

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Solidarités International				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Standard Allocation 1 (Jan 2017)				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Water access by voucher	100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency WASH and Food Security support for drought affected population in Afmadow District, Lower Juba				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>					
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-17/3485/SA1 2017/WASH/INGO/4574		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	500,000.00		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	3 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	13/03/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	13/06/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	13/03/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	13/06/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>For over 35 years, SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL (SI) has been committed to providing aid (drinking water, food and shelter) in the event of conflict and natural disasters. Present in Somalia for 10 years, SI strives to respond to natural and man-made emergencies similar to the situation currently occurring in Afmadow District. Afmadow district has been characterized by a tremendous increase in the number of people in need of assistance (estimated to 120,000 persons according to the Jubbaland administration) during the last few months, due to failed Deyr.</p> <p>As a response, since October 2016, SI has been implementing a SHF project entitled "Emergency WASH and Food Security response for disaster affected vulnerable IDPs and host populations in South Somalia". The SHF project implemented by SI was timely and managed to cover the needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries. However, the region is still currently experiencing heightened drought conditions. SI proposes a continuation of its emergency WASH and Food Security assistance, targeting approximately 9,465 households (56,790 individual beneficiaries) specifically impacted by drought and subsequent shortages in household food and water supply. SI proposes to continue with the following activities to be implemented over a 3 months period in Afmadow District. The list of villages and locations has been provided as an annex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of Water Vouchers currently experiencing drought targeting 2160 HH (12,960 Individuals)</li> <li>• Emergency repair of water points through borehole support and ferro cement water tank rehabilitation targeting 6250 HH ( 37,000) and training of WUC</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance of 5 Livestock water troughs</li> <li>• AWD/ Cholera prevention/ and behavior change for all HH targeted through all interventions with a specific emphasis on health centers and schools</li> <li>• Distribution of 2000 (12,000 individuals) hygiene kits provided by UNICEF</li> <li>• Unconditional Cash Transfer targeting 1055 HH (6330 individuals )</li> </ul> <p>SI activities will continue to include a gender perspective approach, to promote ownership and sustainability: during the project the community will be sensitized on the importance of including women and men in all the activities and in local management teams. The needs of people with disabilities will be taken into consideration during the design and implementation stages</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	9,086	9,844	18,173	19,687	56,790
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	6,360	6,890	12,721	13,781	39,752
People in Host Communities	2,725	2,954	5,452	5,906	17,037
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					

**Link with allocation strategy :**

Water and food shortages in Afmadow district have been increasing during last months, deteriorating the already difficult life conditions of the population in terms of water and food access . SI has been closely monitoring the situation in the field, conducted a needs assessment in December 2016 and has been actively following up on weekly field situational updates. As a result, and in accordance with most external data and reports (FSNAU, FEWSNET) SI can confirm that the food security situation is getting worse in most of the villages targeted by its intervention in Afmadow district. This is mainly due to the less than average Deyr rains that were localized and erratic with some locations not receiving a single drop of rain. FSNAU/ FEWSNET preliminary estimate for December 2016 indicates that overall Deyr 2016/17 cereal production is expected to be 60-70 percent below the five year average (2011-2015) and 50-60 percent below the long-term/Post-War average (1995-2015). Continued and further deterioration in food security conditions are expected through the first half of 2017 in most of the agro-pastoral areas in south-central and pastoral areas in central regions of Somalia. Additionally, changes in sea-surface temperatures patterns associated with drought have been predicted by SWALIM. The region is already experiencing drought.

