

APPLICATION FORM – HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION: RAPID RESPONSE

Has your organization prequalified for DERF funding?

Yes: reference no.: Yes 20-615-OC Financial ceiling: 1 Mill. DKK
No – if no, an OCA application must be submitted together with the intervention application.

1. 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**

€ **Emergency FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)**

€ **Other (specify):** _____

- **The overall purpose in short, including the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators to be applied.**

To respond to the growing humanitarian crisis in the northern region of Mozambique as result of the escalation of the conflict in Cabo Delgado, where over 300,000 people are now displaced (OCHA, Sit Rep 28 Oct 2020), SustainableEnergy (SE) and its local partner Livaningo, through this Integrated Rapid Response project aims to save lives and address protection needs through restoration of livelihoods of resettled IDPs Households (HHs) and improve cohesion between hosting and IDPs communities in Nampula, Meconta District. Agriculture in emergency activities will target a specific and well defined group of 300 IDP households who have been reallocated to permanent accommodation centres and have a plot of land allocated to them. In contrast social cohesion activities will target both the resettled group and the surrounding hosting communities.

Objective: The situation of vulnerability of children, women and men and elderly displaced from the province of Cabo Delgado to the province of Nampula has been improved.

Indicators:

1.500 vulnerable affected people directly benefiting from seed kits, agriculture tools and indigenous chicken distribution;

1.500 vulnerable affected people benefiting from extension services for summer crops;

3.500 people participating in social cohesion awareness-raising activities.

Expected Results:

1. Vulnerable affected households (HHs) have access to nutrition sensitive seeds kits for summer crops (maize, beans, pumpkin and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes), agriculture tools (hoe and machete) and indigenous chicken;

2. Vulnerable affected HHs have access to agriculture technical assistance focus on conservation farming;

3. Social cohesion between IDPs and hosting communities have been strengthened.

To achieve the above results, the project will undertake the following activities:

a. Identification of 300 vulnerable HHs, corresponding to around 1.500 people through Community Based Target (CBT) approach

b. Provide seeds for summer crop to 300 vulnerable HHs (being per HHs 25 kg maize, 10 kg beans, 5 kg of pumpkin and 20 seedlings of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes);

c. Provide agriculture tools (being per HHs 2 hoes and 1 machete) to 300 vulnerable households;

d. Provide technical assistance to 300 HHs on land preparation, planting, pest control and post-harvest management;

e. Train 24 lead farmers on conservation agriculture to then cascade training to 300 farmer HHs;

f. Procure and distribute indigenous 5 chickens to 300 vulnerable households;

- g. Disseminate information on livestock management and disease control to 300 HHs;
- h. Conduct 12 awareness-campaigns on social cohesion reaching at least 3.500 people;

How does your selected response consider the specific context within which you plan to implement an intervention? How does your selected response consider the priorities mentioned in the 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)?

The above selected intervention sectors and subsectors were identified and prioritized to complement other partners' ongoing interventions in Nampula Province in general, and Meconta district in particular. SustainableEnergy through its local partner Livaningo which has been working in Meconta since 2014, from October 27 to November 2, has conducted a Rapid Assessment in Meconta districts focusing on the *Centro de Reassentamento de Corrane* and *Namialo*. Field collected information was presented to the Food Security Cluster coordinated by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture of Nampula (DAP) regarding the food security sector, and Shelter and Protection findings were discussed with the Protection Cluster coordinated by the National Social Protection Institute (INAS) and UNICEF. While the food security cluster has indicated a gap of around 30 Metric Tons (MT) of seeds (maize, beans and pumpkin), as well the need for agriculture tools (1.000 hoes and 500 machetes) to address immediate needs of 500 IDPs HHs arrived from Cabo Delgado for the next agriculture season; the Protection Cluster has requested Livaningo to work on social cohesion, including awareness on GBV both at transitory and permanent camps. As of 30 of October, FAO, CEDES and Plan International have already provided assistance to IDPs of about 9 MT of seeds to all Province of which around 3MT were provided to the IDPs camps of Namialo and Meconta: SustainableEnergy through this project intends to reduce the gap. FAO and WFP in the food security cluster meeting have recommended that the distribution of agriculture inputs, tools and technical assistance should be part of the emergency response and be done simultaneously to food rations distribution which is being provided by WFP in kind and through Cash Based Transfer in Nampula city. Regarding Protection, only Plan International is providing psychosocial assistance to IDPs in Namialo but Livaningo's expertise is regarded best used by contributing with awareness raising campaigns and activities to strengthen social cohesion and creating awareness on GBV and rights of the children.

