

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Standard Allocation 1 (Jan 2017)				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
Education	Water	100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency Response for Drought Affected Schools in Kismayu District				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>					
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-17/3485/SA1 2017/Ed/INGO/4577		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	314,778.00		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	20/02/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	20/08/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	20/02/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	20/08/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>As severe drought continues to worsen across Somalia due to the failure of three consecutive rainy seasons, there is need to implement interventions aimed at retaining children currently in schools, to prevent dropouts. This proposed project therefore aims to preserve the gains made by the current ongoing intervention on "Supporting Emergency Education in Kismayo (SEEK) Project" by focusing on activities aimed at retaining children in eight (8) schools (3 under existing SHF and additional five (5) schools in Kismayo) who might otherwise drop out owing to the drought. This is aimed to be achieved through provision of supplementary school feeding and drinking water to the students, support to the community education committees (CECs) in water management and hygiene promotion to minimize the risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD/Cholera). This proposed intervention will be implemented in Daxiiska IDP camp, Marina camp, Buulo Abliko, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha in Kismayo district, areas which are currently witnessing an influx of IDPs forced to move into the area due to conflict, forced eviction and because of the current drought. The influx of displaced populations into Kismayo (and particularly the Dalxiiska, Marina and Buulo camps) has placed pressure on limited basic education services and facilities (including learning spaces and teaching/learning materials, and other amenities required for suitable and conducive learning environment), and may lead to possible drop-outs, with a bulk of these unlikely to return to school after end of the drought. The proposed intervention is therefore focused towards providing immediate life-sustaining and integrated assistance for IDP girls and boys, as well as host communities at 8 schools drawn from the various target settlements (like Dalxiiska, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha. During drought emergencies like is the case now in Kismayu, girls and boys have different vulnerabilities and capacities and therefore, different protection needs. ADRA also recognizes that education can be both empowering and protective for girls and boys, and this action will therefore be designed to be protective of all children affected by the drought situation at the camp. The intervention will adopt an integrated response model that will address protection concerns consisting of forced evictions, sexual and gender based violence and denial to assistance, which are commonplace in IDP settlements. Similarly, ADRA will also adopt a conflict sensitive approach in the supplementary feeding program, to avoid fueling tensions at the camp. Key activities to be implemented by the project include but are not limited to: a) provision of safe drinking water in schools, b) hygiene promotion in schools, c) rehabilitation/provision of water storage in schools, d) provision of emergency supplementary school feeding, and, e) support to Community Education Committees on school water management to ensure broader lifesaving impacts, among other key activities. The project will target a total of 3,057 learners (1314 girls; 1,743 boys), and purposes to support a total of eight (8) schools within Daxiiska IDP camp, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha. This intervention is planned to leverage and complement a larger 2 year UNICEF funded program that is being implemented by ADRA Somalia in the same camps, and will adopt an integrated approach that will focus on: drought, protection and life-saving interventions.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	
52	34	1,743	1,314	3,143	
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	23	15	784	591	1,413
People in Host Communities	29	19	959	723	1,730

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

Apart from the 3,134 women, men, girls and boys mentioned above, this intervention will benefit a further 1,510 indirect beneficiaries. This includes parents of the school-going children, members of host communities, families of the teaching fraternity and CECs, contractors and their families, water transporters and dependents, ADRA staff among other beneficiaries.

**Catchment Population:**

Catchment population will consist of IDPs and host communities living in: Daxiiska IDP camp, Marina IDP camp, Buulo Village, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Hamsa Mosque, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha in Kismayu district, and their environs, whose children can access any of the eight (8) supported schools. Total population of Dalxiiska IDP camp is estimated to be 40,000 inhabitants.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

Lower Juba Region has been identified by UN OCHA as one of the regions that have been significantly affected by the severe drought currently ravaging Somalia. Over the past six months, the food security and nutrition situation in the region has worsened and malnutrition rates are high. In addition, the deepening drought and acute water shortages in Kismayu have led to an increased incidence of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreaks, which have already been reported. The lack of water and pasture has deteriorated livestock body conditions, access to livelihoods and increased the number of internally displaced. Worsening drought conditions have increased displacement, led to some school drop-outs and put additional pressure on limited services and family structures, leading to family separation, intimate partner violence and an increase in harmful social norms such as child marriage and child labour. Displacement, inward migration and negative coping strategies also increase the risk of more children dropping out of school in Dalxiiska camp. This intervention has therefore been designed to ensure retention of drought affected children in target schools in Kismayu, which remains the key strategy of the education cluster. The project will focus on existing schools in drought-affected areas in Kismayu, particularly those in: Daxiiska IDP camp, Marina IDP camp, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Hamsa Mosque, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha. The project has been designed to ensure that provision of life-saving assistance through existing community structures like the schools will ensure not only that school children are able to continue their education in the camps, but they will also stay in a protected environment with access to the most critical services. The program has therefore been designed to incorporate these cluster approaches, key being retention of existing school children.

