

Requesting Organization :	WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives				
Allocation Type :	Standard Allocation 1 (Jan 2017)				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Provide emergency and life- saving WASH assistance to the most vulnerable drought and AWD affected communities in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions respectively				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/SA1 2017/WASH/NGO/4593		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	300,069.30		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	20/02/2017	Planned End Date :	20/08/2017		
Actual Start Date:	20/02/2017	Actual End Date:	20/08/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>Under this project, WARDI proposes to improve access to safe water, and sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene practices in an effort to improve the health status of 18,228 drought/AWD affected communities including internally displaced women, boys and girls in Belet Weyne/Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions of south Somalia. Lack of access to safe and adequate water and sanitation facilities coupled with poor hygiene knowledge and practices puts these communities at risk for waterborne diseases and loss of life. Key activities includes: provision of life saving water through water voucher to 14748 (4041men, 4114women, 3275boys and 3319girls) drought and AWD affected pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, rehabilitation of 1 strategic borehole at Coomaad rural village in Mataban district, construction of water kiosk through piping system at a school in Mataban town, rehabilitation of school WASH facilities at Al Ma'muum primary school in Mataban town, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities including distribution of basic hygiene kits to people in need and distribution of 40 sanitation kits to Wanlaweyn municipality to improve the environmental sanitation of Wanlaweyn district and reduce the expansion of AWD. The proposed response took into consideration the impact of the drought on women, and children in terms of access to WASH services; it proposed specific actions to prevent risk of gender based violence and hence will contribute to greater gender equality.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	5,276	5,372	4,553	4,547	19,748
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Pastoralists	2,185	2,226	2,050	2,009	8,470
Internally Displaced People	0	0	0	0	0
Agro-Pastoralists	3,091	3,146	2,503	2,538	11,278
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
8,300 other pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Wanlaweyn and Mataban district					
Catchment Population:					
75,000					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The project is in-line with the SHF-2017-SA1 Allocations integrated in response to the worsening drought conditions in Somalia, specifically falls under the Life Saving Interventions in response to the ongoing drought and to mitigate the risk of WASH related disease outbreaks, in particular AWD /cholera, under two of the priority areas; Belet Weyne and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions respectively, to address the humanitarian needs by providing life-saving to drought affected communities in those locations. The focus will be WASH response to drought and scale up the response to the increased AWD/cholera episodes as direct consequence of the drought. The proposed intervention specifically will include:

1. Water trucking/water voucher coupled with emergency repair of water point as exit strategy
2. Distribution of WASH emergency supplies
3. Hygiene awareness focusing on household water treatment/behavior change including hand washing with soap
4. School WASH as an entry point

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
Abdiaziz Abdikadir Mohamed	Deputy CEO	wardiorg@yahoo.com	+254722559006

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The humanitarian situation in Somalia has become increasingly fragile; some 5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 1.1 million are acutely food insecure. Negative trends occasioned by the drought are not expected to reverse until the arrival of the Gu rainy season (April – June 2017). Deyr season 2016 performed poorly across Somalia, with large areas of the country receiving less than 40% of usual rainfall. This failed season follows below-average April to June rainfall which resulted in poor pasture conditions and Gu-season harvests in the south that were 20% below the recent five-year average and 50% below the 1995-2015 average (FSNAU-Dec. 2016). The level of Shabelle River is nearly 60% below average for this time of year, limiting access to water for livestock and crop production. In pastoral livelihood zones, pasture and water resources are very limited, especially in central and northeastern areas; this is leading to atypical livestock migration and livestock deaths. Large-scale water trucking is also ongoing in these regions, forcing many households to redirect limited income to buy water for themselves and their livestock. Given the impacts of two consecutive below-average rainy seasons on crop production, pasture and water availability, and decreasing household purchasing power, the size of the food insecure population (IPC Phase 3 or higher) is likely to increase significantly from the 1.14 million people identified by FSNAU and FEWS NET as acutely food insecure between August and December 2016. As a result, moderate to large increases in the overall number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are expected through the first half of 2017. Although many areas will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2), several others with deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). During Jilaal extreme pasture and water shortages could be expected in large parts of north and central regions as well parts of southern Somalia particularly Gedo, Bakool, Hiran, Middle Shabelle and along the coast from south to north. Livestock body conditions are largely below average to poor (PET Score 2-1), owing to poor pasture, water crisis, limited migration option and drought induced diseases, there is high livestock off take (death and distress sell); deaths of livestock, an economic mainstay for many communities in Somalia, are now widespread. However, coastal areas in southern Somalia and a large part of agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods in Hiran and Bakool received relatively lesser amounts of rainfall (25-50% of average). Thus, most animals are concentrated near permanent water points, where large number of livestock carcasses is observable. On the other hand, the withdrawal of AMISOM and local troops from locations in Bakool, Galgadud and Hiran regions has led to the disruption of ongoing humanitarian activities and displacement of more people for fear of retaliation by insurgents on suspicion of collaboration with AMISOM/ government forces. Localized clan conflicts also continued in Belet Weyne district of Hiran region but had minimal impact in terms of population displacements. The combined impacts of these events across Somalia have been huge. With crops failing and water points drying up, pastoralist communities have been trekking further and further to find water and pasture for their livestock, in a desperate search to keep themselves and their animals alive. Women and children have – as always – been hardest hit, with women shouldering increased care burdens and girls dropping out of school and facing early marriage. Outbreaks of cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) are a major concern; there were suspected cases in Hiran and L/Shabelle regions, and active transmission of the disease is ongoing (WARDI health facilities report). However, in the face of overwhelming climate shocks, humanitarian interventions are still urgently needed to prevent this crisis becoming a catastrophe.

