**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

**Guidance note & INTERVENTION application form – RAPID RESPONSE**

Before submitting an application for an organisational capacity assessment please read the DERF Funding Guidelines. For a practical guide on how to navigate in the online application module please see: Guide++ How to apply.

In order to apply for funding through the Danish Emergency Relief Fund (DERF), the Danish CSO must be pre-qualified to apply for funding which means that the Danish CSO must have an approved Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) – or and OCA application must be submitted together with the intervention application.

The intervention application must be submitted to CISU through the online system which can be accessed [here](http://medlemsunivers.cisu.dk/Bruger/LogOn). In the online system, you are asked to fill in some basic information about the proposed intervention such as title, dates, synthesis etc. **Please also 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 uploaded.**

You are also requested to upload the following:

* **The intervention application text** (one Word document of max. 8 pages) see format further below
* **The budget for the intervention** using the budget format available at www.cisu.dk/derf. Please also see the Budget Guide available at [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf).
* **A signed cover page** using the format 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

The local partner(s) of the Danish CSO for the proposed intervention is/are also requested to fill in information about their organisation. Please see the Guide++ How to apply on how to register a partner for the intervention.

APPLICATION FORM – humanitarian Intervention: RAPID RESPONSE

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 **X** Yes: reference no.: 17-55-OC Financial ceiling: 2.000.000 kr.

 No – if no, an OCA application must be submitted together with the intervention application.

Has your organization prequalified for DERF funding?

## The humanitarian intervention

*Describe within max 3 pages:*

* **What sectors will the proposed interventions most relate to (please tick ALL boxes that apply)?**
* **WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)**
* **Health**
* **Shelter**
* **Nutrition**
* **Camp Management**
* **Education**
* **Protection**
* **√Emergency FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)**
* **Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **The overall purpose in short, including the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators to be applied.**

The overall purpose of this project is to address the Desert Locust Crisis in Somalia through emergency food security and livelihood interventions to effected communities in the Nugal and Hiiraan regions of Somalia. The project will provide Food Security Livelihood (FSL) assistance through Unconditional Cash transfer, provide livestock treatment, and agricultural inputs in order to obtain a livelihood for the most vulnerable affected farmers. The project will also undertake the method of risk reduction through locust control mechanisms by preparing for the next generation of swarms (especially in the breeding areas).

The project will provide direct assistance to 7000 (no double counting) beneficiaries of locust effected communities through cash transfers (UCT), massive livestock treatment providing agricultural inputs equipping farmers and pastoralists to withstand an invasion, including seed supplies to replant invaded fields and to protect core livestock assets. The project targets vulnerable groups including affected farmers and pastoralists, women led households, women groups, youth and elderly. The indirect beneficiaries of the project will be vendor households, relatives of beneficiaries and end users of the CASH service among other services provided to the beneficiaries.

It is estimated that 2000 individuals will be able to benefit from the project activities indirectly. This group will be animal health workers, vendors and relatives to the beneficiary households.

**Specific Project Objectives**

To response immediately and effectively to the desert locust crisis in Somalia through the main goal as positioned by the federal government under the Ministry of Agriculture among other partners working on the locust response.

1. To Support livelihood assets of locust effected communities through provision of livestock treatment and medicine needed to restore the health condition between livestock, which have been negatively impacted because of the excessive treatment of chemicals to crops in order to avoid the locust epidemic. Livestock treatment will be assisted by CASH transfers and agricultural inputs/seeds distribution to food-insecure households that already have been affected by the locust invasion or are at risk of it.

**Expected Project Outcomes and Outputs**

1. **Improved livelihood and food security access through livestock treatment of locust effected communities, unconditional CASH transfers and agricultural inputs/seeds to food-insecure households at risk of locust invasion, including back-up seed stock in target locations**.

**1.1 Activity:** *Mass livestock treatment for 550 HH:* KAALO in cooperation with ministry of livestock and animal husbandry will carry out massive livestock treatment in Nugal and Hiiran region as a result of the locust impact of the pasture assets of the livestock, this activity is to increase food availability and income at households and community levels through the medical treatment of livestock belonging to pastoral and agro pastoral households in Puntland and the Hiiran region. Treatment teams and community committees will work on identifying, selecting and registering beneficiaries based on a vulnerability assessment of 550 households in two rounds. This is to avoid excessive chemical spraying of pasture/crops which has a negative impact on the health of the livestock and thereby people’s income.