**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
Luiz Camargo	Country Director	info@adrasom.org	+254733633363
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John Ogege	Emergency Sector Coordinator	j.ogege@adrasom.org	+254733894298

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

Severe drought continues to worsen across Somalia including the targeted Lower Juba Region, due to the failure of three consecutive rainy seasons during 2015-2016, followed by a prolonged dry season Haggaa (July-September 2016) and significantly below-average Deyr rainfall (October-December 2016). At the end of 2016, drought conditions exacerbated in Central and Southern Somalia, including Lower Juba regions. On 12 November 2016, the President of the Federal Government of Somalia issued an appeal to all Somalis and the international community to provide support to the drought-affected communities' country-wide (OCHA, January 2017). Notably, nearly 648,040 people or 68 per cent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency are internally displaced persons (IDPs) (FSNAU/FEWSNET and partners, Nov 2016). In Lower Juba, there are a total of 31,000 IDPs, the bulk of whom are in Kismayu. These IDPs continue to live in crowded settlements, in poor shelter conditions, exposed to protection risks and with limited access to basic services including health, education, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Consequently, 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 Kismayu. Further aggravating the humanitarian situation in Kismayu is the massive influx of displaced populations due to the ongoing drought. IDP settlements notably in the Dalxiiska area of Kismayu 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 in these areas 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 retention for children already in school that enhance the protective environment of the most vulnerable is thus vital for the adoption of an integrated response model in IDP settlements.

**2. Needs assessment**

The ongoing drought in Somalia, coupled with the fact that over the last twenty years, conflict and instability have caused massive displacement, destroyed coping mechanisms, and halted institutional investment critical to ensure services (e.g. education) and livelihoods in Lower Juba. In Kismayu, displacement has also led to a sharp increase in the number of children forced to join militias and an increase in incidents of gender-based violence (ADRA Rapid Assessment – December 2016). Findings of ADRA's assessment indicate that access to education for IDPs in Kismayu remains extremely poor due to weak governance, lack of structures (including learning spaces and WASH facilities), lack of teaching and learning materials, insufficient numbers of teachers, and low and irregular salaries. Girls in particular lack access to protected spaces and latrines. This situation in Kismayu has further been exacerbated by the ongoing drought, which may lead to many school going children dropping out. During the implementation of the current CHF education project at Dalxiiska IDP camp, ADRA has been consulting local authorities as well as camp managers who have provided vital information used to develop this proposal. It is imperative to therefore have interventions on retention of school going children through provision of immediate and integrated assistance to education services for IDP girls and boys in fourteen schools within Kismayu (Daxiiska IDP camp, Marina IDP camp, Buulo Village, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Hamsa Mosque, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha). This proposed intervention is therefore aimed at preserving gains made by the ongoing OCHA funded education project in Kismayu, as well as supporting additional schools that may be affected by drop-outs owing to the ongoing severe drought in the district. ADRA will design this project to ensure that services and aid delivered will protect all segments of the target population and will not put some at risk, especially girls. As a strategy, gender will be significantly entrenched in this project, to ensure protective environments for girls and boys.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

- a) 1,314 girls of school-going age: A total of 1,314 girls drawn from eight existing schools within Kismayu (Daxiiska IDP camp, Buulo Village, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Hamsa Mosque and Towfiq Mosque), will be supported by the project. The girls will be selected from an inclusive process bringing together camp managers, ADRA and Jubbaland Ministry of Social Affairs.
- b) 1,743 boys of school-going age: A total of 1,743 boys drawn from eight existing schools within Kismayu District (Daxiiska IDP camp, Buulo Village, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Hamsa Mosque and Towfiq Mosque) will be supported by the project. The boys will be selected from an inclusive process bringing together camp managers, ADRA and Jubbaland Ministry of Social Affairs.
- c) 56 CEC members: A total of 56 CEC members (30% female) will be trained on school water management to ensure broader lifesaving impacts of education-related interventions.

### **4. Grant Request Justification**

The proposed program strategy for the drought is focused on retaining children in the fourteen targeted schools in Kismayu through provision of food and water to the students, hygiene promotion to minimize the risk of AWD/Cholera as well as support to the CECs in supply management. With this approach, the program will aim to ensure that the grant received takes into account that all interventions carried out are not only life-saving, but also cater for food, water, health and protection needs of targeted children – one of the most vulnerable groups in Kismayu.

### **5. Complementarity**

ADRA is currently implementing a 5 year NORAD funded education project in South Central Somalia (including Lower Juba Region, Kismayo District), whose total funding is US\$ 5 million. The Project aims to ensure that vulnerable children and youth, particularly girls and young women, affected by conflict or rural/urban inequality, and those that are disabled, have access to relevant and inclusive education. The proposed intervention will work in complementarity with the larger Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) project to implement key components on CEC training and infrastructure support in targeted schools. Furthermore, ADRA in partnership with UNICEF is currently implementing WASH in Schools (WinS) in Kismayo in a number of schools (including those targeted by this action). Schools proposed in this project will be incorporated/included in the broader WinS program by ADRA to ensure synergy and that the two actions leverage on one another. ADRA will use the UNICEF approved 3-Star approach for WinS and ensure teachers and CECs are roped in to help facilitate the same at these schools/centres. It is therefore imperative that the teachers/CECs are well trained and equipped to impart knowledge that will lead to transformational change in behaviour of the children. A qualified facilitator will be engaged to spearhead the WinS exercise and train the teachers and CEC members. Clubs will thereafter be formed in schools to help propagate hygiene information amongst the children and beyond schools (at home). Materials for information, education and communication (IEC) that will assist in the WinS and hygiene promotion in general will be obtained from UNICEF as part of the benefits on leveraging on the already existing WASH program.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

To ensure that disaster-affected children in drought emergency are retained in school/ learning centers and are able to access life-saving learning in protected environments.