2. Needs assessment

The humanitarian situation is likely to continue to worsen until the start of Gu rains in April 2017. Further displacement and increased risk of protection violations and conflict add additional burden and accentuate the immediate life-saving humanitarian needs, while reversing some of the gains in recovery so far. To avoid the escalation of the crisis, Hiran regional inter-cluster coordination group (RICCG) held a meeting on 22 Dec. 2016 with the attendance of the local authority. It was agreed to conduct coordinated joint inter-cluster assessment in the drought-affected areas in Hiran region, which was conducted on 26 – 29 Dec. 2016 in Hiran region and WARDI rapid assessment in Wanlaweyn district conducted on 22 – 24 Jan. 2016. The two assessments' reports are summarized as follows: drought conditions has negatively impacted on people's livelihoods following the poor performance and/or failure of rains, the most affected areas are rural areas; around 80,000 pastorals and their animals from Mudug, Galgaduud and Middle Shabelle regions migrated to Matabaan and Maxaa, due to the availability of some pasture and water, but are running out fast due to the overuse and increased demand; the drought has also displaced pastorals of west side of Hiran region who moved with their animals to Bakool and east side of Hiran which received erratic rain in Nov. 2016; women, children and the elderly have been left behind with no access to food and water and they are in need of humanitarian assistance; majority of water sources such as berkads and water catchments have dried up or due to dry up as a result of the drought; the functioning shallow wells and boreholes are having reduced water yields due to the overuse; women, men and children are in long queue to the limited water points to receive 20 liter of water, water trucking is the main source of water in all the pastoral and agro-pastoral locations; the price of water has more than doubled (\$1 to \$3 per drum in Hiran region and \$0.75 to \$3.8 in Wanlaweyn), while the cost varies from place to place based on distance, the price is expected to increase as the drought intensifies in the coming weeks, which most of the pastoral communities do not afford; women, girls, boys, men and their animals are walking long 30-50km to look for water; there is lack of adequate water storage in household level particularly among displaced pastorals; both riverine and pastoral communities did not treat the little drinking water they receive; some villages have access to latrines while most of the assessed villages have no latrines and people are openly defecating; poor hygiene practices and sensitization, thus the probable reason for the increase in water borne diseases in some areas; there is notable increase of AWD/Cholera related to the drought, affecting mainly children under 5 years and women have already reported in many parts of Hiran and Wanlaweyn districts. The report recommended to: immediate water trucking through water voucher to areas severely impacted by the drought to minimize further loss of livestock and human; rehabilitation of available strategic water sources as an exit strategy; awareness hygiene promotion campaign against open defecation and distribution of HP kits to the AWD vulnerable communities, also the hygiene promotion campaign will focus measures to stop the extension of the existing AWD/cholera diseases. Thus, after consultation with the local authorities, Relief Committees, women, men, children and religious groups, WARDI developed this proposal to avoid the extension of the AWD diseases and decrease the effects of the drought to the human and their animals. The intervention will also consider the impact of the drought on women, elderly and children in terms of access to WASH services; it will take specific actions to prevent risk of gender GBV and hence will contribute to gender equality.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project is in-line with the SHF-2017-SA1 Allocations integrated in response to the worsening drought conditions in Somalia, specifically falls under the Life Saving Interventions in response to the ongoing drought and to mitigate the risk of WASH related disease outbreaks, in particular AWD /cholera, under two of the priority areas; Matabaan and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions respectively, to address the humanitarian needs by providing life-saving to drought affected communities in those locations. The project will target the most vulnerable drought affected pastorals and agro-pastoralists from all social groups, boys, girls, men, and women. The project will ensure that design of activities is informed by a thorough analysis of gender and cultural dynamics across different livelihood groups. In addition, the involvement of women, youth, IDPs and marginalized communities in decision making will be promoted. WARDI will propose the following vulnerability and selection criteria to selected beneficiaries, following the approval of these criteria by the community and local authorities. 1) vulnerable pastorals and agro-pastoralists; 2) Newly Displaced IDPs: These are mainly newly displaced drought affected communities who displaced to the nearby water points with out proper settlement and whose livelihood strategies have collapsed or are severely weakened due to displacement, lack social support, and are consequently facing WASH, nutrition and food access crisis, WARDI will also target more female-headed households who are at risk/affected of AWD to hygiene promotion activity, as women and girls are by large responsible for ensuring good hygiene practices at the household level.

4. Grant Request Justification

1) The project is inline with the SHF-2017-SA1; 2) The project targets the drought affected communities in Matabaan and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiran and L/Shabelle regions, which are the geographical locations identified in this allocation; 3) The identified needs in the target locations include limited/no access to safe water, AWD incidences, high levels of malnutrition, poor access to sanitation facilities, low levels of knowledge in good hygiene practices, and sustainability of the WASH infrastructure; 4) The project reduces the effects of drought to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the two districts, ensures reduction of incidences of AWD and malnutrition to the children; 5) the project will enhance access to an emergency safe and sustainable WASH services based in the needs analysis; 6) WARDI maintained long presence to the targeted locations with multi-sector interventions such as food security, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Protection; 7) WARDI continued to focus on quality and standards in its program enables it to consistently ensure value for money in project implementation; 8) WARDI ability and expertise in humanitarian response, resilience programming and development programming enables it to adequately prepare drought affected communities and IDPs to exit dependence on humanitarian support; 9) WARDI has well experienced technical staff; 10) WARDI presence in those locations since its establishment will enable it account effectively and deliver the objectives of this grant; 11) WARDI has good relations with the local authorities and the communities, whom we are serving, this enables WARDI to implement projects smoothly and if any problem arises the communities will solve it immediately as they did before; 12) WARDI M&E processes are well established having been developed and progressively improved over time. Therefore, due to these above justifications enable WARDI to apply this grant through an integrated multi-sector approach, which not only enhances impact but serves to provide a holistic response to the multiple drought affected communities needs.