SI field teams have observed that the creation of some settlements with large and growing human and livestock concentration around permanent water points (boreholes) as early as end of December 2016. On a regular year, such movements start in February. These signs are not good for pastoralists as pastoralism provides food security for populations. Weakened livestock body condition, Livestock diseases and livestock mortality are already being reported. It is important to note that over 65% of the populations in Afmadow District are livestock keepers who largely depend on the sale of livestock and livestock products. They are highly vulnerable to drought and reports from the field indicate about 7400 HH already have dropped out of pastoralism due to the drought. Most are already living in urban centers of Dhobley and Afmadow towns, already congested with very limited social services available. Additionally, locations that did receive rain such as Diff and villages around Afmadow town, attracted pastoralists from other regions of Somalia such as Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle as well as from neighboring Kenya (Garissa, Wajir and Mandera counties). Pasture is already getting depleted due to the migration into Afmadow District which will eventually lead to land degradation caused by over grazing. SI teams in the field have confirmed that the riverine areas of Afmadow have sufficient pasture/ fodder but pastoralist are wary due to known vectors such as Tsetse fly which has the potential to weaken livestock leading to death (they would not risk taking their livestock to the riverine areas). Most notably, the riverine area is Al Shabab controlled and not accessible as AS imposes heavy taxation. Prices of essential food items are rising by the day as a result of heavy taxation by both Jubbaland State and AS on the road. Hence , with a high influx of IDPS from other regions, the population of Afmadow district is already faced with severe water and food shortages. Though the drought situation affects everyone, women and children are severely affected. Many children are reported not going to school as their families moved with them in search of water and food. Furthermore, Afmadow district is mapped as a high risk area in AWD/cholera, the water crisis, lack of appropriate WASH and Sanitation facilities may all contribute to heightening the risks of AWD/cholera outbreak from the systematic use of unsafe water sources. This is especially so in villages such as Bilis Qoqani that recently (December 2016) reported 8 cases of AWD/ Cholera mainly in children under the age of 5.

**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
Enzo Vecchio	Country Director	ken.hom@solidarites-kenya-som.org	+254 727765347

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

Somalia remains one of the most food insecure countries in the world. The region is characterized with frequent humanitarian emergencies due to protracted clan conflicts and natural disasters such as drought. The annual post Gu assessment released by FSNAU in September 2016, indicates that 5 million people, including 1.1 million vulnerable internally displaced persons face acute food insecurity across the country. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain extremely vulnerable and represent a major proportion (58%) of total number of people who face Crisis (IPC phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) classification between August and December 2016. During displacements, populations often lack adequate access to water, food, shelter and basic services.

In addition, between the end of 2014 and December 2016, a total of 50,152 Somalis have voluntarily returned from Kenya (21,694) and Yemen (28,458). With the announced closure of the Dadaab camp hosting over 300 000 Somali refugees, about 135,000 Somali refugees are projected to return by the end of 2017. Those return movements are already putting extra strain on a dire situation for host and displaced populations within Dholeb and Afmadow that have very low and limited absorption capacity. Highlighted trends have contributed to underdevelopment and the protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia. A total of 168,000 people are in need of assistance in Lower Juba district. 2,000 IDPs and 1,000 Urban poor are estimated to be in an emergency situation; and 1,000 Urban poor and 20,000 IDPs are in a crisis situation. As a result, acute food insecurity and malnutrition rates remain prevalent. The beginning of 2017 is seeing a spike in this crisis with reported below average Deyr 2016 rainfall due to climatic shocks exacerbated by the global La Nina phenomenon. This has led to increase in prices of basic food commodities, deterioration of water, crops and pasture for livestock. Although both UN and humanitarian agencies are providing services through interventions in different sectors, the needs are still immense in terms of WASH. The LJ region is prone to having severe "crisis within a crisis" situation. Water and food scarcity during dry seasons, with a devastating effect on both human and livestock. AWD/cholera outbreaks, are recurrent every year, and still the population is not in a position to respond. The likelihood of famine is possible should the Gu 2017 rains remain less than average. Women and children are the most vulnerable and affected by this type of crisis disproportionately affecting their health and safety. They are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. In fact, women and girls are targeted by sexual violence; they also have special health needs that are often neglected. Those who are displaced, separated from their family or widowed by conflicts may lack the protection that would otherwise be provided by their families and communities. In fact in villages such as Hamajo and Deg Adhei of Afmadow district, only the elderly, women and children have been left behind (as male move with livestock in search of water) with a few milking herds that are not able to provide a substantial amount of milk to maintain the nutritional status of the household especially for pregnant women and children under 5. Cases of malnutrition have been reported. Children may be separated from those who care for them and put at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, along with being recruited by armed forces. Their entire childhood is disrupted, a situation that is exacerbated by little to no access to education and very few opportunities to take on adult roles and responsibilities as they grow old. Together with human rights violations, the displaced have lost their assets and means of livelihoods. With no action to support immediate and longer term needs of the most vulnerable, the situation in Somalia is bound to fall into emergency levels of humanitarian needs.

