

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	American Refugee Committee			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Reserve 2016			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
Shelter and Non-food Items	Transitional Shelter	100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	Provision of transitional shelter and NFIs to the most vulnerable IDPs in Dalxiiska, Kismayo			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>				
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/2534	
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	242,326.82	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	12 months	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/09/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/08/2017	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/09/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/08/2017	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>ARC proposes to respond to the complex shelter needs in Dalxiiska IDP Camp/Dalxiiska area in Kismayo, designated in 2014 by the Jubaland interim administration for settlement of evictees, returnees, IDPs and other persons in need. The proposed project has strong linkages with health, education, protection and livelihood activities. The proposed project has two major components:</p> <p>1. ARC will use an area-based approach targeting the 202HH(1212 Individuals) most vulnerable households within Dalxiska IDP camp with transitional (Charish) shelter. ARC will ensure quality implementation through owner-driven approaches and community engagement focusing on local building culture as well as on building back safer. Capacity building on the local building culture and how to build back safer form essential pillars of the project while addressing the much needed lack of livelihood opportunities at the same, time.</p> <p>Settlement components/modules in Dalxiiska, as well as shelter locations and set up will be developed through a three-stage participatory process, including formation and training of the planning rehabilitation committee in Dalxiiska; consultations with key stakeholders including community leaders and authorities, beneficiaries represented by the planning and rehabilitation committee, and land owners, and final selection of locations and beneficiaries based on the parameters set through the consultative process above and based on owner-driven initiatives.</p> <p>IDPs will live in transitional shelters that meet international standards, that were constructed with full participation of owners from the shelter in the DRR planning stage, and that were built by a combination of the owners and skilled paid labor, including participation of home owners in rehabilitation and maintenance of the communal infrastructure. Transitional shelter designs will be finalized under the auspices of the community planning and rehabilitation committees with participation of 50% of women. The consultative process will determine the size, layout, types of materials and Bills of Quantities of materials and labor of the Carish shelter. Besides the community consultative process, ARC will follow the technical recommendations and best practices of the Shelter Cluster.</p> <p>2. ARC proposes to target 3,000 vulnerable newly arrived IDP Households(18,000 Individuals) with emergency shelter NFI kits. ARC will conduct a material assistance needs assessment in Dalxiska to identify households with multiple dimensions of vulnerability according to standard UNHCR guidance and assess materials needs. Assessment will include consultation with local authorities and IDP settlement representatives to determine process for equitable distribution and secure locations for distribution events to mitigate risk of a security incident against staff. Strategic planning in consultation with local authorities, security personnel and IDP representatives represents a critical best practice employed by ARC to consider and incorporate safety procedures for staff and beneficiaries, as well as to build community support which ultimately allows for timely access to conflict or natural disaster affected target populations. Registration will be conducted, with beneficiary ID cards or chips (depending on locally available materials) will be distributed at time of registration.</p> <p>Both components will enable ARC to respond to the most urgent shelter needs in Dalxiska thereby contribution to shelter cluster strategic objective 1 Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. And 2 Improve the living conditions of protracted IDPs.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
3,842	5,765	3,842	5,763	19,212

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	3,842	5,765	3,842	5,763	19,212

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

The in-direct beneficiaries will be benefitting from better access roads, improved settlement planning and open public spaces with solar lighting. Further, it can be assumed that the entire IDP population in Dalxiska benefits from the proposed project due to the increased wellbeing of the targeted beneficiaries that will exercise less pressure on other resources.

This will be achieved through 1. provision of transitional shelter to the most vulnerable households. These families are no longer forced to either camp outside or with other families and will thereby reduce the potential for conflict in the entire settlement. At the same time better shelter will improve the hygiene and thereby reduce the outbreak of diseases which will be beneficial to the entire settlement. 2. The provision of NFIs will allow newly arrived and vulnerable families access to the most basic household items. This in turn will allow these families basic hygiene and protection which will contribute to their health status which in turn will benefit the health status of the entire settlement.

With regards to direct beneficiaries, ARC is assuming an average household size of 6 people. Therefore,  $202 \times 6 = 1212$  individuals will be targeted for transitional shelter while  $3000 \times 6 = 18,000$  individuals will be targeted for NFI distribution.

**Catchment Population:**

It can be assumed that the entire IDP population in Dalxiska benefits from the proposed project due to the increased wellbeing of the targeted beneficiaries that will exercise less pressure on other resources and thereby reduce conflict potential. At the same time the increased hygiene and health status of the targeted beneficiaries will reduce outbreaks in the camp which in turn will benefit the entire settlement. Shelter is generally known to have an overall effect on the living conditions of the displaced populations. Improved shelter and settlement planning can help to reduce diseases like cholera/AWD (stagnant water), pneumonia (sleeping on wet floors), dehydration (shade),... The provision of transitional shelters (Charish shelters) will also help with the re-designing of the settlement and will help to de-congest the area.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The proposed project is aligned with the cluster objectives. As the Shelter cluster lead agency in Kismayo, ARC has been engaged in the development of the cluster strategy and is an active member of the cluster. In line with the shelter cluster allocation guidance note, the proposed project focuses on site and settlement planning, provision of transitional shelter, capacity building on the use of local building culture and how to build back safer as well as training of trainer programs linked to construction work.

Further, it directly contributes to Shelter Cluster Objective 1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. and 2. Improve the living conditions of protracted IDPs.

**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
Government of Qatar has been approached to complement the proposed project with permanent shelter co	1,000,000.00
	<b>1,000,000.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Rebekka Bernholt	Senior Grants Manager	rebekkab@arcrelief.org	+254 717 163782