Education		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Ensure vulnerable children and youth are engaged in life-saving learning that promotes personal well-being and social cohesion	Somalia HRP 2017	100
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> Besides providing an enabling learning environment schools and other learning spaces, the project aims enhancing retention of children in school even at this very difficult time. This objective falls under the general focus of the Education Cluster, which prioritizes time-critical needs to ensure retention of drought affected children in schools.</p> <p>ADRA acknowledges drought affecting vast portions of the country (Somalia) continues to have severe effects on communities not only threatening lives and livelihoods communities, but also jeopardizing some of the gains that have already been made in the past few towards ensuring that children have access to basic and quality education. In Kismayo district and surrounding areas, being one of the hardest hit in the country, hundreds of thousands of people are affected. Nationally, the figure of school-age children at risk of dropping out of school as a result of displacement, inward migration and negative coping strategies is placed at 90,000. It is estimated that Kismayo alone has nearly 10% of this figure. Kismayo has observed a general increase in the trend of displaced people (coming from other parts of Lower Juba and neighboring regions) and returnees from refugee camps being closed in Kenya. Such migrations disrupt the lives of school children. Coupled with the growing level and scale of acute food insecurity as a result of extensive drought and the inability of vulnerable households to cope, education is thence considered less critical in the hierarchy of needs of many affected households. Even if the learning facilities are available, learning cannot take place if the children are hungry. There is therefore need to improve the environment that will allow learning to continue taking place in environments that are adversely affected by the drought by addressing critical issues that affect them at this time, that is (1) food, (2) water, and (3) hygiene promotion – owing from the increased cases of AWD outbreaks that have affected most drought-hit water scarce areas in the recent past.</p> <p>This action therefore focuses on life-saving, core emergency and time critical response to address the above mentioned needs. The project will target existing schools in drought-affected geographical areas in Kismayo, and will also leverage on the current on-going project (SEEK) that is promoting access to education for IDP children in Dalxiiska IDP camp (temporary learning centres, learning and teaching materials, trainings of teachers and teacher incentives and hygiene and sanitation facilities).</p> <p>Providing life-saving assistance through existing community structures like schools and temporary learning spaces will not only ensure that children are able to continue their education, but they will also stay in a protected environment with access to the most critical services.</p> <p>Besides it lifesaving aspects, which is critical given the current humanitarian situation under consideration, this action will contribute significantly towards the education cluster and sector objectives. The project will address areas of focus of the defined under this Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHP) call. It estimated that at least 4% (3,057 school children) of the 90,000 in potential risk of dropping out will be retained; by this project in Kismayo district alone. Retention of children in school will not only help in ensuring the right to education (which is a basic right for the children) but will also draw them away from other detrimental engagement like getting involved in child labour, inscription into armed conflict groups and crime. The project will also help in building the whole wellbeing of the students, and provide considerable relief to the vulnerable parents who are at this time unable to meet the basic household requirements for their children.</p>		
<b>Outcome 1</b>		
Improved retention and access to sustained quality to education for 3,057 children and youth (1,743 boys and 1,314 girls) in drought-affected schools and learning centers.		
<b>Output 1.1</b>		
<b>Description</b>		
3,057 children (1,743 boys and 1,314 girls) in drought affected areas supported retained in schools/learning centers.		
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>		
The project is designed on the assumption that at the time of the intervention, the enrollment figures will be as estimated. it is further assumed that the intervention will be acceptable to the community and the CECs will do whatever it takes to support these efforts. The risks which may jeopardize the implementation of the action are if; (1) an even bigger disaster occurs during this intervention (security related issues), and (2) if local community (CECS) do not play their required role the proposed activities.		
<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>		
<b>Standard Activity : Water distribution in schools</b>		
<p>Safe drinking water will be provided in schools located in water crisis areas. Eight (8) schools with a student population of 3,057 have been identified for this intervention. Water bowsers will be used to collect water from the Dalxiiska wellfield (the location in Kismayo with soft potable water) and transported to the different schools/ learning centers. Water bowsers of 5,000 litre capacity (the most common locally available water vending trucks) will be used. Each school will receive at least two (2) deliveries per week. At least 384 deliveries will be made. Approximately 1,920, 000 litres (1,920m3) of safe potable drinking water will be supplied through this action.</p> <p>The quantities delivered per schools will be based on student population. Where the population is high, more frequent deliveries will be made. Each child will receive 1.5 – 2 liters of drinking water per day (in line with SPHERE guidelines for severe life-saving emergency situations). Additional water will be through the meals for these children that will also benefit from the SFP.</p> <p>ADRA is also partnering with UNICEF in Kismayo in implementing another WASH program. This action will therefore leverage on the UNICEF project. Issues of water treatment (safety), water quality surveillance in the schools reservoirs, and in schools with existing wells yielding potable water (well treatment/chlorination and/or protection) will be catered for by the UNICEF-funded project.</p>		
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>		
<b>Standard Activity : Water and sanitation infrastructure construction/refurbishment</b>		
<p>This action targets to provide eight (8) schools with water storage tanks/ containers. Delivered water by water tankers will be emptied/poured into the provided tanks. Schools with existing water storage tanks in bad state/condition will however be rehabilitated/ reconstructed. Suitable plastic/ fibre glass tanks with holding capacities of 3 – 5 m3 will be procured and provided. Given the highly corrosive coastal environment of Kismayo, metallic tanks are considered unsuitable. A platform will be constructed and the tanks mounted on a safe base to ensure they are not damaged. The CECs will also be required to provide additional security/ protection for the tanks. These tanks will serve the beneficiary schools/ learning centers for long into the future far beyond the life of this project.</p>		
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>		
<b>Standard Activity : CEC training</b>		

