

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Requesting Organization : | INTERSOS | | | | |
| Allocation Type : | Reserve 2016 | | | | |
| Primary Cluster | Sub Cluster | Percentage | | | |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | | 100.00 | | | |
| | | 100 | | | |
| Project Title : | Hygiene (WASH) Assistance to the most Vulnerable Women, Men and Children in Northern Baidoa town –Somalia | | | | |
| Allocation Type Category : | | | | | |
| OPS Details | | | | | |
| Project Code : | SOM-16/WS/86642 | Fund Project Code : | SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/2570 | | |
| Cluster : | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Project Budget in US\$: | 199,121.63 | | |
| Planned project duration : | 10 months | Priority: | A - High | | |
| Planned Start Date : | 01/09/2016 | Planned End Date : | 30/06/2017 | | |
| Actual Start Date: | 01/09/2016 | Actual End Date: | 30/06/2017 | | |
| Project Summary : | <p>Under this project, INTERSOS proposes to improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene practices in an effort to improve the health status of 69, 000 internally displaced and returnees in the Northern of Baidoa town. Limited access to safe and adequate water and sanitation facilities coupled with poor hygiene knowledge and practices puts these communities at risk for water-borne diseases. Key activities includes rehabilitation of water source , construction of water kiosks , construction of latrines, hygiene and sanitation promotion and distribution of basic hygiene kits including appropriate material for menstrual management to peoples in need. The proposed response took into consideration the impact of the conflict on women, and children in terms of access to WASH services and special needs of women and girls of menstrual age; it proposed specific actions to prevent risk of gender based violence and hence will contribute to greater gender equality.</p> | | | | |
| Direct beneficiaries : | | | | | |
| Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| 5,000 | 5,483 | 5,181 | 5,484 | 21,148 | |
| Other Beneficiaries : | | | | | |
| Beneficiary name | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Internally Displaced People | 3,575 | 3,875 | 3,675 | 3,875 | 15,000 |
| People in Host Communities | 1,425 | 1,608 | 1,506 | 1,609 | 6,148 |
| Indirect Beneficiaries : | | | | | |
| Indirect beneficiaries include host community members who benefit both cleaning campaigns and from the rehabilitation works on public water points as well as hygiene promotion campaign which include mas media coverage. INTERSOS estimates to benefit indirectly 25,000 | | | | | |
| Catchment Population: | | | | | |
| The catchment population for the proposed program will include approximately 45,500 individuals including 21,184 IDPs and returnees , across the target areas of Baidoa town , without double counting .the project will target the IDPs in the northern part of the town manly the most vulnerable IDPs among the community whom didn't received humanitarian assistance since they arrived in the camps . | | | | | |
| Link with allocation strategy : | | | | | |
| This proposed emergency intervention is part of INTERSOS overall emergency response in Baidoa, which is focused on addressing life-saving humanitarian, basic hygiene and sanitation and control disease outbreaks. INTERSOS assessments have identified access to water and adequate sanitation to be among the most critical and urgent needs for IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected populations, which is also in line with Somalia Humanitarian Fund Revised Strategic Reserve Allocation 2016. The three specific objectives INTERSOS proposed WASH intervention is to: A) ensure access to adequate and safe water and sanitation; B) ensure conflict-affected persons are able to practice safe hygiene behaviors and; C) ensure healthy living environment through basic sanitary conditions for IDPs and conflict-affected populations | | | | | |
| Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners : | | | | | |
| Partner Name | Partner Type | | Budget in US\$ | | |
| | | | | | |

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

| Other Funding Source | Other Funding Amount |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| | |

Organization focal point :

| Name | Title | Email | Phone |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| ANDREA MARTINOTTI | ANDREA MARTINOTTI | Somalia@intersos.org | 25473400710 |

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Baidoa or Baydhabo, as is locally known is the capital of the Bay region; a strategic town in south-central Somalia situated approximately 250 kilometers west of Mogadishu and 240 km southeast of the Ethiopian border. The town is divided into four quarters, namely Isha, Berdaale, Horseed and, Hawl Wadaag. Each quarter is further divided into six sections. The city is traditionally one of the most important economic centers in southern Somalia, conducting significant trade in local and imported cereals, livestock and non-food items. The combined effects of drought and on-going crisis in Baidoa have had a harmful impact on economic stability and livelihoods, leading to a chronic humanitarian situation and major displacements of population. Baidoa has traditionally been a major economic center of southern Somalia. In 2006 it became Somalia's provisional capital before Al-Shabaab took control of the city for three years from 2009 to February 2012 when the group was driven out from Baidoa by TFG forces heavily backed by the Ethiopian army (Mapping exercise: Baidoa, Joint assessment, 2014).

The aim of this proposal is to provide emergency relief through WASH infrastructures and services to a total number of 69,006 beneficiaries. 32,400 host community residents and vulnerable urban poor in crisis of the humanitarian situation in the in Horsed and Berdal Counts inside Baidoa. Despite most of the IDP settlements in Baidoa are not of recent formation, in past months regular flows target region based on newest data of IDPs reached the settlements. Drought, food insecurity and recent clashes around Baidoa caused the flows with severe consequences for the available population: lack of access to clean and potable water; dramatic scarcity of sanitation facilities and water points; disastrous hygienic conditions of population. These consequences are due to the dramatic climatic and socio-economic conditions determined by the drought, which caused lack of Water, food shortages, lack of livelihood and spreading of acute watery diseases both in urban and semi-urban areas of Baidoa. Moreover lack of possibilities of pursuing basic hygienic rules as well as accessing sanitation facilities and potable water contributed to worsen the situation. At the moment, IDPs and urban poor are the poorest and most vulnerable group of society. Since the capacity of the local community to address their needs is very weak it is clear that the increasing number of IDPs and urban poor in crisis in Baidoa requires an urgent comprehensive action to support the target population. This project also is foreseen integrated with the on-going protection activities (Unicef and CHF funded), with the program of IDPs return (UNHCR and FAO funded) and with new Education and Wash CHF project, in the same area of Baidoa, where Intersos is present with multisectorial intervention since more than ten years.

