**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

**RAPID RESPONSE – INTERVENTION application form**

**Guidance note**

Before applying for an intervention please read the DERF Funding Guidelines carefully. For a practical guide on how to navigate in the online application module please see: <https://www.cisu.dk/vorescisu>

The intervention application must be submitted to CISU through the *Vores CISU* platform, which can be accessed [here](http://medlemsunivers.cisu.dk/Bruger/LogOn). In *Vores CISU*, you are asked to fill in some basic information related to the proposed intervention such as title, dates, area of intervention, mode(s) of assistance etc.

Information about the applicant (the Danish CSO) and the implementing partner must also be entered directly at the *Vores CISU* platform. **Please 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 are uploaded.** For more information about how to register an implementing partner(s) please see: <https://www.cisu.dk/vorescisu>

When applying, you are requested to upload the following documents:

* **A signed cover page** using the format available at [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf)
* **The intervention application form** (one Word document of **max. 10 pages**) see format below
* **The partner(s)’ context analysis** (one Word document of **max. 2** **pages**, signed by the implementing partner)
* **The intervention budget** using the budget format available at [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf). Please also see the Budget Guide 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

**Note**: In the application below (section 3.3) you will find that an **environment marker** has been introduced by the DERF. This is to allow partners identify and consider the environmental impact of their proposed and actual intervention activities. As part of the principle of ‘do no harm’ humanitarian interventions should identify adverse environmental effects to avoid, reduce and mitigate their potential impacts. Both DERF modalities are based on the premise that all interventions per default carry with them some degree of environmental impact.

CISU views the environment marker as a reflection exercise meant for monitoring purposes and the marker does not form part of the DERF application assessment criteria. The DERF intervention feedback on final reports will, however, include comments related to the markers, as relevant. CISU strives to promote environmental sustainability across its principles, strategies, networks, partnerships, pools, and practices.

**RAPID RESPONSE - INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: ORGANISATIONEN FOR FRED OG UDVIKLING I DET SYDELIGE SOMALIA (OFUSS)

**Title of the intervention**: Beletweyne Emergency Relief Project (BERP)

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

* 1. **The context:**
1. 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?

Food insecurity has worsened significantly across Somalia following the deepening drought situation occasioned by three consecutive failed rainy seasons. The drought has exacerbated humanitarian needs underscored by the fact that 6 million people are facing severe food insecurity and in need of food assistance, while 3.2 million are experiencing critical water scarcity. FSNAU’s latest assessment estimates that about 1.7 million under the age of five could be severely and acutely malnourished. According to UNHCR, over 697,000 people have been displaced since December 2021 with 89% of these people displaced due to the drought and over 11% to clan conflicts. Food insecurity and malnutrition are increasing. Households face widening food consumption gaps and erosion of their coping capacity leading to a surge in displacements. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are now Emergency (IPC 4) widespread; famine (IPC 5) is likely in some parts of Somalia which include Hiran region. Acute malnutrition is already at critical levels in south central Somalia. The drought crisis is having devastating consequences for women and children, the elderly, marginalised groups, adolescent girls, and persons living with disabilities. The coping strategies adopted by women and girls have heightening the risk of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse. Economic decline due to escalation of the conflict in Ukraine has created shockwaves in the food markets in Somalia. This has further strained the ability of the target groups to meet their food needs including access to wholesome water.

FEWS NET now assesses that food assistance needs will likely remain in the range of 5-6 million people between June and September. The below-average *gu*rains will most likely result in a fourth consecutive poor harvest in July and further livestock losses during the July to September *hagaa*dry season, prolonging the impacts of drought and further eroding household coping capacity, especially in northern and central Somalia and in Bakool, Gedo, and parts of Hiiraan regions.

The project is contributing to the Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia. The activities will strengthen the protection of the right to inclusion, safety, and dignity of the targeted people, including women, girls, elderly men, and other marginalised groups, adversely affected by conflicts and climatic shocks. It will improve immediate access to food for the affected population through the provision of unconditional cash according to the severity of phases of food insecurity, vulnerability, and seasonality of livelihoods.