5. Complementarity

To support the drought and AWD/cholera communities in Matabaan and Wanlaweyn districts WARDI is currently implementing the below projects in Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions, which will be complementary to the proposed intervention:

- (1) WARDI is implementing health services to the population in responding to the AWD with limited funds at the two districts.
 - (2) Improvement of WASH Services for Education and Health Facilities to the Vulnerable Communities in Matabaan District
 - (3) WARDI in partnership with UNICEF is implementing the national malaria control program. Among other things through out south central Somalia including the two targeted districts, the program provides case management to target populations while at the same time undertaking mass distribution of nets targeting the entire population and routine nets for antenatal mothers.
 - (4) Provision of integrated Community Case Management, Prevention and promotion in Belet Weyne/Matabaan District - Hiran Region
 - (5) WARDI in partnership with UNICEF is implementing Prevention and management of acute malnutrition (SC) in Matabaan and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions respectively, although the project is ended on 31 January 2017.
- WARDI aims not only to scale up its WASH-related assistance to the drought affected communities in Matabaan and Wanlaweyn districts but also to expand integrated response to include health, nutrition, protection, food security and education. This project will therefore be part of integrated humanitarian assistance and complementarity to the ongoing intervention.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To increase access to emergency and sustained safe water, improve sanitation and comprehensive hygiene practices among 19748 (5410 men, 5509 women, 4385 boys and 4444 girls) drought and AWD affected men, women, boys and girls in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts of Hiaran and Lower Shabelle regions respectively.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for people in emergency	Somalia HRP 2017	77
Provide reliable and sustained access to sufficient safe water-based on identified strategic water points and establishment of sustainable management structures	Somalia HRP 2017	23

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : WASH Cluster contribution objective 1:

Live saving intervention by providing 114,748 drought/AWD affected men, women, boys and girls reliable safe water through water voucher and hygiene promotion activities

WASH Cluster Contribution Objective 2:

WARDI will upgrade one borehole as an exit strategy and construct/rehabilitate school WASH facilities as an entry point. This will reduce the shortage of water and the shocks of drought and AWD. This will effectively ease pressure not only on limited basic services to drought/AWD affected communities as well as IDPs displaced due to drought. Continuous capacity building of community institutions in operation and maintenance of developed water infrastructure shall be throughout the project implementation period, which will ensure that there is a local technical skill to ensure sustainability of developed water facilities beyond the project. The action will also ensure that men, women, girls and boys have equal access to the water voucher and rehabilitated water sources. Provision of reliable and sustainable access to environmental sanitation through distribution of sanitation kits to the four sections of Wanlaweyn town in order to reduce the spread of AWD. WARDI will also carry out a comprehensive hygiene promotion activities through house to house, health/feeding centers and schools' visits to reduce the incidence of AWD/cholera diseases to IDPs and vulnerable communities at risk.

Outcome 1

Increased emergency and Sustained access to Safe Water for 19748 (5410 men, 5509 women, 4385 boys, 4444) to drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs to reduce incidences of malnutrition, AWD and GBV affecting mainly women/girls.

Output 1.1

Description

At least 19748 (5410 men, 5509 women, 4385 boys, 4444 girls) drought and AWD affected people have access to safe water through water voucher and upgrading sustainable one borehole, construction/rehabilitation of school water system and capacity building to WASH committees, well operators and Community Committees.

Assumptions & Risks

Community willingness, no security threats and conflict among the communities

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Water trucking/water Vouchers

Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation

(1) Upgrade one borehole in Coomaad village at Mataban district benefiting around 5,000 (1,370 men, 1,395 women, 1,110 boys and 1,125 girls) persons through the construction of 18 cubic meter water tank, water kiosk with 6 taps, generator and store rooms, and truck/donkey cart filling stand.

(2) Construct school water system at a school in Mataban district by constructing water kiosk and providing water through piping system with equal access to boys and girls.

All the users of the facilities should be satisfied. The design and implementation of the project should led to increased security and restoration of dignity to both sexes, ensure that men, women and children have equal access to the rehabilitated infrastructures and to reduce water shortage, risks of future drought, AWD/Cholera outbreaks and strength resilience.

Activity 1.1.3

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

In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:

(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.

(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.

(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).

All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people with temporary access to safe water					14,748
Means of Verification : Record of the vouchers, signed voucher distribution sheets to the beneficiaries, photos with GPS tags, contact numbers of the beneficiaries and Village Relief Committees,							
Indicator 1.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people with sustained access to safe water					5,490
Means of Verification : Photos with tags (before, during and after rehabilitation), names and telephone contacts of the WASH committees, well operators and Village Relief Committees, third part monitoring report							
Indicator 1.1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of WASH committees, well operators and community members trained					109
Means of Verification : Community willingness to participate the training, and no security and conflict threat among the communities							
Outcome 2							
Improved environmental sanitation to reduce the spread of AWD diseases.							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Improved environmental sanitation through rehabilitating two twin flood proof school latrines (1 for male and 1 for female) in a school in Mataban town, benefiting around 490 children (278 boys and 212 girls), and conducting Wanlaweyn town clean-up and garbage collection campaign through enhancing the distribution of 40 sanitation sets.							
Assumptions & Risks							
The security is stable, community willingness and funding opportunity.							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Standard Activity : Solid Waste Management							
Support Wanlaweyn municipality by providing sanitation sets to cleanup the garbage scattered inside Wanlaweyn town, the sanitation kit will be distributed to the four sections of the town, in order to tackle the expansion of AWD. The action will support the town municipality, which will take the responsibility of the sanitation; each kit composes (Wheelbarrow (1), Pick axe (1), Shovel/spade (2), Brooms (4), Rakes (2), Rope and bucket (4).							
Activity 2.1.2							
Standard Activity : Institutional Latrine construction							
Rehabilitate two gender sensitive twin flood proof school latrines (1 for male and 1 for female) benefiting around 490 children (278 boys and 212 girls). The action includes: repairing the cracking parts of the walls and floors, replacing new corrugated iron sheets for roofing, install new doors, rehabilitate the drainage system of the latrines, install washing facilities and construct septic tank for desludging.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of sanitation kits distributed					40
Means of Verification : Photos with GPS tags, handover letter from Wanlaweyn municipality, local authority focal person for sanitation telephone number and third part monitoring report.							
Indicator 2.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people assisted with access to sustainable sanitation					490
Means of Verification : the security is stable, no conflicts among the communities or among militias and the willingness of the community							
Outcome 3							
Improved awareness and knowledge on preventive measures to WASH related diseases and Hand washing with soap practices among 19748 vulnerable drought/AWD affected men, women, boys and girls.							
Output 3.1							
Description							
19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs increased their knowledge on preventive measures to WASH related diseases by implementing appropriate comprehensive hygiene promotion activities with increased widespread adaption of safe hygiene practices both at public and household level to practice safe hygiene by participating in hygiene promotion campaigns (e.g. door to door campaigns, institutional campaigns and public awareness activities) by the end of the project.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Stable security, community willingness and fund availability							
Activities							
Activity 3.1.1							
Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion							

In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion

Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385 boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.