The proposed activities and expected results are aligned to the DERF call by responding to critical emergency and/or protection needs through provided life-saving protection and cohesion between IDPs and hosting communities.

Both organizations, SE and Livaningo are committed to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) on Quality and Accountability. Our strong community-based approach, including consultation with relevant stakeholders are the bases which have informed the design of this integrated rapid response, additionally, the interventions will seize the short window of opportunity (three to four weeks for planting) for the next agriculture season to support IDPs to restore their livelihood and avoid negative coping strategies. Policies and practices of both organizations will comply with the principles of humanitarian protection established under Humanitarian Accountability Policy of WFP and international norms. Livaningo will conduct the field work guided by the Humanitarian Charter and the SPHERE minimum standards. One example is that the seed ration and number of indigenous chickens to be provided per HHs indicated in this proposal were decided based on the recommendation from FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, assuming that each HHs has an average of 1 hectare of land.

To ensure that target groups have the access to the assistance they need when they need, Livaningo will procure the products locally, in Nampula City, where according to the Rapid Market Assessment done by Livaningo, has indicated that there are more than 10 services providers for all NFIs indicated in this proposal. To ensure that resources will be managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose, Livaningo will adhere to her strict procurement policy to ensure that procurement procedures are followed. Management will be in the picture of what is being procured and whether the donor guidelines are followed. The

procurement policy aims at ensuring proper standards of integrity, accountability, transparency and stewardship.

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

Livaningo already has a team in the target area with the expertise required to implement the proposed activities e.g. agriculture technicians already have knowledge on the soil, crops varieties and most important communities' traditions. Livaningo will leverage those resources, including existing contacts for rapid deployment of new staff members and immediately, start the implementation of the project within 24 hours after receiving resources. At financial level, it has systems in place in the target province which will speed procurement of Non-Food Items (NFI), therefore increase availability in a short period of time. At programmatic level, for identification of beneficiaries, Livaningo will use the Community Based Targeting (CBT) approach. This approach involves conducting intensive community sensitization sessions and open discussions of the needs. Project components will further be discussed with the community members and their input sort to adjust if needed. Beneficiary selection criteria will be decided with community members and widely informed to all community members. The aim is to ensure that only the most vulnerable households are selected by the community and CBT eliminates aspects of favouritism and nepotism. Also, Livaningo will ensure that there is a strong coordination and involvement with the local government in Meconta to target and select beneficiaries.

Planned target population (direct target group only)							
Type of Activity	Female (by age)			Male (by age)			Total
	Under 18	18-50	Over 50	Under 18	18-50	Over 50	
b) Provide seeds for summer crop	520	200	80	480	180	40	1500
C) Provide agriculture tools	520	200	80	480	180	40	1500
d) Provide technical assistance	200	200	80	180	180	40	880
e) Train 24 lead farmers	2	8	2	2	8	2	24
F) Procure and distribute indigenous chickens	520	200	80	480	180	40	1500
g) Disseminate information on livestock	200	200	80	180	180	40	880
h) Conduct 12 awareness-campaigns	200	1000	500	300	1000	500	3.500
Total:	2802	2008	902	2702	1908	702	11024
Total adjusted for double counting	520	1000	500	480	1000	500	4000
Total vulnerable persons of the above	540	300	130	510	280	90	1850

- **How do you calculate the number of people who shall be assisted through the various activities?**

For the agriculture in the emergency sector, the numbers were calculated with the assumption that each household is composed of two adults and three children according to the national statistic average number per HHs, therefore, the final figures were based on the resources needed and ration of NFIs per HHs. The beneficiaries of social cohesion awareness campaigns were calculated based on the number of HHs living in the temporary and permanent camp of Meconta.

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

All the selected 300 HHs are regarded vulnerable and e.g. include women, children, people with disabilities and elderly people that will, hence, be treated with dignity and according to the leave no one behind principle. In the table have been counted all 1.500 IDPs and an estimated 10% of the neighbouring target population.