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

The project plans to address immediate food gaps through unconditional cash transfer (UCT). Mobile cash transfer modality will guarantee dignity, independence, and protection of beneficiaries. The monthly cash transfer amount is based on Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and addresses the immediate needs while also cushioning the beneficiaries against the impact of the projected dry season after the end of the Gu season. The monthly transfer will be done at the beginning of each month to allow households purchase their monthly stock of food items. The project has prioritised locations with serious acute food insecurity based on the seasonal results of food security and nutritional assessments. The nature and scope of the response is based on the severity of food insecurity, gender, and vulnerability analysis on the target beneficiaries. It strengthens grassroots institutions’ management capacity to select from within the most vulnerable people, including, children, women, adolescent girls, people with disabilities and the elderly, and the projects’ accountability to the population concerned. It is aiding in areas difficult to access through increased cooperation with local authorities and NGOs. Furthermore, the implementation strategy includes market analysis, harmonised transfer values and local coordination to guide partners' responses to cash and market.

**1.2 Content of the intervention:**

a) Describe in a few sentences the overall change your intervention will bring to the people affected by the crisis. What do you expect the short-term impact to be after completion of your intervention?

Food security of 900 vulnerable persons/ 150 vulnerable households (especially women-headed households, households with people with disabilities and lactating mothers) in the project regions is improved by September 2022 through unconditional monthly cash transfer of $60 for 4 months to access food items and other non-food items. The project will prevent vulnerable households from sliding into the worst phases of food insecurity. The participatory selection and verification of beneficiaries based on agreed selection criteria with community and local leadership will strengthen ownership and inclusion of grassroot stakeholders which is crucial in sustaining community harmony. The scope and nature of support provided maintains dignity and protection of beneficiaries who through the privacy of their phones receive monthly transfer with a latitude to prioritise how to spend the transfer amount. Extending the project duration to address the impact of failed rains to the dry season cushions the target beneficiaries against sliding back to food insecurity.

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

OFUSS/DAN’s proposed intervention – **Beletweyne Emergency Response Project** - aims to contribute to food security by improving households’ immediate access to food through provision of multipurpose unconditional cash assistance to 150[[1]](#footnote-1) crisis and displacement affected households (900 persons) in 4 villages of Beletweyne district, Hiran region: the villages are: **Guricado, Mareer gaagaab, Shiirkaneeco, and Tuulo Hiiran**. Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCTs) will improve beneficiaries' access to food and other basic needs including safe water, medicine/healthcare, and shelter, while also preventing households (HHs) from resorting to negative coping mechanisms, which erode resilience in the longer term. DAN will transfer cash to beneficiaries through Mobile Money Transfer Systems. Each of the beneficiary households will receive 4 months of cash transfers of USD 60 per month. The cash transfers will take place in June, July, August, and September 2022. The transfer schedule covers the current period and the expected dry period of July to September which will still be experiencing the consequences of the failed Gu rains. The proposed cash transfer of 60 dollars per household per month represents 56% of Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) for Hiran in the month of April 2022 which is USD 108[[2]](#footnote-2). To strengthen community’s resilience, households will be expected to meet the gap of 46%. The transfer amount is coordinated through the cash working group and Food Security Cluster. The project will also raise awareness among community members on individual and shared responsibility in practising appropriate hygiene and sanitation. The sensitisation will be spearheaded by volunteer community health workers from the local government’s department of public health. Each beneficiary will be provided with hygiene kits expected to be secured from UNICEF, through the cluster coordination and bilateral relations between DAN and UNICEF.