Activity 3.1.3

Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion

Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who participated hygiene promotion training					27
Means of Verification : Photos with GPS tags (during the training), attendance sheets, telephone number of the trainees and third part monitoring report.							
Indicator 3.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have participated in hygiene promotion activities					19,748
Means of Verification : Photos with GPS tags (during hygiene promotion activities), KAP survey report, third part monitoring report							
Indicator 3.1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have received hygiene kits					1,500

Means of Verification : photos during the distribution, signed distribution forms, beneficiaries telephones, third part monitoring report.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed with regard to the frequency, keeping track/ assessing the effectiveness of the interventions with the aim of working within and where necessary adjusting the work plan to enhance efficiency and realization of project objectives. Our project M&E Officer together with the program team and beneficiaries will employ routine information gathering systems through weekly field/site visits, prepare progress reports, carry out rapid monthly assessments on project activities. The field's reports will be sent to the Program Manager who will then assemble the project team to analyze and match actual reporting with indicators in the LFM (Logical Framework Matrix) and project activities in the work plan. Disparities will be explained and appropriate remedial action taken in consultation with the program manager. In this project, WARDI will use four tier level monitoring approaches (i) reporting against agree work plan (ii) staff field visit, meetings, supervision and technical support, (iii) Baseline assessment and post project assessment will be conducted to measure the impact of the intervention (iv) Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) to check on satisfaction, curb aid diversion and re-evaluation and possible re-adjustments of the intervention. The PM develops a detailed monitoring plan and participatory monitoring tools to ensure all the stakeholders including the beneficiaries participate in M&E of the activities. KAP surveys will be conducted in the target locations at the inception/completion of the project to form basis for monitoring hygiene promotion component. Telephone numbers of community members, Water Voucher beneficiaries, Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs), WASH committee members and authorities will be collected to allow independent and remote monitoring to OCHA, WASH Cluster and WARDI top management. Monitoring reports of project activities accompanied by photographic evidence with GPS tags (before start, ongoing and completion) will be sent to the WARDI program director and OCHA for evidence. Project Manager and the other project staff will monitor the hygiene promotion activities carried out by the CHPs using variety tools such as daily monitoring tools to record population reached based on gender, weekly reporting of AWD and hygiene kits distribution forms signed by the beneficiaries will be kept for evidence. WARDI will develop elaborate beneficiary complain and feedback tool, project beneficiaries and stakeholders will be given 1 day workshop on how to use the complaint / feedback system to enhance transparency and accountability. Monthly and quarterly progress reports with photographic evidence by the project team to inform WARDI senior management on progress and support requirements will be developed. The target locations are accessible, thus the Project Manager will make day-to-day site visits to supervise and monitor progress. WARDI regularly update the 4W matrix and inform the WASH cluster and OCHA on the progress. Structured quarterly monitoring and internal end of project evaluation is anticipated using same tools used during the KAP survey to measure effects and/or impact made by the project and learn lessons accordingly. Finally, The Village Community Relief Committees (CRC) will sign off on progress and completion of the project, witnessed (co-signed) by IDPs Chairman. In addition to internal monitoring, WARDI will hire third part monitoring person/firm to monitor and evaluate the project activities and its impact. WARDI will organize joint monitoring missions with OCHA/WASH cluster partners after the project is completed.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.	2017				X	X							
Activity 1.1.2: (1) Upgrade one borehole in Coomaad village at Mataban district benefiting around 5,000 (1,370 men, 1,395 women, 1,110 boys and 1,125 girls) persons through the construction of 18 cubic meter water tank, water kiosk with 6 taps, generator and store rooms, and truck/donkey cart filling stand. (2) Construct school water system at a school in Mataban district by constructing water kiosk and providing water through piping system with equal access to boys and girls. All the users of the facilities should be satisfied. The design and implementation of the project should led to increased security and restoration of dignity to both sexes, ensure that men, women and children have equal access to the rehabilitated infrastructures and to reduce water shortage, risks of future drought, AWD/Cholera outbreaks and strength resilience.	2017					X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.3: In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train: (1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities. (2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source. (3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons). All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).	2017				X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 2.1.1: Support Wanlaweyn municipality by providing sanitation sets to cleanup the garbage scattered inside Wanlaweyn town, the sanitation kit will be distributed to the four sections of the town, in order to tackle the expansion of AWD. The action will support the town municipality, which will take the responsibility of the sanitation; each kit composes (Wheelbarrow (1), Pick axe (1), Shovel/spade (2), Brooms (4), Rakes (2), Rope and bucket (4).	2017					X	X	X	X				
Activity 3.1.1: In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.	2017				X								
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.	2017				X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 3.1.3: Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)	2017					X	X	X					
OTHER INFO													

Accountability to Affected Populations

WARDI will hold at the inception of the project, community mobilization, and sensitization meetings with all stakeholders including the local authorities to officially launch the project. During the sensitization meetings, the project objectives, implementation strategies, scope, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary entitlement and roles and duties of each stakeholder including M&E roles will be discussed and agreed. WARDI will develop elaborate beneficiary complain and feedback tool, project beneficiaries and stakeholders will be given 1 day workshop on how to use the complaint /feedback system to enhance transparency and accountability. Community ownership of the project will be done through formation of structures such as Beneficiary Representatives, WASH Committees, and Community Hygiene Promoters (consisting of women and men). In order to meet the WASH needs of the affected community, WARDI will involve the target community through its leaders and engendered committees in the first stage of planning of the project to ensure community participation. The organization will establish engendered committees (women participation will be strictly adhered) that will have hand-in-hand working relations with the project team and beneficiary communities; both sides will exchange any information related to the management and implementation of the project activities. Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) will also be used to make sure that the beneficiaries are satisfied with services provided and complaints can be channeled to the right direction. There will be comprehensive checklists based on the consultations with the target communities that will be applied to facilitate the CFRM process; there will be direct contact between community leaders and project team as technique of CFRM to act accordingly in case of complaints. WARDI will adhere the principles of "do no Harm" through not creating any partial, nepotism, conflict oriented and sensitive issues within the project beneficiaries. WARDI will adhere to these principles of "do no harm" at all times throughout the project cycle by involving all categories of the community.