- **Source of goods: Briefly explain how you plan to source your goods and tick the boxes that apply.**

€ In country / locally

In this project, the following goods will be procured locally, in Nampula City: agriculture inputs (maize, beans, pumpkin and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes), agriculture tools (hoes and machetes). Being Nampula the biggest city in the northern region of Mozambique, and the entry points of goods, we don't anticipate high inflation or this procurement to have an impact in the supply chain. This decision is strategic, since procuring seeds locally in Meconta which is a small market would have an impact on the supply side and prices. Different from the above supplies, indigenous chicken will be procured locally in Meconta or Monapo through long term existing local farmers associations and unions. Livaningo procurement team has already consulted with the District Union of Farmers of Meconta and Monapo about availability of indigenous chicken and received positive feedback of availability of the required quantities without distorting local markets.

- **Does the intervention include cash-based programming? 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: 90 %
% Funding spent on activities & goods for crisis affected persons, from the intervention budget: 70 %

2. 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?**

Food Security and non-agriculture livelihoods initiatives: Livaningo already works in Nampula Province with small-scale farmers associations and local development community committees to promote sustainable agriculture practices such as agroecology and conservation agriculture and create linkage with the market. This enables beneficiary households to improve production and productivity, achieve food security and improve nutrition standards. Moreover, the organization is promoting non-agriculture livelihoods assets. This includes improved cooking stoves, solar lanterns and off-grid energy sources which are used by local people in business such as barber shops or building mobile charging centres. These alternative assets enable community members to enhance livelihoods and improve the life quality. Under the agriculture practices, Livaningo is supporting 300 women from four associations in Malema and Ribaue district. In 2019, target farmers had a level of adoption of good agriculture practices of 80% by individual farmers and small-scale farmer associations in Malema and Ribaue, which allowed an increase of productivity in maize crops of around 34% and vegetables of 24%. Under the off-farming livelihoods, in the same year the organization has succeeded to allocate more than 3000 improved fix and mobile stoves and 1500 and 500 solar lanterns and solar panels in many rural communities in Nampula. The providence of solar panels boosted the small business of 200 beneficiaries in Mecuburi, Malema and Ribaue district.

Emergency response activities: In the organization's history, Livaningo has responded to natural disasters such as floods in Maputo and Gaza province; Cyclone IDAI and Kenneth in Sofala, and Manica respectively. Currently we are implementing projects in Maputo and Manica provinces aimed to reduce the risk of loss from disasters and provide life-saving assistance before, during and after the emergencies. In Manica the organization is implementing an IDAI post recovery project which aims to contribute to livelihoods restoration of 1.500 affected people by the cyclone IDAI through establishment of seed banks, small-scale

livestock keeping (local chicken variate), agroecology training provision and nutrition education. With this intervention, most vulnerable affected households have access to nutrition sensitive seeds (maize, beans and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes) and indigenous chicken. These households have also access to agriculture technical assistance focused on conservation farming and yet, improved their nutrition status.

Livaningo has been working in the target district of Meconta since 2014. It has successfully created and supported four Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs); it has created and strengthened the capacity of two Community Committees of Natural Resources Management located in Namialo and Coma-Coma communities, including in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Livaningo has a yearly turnover of about 2.6 mill. DKK and is hence well capable of financially administering a project of this size. A computer based double bookkeeping system has been the center of the financial department since 4 years and SE controller pays regular in country visits to the organisation (online visits under Covid 19).

- **Is the Danish CSO proposing to self-implement?** 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.**
 - **Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention**

The present proposal will become part of an already existing partnership agreement between Livaningo and SustainableEnergy which so far runs to the end of 2022. The partnership agreement covers a CISU supported development programme which operates in the Province of Sofala in 25 communities with issues around community management of natural resources and adaptation to ongoing climate changes. Livaningo has the main responsibility of one of four outputs which is about advocacy and communication. The other outputs are delegated to other CSO's with whom Livaningo forms a programme consortium.

Livaningo and SustainableEnergy have a long track record as development partners dating back to 2007. The initiative to this application comes from Livaningo who is working with development initiatives in Nampula and upon request from communities they serve and appeals from humanitarian clusters in which the organization is an active member. The actual writing has been a joint effort supported by Skype meetings between staff of both organisations, including engagement of two field technicians based in the target district of Meconta

In this project SE will have the responsibility to provide technical assistance to the partner in compliance to the core humanitarian standards and monitoring of progress. Furthermore, SE is responsible for reporting to the DERF administration. Finally, SE will assist Livaningo in establishing a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) which affirms that beneficiaries and communities have the right to complain if any process does not abide by commitments made to them.