2. Needs assessment

In April 2016 INTERSOS conducted facility mapping exercise. The objective of this work is to give continuity to the joint assessment of 2014 and for this reason. The IDP settlements in Baidoa was assessed, with a main aim to map out the basic services those IDPs can access in their respective settlements.

The methodology developed:

- General data is collected through a key-informant interview.
 - Facilities mapping: All basic services that IDPs access in their respective settlement are recorded. This includes water-points, schools, health facilities, kiosks, markets, mosques, garbage collection points, police posts, solar lighting posts and community centres. All the latrines have been mapped for the 12 new settlements while for the 60 "old" settlements a sample of latrines has been considered. Most data is collected through direct observation and through meetings with staff available at the facilities or IDPs and host community members living around the facility.
 - a sample of 100 latrines from the settlements mapped out in 2014 joint assessment has been considered out of the total number of 420 latrines. Simple random sampling has been used and a list of 100 latrines with GPS coordinates has been provided to the field teams According to data collected during the KII, it was reported that there are 9327 households (8549 in 12/2014) living in 72 settlements (61 in 12/2014). In 50% of the 72 settlements returnees from Kenya have arrived in the last 3 months for a total number of 359 households. When asking the key informant on past emergencies, 1% reported a diseases outbreak and 1% reported flooding in their respective settlement. Latrines were mapped out in this exercise only for the 12 new IDP camps ("new" has to be intended as not assessed in 2014), while for the "old" camps a representative sample has been targeted. For the "new" camps in total 12 latrines were captured and in total 99 dropping holes were reported . 92% of latrines were categorized as functional a total of 900 households were reported using them. According to the data collected, 100% of all latrines were categorized as communal and 83% were reported as lockable. In total, 91% of all latrines are reported to be maintained (53% in 2014). 50% of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 33% of hand washing stations had water and none of them had soap. According to the KII 28% of the IDP camps (20 camps on a total of 72) were reported without any dropping hole: according to this figure around 2400 HHs (almost 11400 individuals) do not have access to proper sanitation facilities in the IDP camps in Baidoa. In total, 37 water points (32 in Dec. 2014) were captured in all settlements, with a total of 198 taps (75 in Dec. 2014). 43% are connected to the municipal water system. 51% of all water points were categorized as functional. In 92% of the water points the storage capacity is less than 1 m3. On average, it was reported that around 1230 Somali Shillings is paid per jerry can (2064.39 in December 2014). In 19% of the cases, people had said that the price of water had increased.
- The assessment finding show that 100% of all latrines were categorized as communal and 83% were reported as lockable. In total, 91% of all latrines are reported to be maintained (53% in 2014). 50% of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 33% of hand washing stations had water and none of them had soap. (20 camps on a total of 72) were reported without any dropping hole: according to this figure around 2400 HHs (almost 11400 individuals) do not have access to proper sanitation facilities in the IDP camps in Baidoa. The assessment result shows that 49% of all water points were categorized as non-functional. In 92% of the water points the storage capacity is less than 1 m3. On average, it was reported that around 1230 Somali Shillings is paid per jerry can (2064.39 in December 2014). In 19% of the cases, people had said that the price of water had increased.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project aims to improve access to and availability of WASH services to the neediest IDPs and host community members. The project is expected to reach 21,148 individuals (15,000 IDP, and 6148 individual from the host community and approximately 24,000 indirect beneficiaries. the project is mainly focusing on IDPs, vulnerable host community members will also be benefited from this project. This is seen as an essential 'do no harm' approach and more sensitive to the possibilities of conflict as a result of the assistance being perceived during such times of need. At the beginning of the project implementation period, INTERSOS will use a variety of methods such as questionnaires, information from key informants, etc. to target specific beneficiaries. In collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, the project shall develop beneficiary selection criteria and follow a fair and transparent process to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors

4. Grant Request Justification

Under this project, INTERSOS proposes to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene and sanitation practices in an effort to reduce the transmission of faeco-oral diseases among conflict affected IDPs, returnees and host communities in Baidoa in particular the north part of the town. The intervention is in line with WASH cluster priorities and guidance for the SHF Somalia Humanitarian Fund Revised Strategic Reserve Allocation 2016 second and focuses on Lifesaving and life sustaining integrated response to IDPs and host communities in North Baidoa. INTERSOS has well established presence and experienced in providing emergency WASH programming in Bay region /Baidoa since 1992. INTERSOS was implementing WASH, health, child protection and education programming in Baidoa with supported from UNICEF and UNHCR. This has allowed more in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the vulnerable groups, using existing background information and experience, particularly of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities/ill. Response activities for these beneficiaries can therefore be designed accordingly