**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Kismayo is the largest city in Jubaland (Lower Juba) and is situated on the coast near the mouth of the Juba River, relatively close to the border with Kenya. The IDP population in Jubaland (Lower Juba) is estimated to be 135,000 IDPs (UNHCR total IDPs per region report, September 2014). Kismayo is believed to have the largest IDP population in the region. Recent IDP profiling exercises conducted by NRC indicate that there are 6,059 IDPs households in 80 settlements in Kismayo. IDPs in Kismayo are mostly from Lower Shebelle, Middle and Lower Juba, Banadir, Gedo and Bay. The majority of the IDPs are of Bantu origin. Until 2013, most IDPs in Kismayo lived in former government buildings or in ad-hoc temporary settlements that occupied the former government land. Some IDPs have spent over 21 years in these camps. In November 2013, however, the then Interim Juba Administration (IJA) issued an eviction order to occupants of public property in Kismayo and approximately 23 IDP settlements (2,578 Households) were affected. The evictions were deemed necessary by the administration due to lack of space for public facilities, and the evictees were not allocated any substitute land or shelter, but were to receive cash compensation from the IJA. Recurrent clan conflicts, rampant evictions, minimal humanitarian assistance, the embargo on charcoal business by the United Nations and also the local ban by Al Shabaab (AS), have all contributed to reduced sources of incomes and high unemployment rates that have affected all livelihoods, but of IDPs in particular, and weakened their resilience and coping mechanisms. Kismayo experienced heavy rains in June 2014, which compounded another calamity for IDPs already in a difficult situation. The IJA provided land for IDPs at the area of Dalxiiska for temporary settlement for those most affected by the flooding. More than 2,000 families were relocated with the help of humanitarian organizations in the region in June 2014.

As laid out in the SHF allocation strategy, IDP settlements are prone to disease outbreaks such as water-borne diseases and measles. Already, there is an increase in reported cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera in southern and central Somalia. Among the worst affected are IDP and host communities in Kismayo. Further aggravating the humanitarian situation in Kismayo is the massive influx of displaced populations due to conflict, forced eviction and seasonal flooding in surrounding regions. IDP settlements in both locations notably in the Dalxiiska area of Kismayo have become very congested. This also exerts further pressure on the limited basic services and increases the transmission rates of communicable diseases to populations already facing high mortality and morbidity rates. While lack of strong rule of law institutions continue to impede effective protection of civilians, including host communities, IDPs continue to bear the brunt of protection violations such as forced evictions, sexual and gender based violence, harassment and denial of access to assistance by gatekeepers and armed militias as they do not have the clan protection that host communities enjoy. Addressing protection concerns and supporting activities such as shelter and education that enhance the protective environment of the most vulnerable is thus vital for the adoption of an integrated response model in IDP settlements.

The Shelter Cluster conducted a mapping exercise in all Kismayo in May 2016, which revealed that the existing settlements have further expanded and that new settlements have been created. ARC has worked in Dalxiiska camp since 2016 and is familiar with the context and the general gaps, especially the shelter sector.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Forced evictions from both private and government-owned land and buildings have uprooted over 23,000 people as stated above, mostly in Mogadishu and Kismayo. Findings of the recent shelter cluster mapping exercise led by ARC in May 2016 indicated that there are 3636 households living in 36 settlements in Kismayo. On average, 26% of the households were reported to be from the host community. The majority of IDPs in Kismayo are from Lower and Middle Juba. In total, 605 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are 5.71 persons per household and each household occupies 1.1 "bulls". In total, 71% of all the structures are fixed with doors, of which 71% are lockable.

The ad hoc character of the camps means that the site layouts are haphazard, with poor organization of shelter modules, obstructed passages, no fire breaks, and no communal spaces, among other issues. In addition, although limited improvements in parts of the camp have taken place, shelters mostly consist of twigs, plastic sheeting, and scrap materials. Kismaayo experienced heavy rains in June 2014 which affected most IDPs in Kismaayo and the IJA provided land for IDPs at Dalxiiska area for temporary for those hardest affected by the flooding . More than 2,000 families were relocated with the help of humanitarian organizations in the region in June 2014. The Shelter Cluster conducted a mapping exercise in all Kismaayo in December 2016. Since then, many other settlements have since joined this area, expanding the existing settlements and creating other new settlements. The recent infrastructure mapping assessment initiated by UNHCR and led by ARC in Kismayo targeted a total population of 20,520 persons and indicates that there are about 4,311 households living in Farjano and Fanole that occupy public property and are under constant threat of eviction. They may be forced to move to Dalxiiska or Allanley for alternative settlement at any time, thus making the need for shelter and infrastructure assistance even more acute. Although some of the households in Dalxiiska settlements received tents, the majority still uses twigs and rugs for construction of temporary shelters ("bulls") and these are not safe nor do they provide protection from elements, even by emergency standards.

The shelter situation in Dalxiiska is therefore dire and it is expected to worsen further as many evicted IDPs in Baidoa are moving towards this area. It is further assumed that many of the returning refugees are also joining these IDP settlements. The area has become very congested in the last year and therefore it is necessary to provide transitional and emergency shelter while including settlement planning interventions to ensure minimum standards of fire-breaks/access roads, space for communal services and child friendly spaces.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The proposed project will use an area-based approach targeting the 202 most vulnerable households within Dalxiska IDP camp for the provision of transitional (Charish) shelter. Women-headed households as well as households with a disabled family member will be given preference.

An additional 3,000 newly arrived families will be targeted for the distribution of NFI/emergency shelter kits. These are often families displaced through flooding or eviction as well as families coming from Kenya or fleeing conflict. Women headed households will be given preference.

ARC is assuming an average household size of 6 people. Therefore,  $202 \times 6 = 1212$  individuals will be targeted for transitional shelter while  $3000 \times 6 = 18.000$  individuals will be targeted for NFI distribution.

ARC will convene a meeting with government representatives, the IDP commissioner, and IDP leaders, who will be used to determine selection criteria. Based on these criteria, the above mentioned will choose the most vulnerable households together.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

ARC implemented the first international-sponsored urban rehabilitation project in Kismayo in 2013 through support from CHF, and was awarded expansion funding in 2014 and 2015 to support this program initiative. The pilot phase in 2014 proved to be extremely useful in setting the spatial and organizational framework for ARC's multi-sectorial recovery effort in Kismayo, including the CHF-supported WASH, Health and Protection program, along with a UNHCR-supported livelihood project helping economic reintegration of the returnees and the receiving host population. ARC has significant reconstruction and community reintegration experience in Kismayo supporting the physical and socio-economic reintegration of IDPs and returnees. With the new technical design, ARC will help urban returnees in Kismayo strengthen their resilience to disaster and "build back better" through direct training IDP settlements and local community members and ARC will also address the disaster risk reduction (DRR) preparedness and response capacity with the IDP settlements. The proposed response is in line with the activities set forth in the activity matrix.