The CECs will be required have regulations and controls on use of the water and to exercise care to ensure wastage is minimized. This might require that someone is dedicated to monitor. After schools hours, both the water tanks and water will need to be secured to protect them from people coming from outside to either draw water or even steal the tanks.

The CECs will need to ensure that the water provided, particularly for those supported under SFP, is used for cooking purposes. However, where cleaning of cooking gear and utensils, or sanitation (ablution) purposes will be required, the CECs will be expected to provide and manage alternative water for that. This will require that the CECs be supported with training and small grants to manage water at the school, provide security and additional water requirements within their schools to ensure that broader impacts of this intervention is realized.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Education	Number of children (Male&Female) enrolled in protected learning spaces					3,057

**Means of Verification** : Monitoring reports, enrolment records

Indicator 1.1.2	Education	Quantity of drinking water (m3) provided to schools through emergency water					1,920
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**Means of Verification** : Contacts with water vendors, water delivery notes, water payment vouchers

Indicator 1.1.3	Education	Number of water tanks/ reservoirs provided					8
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**Means of Verification** : It is assumed that water storage tanks of the required sizes (quantity or holding capacity) will be available in the local market. The risk in this case relates to the security of the tanks. If the CECs are not strong enough to provide security and protection for the storage tanks provided to the schools, they can either be stolen or vandalised, which will jeopardize the implementation of the action.

Indicator 1.1.4	Education	Number of CECs members trained					35
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**Means of Verification** : CECs in place will be effective in managing school resources. It is also assumed that the CECs have a structured leadership which takes the interest of the schools at heart. It is assumed security will be conducive to allow the CECs operating peacefully.

#### Output 1.2

##### Description

3,057 children (1,743 boys and 1,314 girls) in schools/learning centers supported through school feeding.

##### Assumptions & Risks

That requisite food rations will be locally available and that prices will remain steady during the period of the intervention. Also, it is expected that the food commodities to be used will be culturally acceptable and palatable to the supported communities.

##### Activities

##### Activity 1.2.1

##### Standard Activity : School feeding

Preliminary assessments identified eight (8) schools (and 3,057 children) in severe food insecurity mostly in settlements inhabited by vulnerable host communities and IDPs. Being in severe livelihood crisis and unable to meet their own basic household food requirements, most displaced families do not consider their children's education to be that important in the circumstances. They would be quick to withdraw and/or engage them in activities that would help augment the household food supplies (child labor such as shoe shining which is now common in most urban centers, hawking, begging and even inscription in illegal groups). The school feeding program (SFP) will provide some relief to those parents unable to provide meals for their households. The SFP will meet only partial food requirements of the children. Given that young children are usually the first casualties claimed by hunger (in famine situations, which is looming in Somalia), it is important to protect the children from this imminent danger.

Food rations of high nutritional value (approved by WFP) will be used in the SFP. Food items will include Fortified Blended Foods (FBFs) or locally available porridge, beans/cowpea and rice. ADRA will procure the foodstuffs locally in Kismayo and provide them weekly to the schools supported through SFP. Delivery notes will be signed upon every delivery of the food items to ensure that correct quantities reach the schools and for accountability purposes. Also, it will be the responsibility of the CECs to safeguard (store) the food commodities provided to them as planned. Two meals will be provided each school day; sweetened porridge in the morning (10 – 11 O'clock) and the main meal of rice and beans at 1-2 O'clock. This SFP will continue for a period of three (3) months, but this may be reviewed as the situation will dictate. CECs will be integral in the SFP in their respective schools. Each school will receive the quantities commensurate to the school population. The CECs will be expected to prepare, cook and serve the meals to the children in school. In order to manage costs the CECs will BE expected to contribute the cooking gear while each child will come with their own utensils from home.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Nutrition	Number of children and pregnant and lactating women receiving blanket supplementary feeding					3,057

**Means of Verification** : Food procurement records

Food distribution delivery notes and receipt notes

Monitoring reports

Payment vouchers

#### Outcome 2

Improved hygiene and sanitation conditions for 1,730 children and youth (986 boys and 744 girls) in drought-affected schools and learning centers.