5. Complementarity

The proposed intervention will be complementary to INTERSOS efforts already ongoing in Baidoa. INTERSOS is already working on WASH in Baidoa with an active UNICEF PCA targeting host communities in several district of Baidoa and in few rural areas of Baidoa District. with this intervention INTERSOS seeks to complement the ongoing project especially targeting the IDPs communities located in IDP sites north of Baidoa. Moreover the intervention is designed to be complementary to a SHF Education, protection and health proposal that will be submitted under this allocation. Activities are planned to complement each other in order to maximize resources and to build on already ongoing interventions in areas where INTERSOS has been working for the past few years. This project will actively complement education, protection and health activities planned in 6 IDPs sites north of Baidoa.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To ameliorate the access to safe water and WASH facilities and reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases mortality including AWD /choler which associated with inadequate WASH services and facilities among population at risk, as well as enhance emergency relief through the provision of WASH facilities, services and material assistance to vulnerable IDP and host communities in the north of Baidoa Town.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

| Cluster objectives | Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives | Percentage of activities |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for people in emergency need | Somalia HRP 2016 | 100 |

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The activities included in this proposal as in line with the priority actions of the Somalia Humanitarian Fund Revised Strategic Reserve Allocation 2016. INTERSOS prioritizes life-saving interventions for conflict-affected populations. This project will focus on supporting emergency, lifesaving WASH interventions as well as reduce morbidity and mortality through response to AWD/cholera to target communities. In line with the allocation strategy, The program provides safe water and sanitation to the vulnerable populations, including the IDPs and host community members, in Northern part of Baidoa town through rehabilitation works on public water and sanitation facilities, construction of Water Kiosks and basic water treatment will be done at HH- or community-level if necessary. Waste collection will be facilitated community level. NFIs distribution will be targeted the most vulnerable and debrief among the community while hygiene promotion activities will be conducted in all target areas.

Outcome 1

Increased access to sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene among conflict affected IDPs ,returnees and host communities in North Baidoa

Output 1.1

Description

At least 5,500 (2,695 Male and 2,805 Female) people benefit from improved access to gender sensitive new and rehabilitated improved drinking water sources

Assumptions & Risks

No major conflict in the area and access to project sites is possible
Access clearance from the local authorities is secured on time

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation

Upgrade and rehabilitation of 3 existing shallow wells in IDP settlements and urban/semi-urban poor areas of northern Baidoa Town with no access to town pipeline system. Each shallow well will be provided with , platform, foot path, concrete wall, boundary fence, and water drainage to reduce the risk of water contamination as well as the risk connected to fetching water from unprotected shallow wells , the quality of be drinking water will be ensure through distribution of water purification and periodically water test

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation

Construction/ rehabilitation of 10 genders / disable sensitive and child friendly water Kiosks: Extension of pipelines from the existing bore hole to newly settled IDP camps and urban poor, situated where women and girls can easily access them without safety implications. A water kiosk shall be installed with 4 taps each serving 250 people (same beneficiaries of boreholes). INTEROSO will work with the community water committees and Local authorities to create and improved WASH facility management through introduced cost recovery approach

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Capacity building (water committees and WASH trainings)

Establishing and building the capacity of 7 Community WASH Committee; one for each target location. Each committee will be composed of at least 7 members and at least 40% women. The members will be trained to manage the community WASH facilities and mobilized to ensure proper cleaning, operation and maintenance. Two members of each committee (one man and one woman) will be also specifically trained to early warn of possible risk factor for water born disease and recognize the symptoms especially of AWD /cholera as well as the health services available on town and the referral system for quick response .

Indicators

| Code | Cluster | Indicator | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Target |
| Indicator 1.1.1 | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Number of people with sustained access to safe water | | | | | 4,000 |

Means of Verification : community feedback , geotagged photo , project reports (M& E)

Outcome 2

Increased access to sanitation facilities among conflict affected peoples and host communities targeted in North Baidoa district.

Output 2.1

Description

At least 15,000 people improved access to equitable and gender sensitive sanitation facilities, Supplies and practice proper hygiene.

Assumptions & Risks

No major conflict in the area and access to project sites is possible
Access clearance from the local authorities is secured on time

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Latrine construction or rehabilitation

Construction/Rehabilitation of 75 temporary latrines with removable slab and superstructure in IDP settlements and key public places of urban/semi-urban poor areas of north Baidoa Town at high risk for AWD and cholera such as markets and health facilities; at least one block of two cabins internally lockable and separated for women and men per target location..

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Hand washing facilities construction

Installation of 30 hand washing systems next to latrines in IDP settlements and key public places of urban/semi-urban poor areas of Baidoa Town at high risk for AWD and cholera such as markets and health facilities. Conduction of final KAP Survey, evaluation of survey results

Activity 2.1.3

Standard Activity : Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items)

Distribution of 927 hygiene kits (1 kit per household) enabling project participants to practice safe hygiene alongside hygiene promotion and monitoring. The basic hygiene kit will include (Soap, basins, jerry cans, aqua tabs) including appropriate materials for menstrual hygiene to women and girls of menstruating age to IDP households living in Baidoa IDP settlements, including jerry cans, soap and water treatment tablets in line with Sphere indicators.

Indicators

| Code | Cluster | Indicator | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Target |
| Indicator 2.1.1 | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Number of people with access to emergency sanitation facilities | | | | | 15,000 |

Means of Verification : community feedback , Geotagged phot , projects reports (M&E)

Outcome 3

Increased access to sanitation facilities among conflict affected peoples and host communities targeted in North Baidoa district.

