APPLICATION FORM – humanitarian Intervention: RAPID RESPONSE

x

Yes: reference no.: **18-421-OC** Financial ceiling: under ddk

200,000 (applying now above ddk 200,000)

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

Has your organization prequalified for DERF funding?

## The humanitarian intervention

**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**

**X 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 main objective of the project is to contribute the DERF Intervention 20-003-RO Locust outbreak in Horn of Africa to help the most vulnerable families headed by elders, females or persons with disabilities in Sool region. Dansomala is proposing an emergency food intervention towards the vulnerable families in 1 village Xamarlaguxidh in Sool region where desert Locust crisis is very serious, and the livelihood of these vulnerable families are in a big danger, if the expecting rainy season is delay or absent. Beyond that, there are now outbreaks of virus that kills camels in that area. This Intervention is to protect human life and nutritional status by distribution of free food to 300 HH vulnerable families, other objectives include protecting livelihoods & preventing distress migration. All over the World, these days are witnessing the worst attack in 70 years caused by gigantic locusts swarm raging across East Africa, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. This locust disaster threatens the entire region of Northeast Somalia, especially the Sool region where our organization, Dansomala has on focus. Hundreds of millions of locusts ravage the area across the border to Ethiopian and eat the pasture which known to that area. According to the UN, such a small swarm can devour crops that could otherwise have fed 35,000 people - in a single day. The locust swarm moves by the wind and can therefore travel up to 150 kilometres in a day. Apparently the Sool regions is affected hardly, and especially the selected village Xamarlaguxidh at the border to Ethiopian. The first swarms of locusts have already destroyed the farms and grazing lands in that area at the Ethiopian border. Especially the area around these three villages a 50,000 people are food insecure already. If the locust infestation is not stopped before the next rainy season, they will be in grave danger of famine due to a food shortage and health issues. There are already almost a million people living in acute to severe food insecurity in Somaliland following consecutive failed rainy seasons, unusual floods and storms. FAO Desert locust information service: <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index.html>; Somalia.

After consulting with local partner Badbaado in the area Sool region, Dansomala will propose intervention towards urgent food needs to the target group of vulnerable families headed by elders, females or persons with disabilities in the Sool region. Dansomala is aiming to support the following 3 villages with food distribution to the vulnerable families. The reason why Dansomala has selected these villages Xamarlaguxidh, Dharkeyngeenyo & Saaxdheer is:

* These villages are located in the most affected area
* There is not much help reaching in this area
* Dansomala and local partner have good knowledge of the area
* The proposed intervention can cover a big area and different clans
* Two of the towns has experienced Sool clan conflict in year 2018 where many people displaced

**Because of Dansomala is prequalified for interventions above 200.000 DKK, we are only focusing one village Xamar-Lagu-Xidh.**

**Activities:**

To prevent a catastrophic situation in the Sool region, it is necessary to initiate this DERF intervention accordantly with 7 days after approval from DERF. Together with the local partner, Badbaado Organization, we will start to inform the shareholders and forming the management committee from all shareholders.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity **nr. #** | **Planning**  First week after DERF approval | **Implementing**  Next 4 week after DERF approval | **Project closure**  2 months after DERF approval |
| 1 | Kick-off meeting | Announcing the date and place for distribution of food packages | Setting up lesson learned session with local partner, local community & Badbaado |
| 2 | Creation of a project management Committee to facilitate project and involving the community elders, affected families and the local authorities | Ordering the food distribution, Organizing the transport, selecting the security staff | Conducting documentation and final report sharing with the stakeholders |
| 3 | Identifying and Validation of vulnerable families, using the special vulnerability criteria such as the presence of children headed family, women headed family, elderly, sickness and disabled people | Conducting the food distribution to the beneficiary families according to registered families | Reporting to CISU |
| 4 | Detail planning the food distribution where, when and how | Conducting Supervisory and Monitoring |  |
| 5 | Organizing the volunteers including community leaders and sharing with local authority | Conducting feedback mechanism where all the complaints recorded and resolved |  |

Below you can find expected results and indicators:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity **nr. #** | Objectives | Activities | Expected **results** | Indicators |
| 1 | Help the vulnerable families headed by elders, females or persons with live-saving food packages | Provide food package to affected families, using the special vulnerability criteria | The vulnerable families got emergency support and starvation is prevented | No more starvation and hunger crisis in this area |
| 2 | Create a common cause for helping vulnerable families with food insecurity | Involving the community elders, affected families and the local authorities to the project | A motivated community who can contribute the future projects | Affected families works well together and resolving all compliances |
| 3 | Strengthen the capacity of local community | Organize the volunteers among the local community and affected families so that they participate the project activities | Awareness of self-help principle and empowering the local community | Local community is motivated and attended lessons learned |

The Measurable Organizational Value (MOV) is done by: Photos, site visit, videos, distribution list, midterm and final report.