Implementation Plan

WARDI will recruit and contract qualified WASH staffs through public announcement for the proper implementation of this project. WARDI will also implement this project with the participation of other key stakeholders using participatory approaches and methods. Mobilization and consultative meetings with the communities and other stakeholders will be held regularly at field level. WARDI will recruit experienced WASH project staff that will ensure effective community participatory approach in project planning, implementation & management. The WASH Manager will be responsible overall the project implementation while the WASH Engineer will be responsible for the design of the rehabilitation/construction works and ensure the quality of the work is standardized. WARDI will also recruit through job vacancy announcement a WASH officer who will guide and supervise the implementation of the activities and will share reports to the project team to make sure activities are coordinated and are inline with the plan. Successful implementation of this project is likely to substantially attenuate the transmissible disease burden borne. The existing Village Community Relief Committees will be given training on the selection criteria of the water voucher beneficiaries, enlistment of the beneficiaries, proper monitoring of the distribution process, while WASH committees and water source operators will be given training on better management and operation of the water system to maintain the sustainability of the WASH services. Comprehensive hygiene promotion activities will carry out by trained Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs), public health workers and Hygiene Promoter (HP) selected from the community through house-to-house, IDP camps, health/feeding centers and schools' visits. Each CHP will be responsible to reach 500 persons/month. Quarterly meetings will be held with the community members and other stakeholders to update them ongoing project activities and get their valuable input on how best to achieve the desired goals. To provide effective coordination, WARDI will provide monthly activity updates with partners including WASH cluster both regional and Nairobi level, Other agencies working in the field who are doing other sector projects in the project sites will also be updated to avoid duplication and promote effective and longer sustainability of the project. WARDI will identify the risk of conflict in the project area and immediately avert this risk, the organization will closely engage the local leaders, government officials and the community to sort out any possible threat and the committee will be trained on Disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution mechanism measures. M&E coordinator will make regular monitoring to the project implementation activities producing reports on the plans versus the actual achievements and gives consultations with the project staffs. Finally, WARDI will contract to third part firm/individual to monitor the WASH activities achievements versus the planned and evaluate the impact of the WASH services to the community. The third part monitoring firm/individual will develop third part monitoring report, which will be shared with UNOCHA.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
WASH Cluster	WARDI is an active member of WASH cluster in Nairobi and in the fields. WC members are all NGOs, government and UN agencies implementing actively WASH services in Somalia. The WASH partners are filling 4W matrix developed by the WC, which tracks activities implemented by WASH agencies including UN agencies. The matrix is updated monthly and is one of the platforms for sharing information by the cluster. This assists in avoiding duplication of activities in the field. The WC meetings take place monthly both in Nairobi and in the fields, where there are focal points responsible for chairing regular meetings and facilitating needs assessment whenever required. WARDI always participates the field meetings, which every active member presents its WASH activities (when and where implements) to avoid duplication and overlap.
IOM	Currently IOM is implementing WASH project reverine villages in Belet Weyne district in partnership with WARDI. Thus this project is mainly focousing pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the district, in order to avoid duplication of the services. In this allocation IOM is not intending to implement projects in Belet Weyne and Wanlaweyn districts
DRC	Currently DRC has no WASH activity in Belet Weyne (field staff information), WARDI presented to DRC the locations that we have WASH activities and the locations that we are proposing to SHF allocation for funding to avoid duplication of activities.
International Relief	Planned WASH activities inside Belet Weyne town
Save the Children	1) Ongoing water trucking to 9 villages in west Mataban district benefiting 1480HHs; 2) planning water trucking project to another 3 villages in Mataban district benefiting 450HHs (coordination made in the field), Therefore WARDI will intervene Eastside of the district to avoid activity duplication.

ARD	No activity is ongoing and planned in Wanlaweyn district, but focusing in Gedo. We contacted them because ARD is eligible and they have Wanlaweyn proposal in the HRP.
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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

All the project activities are engendered, gender will be factored in the on-set of the project through the assessments sampling, where female-headed households will be prioritized. Women will be consulted during the sitting of the project to ensure that it reduces the likelihood of GBV. Targeting for distribution will consider female-headed households, the elderly, and breastfeeding mothers, as they are more vulnerable to poor hygiene related diseases and responsible water fetching at household level. Men and women will share equally the members of the WASH committees. Both men and men will also share equally the members of the community hygiene promoters. Finally, women, men, girls and boys will have equal access to the rehabilitated/constructed project facilities.

Protection Mainstreaming

The overall goal of the proposed project is to reduce the burden of women/girls and time spent in search of water regarding dangers of long distance or secluded places, for example safety and security measures were taken into account by close consultation with women in programme design like latrines to be constructed close to their settlements and distribution of water inside their villages. This project is totally Addresses the needs of water to the drought affected communities in their villages for easily accessible, instead of women and girls walk long distance for searching safe and reliable water (women and girls are responsible for fetching water to their households; this will reduce the exposure of women and girls to SGBV, while providing more time for livelihood activities for women and give spaces for girls education. The overall goal of the proposed project is to reduce the burden of women and time spent in search of water regarding dangers of long distance or secluded places, for example safety and security measures were taken into account.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The security situation in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts has been relatively calm for the last six months, although there has been sometimes Al Shabaab insurgents seen at the roads between Wanlaweyn and Mogadishu, but operating under cover due to the heavy presence of security providers such as the AMISOM regiments operating in the district as well as some civilian police force. In Belet Weyne the road between Mogadishu and Belet Weyne is totally blocks, but there is daily flights that operates in the town, while the road between Belet Weyne and the northern regions of Somalia is safe and secure. All the equipment and materials needed for this project will be purchased from Bosaso. WARDI management staff including M&E officer will use business airplane flights during their monitoring and evaluation process. WARDI has a longstanding presence in both locations since its establishment and has good understanding of the context. The security manager will train regularly the teams involved in operations. WARDI has established direct relations with clan elders to promote humanitarian principles, gain access, enhance program awareness, monitoring on issues including complaints/feedback about operation within the framework of the new complaint/feedback system. WARDI also maintains proper balancing between different clans/sub-clans, including service provision, contracting for services or goods or in staff recruitment. These measures reinforce local acceptance and protection of the staff by the communities, local authorities and other interest groups. WARDI has analyzed the security context in each proposed target location for this project. The target IDP locations are villages that is accessible to the project staff and OCHA focal point. WARDI is currently implementing WASH, food security, Health and Nutrition projects in Hiran and L/Shabelle with out any security problem. Rapid needs assessment and technical assessments were done in the target locations by WARDI staff without security challenges. Security in Somalia is dynamic and the districts security focal point will be analyzing security situation and advice the front line staff the situation every morning. It is anticipated that the security will remain calm and allow smooth implementation of activities within the project time frame. WARDI will identify the risk of conflict in the project area and immediately avert this risk, as water and pasture are important commodity to the drought affected community and conflict between neighboring clans starts the management of those resources, WARDI will closely engage the local leaders, government officials and the community to sort out any possible threat and the committee as cross-cutting will be trained on Disaster Risk Reduction and conflict resolution mechanism measures.