Output 3.1

Description

At least 17,148 people benefit from increased awareness on hygiene and sanitation practices to prevent waterborne diseases especially AWD/cholera

Assumptions & Risks

No major conflict in the area and access to project sites is possible
Access clearance from the local authorities is secured on time

| |
|---|
| Activities |
| Activity 3.1.1 |
| Standard Activity : Capacity building (water committees and WASH trainings) |
| Conduct Community Health Volunteers training and refreshment training for 30 female and male to promote and encourage good hygiene practices and Improved access to hygiene education (five key hygiene domains) through dissemination of hygiene messages to improve safe hygiene practice at critical times leading to disease control for IDPs, urban poor and rural communities targeting different needs of women, girls, boys and men (separate sessions for female and male participants). |
| Activity 3.1.2 |
| Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion |
| Conduct baseline data survey KAP and end of project survey and Community health and sanitation mobilization campaign in 7communities/ settlement through CHWs. Conduct of daily HH visit and weekly focus group discussion each month in the targeted communities promote and encourage good hygiene practices with focus on hand washing with soap, personal hygiene use of hygienic food and water treatment and use . |
| Activity 3.1.3 |
| Standard Activity : Solid Waste Management |
| Support the community in sanitation and hygiene promotion planning and action through identification of culturally design and Construction and provision of solid waste disposal facilities and garbage burning sits to IDPs and mobilize and support the community to conduct monthly solid waste cleaning campaign. 90 garbage containers will be provided community remembers will be mobilize to construct sold waste burring area |

| Indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| Code | Cluster | Indicator | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Target |
| Indicator 3.1.1 | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Number of people who have participated in hygiene promotion activities | | | | | 17,184 |
| Means of Verification : community feedback , Geotagged phot , projects reports (M&E | | | | | | | |
| Additional Targets : | | | | | | | |

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Throughout the project implementation, regular updates and activity reports, including final report, will be produced. These documents will cover program activities and outcomes, lessons learned and best practices. The reports will be submitted to UN-OCHA and other concerned stakeholders, when applicable. The Program Manager will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation, with oversight by the Head of mission and WASH Program Manager. In cases where INTERSOS uses local vendor's entities to implement the activities, INTERSOS will still remain responsible for oversight and reporting. As means of verification of activity indicators INTERSOS will use distribution lists, registration lists, attendance sheets, beneficiary lists, monitoring check-lists, site monitoring forms, quality assurance checks, Post-KAP surveys, program database and photo evidence depending on the type of activity. Monitoring will also include site visits and discussions with beneficiaries. INTERSOS is ready to modify its activities according to the feedback from the beneficiaries. Activity reports will be submitted on a monthly-base to the Head of Mission and WASH Program Manager. Monthly consolidation report will include the stance of all the activities and shared with UN-OCHA on a demand. Close monitoring of financial aspects of the project including monitoring of expenses versus budget, assistance in budget revision and financial reports will take place throughout the program. Final report will be submitted to UN-OCHA documenting a full range of information collected during the implementation phase, including information on lessons learned and best practices. Due to the short life-span of the program, INTERSOS will not develop an elaborate baseline to measure the impact of its hygiene promotion campaigns. However, post-KAP questionnaires will be used to evaluate the targets

| Workplan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Activitydescription | Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Activity 1.1.1: Upgrade and rehabilitation of 3 existing shallow wells in IDP settlements and urban/semi-urban poor areas of northern Baidoa Town with no access to town pipeline system. Each shallow well will be provided with , platform, foot path, concrete wall, boundary fence, and water drainage to reduce the risk of water contamination as well as the risk connected to fetching water from unprotected shallow wells , the quality of be drinking water will be ensure through distribution of water purification and periodically water test | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 1.1.2: Construction/ rehabilitation of 10 genders / disable sensitive and child friendly water Kiosks: Extension of pipelines from the existing bore hole to newly settled IDP camps and urban poor, situated where women and girls can easily access them without safety implications. A water kiosk shall be installed with 4 taps each serving 250 people (same beneficiaries of boreholes). INTEROSO will work with the community water committees and Local authorities to create and improved WASH facility management through introduced cost recovery approach | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 1.1.3: Establishing and building the capacity of 7 Community WASH Committee; one for each target location. Each committee will be composed of at least 7 members and at least 40% women. The members will be trained to manage the community WASH facilities and mobilized to ensure proper cleaning, operation and maintenance. Two members of each committee (one man and one woman) will be also specifically trained train to early warn of possible risk factor for water born disease and recognize the symptoms especially of AWD /cholera as well as the health services available on town and the referral system for quick response . | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.1.1: Construction/Rehabilitation of 75 temporary latrines with removable slab and superstructure in IDP settlements and key public places of urban/semi-urban poor areas of north Baidoa Town at high risk for AWD and cholera such as markets and health facilities; at least one block of two cabins internally lockable and separated for women and men per target location.. | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X |
| | 2017 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.1.2: Installation of 30 hand washing systems next to latrines in IDP settlements and key public places of urban/semi-urban poor areas of Baidoa Town at high risk for AWD and cholera such as markets and health facilities. Conduction of final KAP Survey, evaluation of survey results | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.1.3: Distribution of 927 hygiene kits (1 kit per household) enabling project participants to practice safe hygiene alongside hygiene promotion and monitoring. The basic hygiene kit will include (Soap, basins, jerry cans, aqua tabs) including appropriate materials for menstrual hygiene to women and girls of menstruating age to IDP households living in Baidoa IDP settlements, including jerry cans, soap and water treatment tablets in line with Sphere indicators. | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Community Health Volunteers training and refreshment training for 30 female and male to promote and encourage good hygiene practices and Improved access to hygiene education (five key hygiene domains) through dissemination of hygiene messages to improve safe hygiene practice at critical times leading to disease control for IDPs, urban poor and rural communities targeting different needs of women, girls, boys and men (separate sessions for female and male participants). | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.1.2: Conduct baseline data survey KAP and end of project survey and Community health and sanitation mobilization campaign in 7communities/ settlement through CHWs. Conduct of daily HH visit and weekly focus group discussion each month in the targeted communities promote and encourage good hygiene practices with focus on hand washing with soap, personal hygiene use of hygienic food and water treatment and use . | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X |
| | 2017 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.1.3: Support the community in sanitation and hygiene promotion planning and action through identification of culturally design and Construction and provision of solid waste disposal facilities and garbage burning sits to IDPs and mobilize and support the community to conduct monthly solid waste cleaning campaign. 90 garbage containers will be provided community remembers will be mobilize to construct sold waste burring area | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X |
| | 2017 | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