 **Indicator 1.1.1: 550 households have received livestock treatment**

 **1.2 Activity:***250 HH received unconditional CASH Transfers.* Unconditional CASH transfer will be implemented; all stakeholders will have set aside deliberate criteria for the selection of unconditional CASH transfer beneficiaries of which minimum 60% will be women. Cash transfers will be aimed primarily at the most affected marginalized households including the youth in the targeted areas. Unconditional cash transfer will be provided for vulnerable and crises effected communities of 250 HHs, each household will receive an amount of 65$ per month in three rounds for food needs and other basic necessities. This will contribute to the effected community to immediate access food and other basic necessities.

I**ndicator 1.2.1: 250 households have received unconditional CASH in three rounds**

**1.3 Activity**: *200 HH have been supported through provision of agricultural inputs.* This will target effected damaged farmers and vulnerable farmer households to restore and protect their livelihood sources. These inputs will include, seeds, pesticides and agricultural tools. This will be coupled to other supported capacities that will complement this activity leading to a combined impact, it will also result in a restored livelihood and an increased income source of the targeted beneficiaries. The selection of beneficiaries will be done in consultation with the community leaders of the farmers in the targeted locations particularly in the Hiiraan region.

**Indicator 1.3.1: 200 households have received agricultural inputs**

***Proposed Activities***

1. Widespread livestock treatment across 550 HHs in two target regions; the Nugal and the Hiiran region. This mass treatment will be done over two rounds.
2. *Unconditional CASH transfers for 250 HHs for three rounds will be conducted.*Unconditional Cash transfer will be for 250HHs in both locations.
3. Provision of agricultural inputs to 200 of the most affected communities of the Nugal and Hiiran regions of Somalia.
* **The context of your selected response, in relation the relevant DERF call. Is the intervention appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) effective and timely (CHS 2) and are the resources managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?**

In late 2019, Somalia was one of the countries hit by the locust invasion, this created a perfect storm for desert locust breeding. Desert locusts have spread to eight East African countries since December 2019 –Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Trillions of locust are feeding and breeding in these countries, and each new generation can produce a 20-time increase. Without a coordinated and rapid scale-up in locust control, there could be over a 400-time increase in desert locusts between now and June.

The next main cropping season in Somalia is around the corner, in April. This will coincide with the new generation of swarms, presenting a massive food security threat in already vulnerable areas. Millions of farmers and herders risk losing their crops, pasture and income. The majority will be subsistence producers, with little or nothing to fall back on. Fortunately, the damage caused so far by the locusts is localized and limited: they invade crop fields too late in the season to cause widespread damage and the recent heavy rains are helping affected pastures to regenerate. With the current scale of locust breeding, this luck will unlikely last until the end of 2020.

A desert locust upsurge is a dynamic and fast evolving emergency. There are key time windows to control its spread and to reduce its impacts. The early window of opportunity is far more effective, cost saving but will soon be closing. The locust crises have become more difficult to monitor, target and control. While scaling up control measures, livelihood assistance must be mobilized to support farmers during the cropping season where swarms are likely to invade. This crucial priority is our appeal for a rapid response and anticipatory action in Somalia.

KAALO in partnership with DPA and close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in Puntland will address the Desert Locust Crisis in Somalia particularly Hiran and Nugaal region where by FOA (Food and Agriculture Organization) recent assessment show areas of crises. KAALO’s Response to the desert locust crisis in Somalia will look at two main goals as positioned by the government of Somalia and its partners which are livelihoods support to the HHs effected and through scaled up, monitoring and control mechanisms, and enhanced local capacity to carry out the operations safely and effectively at field level.

The geographical area of interventions in the project diverts from the original call. This is caused to the fact that disasters as a swarm of locusts are not stationary. In the appendix with a presentation from The Food Security Cluster in Somalia you can see the affected areas of the locust on page 28 which includes the areas of interventions in the project and the predictions on the coming food situation on page 32 where the areas of interventions are predicted to get the statues of ‘crisis’ areas. This information is backed up by the report covering the impact in Nugaal from The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change of Puntland also attached to the application.

* **How you will start your activities within 7 days of the Danish CSO receiving the first transfer?**

KAALO is already running a DERF project in some of the targeted locations such as the Hiiran region, KAALO has also strong relations with the local communities. This will enable KAALO to start the project immediately once the transfer has been received due to the fact that KAALO have full access to the area and strong linkage with the local community as well as a local understanding of the context.