Access

The project locations can be easily accessed by the local and international organizations and no incidents were reported recently. WARDI has been operating in the project locations since its establishment, Thus, the relationship between WARDI and the community in the two districts is very strong, which enabled WARDI to implement many projects such as, WASH, Nutrition, Health, Education and food security, this shows how WARDI has cordial relationship with the communities of which it is helping, WARDI enjoys full access from all corners of the two districts, although their are places, which are under the control of insurgencies that WARDI cannot operate, including the government , civil societies, beneficiaries as well as the needy people including the IDPs/Returnees. In Belet Weyne there is commercial flights (Mogadishu - Belet Weyne- Mogadishu) that can be used by WARDI and OCHA staffs, but the road between Belet Weyne and Mataban is accessible, during project monitoring and evaluation. WARDI has sub-office with guesthouses in Belet Weyne and Wanlaweyn, which allows easily to access the targeted locations.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project manager (PM)	D	1	2,000.00	6	100.00	12,000.00

	<p>The project manager will be based in the field. He/she is responsible the overall management of the project. His/her role includes: Coordinate project activities to ensure that the activities in each results area are implemented in accordance with the project agreement, monitor the procurement of goods and services for the project and ensure execution according to the rules and guidelines established by WARDI/UNOCHA, monitor project implementation against the established indicators detailed in the project Logical Framework, conduct field visits as required to verify project activities relative to stated targets, prepare project reports (technical and financial) for submission to UNOCHA according to timelines agreed, facilitate troubleshooting options to remove any bottlenecks that might arise during project implementation, manage the day-to-day operations of the Project Management Unit, plan and arrange community meetings, maintain close relationship with key stakeholders (state and non-state) and ensure adequate information flow, liaise with relevant members of staff as necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the project, undertake closing out activities for the project which include final financial and technical reports, and the handing over of documents as necessary and undertake any other activity that may be necessary for the effective management of the project. The salary of PM is US\$2000/month inclusive medical and security charges. SHF will contribute 100% of the salary</p>						
1.2	Field supervisors	D	2	800.00	6	100.00	9,600.00
	<p>Project field supervisors will work in the field (one in Wanlaweyn and 1 in Mataban). The field supervisor will be responsible for the beneficiaries registration with the support of Village Community Relief Committees, the day to day activities of the project, will coordinate project efforts with the project manager to ensure that benchmark dates are being met, oversee the workers performance, time keeping, suggest workers spots shuffling to the PM based on regular monitoring/observations. orders and schedules the delivery of all necessary equipment/materials to complete the project, identify problems in service delivery and recommend measures for improved operations in the field, prepares daily project reports to the PM and will do any other business as directed by PM. He/she will be accountable to the project Manager. The salary of Project Supervisor is US\$800 inclusive medical and security charges. SHF will contribute 100% of the salary</p>						
1.3	Finance officer	D	1	1,500.00	6	28.00	2,520.00
	<p>The finance officer: Will be based in Mogadishu office, but spend 28% of his time on the project, He prepares all the financial documents and financial reports and keeps in record. The salary of finance officer is US\$1500 inclusive of medical and security charges. SHF will contribute 28% of his salary, while WARDI contributes the remaining 72% from the other projects run by WARDI</p>						
1.4	WASH Engineer	D	1	1,800.00	6	66.00	7,128.00
	<p>He spend 66% of his time to the project. He is responsible for all rehabilitation activities, provides technical direction for the project, coordinate and supervises the implementation of the project. The salary of Project WASH Engineer is US\$1800 inclusive medical and security charges. SHF will pay 66% of his salary.</p>						
1.5	Hygiene promoters	D	2	500.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<p>Hygiene promoters will be working in the field (1 in Mataban and 1 in Wanlaweyn). He/she is responsible to supervise the community mobilizers and give guidance. His/her salary is USD500. SHF will contribute 100% of the salary</p>						
1.6	Community hygiene promoters	D	23	30.00	6	100.00	4,140.00
	<p>Community Hygiene Promoters (CHP) are from the community and will be mobilizing the community in their locations. each CHP will be responsible to reach 500 people/month through visiting house-to-house, schools, nutrition/health centers' visits to mobilize the community on AWD/cholera prevention measures. The standard rate of WASH Cluster CHPs incentives is US\$30. SHF will contribute 100% of the salary</p>						
1.7	M&E officer	D	1	2,000.00	6	20.00	2,400.00
	<p>The M&E Officer will be responsible for the monitoring and ensuring high quality and timely inputs, and for ensuring that the project maintains its strategic vision and that its activities result in the achievement of its intended outputs in a cost effective and timely manner. The M&E officer will be responsible for designing and implementing the M&E activities of the Project; assisting the Project Manager in preparing reports on project progress and will monitor the project activities on a regular basis, developing and maintaining the MIS of the Project and will be responsible for the collection & analysis of different data in relation to the project activities. The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer works in close collaboration with work closely with project team. The salary of M&E officer is USD2,000. SHF will contribute 20% of his salary.</p>						
	Section Total						43,788.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Provision of at least 7.5l/p/d of safe water for life-saving (liters) to 14748 persons	D	110610	0.02	60	100.00	132,732.00
	<p>Provision of at least 7.5liter/person/day of safe water for life saving to14,748 drought affected people (6,768 in Wanlaweyn and 7,980 in Mataban) will be supplied clean and safe water through water voucher for 60 days. The total liters supplied everyday will be 110,610 liters. The price of safe water in the locations is USD0.02/liter. SHF will contribute 100%</p>						
2.2	Upgrading of one borehole	D	1	24,610.30	1	100.00	24,610.30
	<p>Due to the drought long queue of men, women and children have been observed at the limited water sources. To decrease the burden of the long queue WARDI will construct 18 cubic meter water tank, water kiosk with 6 taps, truck/donkey cart filling, generator and store rooms at Coomaad water point. The cost of the upgrading is USD24,610.30. SHF will contribute 100% of the cost</p>						
2.3	Rehabilitation/construction of school WASH facilities	D	1	17,871.30	1	100.00	17,871.30
	<p>The rehabilitation/construction of school WASH facilities include: Rehabilitation of two twin latrines (1 for male and 1 for female), construction of water kiosk with 6 tabs to facilitate the children to get safe drinking and hand washing water in the school. The water kiosk will get water from private owned water point through piping system, also the water will be piped to the school toilets for better sanitation. The cost of of this activity is USD17,871.30. SHF will contribute 100% of the cost is USD17,871. SHF will contribute 100%</p>						

