**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

**RAPID RESPONSE – INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: SORADA

**Title of the intervention**: Drought Emergency Intervention in Galmudug

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

.About 96,000 people have left their homes, especially in central and southern areas, due to lack of access to food and water. The country is facing a high risk of a fourth consecutive failed rainy season, following the poor performance of recent rains. Based on historical impacts of previous droughts, it is likely that the number of people facing acute food insecurity will increase. The deteriorating situation has escalated humanitarian needs, at a time when more than 5.9 million people need assistance amid funding shortages and access constraints. We intend to assist 360 drought affected people in Mudug in Galmudug by giving food, NFI and drinking water. They are risk of dying of hunger, thirst and malnutrition.

* 1. **The context:** 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? Describe how the proposed intervention is effective and timely (CHS 2) in relation to the described context.

.Our local partner will ensure the assistance they need by approaching and visiting the crisis sites and holding meetings with the drought affected population as we did in our previous interventions funded by DERF. We will listen their suggestions and exchange ideas how we support this useful intervention. We will made the short survey. We have access to drought-affected population because we have legitimacy and trust among the target communities as we have assisted many times in drought, famine and tropical storm situations. SOSDA will discuss with the local community the best way to respond their needs and how we can address together to help the affected population. SOSDA and SORADA will respond this crisis in the appropriate, relevant and effective way by using cash based assistance and food distribution together as 73% of the Somali people over age 16 have mobile cash transfer according to OCHA *(*<https://www.unocha.org/story/using-cash-based-interventions-prevent-famine-somalia>. Those who have mobile, we transfer the money in their mobile while those does not have mobile, we give food through distribution,

* 1. **Content of the intervention:**

The intervention consists of Food security through cash based transfer & food distribution and provision of safe water through water trucking.

a) Describe the intervention’s activities, the results these will have and what the outcome of these will be.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Result | Activities |
| Result 1Improved food security to 360 drought affected poor vulnerable people in Hero-dhagahley (90 HHs) & Elgula (90 HHs), Lagu-ruqsay (90) and Bali-Guuled (90) villages in Mudug region by the end of the intervention | Activity 11.Local community/authority mobilization & selection of project committee2-Selection of beneficiaries3-Cash transfer of 54 dollar to 252 drought affected population 4-Food distribution to 108 drought affected population those who do not have mobile 5-Make agreement and contract with Money transfer company to transfer cash6-Post distribution monitoring |
| Result 2360 drought affected population in in Hero-dhagahley (90 HHs) & Elgula (90 HHs), Lagu-ruqsay (90) and Bali-Guuledi (90)villages in Mudug region received NFI - utensils at the end of the project  | 2.1. Procurement and purchase of utensils for 360 drought affected people2.2 Utensils Transportation to the sites2.3 Distribution of utensils for 360 drought affected people’2.4 Post distribution monitoring |
| Result 3360 drought affected population in in Hero-dhagahley (90 HHs) & Elgula (90 HHs), Lagu-ruqsay (90) and Bali-Guuled (90) villages in Mudug region received safe drinking water for 60 days at the end of the project  | 3.1. Procurement and purchase of safe drinking water for 360 drought affected people3.2 Engaging water vendors and trucks 3.3 Distribution of safe water for 360 drought affected people ‘for 60 days |

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?

We expect in short-term impact if we response very quickly to the appeal of the drought affected population. The intervention will save many populations who are at risk to die for hunger, thirsty and mal-nutrition, particularly women, children and aged people who are not resilient to the crisis.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Result | Indicators |
| Result 1Improved food security to 360 drought affected poor vulnerable people in Hero-dhagahley (90 HHs) & Elgula (90 HHs), Lagu-ruqsay (90) and Bali-Guuled (90) villages in Mudug region by the end of the intervention | Indicators:1-360 drought affected HHs received cash transfer ($54) for food security through in mobile payments and through food distributionsMofV: copies of transfer cash vouchers from money Transfer Company, photos of food distribution list of beneficiaries’ mobile numbers and narrative report.  |
| Result 2360 drought affected population in in Hero-dhagahley (90 HHs) & Elgula (90 HHs), Lagu-ruqsay (90) and Bali Guuledi (90)villages in Mudug region received NFI - utensils at the end of the project  |  Indicators:1-360 drought affected received NFI – utensils at the end of the projectMode of VerificationDistribution photos of NFI-utensils, site visit, beneficiaries- interview and report |
| Result 3360 drought affected population in in Hero-dhagahley (90 HHs) & Elgula (100 HHs), Lagu-ruqsay (90) and Bali-Guuedi (90) villages in Mudug region received safe drinking water for 60 days at the end of the project  | Indicators:1-360 drought affected received safe drinking water at the end of the projectMode of VerificationDistribution pictures of safe water, site visit, beneficiaries- interview and report |