Livaningo will have the responsibility to conduct the field implementation activities by delivering all the three results. Livaningo will coordinate the intervention with local government, NGOs and CSOs operating in the same target area and coordination with the already established coordination clusters. Project field report will be generated by Livaningo and submitted to SE

In connection to this project, Livaningo will conduct additional assessments with the purpose of establishing a solid foundation for seeking additional funds to give support to the target group in a nexus perspective, potentially with the support from SE. Primary data generated from the assessment will also inform interventions of other partners and create awareness around the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

3. Local strengthening

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

By working with and through the district and province coordination clusters, the project will contribute to improve coordination and continuous learning among the cluster members. At community level, the focus on seed, agriculture tools and conservation farming, will improve community resilience. The selection of local seeds instead of F1 seeds, as well the multiplication of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, will contribute to community independence, including the possibility of building seed banks in the near future by selecting seeds from their harvest, this will result in longer-term positive effects and reduces the risk of dependency. The selection of beans, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and pumpkin will ensure short term yields since the community after 4 weeks of planting will be able to consume the leaves while waiting for the plants to produce fruits. This will have a positive impact on improving the nutrition status of the target households. Conservation farming in this context is seen as an adaptive approach to respond to short- and long-term climate change effects. The social cohesion awareness campaigns consisting of community meetings and communication efforts will have a positive effect on nourishing good short and long term neighbourhood relations between newcomers and original inhabitants as well as developing local leadership.

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

To ensure that this humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant, besides the consultation secondary data from OCHA and other sources to support the design of this intervention, SE and Livangingo have conducted consultations in different levels: Key Informant Interviews conducted with focal point of the Food Security Cluster in Nampula (Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security), consultation with Protection Cluster represented by INAS and UNICEF, consultation with SDSMAS of Meconta, as well as interview with the District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE) of Meconta, including agriculture technicians. Consultations were also carried out with community leaders to identify the risks, challenges and gaps in the proposed interventions. And finally, some informal conversation took place with IDP's who currently find themselves in a quite stressed situation. The selected interventions sectors, subsectors and activities, were decided as result of these consultations. For the implementation period, the community will have the ownership of the project through leading the Community Based Target Approach, but also the feedback and complaint mechanism which will be sensitive to all groups, and the project team will be able to define corrective measures to better address the community's needs. By doing so, the project will promote a culture of open communication, strengthen the dignity of the beneficiaries, provide feedback on their level of satisfaction at any stage of the intervention.

4. M&E, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Security Challenges: there are security challenges as result of the increasing attacks from armed groups, and although the target area is far from the epicentre of the conflict the inflow of growing IDPs to the target area might have an impact on this project as the number of people in need will keep increasing. This also will have influence on political instability, or intercommunal violence (including violence against marginalized groups e.g. women, PWD, IDPs etc.). Additionally, limited resources and loss of livelihoods due to COVID-19 can aggravate these tensions. Livangingo will manage this risk through adequate security assessment, adherence to security protocols, partnership with local leaders/local government officials, and ensuring updated security plans. Constant consultation with local authorities and community on explaining the selection criteria will reduce potential community conflicts. ***Macro or microeconomic instabilities:*** a high inflation rate aggravated by COVID-19, can result in increasing prices of inputs and goods. As policies determine the interaction between markets and their accessibility to farmers, unstable market distorted systems and poor speculative tendencies pricing can directly affect the supply and demand chain of farmers. Marginalized

groups (e.g. women, PWD, IDPs) may be disproportionately affected. A significant deterioration in the countries' fiscal stability might have an impact in programming. To address this risk, Livaningo will streamline the organisational procurement processes to mitigate the impact (e.g. pre-qualified list of suppliers of vendors who are resilient to market price fluctuation in the short term period), the project will include budget provisions that cater for possible inflation in the next 3 months. **COVID-19 Health Risks:** Livaningo staff and community members spread/contract COVID-19 during field activities that involve training, distribution of humanitarian assistance gatherings. Livaningo partners staff moving between communities and community members may not have access to adequate PPE and handwashing facilities, therefore, support is required to ensure staff and partners follow COVID-19 safety protocols. Conduct awareness in targeted communities on the WHO recommended transmission prevention measures. **Misconduct of Livaningo staff towards beneficiaries in the context of humanitarian assistance:** beneficiaries or community members could experience harm or physical, sexual abuse, harassment or exploitation by Livaningo staff and volunteers while providing humanitarian assistance, therefore, to address this risk Livaningo will strengthen the capacity of its staff on safeguarding policies prior to emergency response following the organization Protection Policy, Code of Conduct and Security Policy, to ensure that staff and volunteers operate according to Do No Harm principles, don't tolerate any form of harassment, abuse or exploitation towards beneficiaries. Livaningo will have a robust feedback and complaint mechanism for handling all complaints including sensitive complaints.