#### Output 2.1

<b>Description</b>														
Hygiene promotion conducted in 4 schools/learning centers reaching 1,730 children														
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>														
It is assumed that the UNICEF approved WinS approach to be deployed in the schools will be embraced and accepted. Further, it is assumed that the teachers / CECs members to be used in the facilitation of WinS at school level on day to day basis will be well equipped to satisfactorily undertake the required tasks alongside their other duties/ responsibilities. The risk to successful implementation of WinS is usually the perennial lack of qualified female teachers in Kismet district.														
<b>Activities</b>														
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>														
<b>Standard Activity : Hygiene promotion</b>														
Only (4) schools / learning centers which are not covered by the UNICEF WASH project and the SHF project will be included in the hygiene promotion activities. It is expected that this activity will reach at least 1,730 beneficiaries (986 boys and 744 girls). Given the recent spate of increased incidence of AWD/cholera outbreaks, and considering that this is endemic in Kismayo, it is imperative that hygiene promotion be conducted in schools, and there cannot be a better time than now. With worsening drought, acute water shortages have led to increased incidences of such outbreaks.														
<b>Indicators</b>														
			<b>End cycle beneficiaries</b>				<b>End cycle</b>							
<b>Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Target</b>							
Indicator 2.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have participated in hygiene promotion activities					1,730							
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports for teachers/CECs on hygiene promotion (WinS) Monitoring reports Payment vouchers for trainers														
<b>Additional Targets</b> :														
<b>M &amp; R</b>														
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>														
The implementation of the project will be regularly monitored to generate information on availability of the required inputs, timeliness of the implementation of activities and achievement of the targeted milestones. This information will facilitate management's timely understanding of delays if they occur, enabling appropriate modification of the implementation plan and better predict financial focus in each month of the project. The project's planned activities and expected results will be shared with respective project stakeholders (school administration, children, parents, CECs and MoE officials). Consequently, information generated by the monitoring system on progress in project implementation and expected results will be shared while at the same time providing platforms and mechanism for stakeholders to give feedback or complain where there is dissatisfaction. Opportunities and platforms for participation of different stakeholders in monitoring the project will be provided to further enhance accountability. A range of M&E tools will be adopted during implementation and monitoring, and will consist of: 3rd party monitoring, field visits, GPS data, individual interviews, photographs, post distribution monitoring, verification among other tools. Additionally, means of verification for various project activities will consist of: monthly monitoring reports, photographs, survey reports and end of project reports. The monitoring system adopted during the project will also monitor unexpected outcomes and impacts of the project at school, community, districts, regional and national level. Information on unexpected outcomes and impacts will be used for learning and continual improvement by future interventions.														
<b>Workplan</b>														
<b>Activitydescription</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Activity 1.1.1: Safe drinking water will be provided in schools located in water crisis areas. Eight (8) schools with a student population of 3,057 have been identified for this intervention. Water bowsers will be used to collect water from the Dalxiiska wellfield (the location in Kismayo with soft potable water) and transported to the different schools/ learning centers. Water bowsers of 5,000 litre capacity (the most common locally available water vending trucks) will be used. Each school will receive at least two (2) deliveries per week. At least 384 deliveries will be made. Approximately 1,920, 000 litres (1,920m3) of safe potable drinking water will be supplied through this action. The quantities delivered per schools will be based on student population. Where the population is high, more frequent deliveries will be made. Each child will receive 1.5 – 2 liters of drinking water per day (in line with SPHERE guidelines for severe life-saving emergency situations). Additional water will be through the meals for these children that will also benefit from the SFP. ADRA is also partnering with UNICEF in Kismayo in implementing another WASH program. This action will therefore leverage on the UNICEF project. Issues of water treatment (safety), water quality surveillance in the schools reservoirs, and in schools with existing wells yielding potable water (well treatment/chlorination and/or protection) will be catered for by the UNICEF-funded project.		2017		X	X	X	X							

<p>Activity 1.1.2: This action targets to provide eight (8) schools with water storage tanks/ containers. Delivered water by water tankers will be emptied/poured into the provided tanks. Schools with existing water storage tanks in bad state/condition will however be rehabilitated/ reconstructed. Suitable plastic/ fibre glass tanks with holding capacities of 3 – 5 m3 will be procured and provided. Given the highly corrosive coastal environment of Kismayo, metallic tanks are considered unsuitable. A platform will be constructed and the tanks mounted on a safe base to ensure they are not damaged. The CECs will also be required to provide additional security/ protection for the tanks. These tanks will serve the beneficiary schools/ learning centers for long into the future far beyond the life of this project.</p>	2017	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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a) Water for schools: At each school targeted for emergency water supply interventions through provision of drinking water, a water tank/cistern will either be rehabilitated or a plastic/fiber glass one provided. Deliveries will be made every week into these reservoirs during the period of this intervention. The tanks will be located at suitable places within the schools. The water tanks will also need to be protected (provided with security) and the water contained therein safeguarded to ensure it is not misused. Each time a delivery is made, between 3,000 and 5,000 liters of water will be poured into the tank. Each delivery will be expected to last the school at least 2.5 days. Water bowsters will be used to collect water from the Dalxiiska wellfield (the location in Kismayo with soft potable water) and transported to the different locations where the schools/ learning centers are located. Water bowser (tankers) with an average of 5,000 litre capacity have been assumed for this purpose (being the most common capacity for a majority of the locally available water vending trucks). It is expected that each school will receive at least two (2) deliveries per week. In total, at least 384 deliveries will be made to the supported schools over a period of 4 months. Approximately 1,920,000 litres (1,920 m3) of safe potable drinking water will have been supplied to the schools/learning centers through this action. Each child will receive a minimum of 1.5 – 2 liters of drinking water per day (in line with SPHERE guidelines for severe life-saving emergency situations). Additional water will be through the meals for these children that will also benefit from the SFP.