As an organization delivering high quality and accountable services and is committed to maintaining its responsiveness to the needs and concerns of beneficiaries, staff and other stakeholders. Enabling people to be heard, including handling feedback and complaints, is a key component of accountability to the communities that we support in both the longer-term development and short-term humanitarian projects/programs. Intersos sees it the right of project beneficiaries to express their opinions and concerns and to hold the organization to account against its commitments, as well as a means for improved impact and effectiveness. In order to ensure accountability to the affected population under this project, INTERSOS put into practice the beneficiaries' compliance and feedback mechanisms. The target beneficiaries will be involved in all stages of the project cycle management, including beneficiaries selection, implementation, and monitoring. Local councils together with community representatives will facilitate beneficiary selection, distributions and implementation of project activities in a transparent manner. To ensure a do-no-harm approach, INTERSOS will be targeting the needs of IDPs and the most vulnerable host communities. Handover documentation will be signed by the relevant local authorities/communities where WASH hardware/infrastructure is installed. During the distribution of hygiene kits, forms will also be signed by the beneficiaries, relevant authorities/communities and CARE representatives. INTERSOS has also a mechanism in place for feedback and complaints by beneficiaries and community members.

Implementation Plan

In this project INTERSOS will rehabilitate hand dug wells, construction of water kiosks, constructing emergency block latrines with separate latrines for women and men. The priority for public health promotion activities is to support and build the collective capacity of communities to mitigate the public health related risks and maintain good health practices among the IDP communities. According to the initial assessment current public health risks currently revolve around increased prevalence of diarrhea and priority action will focus on safe water chain, safe excreta disposal, environmental sanitation and diarrheal prevention and management. Communities will be involved in identifying major public health risks and plan for action. CHVs will be trained on key aspects of community health and hygiene promotion. CHWs will be actively engaged in planning and mobilizing for public health campaigns, organize interface activities with particular focus on groups as well as monitor community health status and thus contribute to establishing an early warning system for disease outbreaks. The provision of hygiene kits will be accompanied by extensive hygiene promotion messages in order to sensitize affected communities on safe hygiene practices. HK will be provided 1 kit per family and registration and verification will be done through community participatory methods. HK will include items to address the specific hygiene needs of women and girls, including menstruation hygiene. During the project implementation, INTERSOS will engage the head of mission, who is the head of office, in the supervisory activities. This will guarantee proper implementation of the activities as per the plan and ensuring that INTERSOS policies have been adhered to. INTERSOS will also engage the logistic staff during the project implementation especially during constructions and procurement to ensure that INTERSOS procurement procedures are adhered to. SHF will contribute toward the travel costs of these staff to the field.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

| Name of the organization | Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| NRC and DRC | Construction/ rehabilitation of 10 genders / disable sensitive and child friendly water Kiosks, including extension of water net work pip line |
| INGOs and LNGOs in target locations | Coordination to avoid duplication. Coordination of WASH and other related sectors activities in Gaalkacyo including sharing of desludgable latrine standards developed by DRC and adopted by the WASH cluster |
| WASH cluster Somalia | Sharing of information including achievements, challenges, gaps during Nairobi and areas specific coordination functions and also in sharing of the 4W matrices |
| UNICEF | Coordination for expertise from Technical unit ,Community health and sanitation mobilization campaign in 7 communities/ settlement through CHWs |

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a- The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

INTEROSOS is committed to ensuring that programs are gender-sensitive and achieve above Code 2 on the Gender Marker scale. Women and girls in particular have been adversely affected by the conflict, mainly due to breakdown in community protection mechanisms. In some areas more conservative societal norms are being enforced, leading to restrictions on women's and girls' movements outside the home, including for education or employment. Women, girls, men and boys will be consulted in all planning phases of the project and encouraged to participate in all project activities. Menstrual hygiene products and other targeted items will be included as part of the hygiene kits. In addition, water distribution points will be established in communities in areas that are safe and appropriate for women to access. In addition, while both women and men will be targeted to receive hygiene kits, INTEROSOS will use its established female community network that women can easily interact with the distributors and receive hygiene promotion messages. As part of its post-distribution interviews with beneficiaries, INTEROSOS will strive to collect targeted information from women, using female staff when needed to conduct interviews to ensure that women's feedback is captured. Where possible, the key project indicators will be disaggregated by gender, to allow INTEROSOS to analyze the benefit and impact to both genders through the monitoring process.

Protection Mainstreaming

Abuses and rights violations of women, youth, and children are well-documented in Somalia , and protection concerns are a program priority. There are a number of protection issues affecting women and girls in Somalia , including domestic physical and psychological abuse within the family, deprivation of education, early marriage, sexual harassment, restrictions and control of movement, exclusion from private and public decision-making roles and harmful traditional practices. INTEROSOS will ensure, through a Do No Harm approach, that risks to women and girls are not increased by the intervention, and will take these dynamics into account to assure that women and girls participate in, and are a focus of, the program.

