Organisational capacity assessment

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| Has your organisation prequalified for DERF funding? | * *Yes*   *X No (in this case, kindly ensure you have attached an application for prequalification along with the current application for support to an intervention. If this is lacking, the current intervention application will be rejected)* |
| **IF “NO”:**  **NB: If your organisation has not prequalified you have to fill out and send an application to have your organisational capacity assessed**  Please note;   * CISU will not assess any intervention application before receiving an organisational capacity assessment application * You can read about having your organisational capacity assessed for DERF funding here: <http://www.cisu.dk/application-process-and-formats/pre-qualification> | |
| **IF “YES”** | |
| Were there given any conditions in the pre-qualification decision: | *If any, please list them here and clarify whether and how you have responded to these.* |
| The organisation’s statutes, the latest annual report and the latest audited annual accounts. | *Please make sure that the newest approved and available versions are uploaded via the online application module. The audit should be signed by the auditor and the management/board of the organisation)* |

Application text

1. **Relevance, appropriateness and timeliness of the intervention**

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| Explain why you have selected this particular response to the crisis. The following points can be relevant to reflect upon: The crisis in Zimbabwe is a complex and sensitive politically motivated crisis triggered on the 12th of January following the announcement by the President of Zimbabwe, E.D Mnangagwa that fuel prices would increase by 150%. This was met with outrage and resistance from various groups of society. The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) immediately called for a for a three-day mass stay-away in a bid to push government to reverse the fuel prices, as well as deal with the deepening economic crisis. The stay-away turned violent and quickly escalated into looting of shops, torching of fuelling stations, cars and buildings. Despite the headquarters of the main opposition party (MDC Alliance) being torched in the mayhem, the Government immediately placed the blame on the MDC Alliance and “its associates” in civil society for orchestrating the violent protests. What followed was a heavy-handed response from the Government through deployment of armed military and police personnel who fired live ammunition rounds into the protesting crowds. The civilians who got caught up in the clashes faced life-threatening situations and reports indicate that about 17 civilians and one police officer lost their lives (figures remain unconfirmed officially), while numerous others were seriously injured. The Southern Africa Litigation Centre (SALC) reported that doctors around the country had treated 78 confirmed cases of gunshot wounds. Local independent and international media also indicated that the military had initiated a crackdown in urban townships where they would break into people’s homes, rape women and girls and wantonly beat up any occupants they found inside. Later, the government instructed all telecom companies to shut down the internet and all social media platforms, citing that they were being used to incite disorder and spread misinformation that was leading to violence.  The Human Rights Forum, a reputable Consortium of 22 CSOs has recorded and verified at least 844 human rights violations including 17 deaths, 78 gunshot wounds, +200 cases of assaults including dog bites, destruction of property, arbitrary arrests and detentions (466), and displacements - the exact number of which are still under verification (ECHO FLASH, Alert Group). In addition, Plan Zimbabwe and partners on the ground including CATCH (Care at the Center of Humanity) and WLSA (Women and Law Southern Africa) report that several women were raped by the security apparatus, hundreds tortured and abducted, as well as more than 1000 arrested (including children youth). Hundreds of others have reportedly been displaced to neighboring countries, mainly South Africa, and safe houses. It is documented that civil servants (police and health care agents) are threatened and violated by the military/uniformed men when assisting victims. Due to cover up attempts by Government, amid a range of denial tactics by the same, it is difficult for survivors of abuse to access response services. It is most likely that protests will continue, and food insecurity will increase as a result of the economic and political crisis (APACS). This will endanger lives of millions of civilians scattered in poor urban areas.  While the protests were triggered by price increases and dissatisfaction over the general state of the economy, the crisis has become highly politicised with Government blaming the opposition parties and certain Civil Society Organizations for the violence and accusing them of pursuing a ‘regime change agenda’. The crisis has been further aggravated by police and army brutality and government attempts to deny liability for human rights violations. The government has refused to acknowledge that killings and violence is taking place and as such, no effective response is expected from their side. If left unattended the situation could escalate the humanitarian situation in the country to unprecedented levels.  