**Intervention’s success criteria:**

Dansomala’s success will look like that Badbaado have the full overview where the vulnerable families would be at any time before food distribution and first, the list of the affected people and local community volunteers are ready. The second success criteria is that Dansomala together with Badbaado distribute of food packages successfully for identified affected people. A third success criteria is that we resolve all complaints which are raised. The fourth success criteria is that documentation and lesson learned conducted well and overall the project implementation completed successfully.

**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)?**

There are so-called camps around the region where the families that has lost everything live. Dansomala will target the vulnerable families in these camps. Dansomala will focus primarily on women and young children who are the majority of those living in these camps. Dansomala will target the vulnerable families headed by elders, females or persons with disabilities. Dansomala will focus primarily pregnant women and lactating mothers, chronically ill and very young children. The focus area of three villages is very much appropriate, because there is tremendous need. The most needed households that have been openly identified and agreed by the whole community will be registered clearly. The community will be informed clearly that the aim for this intervention is to support live-saving for vulnerable families primarily with headed by elders, females or persons with disabilities.

The vulnerable families in villages in theses in the Sool region have lost everything and therefore have no food, medicine or other vital necessities. They live in these villages and they receive support from families, relatives and NGOs. If a drought occurs in the coming months, these families will die of starvation as they will not be able to get support from families or relatives. If there is a drought April - June 2020 they will be a disaster for these families as they can get no help from anywhere. This proposed DERF intervention will help these families to maintain their lives in the camps.

Dansomala along with local partner has completed similar project last year in conjunction with “Call March 2019 Somaliland water and food crisis”. Dansomala has, with great success, distributed food to 500 vulnerable families in the village of Xargaga in the Sool region in April 2019. Dansomala would like to reiterate the success of last, where this time focuses on other villages in the region. Dansomala will enable local partner as well as resources from local community and government to participate in implementation of this intervention. Everyone must contribute to the implementation of this project. Local community needs to be involved from the start in order to identify the most vulnerable families with women and children, to be with the improvement as well as conduct food distribution. Local authority will be aliased for the sake of safety and security during delivery of the project.

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

An emergency action is needed before it is too late to save lives. The proposed intervention will prevent the hunger crises from growing even bigger. Therefore, the proposed intervention will start implementing within 7 days after approval. The proposed intervention will be implemented within 2 months from DERF approval date.

Badbaado organization will hold coordination meeting with local community and elders to find out the vulnerable families, afterwards the local committee will manage to register the vulnerable families by the head of the family, the number of family members and locations etc. To get very effective team, we will form local committee for each village, since the committee must be known and respected by the community.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Planned target population** (direct target group only) | | | | | | | |
| Type of Activity   * **Food distribution** | **Female** (by age) | | | **Male** (by age) | | | Total |
| Under  18 | Between  18-50 | Over  50 | Under  18 | Between  18-50 | Over  50 |  |
| Xamarlaguxidh | 713 | 413 | 50 | 607 | 5 | 12 | 1800 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: | 713 | 413 | 50 | 607 | 5 | 12 | 1800 |
| Total adjusted for double counting\*: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total vulnerable persons of the above | **713** | **413** | **50** | **607** | **5** | **12** | **1800** |

\*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?**

This proposed intervention will target the vulnerable families and will cover 300 households in Xamarlaguxidh village. We count on an average of 6 people per family, so in total this intervention benefits 5,400 affected people. Each selected Household (HH) in the village Xamarlaguxidh will receive the following food package: 25 kg rice, 25 kg Sugar, 25 kg Flour, 3,5l oil, 2 kg dates and 2 can milk. This food package is enough to feed a family for two months.

Additional Comments: The food packages can be changed slightly according to the people’s needs.

**Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting?**

The proposed DERF intervention is targeting the vulnerable families headed by women, children and elders, who are already in need and have nothing to withstand expected drought caused by Lus

after they have lost and have no relatives in the area and getting no help from diaspora. Local committee will identified and register the vulnerable families.

* **Source of goods: Briefly explain how you plan to source your goods and tick the boxes that apply.**
* **Internationally**
* **Regionally / neighbouring country**

**X In country / locally**

* **Does the intervention include cash-based programming?**
  + **Yes**

**X No**

* **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: \_\_\_95 %\_\_\_**

**% Funding spent on activities & goods for crisis affected persons, from the intervention budget: \_\_74%\_\_**

## The implementing organization

**What is the capacity, experience and expertise of the proposed partner organisation(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?**