- Ensure basic services are well integrated in the overall (re-arrangement of the ) spatial layout of the settlements, Provision of transitional shelter to the most vulnerable within the community.
- Capacity building projects on the use of local building culture and on how to build back safer., Training of trainer programs linked to construction works. ARCs proposed project is thereby contributing to shelter cluster Objectives 1) Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards, and 2) Improve the living conditions of protracted IDPs. ARC proposes to promote the local building culture by prioritizing the local building practices and materials in shelter construction. The assumption is that local communities know best what materials work for their local environment, what shelter design is most appropriate for the culture and climatic context, and how to maintain shelters built in these ways. Community participation and ownership are underlying themes that are embedded in all cluster activities, with a strong focus on shifting away from contractor-driven to owner-driven approaches. ARC will use an area-based approach targeting the 202 most vulnerable households within Dalxiska IDP camp with transitional (Charish) shelter and the most vulnerable 3000 newly arrived IDP households with NFI kits.

Kismayo has suffered enormously from civil conflict, flooding, famine and the presence of AS. In October 2012, a coalition of forces liberated Kismayo from AS (OCHA Report, 11.12). As a previously inaccessible area without precise demographic data, Kismayo's estimated population of 211,000, including 21,000 IDPs, had been without humanitarian assistance for over four years before international forces entered (IOM, 01.12). Early assessments by WHO/IOM of Farjano and Fanole settlements found living conditions and access to goods necessary for survival to be "10 times worse [than] IDPs in Mogadishu." A local survey found 62% of people rely on begging, and while food is available in markets, the SAM and GAM rates are unusually high at 11% and 12.6%, respectively. While IDPs in Mogadishu can rely on clan relations for basic subsistence or have been able to develop local coping mechanisms through petty labor, Kismayo IDPs are primarily Bantu and therefore face a significant problem of exclusion and lacking of protective or supportive coping mechanisms as an ethnic group regarded alien by most of the other groups and, considered outside the traditional clan system (ARC RNA, 01.13). The proposed project aims to provide localized temporary solutions to these problems while building the communities' long term capacity to cope with future shocks.

## 5. Complementarity

ARC has been working towards improving the well-being of the most vulnerable IDPs in Kismayo since 2011. ARC has and is implementing projects in the sectors of Health, WASH, Protection and Livelihoods. All of these programs target the most vulnerable IDP populations. Beneficiaries targeted in this proposed project will benefit from ARC's WASH, Protection, Health and Livelihood activities.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

Provide timely and quality life-saving transitional shelter to the 202 most vulnerable IDP households and 3000 Non Food Items and emergency shelter kits to vulnerable new arrivals affected by conflict, floods, fire and drought in Dalxiska of Kismayo.

### Shelter and Non-food Items

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards	Somalia HRP 2016	70
Improve the living conditions of protracted IDPs	Somalia HRP 2016	30

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** ARC proposes to respond to the urgent needs in Dalxiiska IDP Camp in Kismayo. The proposed project has strong linkages with health, education, protection and livelihood activities. ARC will provide transitional (Charish) shelters to the 202 most vulnerable households within the Dalxiiska IDP camp. ARC will ensure quality implementation through owner-driven approaches, community engagement, and a focus on local building culture as well as on building back safer. Capacity building on the use of local building culture and how to build back safer form essential pillars of the project while addressing the much needed lack of livelihood opportunities at the same time. Secondly, ARC proposes to target 3,000 vulnerable newly arrived IDP households with emergency shelter NFI kits.

### Outcome 1

Improved settlement layout for IDPs in Dalxiiska through a participatory approach

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Settlement components/modules in Dalxiiska, as well as shelter locations and set up site planning and plot demarcation training developed through a three-stage participatory process

#### Assumptions & Risks

The security situation in Kismayo remains stable and IDPs living in Dalxiiska are not evicted

### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

**Standard Activity : Site planning and building communal infrastructure**

Train members of the community planning and rehabilitation committee (50% women). They will be participating in the goal-oriented vulnerability assessment, with prioritization of the locations/ mini-camps most affected by poor quality of shelter and settlement planning, but also by tenure issues, insecurity and poor access to services.

Train members of the governance committees (50% male and 50% female) in participative needs assessment, best practices in planning and upgrade of the transitional settlements in accordance with the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies and the combined UN-Habitat methodology.

Train town planners and authorities as well as technicians and all individuals working on rehabilitation and upgrade of their shelters in Build Back Better and rehabilitation and maintenance of basic infrastructure to prevent the so-called traumatic urbanization resulting from rebuilding amongst the chaos. ARC will aim to also include women in the trainings for shelter upgrade. ARC will streamline hazard mitigation with appropriate building techniques.

Implement key Disaster Risk Reduction measures (positioning of the shelters away from the flood plains and seasonal streams; securing river or canal banks with reinforcements from wooden poles, rocks or gabion walls; introduction of the fire breaks and prevention and response trainings; excavation of the drainage canals in streets to prevent flooding and /or formation of the persistent stagnant water pools that represent health risks)

ARC will provide the hand tool kits to be used for maintenance of the public infrastructure that will be kept under the auspices of community governance groups.

#### Activity 1.1.2

##### Standard Activity : Conducting trainings and mainstreaming sessions.

conduct consultative meetings with the community leaders and women, local officials and land owners to discuss different interests and perspectives that converge in the locations where IDPs have settled or are expected to settle, or are expected to benefit from the shelter upgrade programs, such as this proposed program.

#### Activity 1.1.3

##### Standard Activity : Land tenure consultations

select locations and beneficiaries of the T-shelter construction. Resolution of tenure issues and site planning, including GPS mapping. This is a participative process involving stakeholders within the community planning and rehabilitation committee (50% women) and shelter owners,

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Percentage of transitional shelter projects that have included site planning					100
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Project Progress Monitoring, End line Monitoring, ARC reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of participants trained					180
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training report, Project Progress Monitoring, End line Monitoring, ARC reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of Consultative meeting held					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : ARC Progress Report							

#### Outcome 2

Targeted IDPs live in transitional shelters that meet international standards

#### Output 2.1

##### Description

202 vulnerable IDP households live in a Cariish shelter

##### Assumptions & Risks

Security situation in Kismayo remains stable and IDPs are not evicted

##### Activities

#### Activity 2.1.1

##### Standard Activity : Provision of transitional shelter

Promoting local building culture, ARC will provide technical assistance in design of the T-shelter model (Charish) that meets the Sphere standard and are acceptable to their owners in terms of the materials used, safety features, available space, and cultural appropriateness. The shelters will have at least 3.5 m2 of available floor space per person and will be 2.2 meters in height. They will have lockable doors and windows with shutters for proper aeration of the shelters. ARC will provide shelter materials to the individual owners per BOQ of materials for a standard shelter design developed through a participative process with owners and stakeholders. For technically demanding components of the wooden frame/CGI roof & walls model, skilled work teams will be used. ARC will provide vouchers to the owners to be able to secure skilled labor with the pre-selected small contractors that ARC is familiar with. ARC will only work with contractors if working with skilled IDPs/beneficiaries is not possible. Unskilled labor such as excavations, loading, unloading, and transport of materials will be expected from all able-bodied T-shelter owners.