2.4	Distribution of sanitation kits	D	40	75.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
<p><i>The sanitation of Wanlaweyn town is very poor as garbage is scattered every corner of the town. Thus, to encourage sanitation campaign to the entire town WARDI will distribute 10 sanitation kit/section for the 4 sections of the town including IDP settlements. Each sanitation kit is composed (1 wheel barrow, 1 Pick axe, 2 shovel, 4 barrooms, 4 bucket, 1 barrel for dumping garbage. The unit cost of 1 sanitation kit is USD75. SHF will contribute 100% of the cost.</i></p>							
2.5	Distribution of hygiene promotion kits	D	1500	15.81	1	100.00	23,715.00
<p><i>Hygiene Promotion kits will be distributed to 1,500 households, who are affected AWD or are at risk of AWD. Each household will be distributed 1 HP kit, Each kit contains (3 bars of 800mg soaps, 200 pieces of aqua tabs, 1 Jerry can (20lt.) and 1 bucket (20lt.). The unit cost of HP kit is USD15.81 SHF will contribute 100%.</i></p>							
2.6	KAP survey	D	2	920.00	1	100.00	1,840.00
<p><i>KAP survey at the inception and completion of the project: KAP survey is made at the inception and completion of the project to know the gaps of hygiene and sanitation of the community and the impact of the hygiene promotion campaigns carried out during the project duration respectively. The unit cost of the KAP survey is US\$1,720 inclusive of the cost of the transportation, stationary and the incentives of the hygiene promoters. SHF will contribute 100%.</i></p>							
2.7	Well operators training	D	1	596.00	1	100.00	596.00
<p><i>The well operators of the rehabilitated water point will be trained on operation and maintenance (changing oil and filters) and revenue collection for the sustainability of the rehabilitated water point. the cost of the training is USD596. SHF will contribute 100%.</i></p>							
2.8	Hygiene promotion training	D	1	4,329.00	1	100.00	4,329.00
<p><i>23 Community hygiene promoters plus 4 public health workers (2 from Wanlaweyn and 2 from Mataban local authorities) will be given 3 days training on hygiene and sanitation awareness methods using WASH cluster manuals including WASH Cluster AWD/Cholera preparedness and response. Each CHP will reach 500 persons through house-to-house, schools, nutrition centers and health posts visits in accordance to WC guideline. The cost of the training is USD4,329. SHF will contribute 100% of the cost</i></p>							
2.9	Community training	D	2	869.00	1	100.00	1,738.00
<p><i>As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Mataban and 50 from Wanlaweyn) will be given 1 day training for each locations, on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in the district due to its scarcity during the dry seasons). The training will also make sure women and men voices to be heard equally. The total cost of the two training is USD1,738. SHF will contribute 100%</i></p>							
2.10	WASH training	D	1	3,019.00	1	100.00	3,019.00
<p><i>Capacity building training to 1 WASH committee in Coomaad village water point, The committee consists 7 persons (3 women and 4 men) and will be trained on better management and maintenance of community owned water source. The WASH committee will be trained to identify water and sanitation related hazards to their community and also will be trained to strength the sustainability of the water source. The cost for the training is USD3019. SHF will contribute 100%</i></p>							
Section Total							213,450.60
Travel							
5.1	Vehicle rent in Wanlaweyn and Mataban district	D	2	1,800.00	6	100.00	21,600.00
<p><i>Two vehicles will be hired in Mataban and Wanlaweyn. The vehicles will be used for monitoring the day to day of this project activities in the two project locations. The vehicle will be used by the project staffs and will be based in Wanlaweyn and Mataban towns. The standard rate of vehicle rent in Wanlaweyn/Mataban is US\$1800/month including the driver and fuel. SHF will contribute in this allocation 100%,</i></p>							
5.2	Vehicle hire - for KAP Survey	D	2	80.00	10	100.00	1,600.00
<p><i>Two vehicles will facilitate the movement of KAP survey enumerators (hygiene promoters) to the targeted locations (Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts) during the KAP survey for 10 days @ \$80 per day</i></p>							
Section Total							23,200.00
SubTotal			112,194.00				280,438.60
Direct							280,438.60
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							19,630.70
Total Cost							300,069.30
Project Locations							

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Bilcile	9	493	502	400	405	1,800	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train: (1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities. (2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source. (3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The</p>

								<p>HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Coomaad	6	312	318	253	257	1,140	<p>Activity 1.1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : (1) Upgrade one borehole in Coomaad village at Mataban district benefiting around 5,000 (1,370 men, 1,395 women, 1,110 boys and 1,125 girls) persons through the construction of 18 cubic meter water tank, water kiosk with 6 taps, generator and store rooms, and truck/donkey cart filling stand.</p> <p>(2) Construct school water system at a school in Mataban district by constructing water kiosk and providing water through piping system with equal access to boys and girls.</p> <p>All the users of the facilities should be satisfied. The design and implementation of the project should led to increased security and restoration of dignity to both sexes, ensure that men, women and children have equal access to the rehabilitated infrastructures and to reduce water shortage, risks of future drought, AWD/Cholera outbreaks and strength resilience.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Support Wanlaweyn municipality by providing sanitation sets to cleanup the garbage scattered inside Wanlaweyn town, the sanitation kit will be distributed to the four sections of the town, in order to tackle the expansion of AWD. The action will support the town municipality, which will take the</p>	

								<p>responsibility of the sanitation; each kit composes (Wheelbarrow (1), Pick axe (1), Shovel/spade (2), Brooms (4), Rakes (2), Rope and bucket (4).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Jeexdin	9	493	502	400	405	1,800	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train: (1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities. (2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source. (3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk</p>	

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All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).