b) Hygiene promotion/AWD: All the eight (8) schools / learning centers selected for this intervention will be included in the hygiene promotion activities. If all included as planned, it is expected that this activity will reach out to at least 3,057 beneficiaries. Given the recent spate of increased incidence of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreaks, and considering that this is also endemic in Kismayo itself, it is imperative that hygiene promotion be conducted in all the sites. Also considering that the deepening drought and acute water shortages have led to an increased incidence such outbreaks, there cannot be any better time than now when the water crisis in the affected populations are that exact condition.

c) Supplementary School Feeding: Only schools in areas assessed and confirmed to be in severe food crisis (insecurity) situation will be considered for provision of school feeding. Preliminary assessments have identified eight (8) schools mostly located within drought and conflict-affected areas, or in settlements inhabited almost entirely by displaced person (IDPs). These schools have a combined student population estimated 3,057. Being in severe livelihood crisis and unable to meet their own basic household food requirements, most displaced families do not consider education of their children to be that important in the circumstances and would be quick to withdraw and/or engage then in other activities that would help augment the household food supplies (child labor such as shoe shining which is now common in most urban centers, hawking, begging and even inscription in illegal groups). The whole exercise behind supporting emergency school feeding program (SFP) in schools is to provide some relief to those parents unable to provide all the meals (daily food/ calorific requirements) for their households by meeting partial demand of the food requirements of the children.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Education Cluster	4W Matrix and coordination of activities and locations to avoid duplication
UNICEF	Coordination on activities and locations to avoid duplication and information sharing
INGOs and LNGOs working in targeted locations	Coordination on activities and locations to avoid duplication and information sharing
Camp managers at Dalxiiska, Marina, and Alaney Camps	Consultation and coordination within the camps
Jubbaland State, Ministry of Social Affairs	Coordination and inclusion during inception, implementation and monitoring of project activities
Somalia Federal Ministry of Education	Coordination and inclusion during inception, implementation and monitoring of project activities

**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**

ADRA understands that conflict and natural disasters affect women, girls, boys and men differently; they face different risks and are victimized in different ways. ADRA understand these differences and have designed the project to ensure that services and aid delivered will assist all segments of the target population and will not put some at risk. As a result, gender has been entrenched in this project, with a view to ensuring access to both boys and girls. In implementing the Project, ADRA will use the ADAPT and ACT-C Frameworks for gender equality programming, to ensure inclusivity of all target groups. Given the historic disadvantages women face in accessing education in Somalia, specific activities targeting female learners are included. These are intended to remove barriers to accessing education and include construction of separate protected WASH facilities for girls, which are well lit and are lockable from the inside to ensure privacy. To ensure that the project has a positive impact, ADRA plans to involve women, girls, boys and men equally in the entire process of implementation. The project will analyze and take into consideration needs, priorities and capacities of both the female and male population to ensure that they all have equal access to quality education services. ADRA will also ensure that women and men from the affected communities take an active role in deciding on the location and the design of the new/temporary water facilities. Emergency learning materials will also be revised to ensure they are culturally relevant and equally empowering of girls and of boys.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

The intervention has been planned to mainstream protection principles and to promote meaningful access, safety and dignity for all beneficiaries during implementation. Key protection principles of safety, dignity and avoiding to cause harm, Equality, Accountability to Beneficiaries and Participation/Empowerment have been incorporated into most if not all project activities. Key actions on protection to be implemented by the project include: location of water facilities and sanitation facilities close to safe, sheltered and settlement areas, close monitoring and responding to any forms of discrimination in accessing the newly established water facilities, identification and responding to any barriers to individuals or groups to access education facilities within the camp. ADRA will further ensure that the community plays a central role in identifying locations for the new facilities, and will ensure that these are located in safe places, with regular monitoring of the safety of surrounding areas. The project will further train teachers and CEC members on how to offer psychosocial support, so that learners can easily access this support. Additionally, education opportunities will be provided taking into consideration the diverse needs of different beneficiaries in Dalxiiska. Participation of persons with disabilities will be fully supported and encouraged, and all planned programs will be adequately adapted to their needs.