**Results Framework**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objectives | Results Chain | Indicator  | Baseline | Target  | Means of verification  |
| Overall Objective | To save lives and improve the ability of crisis affected households in Beletweyne district to meet their basic needs through multi-purpose cash assistance, hygiene, and sanitation awareness  | Number of people in IPC 3 and above  | 5.5 million  | 2.5 million | Cluster reportsHumanitarian ReportsFSNAU analysis |
| **Outcomes** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome 1 | Crisis and displacement-affected populations have improved access to food and basic needs | -# and gender of crisis affected people receiving unconditional support to improve access to food-% of HHs reporting that cash helped them meet their basic needs-% of target pop with acceptable Food Consumption Score -No of HHs receiving hygiene kits-# of people reached by hygiene messages | 70 | 900 (50% female)95%50%15018000 | Registration recordsMonitoring reportsCash Transfer statements from mobile cash transfer providerPost Distribution Monitoring (PDM) with representative sampleDistribution reports/recordsSurvey |
| **Outputs**  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1Output 2 | -150 UCT HH (50% female) registered -$60\*150HH monthly cash transfer -Hygiene kits distributed-Hygiene Awareness |  |  |  |  |
| **Activities**  | **Means**  | **Assumptions/Risks** |
| 1. UCT
	1. Location targeting
	2. Community mobilisation and sensitisation
	3. Formation of Community Project committee (CPC)
	4. Selection, verification, and registration of beneficiaries
	5. Baseline survey
	6. Uploading beneficiaries’ data with mobile money transfer company
	7. Cash transfer
	8. Monitoring
2. Hygiene promotion
	1. Hygiene and sanitation awareness
	2. Distribution of hygiene kits
 | Cash for administrationCash transfer amount $60\*4\*150Operational costsTraining materials/VolunteersHygiene kits  | -Risk of high needs vs limited resources-Food and other basic commodities remain available in the market, with stable prices- Local markets and telecommunications infrastructure remain functional- Local stakeholders support project implementation- The targeted sites remain accessible throughout the project period-UNICEF will be able to provide hygiene kits to the target beneficiaries |

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

The project will develop a systematic Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) framework to track and measure the achievement of results and outcomes of the interventions. Post distribution monitoring will be carried out within 7 days of every other transfer. The project will be able to use existing online M&E system and human and financial resources. An existing M&E team with the added inclusion of an external consultant will be involved in all aspects of the project (data collection, data analysis, data exploitation). A baseline study or situational analysis that assess the humanitarian situation of the target location and the beneficiaries will be carried out to validate or inform reviews on the project implementation strategy, the value of the indicators and confirm the data already collected. The baseline study, as well as subsequent periodic measurements, will involve a wide range of groups of people (women's groups, youth groups, focus groups, IDPs, PWD, village chiefs, service providers, local administration officials). Data sources will also be consulted to monitor progress: Basic data, reports (evaluation, travel, internal monitoring etc.), beneficiary lists, cash transfer records etc., secondary data from the government and other organisations. At the end of the project, a participatory evaluation, will be carried out by an independent consultant who will assess the project's success against the indicators (refer to PMF) and CHS standards with recommendations.

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

Through this project, 150 (900 people) vulnerable households in the project region of Hiran will receive cash for food and non-food items through cash transfer program. The project will supplement incomes which have collapsed due to recurrent crises through Cash based assistance. Unconditional cash transfer payments will enable households in the targeted area to purchase food and other basic needs and prevent the adoption of negative and non-reversible coping strategies. The project will collaborate with telephony company to disburse cash through mobile money platform. This modality is preferred because it offers the beneficiaries immediate access to cash which he/she can independently decide on priority food and non-food items to purchase. It offers protection especially to the vulnerable groups like women and persons living with disabilities due to its personalised nature. Besides the beneficiaries can procure from the local market at the most convenient time. The money spent in the local economy contributes to growth of the local markets.

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

Development Action Network (DAN) the local partner to OFUSS is already operational in Beletweyne and has developed structures and networks with the local communities, local administration and CSOs operating the area. Both OFUSS and DAN have resident human resource capacities and organisational systems and tools which will be mobilised to start the project within 7 days of receiving the first transfer. Having participated in regular emergency responses, DAN has in-house surge capacity to immediately mobilise for this project.

f) How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS

9)? How does your intervention consider the priorities mentioned in the DERF Call?