In the absence of a sound, well-coordinated response, the coming months will experience a deterioration in the lives of children and women affected by violence. Children will remain detained and imprisoned and further exposed to harm and abuse, and women who have been abused will develop life threatening complications. To address the protection needs of the target group, Plan International Zimbabwe (PIZ) will leverage the local presence of two partners (CATCH and WLSA) as well as the extensive network of paralegals, lawyers and community focal persons who will facilitate access to emergency services for the affected populations. WLSA is part of the Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe, a network of women focused organizations and frontline services providers such as Adult Rape Clinic and Counselling Services Unit which will provide access to the affected women. To respond to the needs of children, the intervention will leverage the network of child focused organizations provided by the Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children (ZNCWC) as well as the network of child care workers (CCW). Child Care Workers are an extension of the Ministry of Public Services Labour and Social Welfare responsible for child protection surveillance, reporting, referrals and follow ups.  The proposed intervention will save lives by providing emergency protection in the form of health care, psycho - social support, legal aid and cash transfers to children, youth and women affected by violence. The situation demands an urgent response to enable a lifesaving intervention inside prisons and for traumatised victims of physical and sexual violence. The affected population is in dire need of legal assistance, medical treatments and financial assistance. |
| Explain how you will start your activities in 7 days and finish within the duration of the proposed intervention. PIZ has on-going interventions in the target urban areas and can make use of implementation structures already in place. PIZ will implement activities in partnership with two local NGOs, CATCH and WLSA, each of them having strong positions and mandates to respond through their own existing structures (community focal persons, paralegals, prison and court monitors). Their network of human rights lawyers will be able to initiate legal support and case reviews within 7 days of receipt of funds. For the cash transfer modality, PIZ has an existing service agreement with Econet (cash transfer agent) who will set up a system to be able to quickly disburse cash to identified individuals and households. As soon as a DERF grant is confirmed, PIZ and partners will conduct a start-up workshop to agree on activity plans, discuss compliance issues, security, partner roles and responsibilities and agree on project structure and agree on ToR for the initial assessment. Following the start-up workshop, PIZ will finalize internal contracting processes and disburse funds while partners verify cases in need of legal support and identify, register and sensitize cash transfer registers. Actual cash distributions will take place with the 1st month of the project, coupled with support and guidance to enhance the utilization of the cash for purchase of nutritious foods, payment of ancillary costs related to legal services, prevent that families adopt negative coping strategies and to build support within households for collective budgeting. Parallel to cash transfers, identified children, youth and women will receive crisis or trauma counselling on a weekly basis in the first month and thereafter on a monthly basis for two months. Additional cohorts of women and children will receive crisis counselling as they are released from prison. Judicial support is will be provided for 5 months after which PIZ and partners will work on stabilization efforts between the sixth and eighth month. |
| How are you co-ordinating, and with whom? Kindly include a reflection on how this contributes towards ensuring that the target group will receive coordinated and complementary assistance:  In emergency settings you would normally coordinate with EU and UN actors on the ground setting up clusters and information sharing mechanism. In this case those actors are not present, and coordination of activities, funding, sharing of information and intelligence is challenged due to the political aspects of the crisis. The START Fund has released funds to respond to the crisis, and PIZ will coordinate with recipients: CAFOD, Trocaire, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision and Goal. PIZ and partners will maintain constant communication with these organizations and meet regularly to discuss gap areas, challenges and areas of complementarity. |
| What will success look like, and in what time frame?  By the end of the project:   1. NGOs and local authorities have increase capacity to provide emergency protection 2. Children, youth and women detained or incarcerated are released and reunited with families 3. Cases of convicted children have their cases lodged with higher courts for reviews or appeals 4. Women exposed to GBV have received medical services and trauma counselling 5. Households affected by violence have received a cash transfer 6. Children, women and youth affected by violence and abuse are reporting improved wellbeing |