## **2. Needs assessment**

SI multi sectorial needs assessment conducted between Nov 26th and Dec 16th 2016 in Afmadow District and Lower Juba found critical gaps in almost all sectors, but particularly for WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods. The region has been highly impacted by the long term conflict and now, severe drought. The drought situation has displaced significant portion of the population, causing the loss of house hold assets, severely disrupting livelihood patterns, and reducing the overall protection of basic communal and individual rights. The potential return of refugees from Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, along with IDPs, has placed additional burden on already oversubscribed services and overstretched household resources. SI met with representatives from Local and INGOs, local authorities and women groups to identify priorities for the assessed areas and basic services gaps. Primary data for the assessment were collected using KII with aforementioned stakeholders, FGDs and House hold surveys. Data collection tools used allowed the assessment team to gather information on specific needs of key population groups in the area: host population, IDPs and returnees living in both rural and urban areas, while taking into account the specificity of women, men and youth. The team identified WASH and Food Security as a priority sector in need of assistance in the target areas:

**WASH:**In Afmadow and Dholeb towns, 15 boreholes are serving over 360,000 people, a protected water source to person ratio of 1: 24,000, below the recommended SPHERE emergency standard of 1:500. Due to this small number of boreholes, water quantity is the primary concern in the assessed villages, particularly during the dry season, presenting major obstacles in providing livable conditions for returnees, IDPs and host community. The boreholes across Afmadow are in a state of disrepair. The local government does not have the capacity, financial resources, or means to repair them. Water scarcity has been reported in several villages in Afmadow district and water prices have been on an upward trend from USD 0.4 in July to USD 0.9 per 20 ltr jerrycan in Jan 2017. Most of the population has out migrated with livestock in search of water and places with functional boreholes. Women and girls walk further than usual to find water, which is rarely from safe sources and face chances of harassment and potential Gender Based Violence. Other than boreholes, most alternative water points are unprotected: hand dug wells and catchments, experience large inflows of pastoralist groups migrating from Kenya and Middle Juba. The numbers are estimated to be over 700 HH by local authorities. These alternative water resources are unprotected from water borne diseases. April 2016 recorded a total of 409 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea in Afmadow. Villages such as Hagar Dabatag, Billis Qoqani and Tabta, having reported 8 cases in December 2016 with children under the ages of 5 being most affected.

**Hygiene practices:** While 78% of the respondents reported knowing at least 3 key times for hand washing, barely half report washing their hands with soap or ashes.

**Food Security:** Afmadow district suffers from high unemployment and is experiencing low economic productivity and purchasing power at the household level, due to poor services and infrastructure, lack of access to capital, and a shortage of key skills. These chronic structural issues are further undermined by extreme climate events which are frequent. FSNAU February technical release report highlighted cereal production at 49% below long-term average and 20% below five-year average. Seasonal employment has been adversely affected. In Afmadow district the most vulnerable population group remains the IDPs; 86,000 are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 1000 in IPC Phase 4. It is important to note that Afmadow is also the point of entry back into Somalia for the returnees from Dadaab.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

SI will prioritize a total of 9,465 HH (56,790) Individuals)vulnerable groups especially returnees, IDPs and host communities who require emergency assistance, female and child-headed households, people with disability or chronically ill, the elderly, those who have no access to food or income, have high levels of under 5 malnutrition and those exposed to high risk of disease outbreaks. SI will encourage the community to include representatives from the different vulnerable groups into the relief committees to ensure proper representation. Vulnerabilities vary depending on context. SI will develop the beneficiary selection criteria with the village committees and will ensure thorough scrutiny of the identified beneficiaries to ascertain that they fit criteria.