## Country Specific Information

### Safety and Security

For all its interventions in Lower Juba, ADRA Somalia works towards further acceptance of its mandate and operational activities and has built working relationships with local authorities as well as the traditional leadership in the Region. As part of its security assessment for May 2016, ADRA feels that degrees of risk can be contained to an acceptable, productive level, due to the Agency's commitment to develop knowledge and understanding of the working context that the Agency is able to handle the remaining localized risk factors in Kismayu. Additionally, ADRA has a dedicated security management committee (SMT) that ensures all measures being taken with regards to field programmatic activities adhere to the Agency's detailed staff safety, security and evacuation procedures outlined by its "Safety First" Policy. ADRA has detailed, specific security and safety guidelines for Somalia as a whole as well as specific plans for all field project offices, including Lower Juba, the location of the proposed intervention. Situational analysis on security is updated daily and as the situation dictates, the various security measures – namely precautionary and restricted movement, program suspension and evacuation – are effected accordingly. ADRA is also a member of NGOs Focal Points – A Security Coordination Body that encompasses all NGOs working in Somalia and coordinates all issues related to security.

### Access

ADRA is registered by the Jubbaland Administration, and can therefore operate freely in the intervention area. Further, the agency has a fully-fledged office in Kismayu, with easy access to the population in most need at Dalxiiska IDP camp, as well as in the other targeted areas of Marina IDP camp, Buulo Village, Alanley, Via Afmadow, Olole, Hamsa Mosque, Towfiq Mosque and Suuqa Xolaha. The Agency has been operating in Lower Juba for the past 5 years, implementing development and relief interventions on education, livelihoods and emergency response. In this program, ADRA will actively collaborate with the Jubbaland Ministry of Social Services and local administrators to ensure access and acceptance by target communities.

## BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Project Manager (Expat Field)	D	1	5,300.00	6	60.00	19,080.00
	<i>The overall person overseeing all project management: activities, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E), compliance and reporting</i>						
1.2	Project Officer (Local Field)	D	1	1,250.00	6	60.00	4,500.00
	<i>Person in charge of day-to-day running of project activities and community liaison. This is also the officer who will do day to day supervision of implementation of field activities and be the contact between the community and ADRA.</i>						
1.3	Admin/Finance Officer (Local Field)	D	1	950.00	6	60.00	3,420.00
	<i>Person responsible for general administration of the field office, petty cash payments, field financial records and bookkeeping, and preparation of monthly spreadsheets.</i>						
1.4	Logistics Officer (Local Field)	D	1	950.00	6	60.00	3,420.00
	<i>Person responsible for all logistical issues, procurements, tracking and delivery of commodities at required locations. Also conducts frequent market survey and organizes all field travels after monitoring local security situation.</i>						
1.5	Project Accountant (Expat Head Quarters -HQ)	S	1	1,750.00	6	60.00	6,300.00
	<i>Responsible for all entries, preparation monthly statements and financial reports</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>36,720.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Provide safe drinking water to drought-affected schools	D	96	110.00	4	100.00	42,240.00
	<i>8 schools to be provided with (between 3 and 5 m3) of water per delivery using water bowsters. Each 5m3 water tanker/bowser will cost \$110 at delivery. Each school will receive water at least 2-3 times a week). An estimated 384 truckloads (of 5,000 litre capacity) of water will be delivered. An estimated 1,920 m3 of water will be delivered during this period. At least 3,057 school children will benefit from this activity.</i>						
2.2	Rehabilitate/provide water storage tanks in schools	D	8	3,000.00	1	100.00	24,000.00
	<i>Rehabilitation/repair of existing berkedes/tanks at 8 schools or procurement of 3-5 m3 capacity fibre glass or plastic tanks for water storage per school.</i>						
2.3	Provide emergency school feeding	D	8	3,798.00	4	100.00	121,536.00
	<i>8 worst affected schools/learning centers provided with meals at school. Either the WFP approved Fortified Blended Foods (FBFs) or locally available and appropriate food stuffs will be used. Two meals comprising of sweetened porridge and beans/cowpea and rice will be cooked/prepared and served to the 3,057 children in school.</i>						
2.4	Support Community Educations Committees on school water management to ensure broader life-saving impacts of education-related interventions	D	8	500.00	3	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Costs include costs of water and refreshments during on-site meetings and a formal training workshop for 35 CEC members on water management.</i>						

