition, they will enjoy prioritizing their needs

Regarding the conflicts, we have project committee, local elders, women activists and SOSDA that will solve if conflicts arise through mediation and participatory partnership with project beneficiaries with local norms and customs and with help of local communities and authority.

3.2 Describe strategies for informing and involving local actors and affected people in the intervention (CHS 4), also in the unexpected event that the anticipated crisis does not arise.

SOSDA incorporates transparent and community-led approaches in this and in all projects; in the proposed project, communities will be engaged in all aspects of project design, implementation, and monitoring. Project activities will be coordinated with the local humanitarian actors who have project activities in the area to avoid overlaps of humanitarian activities. We arrange regular meeting with the local humanitarian actors to exchange information, challenges and experiences related to the intervention and avoid high expectation of humanitarian assistances. SOSDA will conduct regular community meetings including target group. During these meetings, project staff about the project will inform the beneficiaries and their feedback is considered. We will discuss the best way they can support the intervention and make them feel ownership of the intervention.

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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).

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→	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).
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	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.

SOSDA will involve community health workers in the intervention implementation and hold community meetings for HP environmental awareness. We also inform the consequences of improper waste management like plastic papers cartons, and old NFI if they not properly managed. Water trucking can also create environmental damage if the water truck do not use proper hosepipe or old hosepipes when filling the jerry cans of the drought-affected populations during water trucking activities. SOSDA will give guiding manuals will be given to the community health workers to use for their community meetings. They will also use some posters from UN agencies for awareness for the things that are unfriendly to environment.

4. Risk management & MEAL (describe within max. 1,5 pages)

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: Governance and conflict related risks

Mitigation measures: SOSDA work very closely with communities and local authorities ensuring that local laws, customs and culture are adhered to and avoiding action and advocacy that may be perceived as offensive. SOSDA believes that the support gained from the community, authority including police and our neutrality are an important factor that could facilitated the smooth running of project.

Risk: Operational, financial and political factors inhibit achievement of project purpose

Mitigation measures: Project activities have been chosen to maximize impact within the considerable constraints. SOSDA will use a range of delivery channels in Mudug districts to maintain continuation of activities. Effective and on-going assessments of risk are built into the implementation processes as part of the approach to risk management

Risk: Deterioration in security and conflicts

Mitigation measures: Use of tested programme approaches which have good results in difficult Somali environments. Monitor that partners' good coverage and access on the ground, with risk assessment systems allows them to respond early to deterioration in security. Use of national Somali staff and diaspora Somali professional allows us early reconnaissance and action We also collaborate closely with local police, community leader and security officials.

Risk: Fraud, & loss of assets

Mitigation measures: Overall corruption risk by SOSDA 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.

Risk of PSEA: SOSDA staff were trained on and given orientation on PSEA issues and the serious consequences if committed as we have zero tolerance on PSEA. They are also trained and the 4 humanitarian principles and the rights of beneficiary including sex exploitation, discrimination and other office abuses.

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

Accountability:

SOSDA have a rigorous feedback mechanism, which is part of the program. The program staff will be given manuals with humanitarian accountability standards papers to eliminate time and effort spending on useless and unproductive behavior and will have knowledge of global initiatives such as Core Humanitarian Standards of Accountability and no harm principles..

Complain mechanism

.SOSDA is strongly committed to ensuring complaint mechanism to communities and putting in place a guidelines and rigorous feedback complaint mechanism. We will set up a complaint mechanism that suits the context of the area of intervention and independent committee with clear, transparent and sufficiently governance structures to secure there is bias or interference in the process who will handle the complaints with fairly and respect to all parties including women activists and the target groups. The complaint mechanism is access to all groups. No monetary costs for complaint. *The target beneficiaries and local community will be given direct complain mobile number SOSDA coordinator. All complaints will be directly received by SOSDA and will be treated with fair way. The person who lodges a complaint will be anonymous. There will action plan to response back the complaints to the project staff and local project committees to solve the complaint problems with help of local actors, community and authority.*

.Periodic review meetings will be organized at the project site, where beneficiaries can have a chance to present their concerns and issues and their names will be not displaced to anyone when lodging a complaint. SOSDA will monitor and evaluate the complaint mechanism procedure whether the complaint procedure is used.

Regarding sexual exploitation, we have zero tolerance for exploitation and abuse (PSHEA). We have good project team who are trained how to safeguard the project targets. Any sexual crime or similar committed by any project staff is subject to prosecution. .

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The target beneficiaries and local community will be given direct complain mobile number SOSDA coordinator. All complaints will be directly received by SOSDA and will be treated with fair way. The person who lodges a complaint will be anonymous. There will action plan to response back the complaints to the project staff and local project committees to solve the complaint problems with help of local actors, community and authority. SOSDA and SORADA monitor the project results after project exit by paying periodic visits to the project sites as well as the targeted communities. .

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

SOSDA & SORADA have come to learn that such projects raise particular challenges for designing, implementing and learning from monitoring and evaluation activities while adapting the traditional systems for gathering, analyzing and applying project information to make it more meaningful. SOSDA & SORADA monitoring and evaluation strategy will emphasize on improving feedback loop, deconstructing walls between M&E staff and frontline staff, an increased focus on measuring sustainability of impacts at multiple levels within the system, and using participatory methods for rigorously assessing impact. We hold regular meetings to exchange, learn from each other and share information, challenges and experiences to get apply during or future the project implementations and get reflection about situation and security of the project site and challenges we can face.

5. Coordination (describe within max. 1 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 (CHS 6)

SOSDA as the implementing agencies will work with local humanitarian actors, local community & authority to exchange experience and challenges and strengthen our humanitarian efforts and these stakeholders make efforts in humanitarian interventions in order to implement successful interventions and get synergy to improve the livelihood of the drought-affected populations. We also collaborate with Diaspora actors such as OFROSOM has good experience and competence to overcome project challenges

5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms (CHS 6)

How do implementing partner(s) ensure that the particularly vulnerable groups do not experience gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian assistance provided to them?

SOSDA is a part of coordination mechanism and member of Food, Health, Education and WASH clusters. They participate the monthly meeting of the clusters. They cooperate with local humanitarian organizations, local community/Authority and exchange information about area context to achieve the objectives of the humanitarian/development intervention executed by international organizations as well as local organisations by funded UN agencies. SOSDA holds regular meetings with these clusters to update the challenges that the implementing agencies can face. SOSDA communicate also with cluster member by e-mail