SI is looking at targeting Dhobley and Afmadow villages (see attached list). The selected villages are the most in need of WASH and Food interventions based on information from SI assessment and triangulating with information from the local authorities as well other INGOs such as ARC, ADESO, SCI, WASDA and DRC.SI will prioritize vulnerable groups especially new IDPs (who have arrived within a 3 months to a year period before inception of the action) who require emergency WASH and Food interventions. IDPs can be classified into 2 categories: new arrivals who have arrived in the region in the last one year, plus those expected to come within the project period; and protracted IDPs who have been in the area for more than a year, with majority having stayed for an average period of 3 yrs and have integrated with the local community. The returnees and new IDPs live in deplorable conditions with poor access to basic needs, such as shelter, food, water, sanitation facilities, basic HH items, and lack income sources and livelihood assets. They rely on begging and hand-out from host community and occasionally engage in labour in local markets. The protracted IDPs and host community are equally faced with chronic food insecurity, limited family income, water shortage and lack of sanitation facilities, though slightly better off than the newly arrived IDPs. In order to avoid community tensions, SI will work with communities on targeting the most vulnerable new IDPs as they have been identified as most vulnerable community group, while leaving room for targeting of very vulnerable protracted IDPs and host community HH according to a commonly agreed set of vulnerability criteria. Criteria which will be discussed with the community will include female-headed HH, people with disability or chronically ill, the elderly, those who have no access to food or income, have high levels of malnutrition and those exposed to high risk of disease outbreak. SI will encourage the community to include reps from the different vulnerable groups into the relief committees to ensure proper representation. Vulnerabilities vary depending on context. SI will confirm the beneficiary selection criteria with the committees and will ensure thorough scrutiny of the identified beneficiaries to ascertain that they fit criteria.

Emergency water point rehab will target locations that have a high population of host community and protracted IDPs as they are currently at the brunt of water crisis and populations are migrating to those locations (Tabda,Diff, Bilis Qoqani). Hygiene promotion will target all populations falling within the targeted villages/ locations mostly reaching out to women and children of school going age as they are more likely to enact change at the household level. Women representatives will play a pivotal role in spear heading the selection of the most vulnerable households as target. SI will continue to involve the community in selection of the most vulnerable target groups, in the implementation process, of the proposed project activities in order to promote active participation, ownership and responsibility.

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

More than 1.1 million people in Somalia face acute food security crisis. Poor April-June rains coupled with poor Oct-Dec rainfall prospects lead to critical levels of food insecurity (FSNAU/ FEWSNET Sep tech release). A position echoed by the Somalia WASH and FSC in Nov 2016 meeting presentation, highlighting 1,372,000 people in Somalia face acute food security crisis and emergency, this is a 20% increase from projections made earlier. The situation is further exacerbated by protracted clan conflicts and corresponding population displacements, poor access to infrastructure and basic services and the ongoing returns of refugees from Dadaab – 130,000 returnees from Kenya are expected to arrive in the area and put a higher strain on the already limited resources. These shocks have weakened the community's coping strategies as people are forced to resort to negative and irreversible coping mechanisms such as migrating, reduction of food quantity, quality, sale of key productive assets. With the prospects of the Gu rains already predicted to be below normal, the state of the most vulnerable households will deteriorate into a state of destitution and death. SI under the Food Security component will provide unconditional cash transfer valued at 68\$ for 3 months based on FSNAU market data of 75% cost of a minimum expenditure basket. SI has extensive experience implementing cash transfer programming and it will use that experience to roll out the activity effectively. On WASH, SI will provide 7L/p/d of emergency drinking water via vouchers as the target for this project. The distribution of Water Vouchers will give access to safe water to targeted households and will prevent water related diseases, discourage out-migration to main urban centers which already is experiencing very low absorption capacity. The activity is also expected to indirectly increase household access to food through cash savings that would have been used to purchase water. The water voucher system is effective and enhances access to safe water from local vendors at beneficiaries' convenience. The system is also easy to monitor as the vouchers are printed, serialized and show the amount of liters of water to be provided empowering the beneficiaries on what to expect in advance. Water Voucher approach will be preferred to cash transfer to ascertain people affected by water crisis have access to safe water as the beneficiaries may prioritize cash for other needs and drink unsafe water that pose a health risk. The emergency rehabilitation of water points will ensure continuous provision and increase in the amount of safe water available both for human and livestock consumption. This will have a positive impact on livestock, the main source of income of most of the targeted population and will diminish current congestion of water points, mitigate conflict and boost social cohesion amongst the targeted population. Hygiene Promotion is based on SI's experience that noted that water harnessed from catchments and shallow wells common in most rural pastoral and agro pastoral areas are not safe for drinking, as most of the sources are open and unprotected. This exposes the population to health risks of AWD outbreak cases. The last large cholera outbreak in the area occurred in Apr-May 2016 with 409 cases reported, majority being children under 5 while in Dec, 8 cases were reported in Bilis Qoqani and Tabta SI responded to the emergency successfully managed to interrupt the spread using contingency stocks and close coordination with other cholera response actors such as SCI working with local health facilities. In this regard, SI is in the process to preposition water treatment and hygiene contingency stocks from UNICEF hubs in Dhobley to distribute as a preventive measure to AWD and for use in case of such disease outbreak.