Dansomala along with local partner has completed similar project last year in this area. Dansomala has, with great success, distributed food to 500 vulnerable families in the village of Xargaga in the Sool region in april 2019. Dansomala would like to reiterate the success of last, where this time focuses on other villages in the region. Dansomala will enable local partner as well as resources from local community and government to participate in implementation of this intervention. Everyone must contribute to the implementation of this project. Local community needs to be involved from the start in order to identify the most vulnerable families with women and children, to be with the improvement as well as conduct food distribution. Dansomala forening has been working in this Sool region many years now and recently implemented projects together with the local partner, as DRC funded project; “Building and implementing a Health Care Center, Sool region”, GTS funded project; “Sending a medical equipment to Xargaga Clinical health center, Sool region”. Dansomala has been approved for OCA below DKK 200,000, but in connection with this application Dansomala has applied for an increase of OCA to over DKK 200,000. Dansomala has described its capacity on OCA application. Dansomala and Local partner has already contacted and is in dialogue with the target group. This proposed intervention is targeting the vulnerable families around in three village which are hit hard by Locust desert. Dansomala is started to initiate contact to shareholders involving the project from beginning as local partner, elders and local community who will be part of the management team. The target population will be part of the implementation of this intervention and as well they will be dealing with compliance and lesson learned.

**Is the Danish CSO proposing to self-implement?**

* + **Yes**

**X No**

**Partnership:**

* **Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement, the main features of this agreement(s) and whether this agreement(s) was developed with the local partner**.

Dansomala has developed together with local partner an agreement of partner policy. The main points of this agreement are to have some common understanding and actions against fraud, corruption or nepotism. This policy is Zero Tolerant for fraud, corruption or nepotism. Dansomala’s partnership with the local partner is based on common mission of improve health and education conditions, drought intervention by carrying out projects, which aim to development and increase the capacity, and infrastructure in order to make sure the locals to be able to sustain themselves in the future. In order to achieve this mission, the partnership works directly with these poor and vulnerable communities from the design, implementation and enclosure of the project. The target group is therefore included in the different levels of the carrying out of a project.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dansomala’s role and responsibility** | **Local partner’s role and responsibility** |
| 1. Overall responsibility of the project 2. Managing the budget 3. Approval of planning and conduction of food distribution 4. Conducting the lessons learned sessions and participate resolving of complaints 5. Supervising, Monitoring and reporting to CISU | 1. Registration and validation of affected families with the community leaders 2. Planning, coordinating with vulnerable families, elders, local authority and other shareholders 3. Organizing the volunteers and security guards 4. Ordering transport service and food packages. Food distribution, supervising, Monitoring and reporting to Dansomala |

## Local strengthening

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

The project will strengthen the capacity of Dansomala, Badbaado, Local community and the affected families. The local community will build their skills in mobilizing, organizing and empowering the affected communities. The dialogue meetings where the local committees raise issues that affect the vulnerable families will create linkages with the key decision makers and will greatly contribute to their empowerment. Food distribution is itself a stabilization factor so by providing food packages, the project will revive community level care and social support practices. Dansomala and Badbaado learned from implementing DERF implementation from last year 2019 in Xargaga, Sool region. Local community will strengthening with this DERF intervention project and they are much more willing to solve their own problems than before. They will learn to partner with relief organization like Dansomala. Local partner has grown with tasks and gained the strength to implement bigger projects.

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

Local communities will be actively involved and consulted in the process of developing appropriate targeting criteria for interventions. Demographic groups (e.g. pregnant and lactating women, femaleheaded households, the elderly or the disabled) and socioeconomic status (e.g. household income) will be beneficiaries. The vulnerable families will be openly identified and agreed by the whole community and registered by the local committee on basis of selection criteria. The community will be informed clearly that the aim for this intervention is to support live-saving for vulnerable families primarily with women and children. Dansomala Association hires volunteers from the local people in the village and security people from the area, people from local authorities are usually picked up from Las-Anod. Plans for this food distribution intervention should include the following steps:

• Dansomala association consult other local leaders, authorities, NGO etc about the proposed intervention

• Dansomala association will explain the purpose of the project to the community and will strengthen community-based groups and establish a relief committee.

• Ensure that clear criteria for membership of the committee are agreed in a public meeting with the community before the elections take place.

• Encourage communities to adopt criteria that include the 50:50 representation of women and men.

• Clarify the different roles and responsibilities of local actors

• Dansomala distributes the food package each village a one day

## M&E, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**How are risk management systems applied in the appropriate context?**

Monitoring is a continuous process used to keep project activities on track, identify day-

to-day issues through process monitoring, and provide timely information to management, so the

stakeholders can take actions to correct the course. Dansomala has created a whatsapp group which stakeholders can communicate quickly and effectively. This whatsapp group included members from Dansomala, Badbaado local organization and representative of local community. Through Whatsapp can stakeholders communicate instantly via text, voicemail or call and can send documents and video clips.