A protection approach will be put in place also for this project, as for other ongoing interventions. WASH committees will be put in place involving women, boys, girls and elders. Also for the other activities like construction of latrines and hand washing points a protection approach will be in place and followed. this will guarantee the accessibility for women and youth. The linkages with the other ongoing protection activities in Baidoa (GBV and Child Protection) will be established in order to ensure referral system in case of need. Same linkages will be established with the Education proposed and ongoing activities.

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security**

The situation in Baidoa can be in the next months better due to a clear drop of popular support to the AS movement that will negatively impact their capacity to infiltrate the town undetected. The drop of popular support to AS might be tested by the behavior and the way of engagement by AMISOM forces, the UN political office and ISWA with the communities.

So far hopes of a better security environment with the ISWA creation are materializing despite incursion of armed actors. The increase of armed militia for personal interest and delay or non-payment of SNGF makes the security environment more difficult to control and opens also more space for AS elements to infiltrate the town.

INTEROSOS has a set of security procedures that allows its personnel to travel the aforementioned location and to be able to implement the activities and manage the project in situ.

A Comprehensive Planning Process with detailed information of risks, Threats and a security analysis is provided along with all the mitigation measures and contingency plan.

for the moment and the future six months INTEROSOS is envisaging a situation where the risks can be mitigated in a way that it allows expatriate personnel to be in Baidoa and to work closely with national staff. INTEROSOS has been present in the area since the nineties and it has a very high degree of acceptance among the different communities. This situation indeed facilitate the access of INTEROSOS staff members to Baidoa.

The CPP (Comprehensive Planning Process) is a internal document that list all the Mitigation, Contingency, Evacuation, Med-Evac procedure and it is constantly updates in order to add the required changes. The document define also the security procedure and the security companies used in situ and gives all the information about the procedures staff members have to follow while in Somalia.

Access

INTERSOS in Baidoa is providing support during humanitarian emergencies focus its response on WASH, EDUCATION, REINTEGRATION AND RETURN, HEALTH AND NUTRITION and PROTECTION sector.
 INTERSOS in Baidoa is working mostly with direct implementation having partners only for few components of the implemented projects. An example can be SOWELPA for the vaccination of Livestock.
 A very good and reliable network was established with the communities living in the district, this networks includes Leaders (religious and not) at District and village level. The network results in a positive impact on INTERSOS implementation and on the access to areas outside Baidoa Town where AS still control wide portion of the territories.
 The approach in Baidoa is very community based and it really focus on coexistence and resilience of the communities