Both OFUSS and DAN subscribe to core humanitarian principles and standards which are anchored in project planning and management. A rights-based approach is embedded in all decisions made regarding this project. Beneficiaries and other stakeholders will be informed of the scope and nature of assistance without compromising the safety of the beneficiaries. Participation of different stakeholders (community representatives, local administration, and DAN staff) in project activities will be promoted by providing them with information to make informed contribution in the selection of beneficiaries, monitoring of activities and in complaints and feedback mechanisms to be rolled out by the project. A participatory monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented while coordination with different stakeholders will be done through the cluster, local government and between DAN and other CSOs with similar or complimentary interventions to eliminate wasteful duplication. Monitoring will ensure prompt decisions based on findings. This combined with beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism will ensure value for money and accountability.

**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.

The direct target groups are household adversely affected by drought and loss of livelihood assets. In addition to support increasing access to food, they will be supported in avoidance of negative coping strategies. There is special focus on Female-headed HHs and households who have already exhausted their coping strategies and for whom access to food is critical and who are experiencing increased vulnerabilities because of seasonality of their livelihoods – namely families with many young children. In selecting beneficiary HHs, priority is given to female-headed HHs and special needs groups (HH headed by older people, HHs with members with disabilities or chronic illness, pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls heading families, HH with children under 5 years), all acknowledged to have difficulties in accessing food and other basic needs.

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 | 60 | 60 | 120 |
| 6-14 | 54 | 54 | 108 |
| 15-24 | 48 | 48 | 96 |
| 25-49 | 108 | 108 | 216 |
| 50-64 | 90 | 90 | 180 |
| > 65 | 90 | 90 | 180 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 450 | 450 | **900** |

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.

The 900 persons (150 household) beneficiaries will be selected based on vulnerability criteria that will be further refined after situational analysis to be done in the first days of the project. The targeting of beneficiaries considers the vulnerable people’s needs and their right for inclusion. Vulnerability criteria include a combination of 1) characteristic of the Head of Household (HoH) linked to ability to access food (e.g. elderly, ill, disabled) 2) poverty of HH 3) reliance on negative coping mechanisms 4) other criteria tailored to meet the context of the community. The list of beneficiary HHs is publicly announced to the community, giving them opportunity to provide feedback and recommendations on list, or lodge objections to the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Women, adolescent girls, children and Persons Living with disabilities are particularly vulnerable and exposed to GBV and discrimination in access to aid. The project will particularly target these groups.

## 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.

OFUSS and DAN are partners and have had this engagement for over seven years. They continue to partner in the implementation of food security and WASH interventions responding to emergencies in the same locations of Hiran region. The partners have thus gained substantial capacity in adopting or designing strategies that ensure right targeting and transparent delivery of assistance to the beneficiaries. DAN is a member of protection, Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM), food security, education and WASH clusters and reports through cluster coordination mechanisms on its humanitarian response activities. The partnership with OFUSS has resulted to skills transfer to DAN which has further contributed to capacity growth of DAN. Continuous learning among staff through training, job-shadowing and on-job training is sustained. Technology has been introduced by DAN within Financial and Programme Management. The staff working in the two organisations are trained and have acquired requisite experience and skills in humanitarian work and knowledge of the operating environment. Financial systems are in place and the partners are subjected to annual audits and project specific audits.

b) How does the organisational set-up ensure access to the people at-risk, including particularly vulnerable people?

While OFUSS supports DAN from Denmark and undertakes regular monitoring and technical support to DAN in Somalia, DAN on the hand works with grassroots communities and groups. DAN is present in the target region and villages and is part of the development and emergency response efforts at the grassroots. DAN practices evidence-based programming and regularly participates in joint needs assessment or independent assessments which are also shared with other the humanitarian actors. As an active member of NGO consortium and UN coordinated structures, DAN is well versed with the local needs and will effectively implement the project in the target locations.