Stakeholders monitor the whole project from planning to enclosure, and day-to-day operation. If there is an issue, it’s reported through Whatsapp instantly, then discussion and analysis will be started quickly. Sometimes a small committee appoints to solve the issue other times open discussion take places. When agreed a solution, it documents via email. As well feedback as voicemail or text are given through Whatsapp.

The local partner does run continues evaluation on the running Health Care Center at Xargaga, Sool region, which was built last year 2019. When conducting a food distribution pictures and interviewing of affected families are taken at the food distribution place. The proposed intervention will be monitored based on an agreed outcomes, selected indicators and reporting propose. If there is a problem or challenges, the local staff will be given a contingency plan to solve the problem, and CISU will be informed. Local community including the affected families will be a part of distribution and monitoring team to create an accountability. After finishing the project, a lesson learned meeting will be set up. The outcome will be documented in report. Many people from the local community know the telephone number of Dansomala board members, badbaado management member and local member who is working with the project, so community is informed to call and text if there are complaints. the complaints that Dansomala / Badbaado receives are taken seriously and Dansomala ensures all complaints are dealt with satisfactorily.

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

Dansomala together the local partnet, Badbaado and other shareholders will be included a management team which will monitor the project. The management team will be in place when food distribution takes place. Continues evaluation will be conducted both using checklists and interviewing some affected families. For documentation, Badbaado will take a video and pictures under the food distribution. Local community including the affected families will be a part of distribution and monitoring team to create an accountability. After finishing the food distribution, lessons learned meeting will be set up. The outcome will be documented in report. The proposed intervention will be monitored based on an agreed outcomes, selected indicators and reporting propose. If there is a problem or challenges, the local staff will be given a contingency plan to solve the problem, and CISU will be informed. All documentation will be shared with CISU. Dansomala will prepare a presentation of the project to CISU and other organizations to share the project experience. At the Food distribution Place members of the management team take a yellow vest on so that it is visible who can people contact, if they have questions or complaints. Everyone from management knows how he/she should receive a complaint no matter how small it is. All complaints are dealt with as soon as possible by analyzing it at a joint meeting. Decision will be conveyed back to the complainant.

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

All learning and reflection will be noted down by the management team where the recorded subjects will be reviewed later at the lesson learned session. Outcome of lessons learned will be reported on project completion report to CISU. From the last DERF intervention Dansomala has experienced that many more people met up at food distribution event. This proposed intervention Dansomala will be kept on low profile.

## Coordination

**Are the implementing organisations involved in a coordination mechanism?**

**X Yes**

* + **No**

There will be a clear and transparent communication between Dansomala, Badbaado, the volunteers, stakeholders, the community and the government. Our local partner Badbaado has almost 25 years of experience in humanitarian work. Badbaado will carry out all coordination in the field. Badbaado will coordinate with affected families, local community, elders and local authorities and hold meeting with them. Badbaado will seek support from a team of volunteers who will only work on Food Distribution days and the community volunteers who work closely with Badbaado.

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

we have already researched out at the area and there is a great need in these villages. This proposed intervention may not cover all those in need in these villages. That is why we have created criteria to help the most vulnerable families with women, young children, the elderly and disabilities people. These villages are on the outskirts and there is not as much help reaching at these area. That is why we do not expect other NGOs to help them.

**Describe how and with which methods the proposed intervention is to be carried increasing the likelihood that it may lead to the objectives defined and avoid potential negative effects on the target group**.

Dansomala contributes to help food distribution as a live-saving intervention item to target vulnerable families headed by elders, females or persons with disabilities. The food distribution meets immediate food needs of vulnerable people. This intervention will prevent starvation of the people due to the dying their animals, because the locust has eaten pastures and left side effects on the grasses. The community leaders and their representative will make sure that this food distribution will be used according to the project’s objectives.

**Describe the risks to a successful intervention, and how you are managing them. *Note that you can include budget for risk and safety management as relevant in the application to DERF***

**Below you can find identified top 5 risks for this Intervention propose:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Risks** | **Implication** | **Prevention & mitigation** | |
| 1 | Security issue or Attack on the food distribution points | Can delay or halt intervention  implementation | Hiring 10 security guards on the food distribution day and Constant dialogue with all stakeholders. Campaign with local authority or high respect individuals. | |
| 3 | Many more peoples meet on food distribution place | Families get less food or some vulnerable don’t get any food package | Don’t Inform everyone about the food distribution. Don’t announce the distribution date as a big day, do it in low profile. If more people meet, calm down and avoid turbulent situation. |
| 4 | Money transfer to Somalia not possible | Can delay the intervention implementation | Dansomala had troubles to send money to Somalia. Consult with CISU/DERF what to do and find a solution within the somalisk Hawalah in Denmark |
| 5 | Corona virus | No Dansomala members travel to Somalia | Already members of Dansomala are traveled to the area, rest will be managed by online from whatsapp and email. |