#### **5. Complementarity**

Current response to the drought crisis:

SI has been the only organization responding to the water crisis through its current funding with SHF. DRC and WASDA received some funding and were able to assist with a small caseload of beneficiaries. However, the needs are still immense and no one organization can cover them all.

**Coordination**

SI understands the importance of complementing with other agencies to ensure that activities have the greatest possible reach and impact SI will therefore continue to coordinate with others.

- SI will continue to share the Water Voucher beneficiaries lists with DRC, WASDA, ARC and Adeso to ensure there is no double targeting, in the event they also decide to launch water voucher activities.
- There has been an ongoing discussion with ARC, Unicef and SI working together in Afmadow district. ARC has been working on rehabilitation of water tanks, PHAST training in IDP camps, water sampling and testing, house hold water treatment, jerry can cleaning campaigns through this activity, SI will complement the works of ARC and UNICEF to ensure that once the rehabilitation is complete, hygiene promotion takes center stage.

**Coming interventions**

This intervention has been designed in coordination with the main stakeholders present in the area. Activities proposed in this proposal have been carefully designed to avoid duplication & complement each other's' efforts to target most vulnerable populations.

- Bilateral coordination with actors working in Lower Juba is ongoing to discuss location and beneficiary coverage with organizations such as ARC, Adeso, DRC, NRC, CARE and UNHCR among others.
- Additionally IOM (currently working on providing water through construction of 13 water kiosks in Dhobley for IDPs), WASDA (Training of hygiene promoters and borehole rehabilitation in Waraq) & NRC (Borehole construction, construction of livestock trough and construction of an elevated tank) will be consulted before the start of the project, to see how best we could work together to spread out the activities and reach the most vulnerable .
- Locations for emergency water point rehabilitation, improvement of wash activities, capacity-training tools, training options, and referral systems will be undertaken through consultations with local authorities, government authorities, local experts, and other NGOs.
- Additionally, SI will continue to actively participate in general coordination meetings, and regularly scheduled humanitarian coordination meetings held monthly in Nairobi & in the field.

**Additional actions in the area and synergies:**

SI has just recently submitted a proposal to DG ECHO where activities will complement DRC construction of shelter and latrines in the new returnee center near camp Bosnia, providing 40 hybrid shelters to meet the needs of the settlement's growing population. Currently, DRC has 67 latrines for 1200 returnee persons (200 HH) which are not adequate, consequently SI will support the initiative with 130 latrines so as to meet the needs of all households in the settlement. SI will also contribute to filling in the gaps related to hygiene promotion through behavior change and by the provision of clean water to beneficiaries through water vouchers.

**Exit strategy**

Finally, In order to assure program continuity, impact, and effectiveness, SI will continue to work closely at the local level to tie program objectives and achievements into the larger WASH Policy. Additionally, where opportunities for resource sharing exist, such as with ECHO, SI will explore and actualize working partnerships.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**Overall project objective**

Contribute to ensuring access to appropriate basic WASH and Food Security needs for the drought affected population of Afmadow District, Jubaland State, South Central Somalia

**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	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :**

The activities proposed are in line with the cluster strategic objective of lifesaving and life sustaining integrated response to IDPs and host communities in Afmadow district. Based on SI assessment as has been highlighted, Afmadow district suffers from water and food security crisis. In WASH, this has led to access to less than 2L/person/day, and population migrating to look for water, food and pasture for their livestock. Providing emergency water and access to food to the beneficiaries, rehabilitating a few of the water structures and enhancing hygiene promotion are all activities in line with the cluster objectives:

1. Addressing the humanitarian needs by providing lifesaving and life sustaining to people in need.
2. Rehabilitating existing water points looks at creating durable solutions to the displaced and vulnerable groups affected by drought.

**Outcome 1**

Improved access to safe drinking water among the targeted communities in villages of Afmadow district.

**Output 1.1**

**Description**

12960 people have access to 42L of clean drinking water per day for 30 days

**Assumptions & Risks**

Security situation remains stable to allow free movement, The drought situation does not worsen leading to huge migration of people from villages targeted.