BUDGET

| Code | Budget Line Description | D / S | Quantity | Unit cost | Duration Recurrence | % charged to CHF | Total Cost |
|---|---|-------|----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Staff and Other Personnel Costs | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | WASH Project Manager | D | 1 | 5,000.00 | 10 | 30.00 | 15,000.00 |
| | <i>"WASH Manager shall overall coordination of WASH activities and provides technical oversight to ensure that the interventions are in line with Sphere and other international standards and best practices."</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | WASH Coordinator | D | 1 | 1,500.00 | 10 | 30.00 | 4,500.00 |
| | <i>WASH coordinator will be responsible for the day-to-day WASH program in Baidoa . he will be collecting beneficiary information, IDP mapping, and liaising with the expat team. They will act as the key points of communication with ISAW and other partners in the Government.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | WASH Engineer | D | 1 | 1,400.00 | 10 | 30.00 | 4,200.00 |
| | <i>WASH engineer local staff he will be responsible for the implementation of WASH related activities and day to day monitoring of the quality of work implementation, including (rehabilitation of shallow wells ,construction latrine , and hand washing facilities)</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Hygiene and sanitation officer | D | 1 | 1,300.00 | 10 | 30.00 | 3,900.00 |
| | <i>WASH officer local staff he will be responsible for the implementation of WASH related activities and day to day monitoring of the quality of work implementation, including (Development of Hygiene awareness messages and supervising of hygiene awareness sessions , training of project team and volunteer in the domain of basic hygiene awareness dissemination,</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.5 | Community Mobilizer | D | 4 | 200.00 | 10 | 100.00 | 8,000.00 |
| | <i>community and work closely with communities on Hygiene promotion. She/he will be the linkage with community/leaders, sharing information on INTERSOS programs in targeted area.</i> " | | | | | | |
| 1.6 | Administrator | S | 1 | 1,500.00 | 10 | 16.67 | 2,500.50 |
| | <i>Administrator responsible to provides administrative support needed for the smooth running of program and offices . The staff in in charge off ensuring that the right procurement procedures have been applied on all project procurements.</i> " | | | | | | |
| | Section Total | | | | | | 38,100.50 |
| Supplies, Commodities, Materials | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Hand washing system | D | 30 | 150.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 4,500.00 |
| | <i>Construction /Provision of hand washing facilities to be fixed next to the latrine and in public place in the targeted intervention location</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Hygiene kit | D | 927 | 26.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 24,102.00 |
| | <i>Distribution of hygiene item: this cover the cost of supplying, transportation and distribution of 927 Hygiene kits (see BOQ for the content) to 927 households (each house hold will get 1 kit)</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Kit for water analysis | D | 1 | 300.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 300.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|----|-----------|---|--------|-------------------|
| | <i>Tools and chemical for water quality surveillance such like (turbidity tube , pull tester) to be used at the water source and in the HH level</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | Visibility | D | 1 | 2,000.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2,000.00 |
| | <i>Signed board , T-shirt , and other visibility tools marked on all constructions,rehabilitation for identification purposes</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Rehabilitation of shallow wells | D | 3 | 3,088.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 9,264.00 |
| | <i>Rehabilitation of 3 shallow well , to increase access to clean water as well as improve water quality . this to cover the cost of Distilling the well Excavate 3m at the bottom Well lining and Chlorination</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.6 | Construction of water Kiosks | D | 10 | 2,365.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 23,650.00 |
| | <i>Construction of additional water Kiosks , to increased access to clean water and reduced waiting time , the cost is include supplying the material and construction cost , for more info see the BOQ</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.7 | Construction of tempoary latrines | D | 75 | 200.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 15,000.00 |
| | <i>Latrines: this covers the cost of construction of emergency latrine (pit plus superstructure) including in IDPs settlements.</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.8 | Construction/provision of solid waste disposal Containers and facilities | D | 90 | 20.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 1,800.00 |
| | <i>Waste disposal campaigns will be implemented through community volunteer after community mobilization and sensitization, construction provision of waste disposal container and tools is required to collected and burn of the solid waste</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.9 | Training of 3Staff on Training Course on Mobile Phone Based Data Collection Using ODK | D | 1 | 3,300.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 3,300.00 |
| | <i>Capacity building to the project staff on mobile data collection and analysis which will be used during the project in the KAP survey and water quality monitoring Training will be provided by IRES Training Centre for 5 days , The course will introduce participants to tools and techniques to gather data for project/ programme outcomes to stakeholders using innovative Mobile data gathering toolstraining fees is 1,100 USD http://www.indepthresearch.org/ict4d-and-mobile-technologies/courses-on-ict-for-governance/2540-mobile-phone-based-data-collection-odk</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.10 | Conduct Hygiene Promotion training for 30 community volunteer | D | 1 | 3,680.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 3,680.00 |
| | <i>"Training sessions for Community Volunteers who will engage in hygiene promotion activities."</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.11 | Training 49 members from 7 Community WASH Committees 7 members each | D | 7 | 1,683.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 11,781.00 |
| | <i>INTERSOS rapid assessments have identified urgent needs for shallow dug well. Initial assessments have allowed identification of 5locations and facilities. Further details are needed before deciding on specific works. Therefore in the first stage of the program, technical assessment will be conducted in the target communities and facilities. The rehabilitation works will be done via construction contractors. Specific services expected from the contractors will decided after technical assessments. Estimated amount was calculated based on previous INTERSOS experience on WASH rehabilitation in Baidoa</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.12 | Community health and sanitation mobilization campaign in 7 communities | D | 1 | 11,550.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 11,550.00 |
| | <i>Hygiene Promotion: This will cover the cost of delivering hygiene message to community member including undertaking various hygiene promotion activities through house to house visit, campaign and small group discussions including producing hygiene promotion materials</i> | | | | | | |
| 2.13 | Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey for WASH initial and final | D | 2 | 1,085.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2,170.00 |
| | <i>The baseline KAP survey will be carried out to identify beneficiaries households in target districts. And also to get feedback from the beneficiaries regarding WASH activities delivered to measure the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries through random sampling</i> | | | | | | |
| | Section Total | | | | | | 113,097.00 |
| Equipment | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | "2 laptops will be purchased for the staff positions under this project." | D | 2 | 1,200.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2,400.00 |
| | <i>For the staff working directly on the project</i> | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | Mobile phone | D | 3 | 200.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 600.00 |
| | <i>To be used by the data collector in the mobile data collection for the KAP and Hygiene promotion</i> | | | | | | |
| | Section Total | | | | | | 3,000.00 |

| Travel | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------|----------|----|--------|-------------------|
| 5.1 | Flight and visa Kenya Somalia | D | 1 | 1,150.00 | 6 | 100.00 | 6,900.00 |
| | <i>The project manager, logistic officer and the head of mission will need to travel between Nairobi, Baidoa and Mogadishu (usually round trips) to follow up and monitoring of the project activities implementation. This will also cover a return ticket for both Head of mission and logistic staff who will be involved in the project implementation especially in ensuring that procurement procedures have been implemented.</i> | | | | | | |
| 5.2 | Travel allowances and deployment costs | D | 1 | 5,325.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 5,325.00 |
| | <i>These are accommodation, per diem and security costs for staff during mission in Somalia. This will also cover the logistic staff costs who is a key staff in the implementation of the project.</i> | | | | | | |
| 5.3 | Vehicle rental for implementation of activities | D | 1 | 1,200.00 | 10 | 100.00 | 12,000.00 |
| | <i>"This line item will cover the costs of the vehicles rented for the purpose of the programme implementation so programme teams are always able to move to field as and when needed.s and carry out monitoring of the activities . The car will be hired for 20 days per month for 10 months."</i> | | | | | | |
| | Section Total | | | | | | 24,225.00 |
| General Operating and Other Direct Costs | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Bank costs and commissions | D | 1 | 2,693.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2,693.00 |
| | <i>Fees incurred for banking transactions between Nairobi and field offices in Somalia, including transaction fees, checkbooks and statement fees. Also includes cash handling fees, such as money trader fees at 2 % for each amount transferred to project locations. Transfer fee between locations has to be allocated to each project fairly based on the allocation policy.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7.2 | Commuciation costs | D | 1 | 470.00 | 10 | 42.56 | 2,000.32 |
| | <i>This line will cover Internet for both Baidoa and Mogadishu and mobile top up for project staff. The budget is based on an annual operational budget. . These project costs are shared between WASH project funded by UNICEF and SHF.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7.3 | Office runing costs | S | 1 | 350.00 | 10 | 42.86 | 1,500.10 |
| | <i>This covers current costs of utilities in both Baidoa and Mogadishu office such as water, electricity, etc. These project costs are shared between WASH project funded by UNICEF and SHF.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7.4 | Office Supplies and Stationery | D | 1 | 2,475.00 | 1 | 59.76 | 1,479.06 |
| | <i>This covers current costs of stationary for Baidoa and Mogadishu(coordination office) office such paper , pens , files and printing supplies. we have shared the costs between WASH and Protection projects since they are office support costs.</i> | | | | | | |
| | Section Total | | | | | | 7,672.48 |
| SubTotal | | | 1,170.00 | | | | 186,094.98 |
| Direct | | | | | | | 182,094.38 |
| Support | | | | | | | 4,000.60 |
| PSC Cost | | | | | | | |
| PSC Cost Percent | | | | | | | 7.00 |
| PSC Amount | | | | | | | 13,026.65 |
| Total Cost | | | | | | | 199,121.63 |
| Grand Total CHF Cost | | | | | | | 199,121.63 |