#### Activity 2.1.2

##### Standard Activity : Conducting trainings and mainstreaming sessions.

Form, orient and expand Community Technical Groups (CTG) where they exist, consisting of local technicians and engineers, providing authorities with up-to-date information and mapping of developments in different neighborhoods. The CTG members will be referral focal points for returnees and will provide information to help them access services and protection available in the area. These volunteers are incentivized by a toolkit and provided with Android-based mobile phones with cameras, allowing them to feed into ARC's established mobile and GPS-based data collection system mapping.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of people in need with improved land tenure and transitional shelter					1,212
<b>Means of Verification</b> : End of Project Report, Project Progress Monitoring							
Indicator 2.1.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of persons trained on shelter construction, and DRR training (men 30, women 10)					40
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training report, Project Progress Monitoring, End line Monitoring, ARC reports							
<b>Outcome 3</b>							
3000 newly arrived IDP Households provided with Emergency Shelter NFI Kits							
<b>Output 3.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
3000 NFI Kits distributed							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Kismayo remains accesible							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 3.1.1</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Provision of NFIs to newly displaced persons</b>							
<p>Identify households with multiple dimensions of vulnerability according to standard UNHCR guidance and assess materials needs. Assessment will include consultation with local authorities and IDP settlement representatives and women to determine process for equitable distribution and secure locations for distribution events to mitigate risk of a security incident against staff. Registration will be conducted, with beneficiary ID cards or chips (depending on locally available materials) will be distributed at time of registration.</p> <p>Conduct six distribution events of 500 standard UNHCR NFI kits to targeted beneficiaries. UNHCR NFI kits contain a collapsible jerry can, sleeping mat, blanket, cooking set and utensils, laundry and personal hygiene soap, plastic sheeting, and feminine hygiene cloth. Based on community feedback, dignity kits or other household items may be distributed as an alternative to NFI kits for some female headed households as per cluster guidance.</p>							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of newly displaced people in need receiving NFIs					18,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Project Progress Monitoring, End line Monitoring, ARC reports							
<b>Additional Targets :</b>							
<b>M &amp; R</b>							
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>							
<p>ARC has in place a variety of M&amp;R tools including outcome tracking tools, analysis and competency- based checklists that will be used to assess program activities in the shelter context. All indicators have been drawn from the Shelter Cluster-generated sub-sector indicator lists and together with ARC's Global M&amp;E Results Framework, to establish a good basis to measure performance. Distribution of incentives/cash to beneficiaries will be monitored and accounted using specific tools including thumb print registers. when distributing incentives every beneficiary will be registered using thumb registers. Beneficiaries will put their finger prints before they take the money. through that ARC can closely monitor and track the distribution</p> <p>A detailed M&amp;E plan containing the indicators, tools and timelines has been designed to collect appropriate data on project activities to indicate progress and provide documentation of activities. The plan will guide the review and assessments of program targets every two weeks.</p> <p>The security situation in Kismayo and specifically in Dalxiiska does not prohibit ARC Staff from making regular field-monitoring visits to project sites. ARC will fully cooperate with any and all donor reporting requirements as outlined in the Project Partnership Agreement, including formal joint monitoring and review.</p> <p>To ensure strong linkages with ARC's existing project, monitoring and evaluation of currently supported Shelter project will continue through the length of this project. Reports will be sent to SHF utilizing the agreed upon format to detail progress, challenges, successes, and lessons learned to refine future programming design and ensure sustainability</p>							
<b>Workplan</b>							