2.5	Conduct hygiene promotion in schools	D	1	6,500.00	1	100.00	6,500.00
	<i>Hygiene promotion activities in 4 schools using WinS (3-Star Approach). Activity will include trainings and routine hygiene activities. Child hygiene clubs will be formed and mentored to steer child-to-child hygiene promotion and catalyze behavior change at household.)</i>						
2.6	Visibility, Information and Communication	D	1	2,393.05	1	100.00	2,393.05
	<i>Donor visibility including branding logos on materials, constructions; videos, journals, websites and uploading on You Tube. Banners will be prepared and mounted in halls during trainings (for Visibility). Advertisements on newspapers, radio or TV of the hygiene programs. A case study will be carried out on school feeding and a documentary produced and shared on ADRA website and YouTube.</i>						
2.7	Transportation of food supplies for school feeding	D	1	125.00	64	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>1 Canter/Isuzu truck (3 - 5 tonnes tare weight) will be hired to deliver supplies to the schools/centers where school feeding is implemented. Each week 1 delivery of food commodities will be made to all the 8 schools. A total of 64trips will be made by the truck for the 4-month period of this activity.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>216,669.05</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Airfares/return trips to Somalia	D	9	810.00	1	100.00	7,290.00
	<i>Ticket costs (airfares) on commercial carriers/flights to and from the field. Costs include air fares, visa costs and related airport taxes). Commercial carriers will be used where/in most cases EC flights are not available. On average costs include \$ 760 return airfare &amp; \$ 50 Visa and airport tax = \$ 810). Nine (9) return trips include 4 trips by the Project Manager, 2 monitoring field trips by the Accountant and 1 trip each by the Project Officer for Cluster meetings, Logistics and Fin/Admin Officer to the Headquarters in Nairobi.</i>						
5.2	Per Diem & DSA for project staff	D	1	2,976.00	1	100.00	2,976.00
	<i>Subsistence allowances (DSA) during travels (trips), meals, accommodation, per diems and other related costs during travels. Costs for 5 project staff (PM, PO, PA and other staff) during travels described in 5.1 and additional costs including DSA incurred during field monitoring). The field travels are estimated at 56 trips for at least 1 officer 3 times a week.</i>						
5.3	Transportation/Vehicle rental costs	D	1	2,000.00	6	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Monthly transportation costs (1 off-road (4x4) vehicle hired to monitor field activities and deliver supplies to supported schools.)</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>22,266.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Office rental and maintenance costs	D	1	1,200.00	6	50.00	3,600.00
	<i>Costs related to office rental contracts, repairs and maintenance cost. Cost-shared with other ongoing project in Kismayo.</i>						
7.2	Office Supplies	D	1	1,995.00	1	100.00	1,995.00
	<i>Office stationery, materials and other related supplies</i>						
7.3	Utilities	D	1	450.00	6	50.00	1,350.00
	<i>Office water costs, electricity bills and fuel (diesel&amp;oils) for stand-by generator</i>						
7.4	Communication	D	1	475.00	6	50.00	1,425.00
	<i>Monthly internet (VSAT/Modem), telephone costs (mobile cellphone costs for Project manager, Project Officer, Accountant and other Headquarter bills&gt; also costs related to sending parcels [vouchers &amp; other documents] / courier charges using commercial flights to-and-from Somalia (Kismayo).</i>						
7.5	Bank charges / transfer costs	D	1	5,300.00	1	100.00	5,300.00
	<i>Bank charges, cash transfer costs, commissions (based on average 2% of transferred sum). It is estimated that at least \$265,000 will be sent to the field using the money transfer service providers (Dahabshil, galaxy, Amana and any other appropriate service provider) at 2% commission.</i>						
7.6	Security services	D	3	270.00	6	100.00	4,860.00

Security by SPUs - Jubaland State Police providing 3 security escorts for project staff during monitoring travels, site protection during deliveries and monitoring, and general protection of ADRA premises. 3 SPUs seconded to ADRA and 2 must accompany the consignments at any one time. Expatriate staff are also not allowed to travel without SPU protection even during routine project monitoring.							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>18,530.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>						147.00	<b>294,185.05</b>
Direct							287,885.05
Support							6,300.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							20,592.95
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>314,778.00</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
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	50	26	17	872	657	1,572	Activity 1.1.1 : Safe drinking water will be provided in schools located in water crisis areas. Eight (8) schools with a student population of 3,057 have been identified for this intervention. Water bowzers will be used to collect water from the Dalxiiska wellfield (the location in Kismayo with soft potable water) and transported to the different schools/ learning centers. Water bowzers of 5,000 litre capacity (the most common locally available water vending trucks) will be used. Each school will receive at least two (2) deliveries per week. At least 384 deliveries will be made. Approximately 1,920, 000 litres (1,920m3) of safe potable drinking water will be supplied through this action. The quantities delivered per schools will be based on student population. Where the population is high, more frequent deliveries will be made. Each child will receive 1.5 – 2 liters of drinking water per day (in line with SPHERE guidelines for severe life-saving emergency situations). Additional water will be through the meals for these children that will also benefit from the SFP. ADRA is also partnering with UNICEF in Kismayo in implementing another WASH program. This action will therefore leverage on the UNICEF project. Issues of water treatment (safety), water quality surveillance in the schools reservoirs, and in schools with existing wells yielding potable water (well treatment/chlorination and/or protection) will be catered for by the UNICEF-funded project.
Lower Juba -> Kismayo -> Kismayo	30	16	10	523	394	943	
Lower Juba -> Kismayo -> Qalaangalley	20	10	7	348	263	628	
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name		Document Description					
Budget Documents		3485 BoQ for ERDAS project-17.02.07.xls					
Budget Documents		3485 BoQ for ERDAS project-17.02.08 -rev.xls					
Budget Documents		3485 BoQ for ERDAS project-17.02.09 -rev2.xls					
Budget Documents		3485 BoQ for ERDAS project-17.02.09 -rev2.xls					