KAALO has many years of experience in working in Puntland together with the local community, the local authority and other organizations in the area. Field officers are already stationed in Puntland and ready to start the project add soon as funds are provided. Timelines and effectiveness are key aspects in the work of KAALO.

*Please fill in the table below and note that total and total adjusted for double counting must be filled in for all ages of both female and male.*

|  |
| --- |
| **Planned target population** (direct target group only) |
| Type of Activity | **Female** (by age) | **Male** (by age) | Total |
| Under 18 | Between 18-50 | Over 50 | Under 18 | Between 18-50  | Over 50 |  |
| 1. Livestock treatment for 550 HHs reach in two target region of Nugal and Hiran region. Two teams will carry out this mass treatment for two rounds
 | 847 | 1040 | 192 | 770 | 847 | 154 | 3850 |
| 1. Unconditional Cash Transfer to 250 HH through agreed selection criteria
 | 385 | 472 | 88 | 350 | 385 | 70 | 1750 |
| 1. 200 HH supported through provision of agricultural inputs of the Effected Communities of Nugal and Hiiran regions of Somalia
 | 308 | 378 | 70 | 280 | 308 | 56 | 1400 |
| Total: | 1540 | 1890 | 350 | 1400 | 1540 | 280 | 7000 |
| Total adjusted for double counting\*: | 1540 | 1890 | 350 | 1400 | 1540 | 280 | 7000 |
| Total vulnerable persons of the above | 1540 | 1890 | 350 | 1400 | 1540 | 280 | 7000 |

\*correct the number if the same persons are listed in more than one activity. Each person can only be counted once.

* **How do you calculate the number of people who shall be assisted through the various activities?** *For example, if you target households, how many family members (male/female / below 18) do you count per household?*

According to the World population index, Somalia Household size are to be 6-7 person per HH and the following percentage is based on the disaggregated of data as per Somali population breakdown.

* Girls under 18: 22%
* Boys under 18: 20%
* Women 18-50: 27%
* Women above 50: 5%
* Men 18-50: 22%
* Men above 50: 4%
* **Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? *(****Note that you can include budget for additional vulnerability assessments as relevant in the application to DERF)*? *Please explain*

The project will target crises effected communities specifically households with disabilities, women led households and herders (herders livestock are affected by the locust and therefore vulnerable) living in targeted locations. These criteria will encompass the following vulnerabilities, though this list will be tailored to fit the exact nature of the targeted environment identified by the vulnerability assessment

* Households living in the poorest income bracket, as identified by the community;
* Poor farmers being effected by the crises specifically
* Households comprised of elderly/disabled people;
* Households with pregnant or lactating mothers;
* Households who have lost, or who are facing loss of livestock assets;
* Female headed households;
* Elderly people
* **Source of goods: Briefly explain how you plan to source your goods and tick the boxes that apply.**
* **Internationally**
* **Regionally / neighbouring country**
* **√In country / locally**
* **Does the intervention include cash-based programming?**
	+ **X Yes**
	+ **No**

*If yes, please describe which type of cash-based programming*

Unconditional cash transfer will be provided to crises effected households. The target will be 250 HH that will receive 65$ over three rounds.

* **Financial localization of the intervention** *Take the following two figures from your budget format:*

**% of DERF intervention funding which is spent by local or national partner CSOs, from the intervention budget: 91 %**

**% Funding spent on activities & goods for crisis affected persons, from the intervention budget: 68 %**

## The implementing organization

*Describe within max 2 pages:*

* **What is the capacity, experience and expertise of the proposed partner organization(s) (CHS 8) undertaking the proposed intervention substantiating whether the humanitarian response can be delivered up to standard and to the needs of particularly vulnerable persons?**

KAALO as a member of the Somalia Civil society actors Global Network on Disaster reduction (GNDR) has established a strong network for implementing humanitarian projects Furthermore, KAALO have just been selected for being a part of the platform for the Humanitarian Country Team that will coordinate disasters in Somalia. KAALO has implemented a large number of rehabilitation and development projects since its foundation and has been regularly developing both its operational and programmatic capabilities. It regularly identifies and incorporates lessons learnt in future plans and strategies.