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Train members of the community planning and rehabilitation committee (50% women). They will be participating in the goal-oriented vulnerability assessment, with prioritization of the locations/ mini-camps most affected by poor quality of shelter and settlement planning, but also by tenure issues, insecurity and poor access to services.</p> <p>Train members of the governance committees (50% male and 50% female) in participative needs assessment, best practices in planning and upgrade of the transitional settlements in accordance with the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies and the combined UN-Habitat methodology.</p> <p>Train town planners and authorities as well as technicians and all individuals working on rehabilitation and upgrade of their shelters in Build Back Better and rehabilitation and maintenance of basic infrastructure to prevent the so-called traumatic urbanization resulting from rebuilding amongst the chaos. ARC will aim to also include women in the trainings for shelter upgrade. ARC will streamline hazard mitigation with appropriate building techniques.</p> <p>Implement key Disaster Risk Reduction measures (positioning of the shelters away from the flood plains and seasonal streams; securing river or canal banks with reinforcements from wooden poles, rocks or gabion walls; introduction of the fire breaks and prevention and response trainings; excavation of the drainage canals in streets to prevent flooding and /or formation of the persistent stagnant water pools that represent health risks)</p> <p>ARC will provide the hand tool kits to be used for maintenance of the public infrastructure that will be kept under the auspices of community governance groups.</p>	2016									X	X		
	2017												
<p>Activity 1.1.2: conduct consultative meetings with the community leaders and women, local officials and land owners to discuss different interests and perspectives that converge in the locations where IDPs have settled or are expected to settle, or are expected to benefit from the shelter upgrade programs, such as this proposed program.</p>	2016												X
	2017												
<p>Activity 1.1.3: select locations and beneficiaries of the T-shelter construction. Resolution of tenure issues and site planning, including GPS mapping. This is a participative process involving stakeholders within the community planning and rehabilitation committee (50% women) and shelter owners,</p>	2016									X	X	X	
	2017												
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Promoting local building culture, ARC will provide technical assistance in design of the T-shelter model (Charish) that meets the Sphere standard and are acceptable to their owners in terms of the materials used, safety features, available space, and cultural appropriateness. The shelters will have at least 3.5 m2 of available floor space per person and will be 2.2 meters in height. They will have lockable doors and windows with shutters for proper aeration of the shelters. ARC will provide shelter materials to the individual owners per BOQ of materials for a standard shelter design developed through a participative process with owners and stakeholders. For technically demanding components of the wooden frame/CGI roof &amp; walls model, skilled work teams will be used. ARC will provide vouchers to the owners to be able to secure skilled labor with the pre-selected small contractors that ARC is familiar with. ARC will only work with contractors if working with skilled IDPs/beneficiaries is not possible. Unskilled labor such as excavations, loading, unloading, and transport of materials will be expected from all able-bodied T-shelter owners.</p>	2016										X	X	
	2017	X	X	X									
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Form, orient and expand Community Technical Groups (CTG) where they exist, consisting of local technicians and engineers, providing authorities with up-to-date information and mapping of developments in different neighborhoods. The CTG members will be referral focal points for returnees and will provide information to help them access services and protection available in the area. These volunteers are incentivized by a toolkit and provided with Android-based mobile phones with cameras, allowing them to feed into ARC's established mobile and GPS-based data collection system mapping.</p>	2016												
	2017				X	X	X	X	X				
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Identify households with multiple dimensions of vulnerability according to standard UNHCR guidance and assess materials needs. Assessment will include consultation with local authorities and IDP settlement representatives and women to determine process for equitable distribution and secure locations for distribution events to mitigate risk of a security incident against staff. Registration will be conducted, with beneficiary ID cards or chips (depending on locally available materials) will be distributed at time of registration. Conduct six distribution events of 500 standard UNHCR NFI kits to targeted beneficiaries. UNHCR NFI kits contain a collapsible jerry can, sleeping mat, blanket, cooking set and utensils, laundry and personal hygiene soap, plastic sheeting, and feminine hygiene cloth. Based on community feedback, dignity kits or other household items may be distributed as an alternative to NFI kits for some female headed households as per cluster guidance.</p>	2016											X	X
	2017												
<b>OTHER INFO</b>													
<b><u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u></b>													

ARC will involve the affected population systematically and throughout the project cycle. They will contribute to the needs assessment, project design and throughout implementation. Their opinion will be thought and acted upon.

ARC will ask about local construction practices and use appropriate methods when possible; identify local authorities responsible for shelter provision and strengthen and support their role; ensure that local authorities are involved in site planning and selection so as to avoid problems and ensure consent and participation from local leaders; provide technical and construction assistance; involve women and men in the planning and in the implementation of Core Relief Items distribution; provide support to diverse groups that are not traditionally involved in construction activities but may be interested in participating in shelter programs; ask disaster-affected populations, including diverse groups, to help identify safe locations for shelters and settlements as well as shelter design; train and practice fire procedures and emergency evacuations with affected populations; ensure that disaster-affected populations are fully involved in the planning and management of their return, resettlement and reintegration; promote modalities of shelter that enable IDPs to upgrade their own shelters from transitional to more permanent structures, as their situation evolves; reinforce the community's self-help capacity: encourage traditional construction methods, particularly in areas where transportation of shelter material is restricted for logistical or security reasons; give women the opportunity to equally participate in the process; equip beneficiaries with knowledge of safe construction practices; utilize cash-for-work and food-for-work schemes as well as childcare arrangements to support households with specific needs in building their own shelters; monitor the implementation of such schemes to avoid exploitative and fraudulent practices; work with the community to identify skilled women and men and adolescent girls and boys who can support shelter construction, from both the IDP and the other affected communities; Ensure that protection or community services staff work alongside shelter specialists and site planners in all multi-sectorial assessments and specialized shelter assessments to ensure that the protection implications of shelter interventions are taken into account at the onset. Ensure consultation with host communities, government authorities, as well as beneficiaries, men, women, boys and girls. Involve persons with disabilities and older persons in your needs assessments in order to have accurate information about their specific needs; Obtain permission (temporary or permanent) before using or building on any land or property, in writing where possible; Consider assistance to host families and host communities, such as support in expanding or adapting the host family shelter; Set up mechanism for complaints and appeals, and ensuring that men and women are both comfortable to access these complaints/feedback mechanism; Provide information about people's entitlements and where and how they can access remedies, resolve disputes or apply for compensation – by referring to relevant authorities, legal services, or another agencies specializing in housing, land and property rights; Avoid and monitor any exploitative labor especially child labor on construction sites; Disseminate the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and implement programmes that support displaced people's rights; Promote respect for social customs for dealing with the remains of the dead while ensuring that existing facilities such as graveyards or crematoria are adequate; Conduct regular structured dialogues and discussions with individuals and groups of different ages, gender and backgrounds, particularly those with specific needs on shelter issues, to ensure that any protection concerns highlighted

### **Implementation Plan**

ARC will implement the project through its Kismayo based staff and in close cooperation with the beneficiaries and the local authorities. The project is led by the ARC Shelter Manager with the support of the ARC Lower Juba Program Manager and the support staff in Kismayo and Nairobi. The project will be fully implemented by ARC. Construction will be through direct implementation where beneficiaries will participate directly. ARC is the shelter cluster focal point in Lower Juba and conducts the monthly shelter cluster coordination meeting to which all shelter actors, OCHA and the Ministry are invited. Outcomes of the meetings are shared with all actors and the cluster. This is the main mechanism used to maximize efficiency and impact and avoid duplication.

ARC will adhere to the implementation and M&E plan as submitted in the proposal. Before commencing the implementation a stakeholder meeting will be called and share the project activities with concerned partners and government ministries. Further, ARC will coordinate with the security department in government/ district commissioners' office.

Supervision and reporting; Weekly site visit monitoring will be done. Site visit report will be provided

Monthly activity monitoring- Monthly Activity report Final inspection of completion of project-Final completion report

Partners

NRC - WASH activities and Shelter, NRC is currently implementing WASH related activities in Dalxiska. Both agencies have a good working relationship and will ensure that beneficiaries benefit from all interventions

IOM will be implementing Shelter in Dalxiska as well as construction shallow wells and latrines in the selected shelter sites and will provide garbage collection. Both IOM and NRC activities will not duplicate or affect ARC projects in Dhalxiska

Finance and payments

Financial management within ARC is headed by the Financial Controller based in Nairobi. The Finance Manager oversees the day to day operation and reporting and closely works with the Kismayo Based Finance Manager and Officer to ensure that all financial matters are in accordance with ARC and CHF rules and regulations.

