

THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

RAPID RESPONSE – INTERVENTION APPLICATION FORM

Applying organisation: SORADA

Title of the intervention: Lifesaving Intervention in Galkaio 4 Villages in Mudug

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

1.1 The context:

- a) 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?.

We conduct systematic analysis of the context and stakeholders. We use the latest reports from OCHA 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.

- b) Describe how the proposed intervention is effective and timely (CHS 2) in relation to the described context.

There is a severe drought in the areas where drought affected people live and raise livestock where their livestock 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 drinking crisis as well food price increase crises. 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.

1.2 Content of the intervention:

- a) Describe in a few sentences the overall 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?

The project period is 4 months. We will focus on 200 households in 4 villages (Qoorqoor (50 HHs), Bitaale (50 HHs), Bandarqaali (50 HHs) Baajeela (50 HHs) in Galkaio district. Our target group is 1.200 people.

We will deliver food packages of 25 rice, 25 kg floor, 25 kg sugar, 3 litre of cooking and 3 kg of dates for two months to save the lives of the drought affected people in the Mudug.

The target group will have also an access to safe drinking water their families and children where we will physically distribute the water through water trucking to the drought sites. 200 HHs of drought affected people will get safe drinking water for 40 litres for 50 days. After intervention implementation, the drought-affected people will have chance to restore their daily lives.

- b) Describe the intervention's activities, the results these will have and what the outcome of these will be.

Result	Activities
Result 1 Improved food security to 200 HHs of drought affected poor vulnerable people in Qoorqoora (50 HHs), Bitaaale (50 HHs), Bandarqaali (50 HHs) Baajeela (50 HHs) in Galkaio district. Our target group	Activity 1 1. Local community/authority mobilization & selection of project committee 2-Selection of beneficiaries 3-Food distribution to 200 HHs drought affected population in Qoorqoora (50 HHs), Bitaaale (50 HHs), Bandarqaali (50 HHs) Baajeela(50 HHs) in Galkaio district. Our target group 4-Post distribution monitoring
Result 2 200 HHs of drought affected population in Qoorqoora (50 HHs), Bitaaale (50 HHs), Bandarqaali (50 HHs) Baajeela (50 HHs) in Galkaio district. Our target group	2.1. Procurement and purchase of safe drinking water for 200 drought affected people 2.2 Engaging water vendors and trucks 2.3 Distribution of safe water for 200 drought affected people 'for 50 days

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

Indicator	Target	Means of Verification
1.200 people received food packages for two months.	200 HHs-in Villages Qoorqoora (50 HHs), Bitaaale (50 HHs), Bandarqaali (50 HHs) Baajeela (50 HHs) in Galkaio district.	Purchasing documents. Invoices, distribution Photos. Videos, Registration list. Distribution list. Field visit beneficiary interviews.
1.200 of people received 40 litres per day per household for 50 days	1200 people in In villages Qoorqoora (50 HHs), Bitaaale (50 HHs), Bandarqaali (50 HHs) Baajeela (50 HHs) in	Water distribution pictures, Registration list. Contracts with water vendors. Interviews. Photos. Video clips. Final report.

	Galkaio district.	

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

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 food distribution goods & services because the drought affected population are illiterate and they are nomads who cannot read or write. They are IDP who moved from the drought affected areas for search for food and water. The drought-affected people cannot afford to have mobile and if you give them they cannot use because they are illiterate.

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

DAY	ACTIVITIES
1	1.1 We will visit the project sites and mobilize the local community and beneficiaries to set up project committee and local activities with assistance of local authority when we get the project approval. 1.2 Preparation of remittance of money to local partner 1.3 Recruitment of project staff
2	We shall begin to hold meeting with project stakeholders; local communities, authority and local actors to exchange information and current situation of the drought crisis and humanitarian assistances distributed so far to avoid overlaps of the humanitarian interventions. We will also discuss the best way the stakeholder and local community and authority support the implementation of this humanitarian intervention. We shall then the objective of this humanitarian intervention and the number of people we assist in order to reduce their expectations. .
3	We will agree with project committee and local community selection criteria based on the vulnerability of the project beneficiaries, particularly the most vulnerable people such as: women headed HHs, children, pregnant and lactating women, disabled people and marginalized people as well as elderly people.
4	We will hold meeting informing our project staff to apply with humanitarian principles, DO NO HARM principles and PSEA. Vouchers and distribution cards will be printed.
5	We will conduct procurement process to select the right contractors. Tender and procurement procedure will follow. The contract agreement between SOSDA 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.
6	We again assess the security situation of the project sites before the start the intervention and will procure the project goods and materials. We make purchase the goods locally.
7	Finally, we shall begin the project implementation

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

SOSDA and SORADA have experienced project staff that has good competence with good knowledge of the context of business communities of the region as they had some humanitarian activities in Mudug. To ensure good resources management, we will conduct regular and routine checking and monitoring of the management/administration of project resource as usual to avoid misuse and fraud of the resources in order to meet the intended objectives. Two authorized signatories of the account holder sign the payments from bank account. They also will negotiate with money transfer agencies. For the food and NFI items, we are going to collect quotations and select best vendors with effective prices and quick services. Our local partner will carry always post distribution monitoring task. We will give a great consideration priorities mentioned in the DERF Call. We will work in the principle of NO HARM and NO one is left. We will select the most vulnerable groups based on their vulnerability. We will use gender equality. We shall select for best value for money when selecting the project contractors or purchase of goods.

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.

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 1.200 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. They did get basic education as there is no effective government in Somalia who can deliver the basic services of the population.

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. (See more information of selection criteria in the below section 1.3 b)

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	17	30	47
6-14	73	120	193
15-24	163	400	563
25-49	80	154	234
50-64	49	90	139
> 65	9	15	24
Total	391	809	1200

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.

SOSDA and SORADA will target the most vulnerable populations affected by the drought including headed by women and elderly people, pregnant women and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, chronically sick persons, and children under 5 years. The number of vulnerable people is 1.200 individuals who are targeted in our humanitarian intervention are vulnerable. The number of people is 1.200.

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 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) were 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 fair distribution and transparency. To work with SOSDA will strengthens local ownership and legitimacy. Provision of cash vouchers 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

3.2 Describe strategies for informing and involving local actors (incl. affected people) in the intervention (CHS 4)

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 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?

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. .

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.