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

SE has robust systems and resources in place to effectively monitor and evaluate the proposed project. An M&E officer from Livaningo, supported by the SE country officer, will monitor closely the activities and will work in liaison with the implementing team. This intervention will be monitored and evaluated regularly to identify the flaws in its design and management so as to allow timely corrections. A monitoring plan will be used to regularly track data measuring progress on project indicators. A monitoring field visit will be carried out by the M&E Officer during distribution to verify and ensure that tracked data meets all the data quality standards including: accuracy, precision, reliability, confidentiality, timeliness, integrity and completeness. Performance data will be collected from primary sources that involve program implementation level including staff and selected beneficiaries. Also, monthly joint monitoring will be done by Livaningo and Local Government to ensure that the project is being implemented according to the plan and local needs. Also, one evaluation meeting will be organized by both institutions at the end of the intervention.

Livaningo with the technical support from SE, will establish a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that affirms that beneficiaries and communities have the right to complain if any process does not abide by commitments made to them. CFM provides a communication channel to target communities or groups of vulnerable people to voice their suggestions and provide feedback on Livaningo program interventions; this would certainly contribute in improving quality of the intervention. CFM is intended for the people served or assisted and it is not intended for reporting staff grievances. However, if any staff member is found maltreating, discriminating against communities, especially children, then other staff members have the right to complain using CFM. The mechanism will be used during seed, agriculture tools and indigenous chicken distribution. Women and children will be encouraged to approach any official of their choice and lodge a complaint and secure confidentiality and feedback without putting the complaint into spotlight or danger from perpetual. Since UN agencies use the service ***Linha Verde***, which is a toll-free mobile call service, Livaningo will conduct community awareness to inform beneficiaries about the existing service where they can also present complaints and feedback.

- **How will learning and reflection be applied in terms of improving humanitarian action?**

Leveraging previous experience in humanitarian context, SE and Livaningo, during the implementation period will share the results of interventions in the cluster meeting, with local and provincial governments. Internally, Livaningo will generate weekly Sit Rep to update key stakeholders. Before and after distribution of NFIs,

Livaningo will organize scenario planning, pause and reflect sessions after distribution, weekly after-action reviews, and feedback loops to empower staff to identify problems and opportunities in the context of growing emergency crisis. Knowledge and lessons learnt about the effectiveness of project interventions will be built and disseminated to local authorities, communities and other stakeholders and partners through the above-mentioned channels.

5. Coordination

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

X Yes

Livaningo is attending Food Security Cluster meetings coordinated by Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security and co-chaired by FAO. Livaningo is also attending meetings within the Protection Cluster coordinated by UNICEF which is supporting INAS. Both clusters are represented at the provincial level. At district level, there is one umbrella cluster coordinated by local government where all partners operating in the district have been attending meetings. However, not all sectors and subsectors are represented in this working group. Livaningo has the intention also to join the shelter cluster coordinated by OIM, which is leading the response regarding transitory camp management, while the permanent are under full responsibility of District Services of Planning and Infrastructures (SDPI).

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

To avoid overlap, improve efficiency and avoid gaps in assistance, Livaningo will coordinate all agriculture interventions components not only with Food Security Cluster, but also with the other three organizations providing assistance who so far are, CEDES, FAO and Caritas. Distribution of seeds will also be coordinated with the local government through SDAEs and will be aligned to the agriculture season calendar to better complement the government plan. By ensuring this coordination, as humanitarian players, we will be able to maximize the coverage and achieve great impact, without compromising the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS). Regarding protection, Livaningo will coordinate interventions with Plan International, which is the only organization so far providing such assistance in Namialo. Intervention approaches will always be in line with the government policies through formal meetings and information sharing. Social cohesion awareness messages for campaigns will be designed with strong involvement from the local government and local leaders, to ensure that the content is accurate, appropriate and has potential to influence behaviour change, but also to ensure that the content is placing communities and people affected by crisis at the centre of humanitarian action and promotes respect for their fundamental human rights.