**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.

OFUSS and DAN have entered a mutually beneficial partnership based on their shared mission of helping those adversely affected by humanitarian crisis to access aid and support in a dignified manner. The agreement specifies the joint and individual roles of the two partners in joint programming. It does not take away the independence of the respective organisations.

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

OFUSS mobilises resources from Denmark, monitors implementation and provides fiduciary oversight. DAN on the other hand is responsible for local implementation, capacity building of grassroots institutions, stakeholders’ engagement, and reporting to OFUSS based on the project agreement signed with DERF. OFUSS is responsible to the donor including financial and technical reporting on the project.

## Local strengthening (describe within max. 1 page)

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

The intervention is planned and implemented jointly with the local communities and local government. It is anchored on government’s plans and evidence gleaned from analysis of needs, markets, and the humanitarian landscape. For example, humanitarian assistance is planned to only last for a short term, so that communities don’t become over reliant on aid and fail to go back to their traditional livelihoods’ sources. Assistance provided also considers the need for the communities’ members to contribute either in kind on cash to the interventions targeting them. Cash disbursement will be undertaken by a local mobile money facilitator whose capacity will also be strengthened by this intervention. A market analysis was undertaken during the planning phase of this intervention to ensure that the project activities do not disrupt the market but rather complements the market systems. Vulnerability analysis will be done at baseline to ensure the most vulnerable groups are selected. A participatory approach adopted in the planning and implementation of this project ensures that the communities own the project activities and outcomes. Procurement of supplies and other local materials will be done from the local suppliers injecting enough income into the economy. Local staff will implement the project, learn from this, and build their response capability in future. Hygiene and sanitation awareness is provided by volunteers drawn from the local government.

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

At the planning of the project, the target group was informed and involved in assessments that were done to provide information used in planning this proposal. Selection of beneficiaries, distribution/disbursement of materials and cash is a participatory process where community leaders and local administration are all involved. When funding is communicated, DAN will organize a community meeting where details about the project will be shared in a public forum so that every member of the community is provided an opportunity to raise any concerns, they may have with the project implementation strategy. A baseline is planned where further vulnerability assessment will be done to firm up beneficiary selection. DAN has a set up a community complaint and feedback mechanism to ensure that communities have a platform where they can raise issues regarding the implementation modalities of the project and expect to get justice within a framework of confidentiality, honesty, and integrity.

**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).  |
|[ ]  → | **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). |
|[x]  → | **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.

The cash transfer modality reduces use of paper and people contact. It also ensures that food is sourced from the local economy and therefore no emissions expected from transporting items to the house as they are sourced from walking distance.

## 4. Risk Management & MEAL (describe within max. 1,5 page)

**4.1 Describe the intervention’s risk management approach and which systems and mitigation measures are applied.** Describe how the chosen risk management approaches are appropriate in the specific context?

When assessing whether to carry out the proposed cash transfer activities in this project, DAN made sure that the following aspects were taken into consideration: (a) market analysis - undertaken to establish whether the local markets can provide the needed items or respond to an increased demand for commodities. Most local shops have enough food stuffs, only that poor households can no longer afford to buy the commodities anymore. DAN further assessed the risk of possible disruption to markets needs to be considered; (b) DAN also considered its internal institutional capacity to undertake the project; (c) the local security situation in the targeted areas and corruption risks (both internal and external); and (d) the food security situation – which is very bad and needs urgent assistance. DAN also considered safeguarding especially on women, children, girls and PWD. The chosen cash transfer modality ensures protection of beneficiaries as it is more confidential. The support mitigates harmful and risk coping strategies being practiced by the beneficiaries. After taking keen internal analysis, DAN was satisfied it could carry out cash transfers and hygiene awareness creation. Some of the risks that may likely occur and affect the project have been enumerated in a risk register with their potential impacts and mitigation factors put in place to address them in case they occur. Additional risks include sudden shrinking of access and/or uncertainty on access causing imbalance in the scope of the program and which may impede delivery, cause diversion of aid and imposition of taxation by non-state entities, security risks to staff and assets. DAN has the capacity and experience of handling such risks from implementing humanitarian and development programs in Somalia for a long time. As a result, no major challenges are foreseen in managing these risks as and when they occur during the program duration.

