The Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

Administered by the International Organization for Migration
Supported by USAID/OFDA

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What the RRF is:

• A funding mechanism that enables humanitarian actors to respond to external shocks resulting from natural and man-made disasters in South Sudan and Abyei. This is done through the provision of grants to allow for immediate access to funds for emergency humanitarian activities.
• Implemented by IOM, with the support of USAID/OFDA.
• Funds emergency, lifesaving projects that run for three months.
RRF Objectives

• To meet acute, emergency humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations, namely those affected by natural and/or man-made disasters, by providing a flexible, effective and need-based funds disbursement mechanism to humanitarian actors operating in multiple sectors of the emergency response.
Lessons Learnt from Last RRF Implementation

• 17 FSL Projects supported in total; 12 were the flooded coordinated projects
• Total population reached: 62,517HHs (375,102 individuals)
• **Coordination**: Overall, there was good coordination among the different actors (RRF/FAO/FSL/Partners)
• **Inputs**: generally, all partners received their inputs on time though some inputs were out of stock at FAO Hubs
• **Reporting Template/report submission**: overall, the reporting was good though there were some delay from some partners in meeting deadlines
• **Note**: in the new Award, Partners to report to both RRF and FAO especially on the distribution figures
Lesson Learnt ---Cont---

• **PDM/PHA Templates**: partners use their own templates for the PDM and PHA though the response is the same across all the partners.
  ✓ FAO will harmonize the PDM/PHA templates for the new RRF Award

• **Proposal review process**: some proposal delayed and took a little longer than expected.

  ❖ Contributing factors:
    ✓ X-MAS break, hence more proposal at the same time,
    ✓ partners delay in responding to RRF comments,
    ✓ delay in acquiring seed germination certificates
Objective: To increase disaster affected populations’ food security through providing relevant inputs and training.

Target Beneficiaries: 225,000 individuals

Sub-sectors

✓1.1: Fisheries and Aquaculture
✓1.2: Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security
When is RRF Activated/Key Triggers

• RRF key triggers include:
  a) Conflict-induced population displacement (both newly displaced and newly accessible), or population returns to areas of origin
  b) Outbreaks of highly communicable diseases
  c) Severe acute food insecurity and/or malnutrition
  d) Natural disasters that result in displacement, asset losses, and/or significant health threats
  e) Other emergencies and/or shocks that result in acute needs.
Who can access the RRF Funds:

• The RRF – SS will target agencies and organizations that are working in South Sudan and Abyei and have the capacity to swiftly implement specific emergency interventions that meet immediate needs of people affected by natural or man-made disasters.

• Open to both national and international NGOs that are eligible to apply:

• In the last Award the RRF funded 17 FSL projects, 10 of which were implemented by national NGOs and 7 implemented by INGOs.
Eligibility:

• Organizations that are **registered**, locally or international, as a humanitarian organization, NGO, or CBO.

• Organizations that have **established sectorial competence** in the area applying, e.g. experience implementing emergency FSL projects and applying for RRF funding for emergency FSL activities.

• Organizations that have **established physical presence** in the location proposed for intervention or **established capacity** to mobilize quickly.

• Able to meet standards of **financial probity acceptable to IOM/UN**.

• Capacity to meet M&E and reporting requirements established by RRF-SS.
Eligibility: cont-------

• Registered in DUNS or willingness, with RRF support, to complete the registration process;

• g) Recipients will have a Code of Conduct (CoC) conforming to international standards13 or agree to adapt the RRF-SS CoC based on IOM policies and practices;

• h) Sub-grant recipients will be required to agree to restrictions and conditions relating to ineligible goods, restricted goods, suppliers as set out in Annex IV, the October 2012 OFDA Guidelines for Proposals.

• i) To ensure that compliance to the ineligible supplies clae vetting from the provided search engines such as System of Award Management (SAM), Office of the Inspector General(OiG) and the OFAC.
## Flow Chart for Potential FSL Partners Intending to Apply for RRF

### RRF - FSL Sector Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>RRF conducts Due diligence Assessment of all partners intending to apply to RRF funds</td>
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<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Emergency needs identified through joint assessment undertaken (ex. IRNA)</td>
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<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Potential RRF partner shares boma names, county and assessment information with the FSL Cluster</td>
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<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>FSL Cluster liaises with FAO for emergency response FSL kit availability</td>
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<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>FSL Cluster advises potential partner whether the response will be endorsed</td>
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<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>If greenlighted, partner should prepare proposal for RRF</td>
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<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>RRF works with potential partner to develop proposal as needed</td>
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<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>Submit to Review Committee for final decision</td>
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Thank you!

More information can be found at:
https://southsudan.iom.int/programmes/rapid-response-fund

Or by contacting the RRF at:
rrfsouthsudan@iom.int