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Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.

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Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Laalaadshe	9	509	519	413	419	1,860	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Matabaan	2			278	212	490	<p>Activity 2.1.2 : Rehabilitate two gender sensitive twin flood proof school latrines (1 for male and 1 for female) benefiting around 490 children (278 boys and 212 girls). The action includes: repairing the cracking parts of the walls and floors, replacing new corrugated iron sheets for roofing, install new doors, rehabilitate the drainage system of the latrines, install washing facilities and construct septic tank for desludging.</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Waniiqle	7	378	385	306	311	1,380	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher</p>

system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.

Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:

(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.

(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.

(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).

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Activity 3.1.3 : Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)

Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn ->	2	132	134	106	108	480	Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential
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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Alio Mama	4	197	201	160	162	720	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and</p>	

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Aw Mursaley	3	146	149	119	120	534	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 :</p> <p>Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared</p>

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Awkoore	3	181	184	147	148	660	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected</p>

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Guudale	2	120	122	97	99	438	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in emergency global tools, AWD/Cholera preparedness and response guidelines, and HP training material. One community mobilizer will be responsible to reach 500 people/month as per the sphere standard of 2011 through house-to-house, schools and health/nutrition centers' visits. The public HP will ensure the enforcement</p>	

								<p>of hygiene promotion to the entire district by visiting restaurants, hotels, markets and etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 :</p> <p>Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban districts. Each HP kit consists (200 aqua tabs, 3 soaps, 1 Jerry can of 20 liter capacity, 1 bucket of 20 liter capacity)</p>
Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Labagaras	2	99	100	80	81	360	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public health workers from the local authority (2 Belet Weyne and 2 Wanlaweyn), shared equally men and women to conduct 3 days training on best hygiene and sanitation practices, hand washing with soap, water storage, environmental sanitation using WASH cluster adopted training materials including hygiene promotion in</p>	

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Masiirey	5	263	268	213	216	960	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and men's voices to be heard equally on decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : In consultation with the community, identify 23 community Hygiene promoters from the community and 4 public</p>	

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Qaandole	2	115	117	93	95	420	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:</p> <p>(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p> <p>(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.</p> <p>(3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk reduction response (DRR) and conflict resolution mechanisms (water resources conflict mostly occurs among the communities in different clans particularly the drought period due to its scarcity during the dry seasons).</p> <p>All the training will make sure that women and</p>

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Tabarigle	4	191	194	154	157	696	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train: (1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities. (2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source. (3) As a cross cutting, 100 community members (50 from Wanlaweyn and 50 from Mataban) shared equally by men and women, will also be given one day training on disaster and risk</p>

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Wanla Weyn	26	1,400	1,426	1,134	1,150	5,110	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and 10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train: (1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.</p>

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Lower Shabelle -> Wanla Weyn -> Waroosmaal	5	247	251	200	202	900	<p>Activity 1.1.1.1 : Identify and engage potential water vendors in 15 rural villages in Mataban and Wanlaweyn districts (5 villages in Mataban and</p>	

10 villages in Wanlaweyn) and sign memorandum of understanding with them to provide water to the 14,748 (4,041 men, 4,114 women, 3,275 boys, 3,319) drought/AWD affected beneficiaries through water voucher system and conduct distribution of vouchers to most vulnerable male and female in the targeted 11 villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher can be used to redeem specified quantity of chlorinated water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 60 days.

Activity 1.1.3 : In consultation with the community members, identify, select and train:

(1) 1 WASH committee member (4men, 3women). The committee will be trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.

(2) 2 operators from the borehole will be trained on O&M and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water source.

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Activity 3.1.2 :

Conduct comprehensive Hygiene promotion and mobilization on AWD/Cholera prevention measures to 19,748 (5,410 men, 5,509 women, 4,385boys, 4,444 girls) drought/AWD affected communities including IDPs through house to house, schools, health and nutrition centers' visits using trained 23 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) and 4 public health workers from the two districts local authorities with the supervision of well experienced and qualified 2 Hygiene promoters (1 in each district); shared equally by men and women. Each CHP will reach 500 persons for every month by visiting house-to-house, schools, health facilities, feeding and nutrition centers and community gatherings. The HP will supervise, evaluate and give consultations and guidance to the CHPs in accordance to WASH cluster guideline and promotion of hand washing with soaps. KAP survey will be done at the inception and the completion of the project to evaluate the effectiveness of the HP intervention.

Activity 3.1.3 : Distribute Hygiene Promotion (HP) kits to AWD affected/risk 1500 households to avoid the spread of AWD and malnutrition diseases among the drought/AWD affected communities in Wanlaweyn and Mataban

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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	RAPID WASH ASSESSMENT IN WANLAWEYN DISTRICT-1.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Inter-agency assessment Hiraan region December 2016.pdf
Budget Documents	BOQ SHF 2017-S1 (version 1).xlsx
Budget Documents	WARDI -BOQs WASH HFU comments.xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ SHF 2017-S1_HRU comment response-WASH-9jan17.xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ SHF 2017-S1_HRU comment response-WASH-13 Feb 17 (3).xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ SHF 2017-S1_HRU comment response-WASH-13 Feb 17 (3).xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ WASH_HRU comment response-13Feb17.xlsx
Budget Documents	WARDI BOQ - Final -13 Feb 17.xlsx
Budget Documents	WARDI BOQ - Final -21 Feb 17.xlsx
Grant Agreement	HC signed WARDI GA 4593 v2.pdf
Grant Agreement	HC and WARDI signed WARDI GA 4593 v2.pdf