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

At inception a comprehensive M& E framework and plan will be developed to fully capture baseline, targets, results, and milestones. DAN has a significant monitoring and evaluation capacity, with an M&E Officer overseeing the Monitoring and Evaluation framework. The M&E staffs are responsible for supporting the collection, analysis, and reporting across the programme areas. Data generated will be shared with all stakeholders, as well as being used to adjust programming activities as needed to address any gaps or overlaps as appropriate. M&E staff will regularly undertake field visits to sites to assess progress and meet with beneficiaries. Monthly reports summarizing progress on planned activities and plans for the upcoming month are produced. Project baseline data is collected and supplemented as needed to ensure that progress against the proposed indicators, outputs and outcomes are accurately measured. External end-term evaluation will be undertaken with the full spectrum of stakeholders to evaluate progress, highlight project achievements and challenges, and to measure final outcomes and impact. DAN will compile and analyse its own M&E data to evaluate the effectiveness of each component of the intervention in achieving the outputs, and objective. DAN’ evaluation results, along with lessons learned, will be presented to stakeholders. In addition, DAN has established a toll-free hotline for receiving feedbacks and complaints. In each case, the option to disclose the identity or remain anonymous, will be given to the individual sharing feedback or setting a complaint. All feedbacks and complaints will be logged in the Feedback and Complaints Logbook by the Focal Point of DAN. The logbook will also have the remedial measures taken to address the complaint and measures to prevent recurrence in the future.

**4.3 Describe how learning and reflection will be applied in terms of improving future humanitarian interventions (CHS 7)?**

DAN will produce an evaluation report at the end of each project to document the results of the project and the lessons learned. During and after the project implementation, DAN will organize a stakeholder’s forum at the local level to share experiences on the implementation of the project, pick lessons and institute a follow-up action plan that will help put the lessons into perspective.

## 5. Coordination (describe within max. 1 page)

**5.1 Describe how the intervention complements the humanitarian and/or development efforts of the national and local authorities, as well as those of other stakeholders (CHS 6)**

The project will also facilitate coordination and cooperation between the diverse stakeholders (public sector, the private sector and empowered and organized citizens) and function as independent agent between the stakeholders. DAN will facilitate and participate in coordination together with other partners at organized forums through site visits, state visits, learning events, workshops, coordination meetings, evaluation, case studies, and share the same with the different stakeholders.

**5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms (CHS 6)** How do implementing partner(s) ensure that the particularly vulnerable groups do not experience gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian assistance provided to them?

DAN is coordinating the project within the framework of WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods, and Protection Clusters. Additionally, DAN is coordinating the project with the government-led humanitarian response committee to ensure that the activities are aligned and do not overlap with ongoing and planned interventions in the same locations. Further coordination is being promoted within the communities so that there is complementarity between interventions ongoing and support that has been raised from the local systems. Information about the project will be shared. The project is also a contribution to Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan and will thus be implemented under the larger government response strategy bearing in mind that it is partly a response to the government humanitarian appeal and DAN’s own responsibility to match needs and assistance within the target areas.

As a member of NGO Consortium Advisory Board, DAN is focal in articulating for the needs of the community. This project is implemented in line with this strategy where different resources are being pulled towards the course of addressing the needs of the beneficiaries without leaving a gap. By sharing information through the clusters and other coordination mechanisms, DAN has planned the project to ensure there is no gap in addressing the needs of the community.

1. Each household has an average of 6 persons (150 households\*6 persons=900 individuals) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. FSNAU Somalia, May 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)