Linked to the move toward owner-driven approaches and community participation ARC will ensure that this project is implemented using the concept of localized shelter solutions for transitional and permanent shelter. This concept prioritizes the local building practices and materials in shelter construction. The assumption is that local communities know best what materials work for their local environment, what shelter design is most appropriate for the culture and climatic context, and how to maintain shelters built in these ways. Community participation and ownership are underlying themes that are embedded in all activities, with a strong focus on shifting away from contractor-driven to owner-driven approaches.

ARC will ensure strong integration of settlement planning as an activity and ensure strong linkages with health, education, protection and nutrition to ensure basic services are well integrated in the overall spatial layout of the settlements. One essential component for this are land tenure consultations which ARC has been strongly engaged in since 2013 and which will continue under the lead of the protection cluster in this proposed project.

Provision of transitional shelter to the most vulnerable within the community. Shelter is generally known to have an overall effect on the living conditions of the displaced populations. Improved shelter and settlement planning can help to reduce diseases like cholera/AWD (stagnant water), pneumonia (sleeping on wet floors), dehydration (shade),... The provision of transitional shelters (Charish shelters) will also help with the re-designing of the settlement and will help to de-congest the area. As detailed above, ARC will ensure a Strong focus on owner driven approaches

### **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
IOM	IOM will construct shallow wells and latrines in the selected shelter sites and will provide garbage collection.

### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)



## Gender Marker Of The Project

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

## Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

This project supports the gender theme in its efforts to provide unique protections to women, men, girls and boys through provision of basic household items for survival and shelter materials to shield from the elements, natural hazards and home invasion. The project incorporates all six Sphere Standard principles for shelter and NFI. For shelter, consideration of gender equity, and the particular protection needs of women and girls, is incorporated in strategic planning, settlement planning, identification of construction materials, and assessment of environmental impact. Distribution of shelter assistance will be targeted to those households with multi-dimensional vulnerability, primarily single female-headed households and people living with disabilities, to promote equitable shelter solutions and provide protection from natural threats and physical attack. In alignment with cluster priorities, the project places heavy emphasis on participatory site layout and demarcation, with specific emphasis on engaging both genders equitably in these processes and incorporating the views of women on their protection concerns. While consultation with communities and formal and informal authorities will determine site layout, plot size and shelter typology, the premise is to ensure shelter planning whereby basic services such as water points, latrines, health facilities and markets for food and firewood are in close proximity, and in well-lit areas in which women and girls feel they may safely access. Shelter typology and design will specifically consider the needs of women and girls, who spend the majority of their time in the household space. The selection of transitional materials will be such to support durable solutions, allowing women specifically to move with their materials or establish more permanent solutions, in the case they may not be able to purchase such materials independently in the future. All monitoring will include sex- and age-disaggregated data to help improve understanding on the interplay between gender and shelter. Distribution of NFIs will be based on needs assessment, and similarly utilize UNHCR's typology of vulnerability to target those with multiple dimensions. Priority for distribution of standard NFI kits will be for female- and youth-headed households and the disabled who are without local coping mechanisms. A gender equitable approach will be integrated in targeting. Data disaggregated by sex and age will capture the specific materials needs of women, men, girls and boys; where possible, this information will be used to adapt the items distributed such as the alternative provision of dignity kits.

## Protection Mainstreaming

ARC is committed to ensure that protection is mainstreamed into all program responses. Shelter activities will be integrated to improve the community with the aim of mitigating the risk and exposure of affected populations to threats, to empower beneficiaries to claim their rights and to prompt duty-bearers to comply with their obligations. In addition, ARC is committed to incorporate age, gender, and diversity concerns in all areas of its operations. ARC uses the age, gender and diversity (AGD) lens to ensure that needs of minorities such as the elderly and people with disabilities are identified and addressed with specificity. Inclusive targeting ensures equal opportunities for both women and men within the targeted populations.

## Country Specific Information

### Safety and Security

ARC is already present in the proposed area of intervention with staff and institutional infrastructure in place. However, ARC project success may be impacted negatively by the following external constraints:

-Deteriorating security situation : in order to overcome the security risks that may arise, ARC will work closely with United Nations Department of Security and Safety (UNDSS), the Somali National Security Agency (SNSA), and local clan leaders.

-Lack of access for monitoring purposes: ARC will have in its employment staff from the local community who will have access, even during challenging situations.

ARC assumes that security concerns will not greatly impact target areas and that staff will enjoy a similar level of access as during current operations. Should insecurity arise and be sustained, ARC will seek to negotiate with district administrations, elders, and AMISOM to ensure access. ARC Somalia has a dedicated Director of Security at Headquarters Level who is in daily contact with ARC Somalia staff and provides guidance and support. Minimum procedures are set out in ARC Somalia's Field Security Manual which all staff are aware of and abide by.

### Access

ARC has been working in Kismayo since 2011 and enjoys the support of the community and the authorities. ARC expects to keep good relationships with all actors in Kismayo and expects that this will allow ARC to work in Dalxiiska IDP camp without issues.

All interventions ensure that benefits are being equally accessed by all, especially people in the most vulnerable situations. Protecting the security, privacy, and dignity of those who take part in our programs is at the center of all ARC interventions.

ARC will continue to work closely with the local authorities and communities as a matter of principle that will allow ARC access even in difficult times.

## BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Country Director	S	1	10,000.00	12	3.00	3,600.00
	<i>The Country Director provides overall leadership and management to ARC's Somalia program and is responsible for the final budgetary oversight. The Country Director is based in Mogadishu with travel to Nairobi to coordinate with donor and UN agency headquarters. 3% of his salary, including all benefits will be charged to this project while 97% will be charged to ARC.</i>						
1.2	Finance Controller	s	1	8,000.00	12	3.00	2,880.00
	<i>The Finance Controller provides overall leadership and management to ARC's Somalia program and is responsible for the final budgetary oversight. The Finance Controller is based in Mogadishu with travel to Nairobi. 3% of his salary, including all benefits will be charged to this project while 97% will be charged to ARC.</i>						
1.3	Senior Grants Manager	s	1	8,000.00	12	3.00	2,880.00

	<i>The Senior Grants Manager is responsible for reporting and ensuring the project success are per donor requirements. 3% of his salary, including all benefits will be charged to this project while 97% will be charged to ARC.</i>						
1.4	Program Manager	D	1	4,000.00	12	5.00	2,400.00
	<i>The Lower Juba Program Manager oversees all projects and offices in Lower Juba and ensure quality implementation . 5% of his salary, including all benefits will be charged to this project while 95% will be charged to ARC.</i>						
1.5	Shelter Manager	D	1	2,000.00	12	70.00	16,800.00
	<i>The Shelter Manager is the responsible Manager for this project and will spend all of his time to implement this project and coordinate with other actors and the cluster. He is charged with 70% of his salary according to the ARC salary scale. Accordingly 70% of his real salary - including all benefits - is charged to this project .</i>						
1.6	Senior Finance Officer	s	1	1,500.00	12	10.00	1,800.00
	<i>The Senior Finance Officer provides financial oversight on all Kismayo based projects. The Senior Finance Officer is based in Nairobi with regular travel to Kismayo. He will ensure timely and quality financial report to CHF. 10% of his salary, including all benefits will be charged to this project while 90% will be charged to ARC.</i>						
1.7	Logistics & Procurement Officer	s	1	1,200.00	12	10.00	1,440.00
	<i>The Logistics and Procurement officer will use 10% of his time to support this project. 10% of his salary which is determined by the ARC salary scale- including all benefits- is charged to this project while 90% is charged to ARC.</i>						
1.8	M&E Officer	s	1	1,500.00	12	20.00	3,600.00
	<i>The M&amp;E Officer will use 20% of his time to support this project with reporting and monitoring. 10% of his salary which is determined by the ARC salary scale- including all benefits- is charged to this project while 90% is charged to ARC.</i>						
1.9	Construction Forman	D	1	600.00	12	100.00	7,200.00
	<i>The construction foreman is the responsible for ensuring high quality and participative construction of temporary shelters. He is charged with 50% of his salary according to the ARC salary scale. Accordingly 100% of his real salary - including all benefits - is charged to this project</i>						
1.10	Security guards	D	2	250.00	12	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>ARC will hire two security guards who will be placed at the warehouse to safeguard materials. Additionally, this guards will be used at the Construction site once shelter construction begins.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>48,600.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Support Community Technical Groups	D	1	442.50	1	100.00	442.50
	<i>This involves provision of materials that include; hammer, tape measure, saw, spade that will be used during construction and maintainance works. See attached BOQ</i>						
2.2	Shelter Construction materials & labour cost	D	202	500.00	1	100.00	101,000.00
	<i>This covers the construction and labor cost for 202 Cariish. The target beneficiaries are IDPs in Dalxiis camp in Kismayo. Through this project ARC will reach a total number of 202HH(1212 Individuals). Please note that the unit quantity reading 202 describes the number of HHs targeted. See attached BOQ</i>						
2.3	Visibility and branding	D	202	10.00	1	100.00	2,020.00
	<i>This is the visibility branding for ARC and OCHA logo for every 202 Houses.</i>						
2.4	Printing of beneficiary ID cards	D	3000	0.17	1	100.00	510.00
	<i>This is the beneficiary ID cards for NFI's beneficiaries. 3000 ID cards will be printed for the 3000 NFI kits to be distributed. They will be given to 3000HH</i>						
2.5	Training-( BBB)Build Back Safer Training and DRR(Disaster Risk Reduction)	D	1	3,133.00	1	100.00	3,133.00
	<i>BBB training is for the IDP beneficiaries for capacity building to build foundation techniques and avoid putting the openings of the buildings towards the rains, avoid putting the openings towards the sun. DRR training on the other hand, will be given IDP beneficiaries to train how solve conflict, Mai hazard types, and meteorological causes and origins, Demonstration for using local materials with stranded design . See attached BOQ</i>						
2.6	consultative meetings	D	1	1,530.00	1	100.00	1,530.00
	<i>This is meeting to create IDP committees for example, settlement planning committee, and beneficiary selection committees this committees include ARC staff, government members IDP Commission IDP stake holders and IDP leaders. See attached BOQ</i>						
2.7	Site planing and plot demarcation	D	1	1,380.00	1	100.00	1,380.00
	<i>This is training will be given to the IDP settlements this includes technical Standards" provides detailed technical standards for a wide range of site elements including market allocation, pedestrian movement, fire protection, parking, landscaping, planning lighting to the IDP settlements . See attached BOQ</i>						

2.8	Training of trainer programs linked to construction works	D	1	2,172.00	1	100.00	2,172.00
	<i>This is Basic Construction Training for the IDP technicians to capacity Building / training needs this include the flowing topics Foundation, Plinth, Damp proof course (DPC, Plinth beam, Floor, Walls, Openings, Stairs, Roof, Surfaces / Finishes, Water supply, Drainage and sewerage, Garbage disposal, Electricity. See attached B.O.Q</i>						
2.9	NFI Security escort	s	8	15.00	10	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>These positions are responsible to guarding the project site, as well as providing escort when traveling to project sites and working in IDP camps. They will be hired on a temporary basis and provided with some small allowance/incentive.They are not ARC full time staff.</i>						
2.10	NFI transportation	D	1	1,440.00	1	100.00	1,440.00
	<i>This is the transportation from ARC Warehouse to the Distribution site</i>						
2.11	Incentives for NFI Loaders	D	20	82.50	1	100.00	1,650.00
	<i>This is incentives for the 20 NFI loaders when loading in and off-loading from the vehicle</i>						
2.12	Transport of UNHCR NFIs	D	1	10,290.00	1	100.00	10,290.00
	<i>This is UNHCR transportation cost from Mogadishu UNHCR Ware house to ARC Kismayo Ware house</i>						
2.13	Transport and handling of shelter materials	d	1	2,340.00	1	100.00	2,340.00
	<i>This is tranporting shelter materials transportation from ARC ware house to the IDP settlement</i>						
2.14	vehicel rental	D	1	2,000.00	12	100.00	24,000.00
	<i>Support is requested to cover the cost of vehicle rental for road travel to project sites necessary fo staff travel, and delivery of materials in Kismayo. Cost includes vehicle rental, repair, maintenance, fuel, insurance, and driver.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>153,107.50</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Computers	D	1	900.00	1	100.00	900.00
	<i>1 computer will be purchased to allow the shelter manager to communicate with the ARC support offices and the shelter cluster.Additionally, the laptop will be used for data collection and updating of monitoring information for the project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>900.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Travel (fare and per diem)	s	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Trips of air travel costs are requested to help ensure project oversight by grant management support, as well as full financial compliance through travel associated with auditing. Please see travel BoQ in attached documents.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>5,000.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	communication cost	s	1	1,800.00	12	13.34	2,881.44
	<i>ARC is budgeting for communication. This includes air time for staff and a percentage of the internet costs as well as the Satelite phone costs. See BoQ for complete breakdown. These costs are needed to allow project staff to communicate.</i>						
7.2	office rent	s	1	5,000.00	12	12.00	7,200.00
	<i>ARC is proposing to pay a percentage of rent paid for the ARC office under this grant.See BoQ for complete breakdown, This is needed to allow ARC staff to have an office from which they can work</i>						
7.3	utilities	s	1	3,000.00	12	14.67	5,281.20
	<i>As detailed in the BOQ, ARC is budgeting for water and electricycosts.See BoQ for Complete breakdown. This cost is necessary to have power and water in the office which in turn will Allow ARC staff to work from the office</i>						
7.4	bank charges	s	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>ARC's bank charges 1.5% for each transfer that goes to Somalia. ARC uses a slightly lower percentage for this proposed CHF budget.</i>						
7.5	stationaries	s	1	1,007.04	1	50.00	503.52