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

We have chosen cash based assistance and food distribution because 30% of the drought affected population might have mobile according to OCHA *(*<https://www.unocha.org/story/using-cash-based-interventions-prevent-famine-somalia>

So we decided to use both modes because we want to transfer cash to those who have mobile and we want to distribute those who have not mobiles or do not know how to use mobile phones.

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

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. SOSDA will choose the reliable money transfer agency who has good services and who has reputation among the communities in the affected areas. The money service providers in Somalia nowadays provide outstanding services; they have advanced digital system where we receive full statement of the transfer they make immediately upon transferring the money to the target population. 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.

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

The period of intervention is 4 months. There is some challenges of remittance to Somalia with Danish Banks. Sometimes, they allow remitting money to Somalia and sometimes they decline. It depends with the staff you meet. We can overcome this challenge. We can start the project activities with 7 days as we have good partner who are already on the ground. The Week One, and week Two: Intensive work will take place including holding meetings with local community and authority explaining the objective of the project involving project planning & implementation in order to support the intervention. We shall recruit project staff and set up project committee including women. Registration of the target beneficiaries is one of the tasks we going to carry upon approval of the project. They will be selected according the vulnerability criteria.

**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. We target malnutrition children, women and aged people. The drought affected populations who will benefit this intervention are 2.160 people. The focus will be given the old and new IDPs, poor host communities, women headed households.

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, marginalized people, disable and needy members of drought affected communities..

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

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 | 14 | 100 | 84 |
| 6-14 | 70 | 447 | 347 |
| 15-24 | 260 | 954 | 1014 |
| 25-49 | 50 | 91 | 421 |
| 50-64 |  51 | 80 | 251 |
| > 65 | 9 | 34 | 43 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 454 | 1706 | **2.160** |

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 elders, women, pregnant women and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, chronically sick persons, and children under 5 years. The number of vulnerable people is 1.728 individuals out of 2.160 people who is target in our humanitarian intervention. The number of host community is 432.

## 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.

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?

*N/A*

**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. You can see more terms in the partnership agreement. SOSDA have implemented similar interventions with SORADA in 2017 and 2018 funded by DERF and they have an approved organizational capacity assessment.

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.

## 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 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 |
|[ ]  → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components without incorporating mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful without being able to apply substantiated remedial action (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery).  |
|[x]  → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates some mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact**  | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and applies some substantiated remedial action (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). |
|[ ]  → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates significant mitigation and environmental enhancement measures to reduce anticipated impact**  | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and includes significant substantiated remedial action as well as environmental enhancement components (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). |

b) Briefly explain your answer.

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 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: Programme contributes directly or indirectly to conflict, and grievances**

**Mitigation measures:** Rigorously apply ‘do no harm’ principles. Programme informed by regular conflict analysis and understanding of politics at different levels. Focus will be on good governance, leadership, capacity, local accountability, responsiveness. Conflict sensitivity training of staff and local embeddedness of structures always prevented it.

**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 Misuse of cash voucher transfer**

Mitigation: Selecting the most vulnerable HHs who are committed to resume their livelihood and be resilient to the crisis with help of local community, project committee and beneficiaries.

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

SOSDA has robust Monitoring and Evaluation Plans and Strategy that have been developed to capture any direct/indirect impacts and create a cycle of lesson learning and accountability. In the difficult security situation in the region, regular context monitoring is required to assess risks, which enables appropriateness of objectives, geographical coverage, partnerships and modalities to be kept under constant review. SOSDA`s M&E Systems also make use of the Geographic Information Systems for remote monitoring of projects. For the proposed project, SOSDA will rely on M&E Systems and our technical capacities to document quantitative results as well as track miniscule details of the context and its impact on the project and vice versa.

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. 0,5 page)

SOSDA will coordinate with the local communities/authorities, police and marine forces for security purpose. We coordinate with humanitarian actors, food security cluster, stakeholders and other organizations working in area. Project beneficiaries will take part of project consultation and planning from the start. Project community committee are encouraged for active participation, SOSDA will work closely Disaster, Interior and other stakeholder for smooth implementation of the intervention.

**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?**

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?**

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.