1. **Partnership**

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| Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibility of all partners of the proposed intervention including each partner’s implementation responsibility. *(maximum 5 bullet points)*   * PlanBØRNEfonden is responsible for technical assistance and oversight, ensuring compliance with donor requirements and donor liaison, monitoring and evaluation. * Plan International Zimbabwe will provide value added through in country project management, ensure coordination and safeguarding of two local partners and coordination with the START Fund recipients and authorities. Further PIZ will be responsible to implement the cash transfer component. * CATCH Zimbabwe will conduct court monitoring, prison monitoring and identify children and youth in need of legal aid and psychosocial support services * WLSA will conduct court monitoring activities, case reviews, provide legal aid and trauma counselling services for women and link survivors of violence to health care services. |

1. **Target groups**

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| Planned target population: | | | | | | | |
| Type of Activity | Female (by age) | | | Male (by age) | | | Total |
| Under  18 | Over  50 | Between  18-50 | Under  18 | Over  50 | Between  18-50 |  |
| Case reviews and appeals | 50 |  | 100 | 50 |  |  | 200 |
| Court and prison monitoring | 250 |  | 50 | 250 |  |  | 550 |
| Hygiene kits | 100 |  | 100 | 100 |  |  | 300 |
| Cash transfers |  |  | 500 |  |  | 500 | 1000 |
| Medical services | 100 |  | 100 |  |  |  | 200 |
| Trauma counselling | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 500 |
| Total | 600 | 50 | 950 | 500 | 50 | 600 | 2750 |
| How do you calculate the number of people who shall be assisted through the various activities?  Cash transfers for 200 families (200X 5 persons) = 1000.  It is difficult to obtain and verify information about specific humanitarian needs, exact number of people in need and the location of target group(s) due to the political sensitivity of the emergency. The above estimates are based on initial reports, but readjustments must be expected. PIZ will update numbers continuously during project implementation period.  Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting   * Children in general: Trauma of witnessing violence in their communities or families * Children (10-18): detention, torture, trauma, * Youth (18-24): Torture, violence, detention, death, loss of income, trauma * Women: Rape, torture, trauma * Families: Loss of housing, loss of income & security, food insecurity, trauma from violence | | | | | | | |
| Explain how the target population has been and will be involved in your proposed intervention   * As CSO’s are accused of siding with the opposition, the individuals receiving aid should be protected as much possible, in order to respect the ‘do no harm’ principle. The sensitive nature of the crisis dictates a very low involvement of the target group in this intervention. It is assessed that any involvement will put individuals and their families in further danger, than they already are. * Local partner CSO’s CATCH and WLSA have together with PIZ been taking initiative to raise the alert and to design this proposal. | | | | | | | |
| Explain how you plan to be able to identify and respond to potential complaints from the target population in regard to the implementation of the proposed intervention and / or the conduct of implementing organisations / personnel.  PIZ together will CATCH and WLSA will inform recipients about their rights to complain. Plan International have a complaint mechanism at the Harare office and at Plan Internationals head office in UK. PIZ, CATCH and WLSA will also guide recipients how to file a specific potential complaint specifically related to this intervention to maintain their protection as it can further endanger their situation. It must be avoided that the Government believes that PIZ is collecting records of violations of human rights. The complaint mechanism will be adjusted along project implementation to find the best setup in a context that is likely to change continuously. | | | | | | | |
| Explain how you plan to source your goods *(please tick all boxes that apply)*   * *Internationally* * *Regionally / neighboring country*   *X In country / locally*  *X Cash based programming*  *Please explain your answer in 2 bullet points:*   * Hygiene and medical kits will be procured locally, from existing suppliers * The intervention has a significant cash transfer component, cash will be transferred to identified households affected by the violence. | | | | | | | |

Source: table adopted from Start Fund Handbook 2014

1. **Sector specific information:**

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| What sectors will the proposed intervention’s activities most relate to (please tick ALL that apply)? | * *WASH*   *X Health*   * *Shelter* * *Nutrition* * *Camp Management* * *Education*   *X Protection*  *X Emergency FSL*   * *Other (specify)* |