	Stationaries will be bought and used to for the project.		
	<b>Section Total</b>		<b>18,866.16</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>	3,459.00		<b>226,473.66</b>
Direct			185,207.50
Support			41,266.16
<b>PSC Cost</b>			
PSC Cost Percent			7.00
PSC Amount			15,853.16
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>242,326.82</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>			<b>242,326.82</b>

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Lower Juba -> Kismayo -> Dalxiiska	100	3,842	5,765	3,842	5,763	19,212	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Train members of the community planning and rehabilitation committee (50% women). They will be participating in the goal-oriented vulnerability assessment, with prioritization of the locations/ mini-camps most affected by poor quality of shelter and settlement planning, but also by tenure issues, insecurity and poor access to services.</p> <p>Train members of the governance committees (50% male and 50% female) in participative needs assessment, best practices in planning and upgrade of the transitional settlements in accordance with the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies and the combined UN-Habitat methodology.</p> <p>Train town planners and authorities as well as technicians and all individuals working on rehabilitation and upgrade of their shelters in Build Back Better and rehabilitation and maintenance of basic infrastructure to prevent the so-called traumatic urbanization resulting from rebuilding amongst the chaos. ARC will aim to also include women in the trainings for shelter upgrade. ARC will streamline hazard mitigation with appropriate building techniques.</p> <p>Implement key Disaster Risk Reduction measures (positioning of the shelters away from the flood plains and seasonal streams; securing river or canal banks with reinforcements from wooden poles, rocks or gabion walls; introduction of the fire breaks and prevention and response trainings; excavation of the drainage canals in streets to prevent flooding and /or formation of the persistent stagnant water pools that represent health risks)</p> <p>ARC will provide the hand tool kits to be used for maintenance of the public infrastructure that will be kept under the auspices of community governance groups.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : conduct consultative meetings with the community leaders and women, local officials and land owners to discuss different interests and perspectives that converge in the locations where IDPs have settled or are expected to settle, or are expected to benefit from the shelter upgrade programs, such as this proposed program.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : select locations and beneficiaries of the T-shelter construction. Resolution of tenure issues and site planning, including GPS</p>

mapping. This is a participative process involving stakeholders within the community planning and rehabilitation committee (50% women) and shelter owners,

Activity 2.1.1 : Promoting local building culture, ARC will provide technical assistance in design of the T-shelter model (Charish) that meets the Sphere standard and are acceptable to their owners in terms of the materials used, safety features, available space, and cultural appropriateness. The shelters will have at least 3.5 m2 of available floor space per person and will be 2.2 meters in height. They will have lockable doors and windows with shutters for proper aeration of the shelters. ARC will provide shelter materials to the individual owners per BOQ of materials for a standard shelter design developed through a participative process with owners and stakeholders. For technically demanding components of the wooden frame/CGI roof & walls model, skilled work teams will be used. ARC will provide vouchers to the owners to be able to secure skilled labor with the pre-selected small contractors that ARC is familiar with. ARC will only work with contractors if working with skilled IDPs/beneficiaries is not possible. Unskilled labor such as excavations, loading, unloading, and transport of materials will be expected from all able-bodied T-shelter owners.

Activity 2.1.2 : Form, orient and expand Community Technical Groups (CTG) where they exist, consisting of local technicians and engineers, providing authorities with up-to-date information and mapping of developments in different neighborhoods. The CTG members will be referral focal points for returnees and will provide information to help them access services and protection available in the area. These volunteers are incentivized by a toolkit and provided with Android-based mobile phones with cameras, allowing them to feed into ARC's established mobile and GPS-based data collection system mapping.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	CONSTRUCTION MANAGMENT.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	simple_manual_for_planning_and_upgrading_of_idp_settlements.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Mapping Report Kismaayo june 2016.docx
Project Supporting Documents	15.8.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	15.8.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs.xlsx
Budget Documents	ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs.xlsx
Budget Documents	ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs 4.7..xlsx
Budget Documents	ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs - HFU comments.xlsx
Budget Documents	ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs 14.7..xlsx
Budget Documents	ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs 15 7.xlsx
Budget Documents	Revised BOQ 2534-ARC.xls
Budget Documents	27.7.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs.xlsx
Budget Documents	28.7.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs - HFU comments.xlsx
Budget Documents	28.7.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs-1.xlsx
Budget Documents	29.7.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs.xlsx
Budget Documents	15.8.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs.xlsx

Budget Documents	Final-Revised BOQ 2534-ARC.xls
Budget Documents	Revised 2 BOQ 2534-ARC.xls
Budget Documents	26.7.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs 15 7.xlsx
Budget Documents	26.7.2016 ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs 15 7.xlsx
Budget Documents	26.7.2016 Budget SHF shelter 15 7.xlsx
Budget Documents	ARC Somalia Shelter BOQs - HFU comments.xlsx