KAALO is a member of a NGO consortium called Nexus members in OXFAM, which is 9 Somali strong national NGOs working in resilience and have been among the few national strong NGOs operating since 1991, and are also eligible for funding at the Somali Humanitarian Fund (SHF) managed by UNOCHA as well as being part of the before mentioned country humanitarian plans approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). KAALO has an extensive experience in WASH, Livelihood sectors and will therefore adopt cluster standards used in Somalia and use their expertise in areas of WASH and EFSL*.*

DPA and KAALO have also been responding to the drought emergencies in Somalia in 2017 with funds from DERF which were implemented successfully. And now KAALO and DPA are again current implementing a flooding emergency response project in Beledweyne Districts of Somalia with funds from DERF.

The proposed project will give equal opportunities to crises affected women, men, boys and girls in all project activities. Gender will be considered during the targeting and the selection of beneficiaries and all will have equal access to participation and to the selection processes. An effort will be made to consider time conducive (appropriate time) and to accommodate women, working around periods in the day when they have a heavy workload; without overburdening them.

Protection Mainstreaming - the project will also pay attention to the beneficiaries’ safety and security to avoid risk and harm. The proposed intervention is mainly planned around quick life-saving and livelihoods activities by responding to the urgent practical needs of the communities.

* **Is the Danish CSO proposing to self-implement?**
	+ **Yes**
	+ **X No**

**Partnership**

DPA and KAALO have had a partnership agreement since 2011 and have already implemented DERF projects in Somalia and have been successful in responding to the crises, this gives an edge when implementing the same kind of projects and provide exact response to the locust effected communities where KAALO already have activities and are present. Besides that, KAALO and DPA has been working in other programmatic projects and therefore are the roles in the project clear. KAALO will be the local implementing partner and overall responsible for the implementation of the project. Provide monthly accounts to DPA for funds and implement the specific activities as mentioned in the proposal.

The project builds on already existing cooperation between the two organizations with a good working relationship based on mutual trust and respect. KAALOs performance in terms of quality project deliverables in difficult areas is appreciated and as mentioned above they are highly valued as “stepping stones” for DPA activities in Somalia. In addition to the project-specific agreement, DPA and KAALO already got a program agreement and have just developed a new long-term partnership agreement. DPA considers KAALO as a key partner in the long-envisaged program application under CISU.

KAALO as being an implementing and strong partner will monitor the implementation according to relevant standards and following the work plan and the Logical Framework Approach and be responsible for the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of project activities as per the plan. Provide monthly reports to DPA (narrative and financial) and inform DPA of important developments and changes in the context as well. As the Danish partner, DPA will, have the contract and reporting responsibility with the donor. Make transfers of funds to KAALO, keep the accumulated overview of expenses, provide technical inputs into key activities and deliverables, and monitor the project implementation via e-mail, skype and if necessary visits. DPA is furthermore responsible for the final evaluation (externally conducted) and the external audit which will be carried out at the end of the project.

## Local strengthening

*Describe within max 1 page:*

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

KAALO will involve the project to targeted communities through their local structure such as community leaders and the local authorities in the identification of the most vulnerable persons among the crises affected population. Women, children and elderly persons will be given the first consideration since they are most vulnerable persons in the crises affected communities and will ensure 70% of the targeted population will be female led households with children, and elderly persons.

KAALO will avoid all aspects that can bring negative effects to the general context of the target locations and environment by considering the project does not harm the environment. Local elders and other community leaders will also be strengthened through full participation in all different aspects of the project included in beneficiary’s selection by following the selection criteria.

* **How are the local actors including the target group informed and involved (CHS 4)?**

KAALO will organize community meetings before and during the inception of the project to give a clear picture about the project’s objectives and activities as well as the targeted beneficiaries. KAALO has already a Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) in place which ensures that communities are able to channel their concerns, KAALO will also adhere Do No-Harm Principle through not creating any partial, nepotism, conflict oriented or sensitivity issues with the project population and beneficiaries. KAALO will therefore constantly share and consult all project strategic decisions in including the target group and consider any impact that the project may have on the community, the community will be the first stakeholder of the project.

From previous DPA-KAALO projects and from the fact that there is evidence of substantial networking experience with other target groups in the Region – both state and non-state, there is a close coordination between KAALO and the target groups involved in the project and they will be consulted consistently.