Project Locations

| Location | Estimated percentage of budget for each location | Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location | | | | | Activity Name |
|-----------------------------|--|---|-------|------|-------|-------|---|
| | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| Bay -> Baidoa -> Garas-Goof | 15 | 366 | 383 | 368 | 383 | 1,500 | <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Upgrade and rehabilitation of 3 existing shallow wells in IDP settlements and urban/semi-urban poor areas of northern Baidoa Town with no access to town pipeline system. Each shallow well will be provided with , platform, foot path, concrete wall, boundary fence, and water drainage to reduce the risk of water contamination as well as the risk connected to fetching water from unprotected shallow wells , the quality of be drinking water will be ensure through distribution of water purification and periodically water test</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Construction/ rehabilitation of 10 genders / disable sensitive and child friendly water Kiosks: Extension of pipelines from the existing bore hole to newly settled IDP camps and urban poor, situated where women and girls can easily access them without safety implications. A water kiosk shall be installed with 4 taps each serving 250 people (same beneficiaries of boreholes). INTEROSO will work with the community water committees and Local authorities to create and improved WASH facility management through introduced cost recovery approach</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Establishing and building the capacity of 7 Community WASH Committee; one for each target location. Each committee will be composed of at least 7 members and at least 40% women. The members will be trained to manage the community WASH facilities and mobilized to ensure proper cleaning, operation and maintenance. Two members of each committee (one man and one woman) will be also specifically trained train to early warn of possible risk factor for water born decease and recognize the symptoms especially of AWD /cholera as well as the health services available on town and the referral system for quick response .</p> |
| Bay -> Baidoa -> Kormari | 25 | 611 | 638 | 613 | 638 | 2,500 | <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Construction/ rehabilitation of 10 genders / disable sensitive and child friendly water Kiosks: Extension of pipelines from the existing bore hole to newly settled IDP camps and urban poor, situated where women and girls can easily access them without safety implications. A water kiosk shall be installed with 4 taps each serving 250 people (same beneficiaries of boreholes). INTEROSO will work with the community water committees and Local authorities to create and improved WASH facility management through introduced cost recovery approach</p> |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---|
| Bay -> Baidoa -> Baidoa/Horseed/Laanta 4Aa | 60 | 4,201 | 4,373 | 4,201 | 4,373 | 17,148 | <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Construction/Rehabilitation of 75 temporary latrines with removable slab and superstructure in IDP settlements and key public places of urban/semi-urban poor areas of north Baidoa Town at high risk for AWD and cholera such as markets and health facilities; at least one block of two cabins internally lockable and separated for women and men per target location..</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Installation of 30 hand washing systems next to latrines in IDP settlements and key public places of urban/semi-urban poor areas of Baidoa Town at high risk for AWD and cholera such as markets and health facilities. Conduction of final KAP Survey, evaluation of survey results</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Distribution of 927 hygiene kits (1 kit per household) enabling project participants to practice safe hygiene alongside hygiene promotion and monitoring. The basic hygiene kit will include (Soap, basins, jerry cans, aqua tabs) including appropriate materials for menstrual hygiene to women and girls of menstruating age to IDP households living in Baidoa IDP settlements, including jerry cans, soap and water treatment tablets in line with Sphere indicators.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : Conduct Community Health Volunteers training and refreshment training for 30 female and male to promote and encourage good hygiene practices and Improved access to hygiene education (five key hygiene domains) through dissemination of hygiene messages to improve safe hygiene practice at critical times leading to disease control for IDPs, urban poor and rural communities targeting different needs of women, girls, boys and men (separate sessions for female and male participants).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct baseline data survey KAP and end of project survey and Community health and sanitation mobilization campaign in 7communities/ settlement through CHWs. Conduct of daily HH visit and weekly focus group discussion each month in the targeted communities promote and encourage good hygiene practices with focus on hand washing with soap, personal hygiene use of hygienic food and water treatment and use .</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Support the community in sanitation and hygiene promotion planning and action through identification of culturally design and Construction and provision of solid waste disposal facilities and garbage burning sits to IDPs and mobilize and support the community to conduct monthly solid waste cleaning campaign. 90 garbage containers will be provided community remembers will be mobilize to construct sold waste burring area</p> |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---|

| Documents | |
|------------------|--|
| Category Name | Document Description |
| Budget Documents | BOQs uploaded.xls |
| Budget Documents | WASH budget SHF 14 07 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | WASH budget SHF 15 07 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | 20160715-103307_WASH budget SHF 20 07 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | WASH BOQ 20 07 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | WASH BOQ 25 07 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | Final revised WASH BOQ-2570 25 07 2016-1.xls |
| Budget Documents | Copy of Final revised WASH BOQ-2570 05 08 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | WASH BOQ-2570 09 08 2016.xls |
| Budget Documents | WASH BOQ-2570 10 08 2016.xls |