1. **Strategy and expected results of the intervention**

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| Describe objective(s), activities, expected outputs and indicators to be applied   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Overall objective  Emergency protection for women and children affected by the violence in Harare, Bulawayo and Chitungwiza. | | | Outcomes   1. Children, women and affected by violence are safe and empowered to cope with trauma 2. Capacity of local NGO’s and authorities in response and trauma counselling enhanced | | | Outputs   * 1. Illegally incarcerated and detained children, youth and women, receive legal aid and legal representation   2. Survivors of sexual abuse, GBV and physical violence receive relevant medical services   3. Households affected by violence receive conditional cash transfers to meet short term food security needs or legal aid needs   4. 20 NGO staff receive training in trauma/crisis counseling   5. Functional referral protocol is established | | | Activities   * + 1. Conduct case reviews and appeals for incarcerated children, youth and women     2. Conduct court and prison monitoring to identify wrongfully detained children and youth     3. Provide hygiene kits to incarcerated women and children   1.2.1 Provide medical services (PEP, contraception, treatment) to survivors of physical and sexual violence both in and out of prisons   * + 1. Provide un-conditional cash transfers to households affected by violence (families whose members are in prison, women who have been sexually assaulted, etc. @ $55.00 per household.   2.1.1 Train PIZ, WLSA and CATCH staff in trauma counseling  2.2.1 Develop and disseminate a service directory and referral protocol for assisting victims of violence and sexual assault | Indicators from ECHO’s list of Key Result Indicators   * # of children, youth and women receiving legal aid * # of children released from police custody * # of survivors of abuse receiving medical and psycho social services through the referral protocol * # of NGO staff members trained in trauma/ crisis counseling * # of households receiving conditional cash transfers | |
| 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.  To achieve the above outcomes, the project will adopt the following strategies:   1. Provide urgent judicial and legal aid: To secure the release of children, youth and women local partner, WLSA will conduct case reviews and appeals, processes which can only be done at the High Court and DERF funding will be used to pay lawyers’ legal fees and provide logistical support. 2. Facilitate court monitoring and detention monitoring: Court and detention monitoring will help local partner CATCH and WLSA identify children detained or being tried for various charges which include treason, public violence and theft, enabling WLSA and CATCH to provide legal and psychosocial support to these children. The intervention will also provide hygiene kits to women and children in prison. 3. Provide emergency medical support to victims of sexual violence: Survivors of violence and sexual assault have no confidence in the public health system, yet they need emergency medical services to mitigate the effects of sexual assault. Zimbabwe’s Protocol on the Multi Sectoral Management of Sexual Abuse allows for survivors to receive time sensitive medical services without securing a police report first. WLSA will coordinate with other agencies such as PSI, the Adult Rape clinic and Family Support Trust and provide emergency medical support (rape kits, emergency contraception, post exposure prophylaxis) and contribute to repositioning and transfer of stocks to hotspot areas. 4. Provide crisis counselling: PIZ, WLSA and CATCH will be trained to provide first line crisis counselling to children and victims of violence. An inter- agency meeting hosted by PIZ revealed that local organizations who provide frontline services do not have the capacity to provide crisis counselling as well as linkages to longer term behavioural health programs. 5. Provide unconditional cash transfers: Noting that victims of violence and abuse have had their livelihoods disrupted, are food insecure and face additional medical/legal aid needs, the intervention will provide unconditional cash transfers to 200 affected households in Harare, Bulawayo and Chitungwiza. This will enable households to meet immediate food needs and cover other urgent but basic needs.   PIZ, CATCH and WLSA have solid experience in operating in the sensitive environment in urban areas of Zimbabwe. PIZ, with its solid capacity, MoU with the government and network will, take on a role as the overall responsible implementing partner safeguarding and coordinating CATCH and WLSA. This responsibility will include continuously updating risk assessments and mitigation strategies and based on this, redirect interventions. PIZ’s MoU with the government will be used as a license to operate. Within this MoU PIZ has a mandate to work with children, youth and violence and our partnership with the authorities is positive, as the police sees us as helpers to stop violence in the streets of Harare, Bulawayo and Chitungwiza. As a part of ‘do no harm’ this project, vis-à-vis the authorities, will not be framed as an emergency response, but simply as an expansion of the work we already do. This will protect the target group that already is exposed to experience further violations and trauma, and provide a safe frame for the local NGOs to work in. Another important aspect of this project is the sharing of experience and lessons learned between PlanBØRNEfonden’s and PIZ’s strategic partnership with DANIDA. PIZ’s lessons learned from this implementation (partnerships, networks, enhanced experience and capacities) will be integrated into the SPA to enable adaptation of response to our target groups. |
| Describe how the proposed intervention strengthens local ownership and capacities  The capacity of local NGO’s to respond to the violence will be strengthened through training in crisis counselling and technical support in referral protocol development. As the risk of more violence will break out is high, it is crucial that actors on the ground with access to urban populations are ready and able. Through PIZ’s support, PIZ, WLSA and CATCH will coordinate activities with START Fund recipients and this will build partners coordination capacity and introduce them to new potential collaborators. Local authorities will be included int his project as well through the strengthening of referral systems and protocols. |
| Describe the risks to a successful intervention, and how you are managing them.  See Annex – Risk analysis and mitigation strategy |
| Describe the monitoring for documentation of achievement of results and lessons learnt, accountability and learning systems that you will employ.  An initial assessment will be conducted together with CATCH and WLSA which will define as much possible target group and confirm needs. The intervention will be monitored based on a well-developed and continuously updated monitoring and evaluation framework that emphasizes tracking of activities and results to ensure our response remains safe and lifesaving. PIZ, CATCH and WLSA will work in a strong partnership, reviewing and coordinating activities on a biweekly basis. On a monthly basis the project team will develop activity and financial reports. The reports will describe progress of the activities, challenges and solutions, technical and budgetary contingency plans, consistent with the original objectives as well as the financial implementation of the project. All reports will be sent to PlanBØRNEfonden for technical backstopping, approval and follow up. The reports will be the basis for discussions on monthly Skype meetings between PIZ and PlanBØRNEfonden.  Lessons learned working in partnership with CATCH and WLSA will be documented as well, for the purpose of integrating our gained experience on emergency response into PlanBØRNEfonden’s Strategic partnership with DANIDA implemented in the same urban areas. Integrating components and partners from this project will strengthen our development program in Zimbabwe and enable us to expand and adapt our activities according to the ever-changing context in Zimbabwe. |