## M&E, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Risks will be identified and assessed based on likelihood and impact to the project as per this risk management table shows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Potential risks**  | **Mitigation measure in place** |
| **Financial risk** **Misuse of project resources**  | KAALO has adequate anti-corruption and fraud policies to address prevention and response to fraud cases and are committed to respond rapidly. Mobile cash transfer system will be used to reduce financial risks. This approach is preferred and used nationwide. |
| **Environmental risk**  | KAALO will make sure that the project stakeholders including communities in target locations do not harm the environment by preventing any negative impact of the project to the environment. This means all the supplies we are providing are to be free from environmental hazards. Furthermore, the intervention cannot have any negative effect on the farmers when providing them with seeds, tools and other inputs to reestablish their production.  |
| **Operational risks**Failure to comply with government and cluster standards | KAALO will continue to share project information with the government and relevant clusters to avoid duplication and will strictly adhere to the cluster standards – mainly for cash transfers.  |
| **Security risks**  | KAALO monitors the security in the project areas in order to remain the accessibility for effective implementation and monitoring of project activities by KAALO and DPA. The security situation of the project areas is currently calm. KAALO has a security focal point who gathers daily intelligence through existing platforms. Clan dynamics is an issue that might trigger security incidents but DPA and KAALO has been working for a long time in Somalia and have very good local understanding. This experience will assure that the area can be intervened before any services are delivered. |

**How do the implementing partners apply monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including a complaint mechanism that works in the specific context?**

KAALO will establish committees that will have hand-in-hand working relations with the project team and beneficiary communities and will exchange any information related to the management and implementation of the project activities. Beneficiary Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) will also be used to make sure that the beneficiaries are satisfied with services provided and complaints can be channelled in the right direction. There will be comprehensive checklists based on the consultations with beneficiary’s communities that will be applied to facilitate the CFRM process. There will be a direct contact between community leaders and the project team in order to act accordingly in case of complaints received in the CFRM system.

KAALO will also practice humanitarian principles which includes accountability to affected populations by ensuring that beneficiaries are involved during the assessment, design of the project and the project implementation using KAALO’s own Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) policy. There will be a comprehensive checklists-based consultation with the beneficiaries and this will be used to monitor the project.

KAALO will implement the project with the participation of other key stakeholders using participatory approaches and methods. Mobilization and consultative meetings with communities and other stakeholders will be held regularly at field level. KAALO will recruit experienced project staff who will ensure an effective community participatory approach in the project planning, implementation & management and they will be responsible for the feedback mechanisms.

**How will learning and reflection be applied in terms of improving humanitarian action (CHS** 7)?

KAALO’s MEAL department dedicated to monitoring, evaluation and learning will make documentation during the project implementation period and at the end of the project.

All lessons learnt during the project such as; monitoring and evaluations of the project by different stakeholders of the project including project teams and beneficiaries, inputs from local authorities and local reports, will be generated.

This will lead to a ‘lessons learnt manual’ which will be shared with the organization members as part of the knowledge management. KAALO will document all the lessons learnt derived from there and will take into account other similar projects which have been implemented elsewhere so that it can become a learning for development of future projects.

## Coordination

*Describe within max 0,5 pages:*

* **Are the implementing organisations involved in a coordination mechanism?**
	+ **X Yes**
	+ **No**

KAALO is a member of the WASH and Food Security Clusters on all levels, both national and the regional level in Somalia. KAALO will also coordinate this project with relevant authorities involved in the desert locust crises such as the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture. KAALO have now been included into a locust coordination taskforce in Puntland headed by the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture.

* **How does the intervention contribute towards coordination and complementarity of humanitarian assistance (CHS 6)?**

KAALO will work with government line ministries and local community committees to ensure activities implemented are sustained beyond the project period. KAALO will also coordinate with the intervention with other ongoing projects in the same target locations. KAALO currently have two ongoing projects, one is in Beledweyne, funded by DERF, and the other one is in Garowe supporting farmers in particular funded by Development For Norway. The new intervention and the ongoing activities will complement each other and will have a maximum impact on people’s lives when integrated. KAALO will therefore make sure that all services and all other distribution activities will be integrated so as to maximize efficiency and greater impact for all. KAALO will attend cluster meetings and working groups, and report on the 4Wmatrixes (this is a monthly form filled into the WASH and Food Security clusters showing who, where, when and what activities to be done) to ensure effective and efficient coordination among particular cluster partners and avoid overlapping.

KAALO will continue to advocate and fundraise for the effected communities to be supported in more resilience activities. As mentioned earlier, KAALO is also a member of Puntland’s non-state actor’s body, which is 73 local civil society organizations of Puntland, as well as a member of the Somalia NGO Consortium and the nexus platform. These humanitarian platforms will KAALO take advantage of in order to make sure we coordinate the activities we are implementing correctly.