**Activities**

**Activity 1.1.1**

**Standard Activity : Water trucking/water Vouchers**

SI will provide emergency water through vouchers for vulnerable IDP, returnee and host community HH in Afmadow district, for a period of 30 days as a lifesaving intervention. Beneficiaries will be selected according to community set criteria through a village committee. SI teams will check that all beneficiaries fit agreed upon criteria before registration. Provision of water via vouchers in times of drought will primarily ensure that the most vulnerable HH have access to safe water and avoid related epidemics and discourage out-migration. Water quality analysis that will be done before distribution and at point of use. This activity will ensure households are able to save money meant for water for food purchase.

#### 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					12,960

**Means of Verification** : PDM reports, beneficiary registration forms by gender and age, evaluation reports, Pre and Post KAP surveys

#### Output 1.2

##### Description

37,500 people have access to clean drinking water through emergency rehabilitation of water infrastructure/ points

##### Assumptions & Risks

There will be no conflict leading to halting of the project, the price of commodities remain stable. Project staff are available and willing to work, communities are receptive for the emergency repair work to take place.

##### Activities

##### Activity 1.2.1

##### Standard Activity : Operation and Maintenance of WASH Infrastructure

To ensure maximum functioning capacity of boreholes during critical periods of water scarcity, SI will support a total of 2 boreholes in Bilis Qoqani and Tabta towns of Afmadow District with fuel subsidy for a period of one month at the peak of the dry season, and borehole repair for the Tabta borehole. The locations were agreed upon with local leaders and other organizations based on the fact that they are hosting huge human and livestock populations.

In addition to providing fuel subsidy and fast moving kits, SI will work with the existing water committee and provide refresher training to ensure that the WASH facilities are well maintained and are functional. SI will ensure that during the installation of the submersible pump, the water committee members will be present so that they familiarize themselves and get to go through practical demonstration training. Additionally, SI field team will closely monitor to ensure fuel is supplied on time and is utilized well at the boreholes by the water user committees. The process will include filling a monitoring sheet by the water committee representative on delivery of fuel by the supplier to the specified boreholes as per the contract that will be drafted. The water committees will be responsible in tracking daily usage of fuel at the borehole by filling in a fuel consumption sheet on the number of litres and pumping hours per day. A completion certificate will be issued that highlights quality standards have been adhered to.

##### Activity 1.2.2

##### Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of 2 Ferro-cement water tanks in Diff (1) and Tabta (1).

The two water tanks are in bad shape and need to be rehabilitated to be able to manage the huge influx of population (Diff currently at 3700 while Tabta 2700 HH additional population). It is worth mentioning that SI through the current SHF was able to rehabilitate one of the two boreholes in Diff with a submersible pump. The pump is now working properly. However, the tank cannot hold water for long. The same issue can be found in Tabta.

The rehabilitation of the 2 ferro-cement water tank will involve re-casting with water proof cement especially on cracks that have now allowed seepage. Curing will be undertaken.

##### Activity 1.2.3

##### Standard Activity : Operation and Maintenance of WASH Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of 5 Animal/ Livestock troughs (3 in Tabta and 2 in Diff)

Tabta and Diff have witnessed an influx of huge Livestock population estimated to be over 10,000 herds. As Afmadow District has over 70% of pastoral communities who rely entirely on livestock as their main source of livelihood. SI proposes to rehabilitate 5 water troughs to enable livestock, which is the main backbone of the economy in Afmadow district to have access to water. By rehabilitating the trough, Households would save money that they would have otherwise use to buy water for their livestock for Food.

##### Activity 1.2.4

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

Providing refresher training to 4 (24) existing Water User committees

It is important that the existing WUC be provided with refresher training so as to continue to manage and maintain the water infrastructures. The training will include topics such as basic book keeping methods, taking minutes of meetings, explaining roles of WUC members and maintenance practices. SI will hold community meetings to sensitize the population on the roles and responsibilities of water user committees (WUC) and the need for community support in ensuring the water sources are properly used and maintained. In addition, the community will be sensitized on the importance of including women on WUC, to ensure representation and sustainability, as women play a key role in sourcing for water for the families.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people with sustained access to safe water					37,500
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PDM reports, beneficiary registration forms by gender and age, baseline reports, Pre and Post KAP surveys							
Indicator 1.2.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of wash committee members who have participated in capacity building activities					24
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports, attendance records,							
<b>Outcome 2</b>							
56,790 Households have Improved their knowledge of adequate hygiene practices through hygiene awareness activities.							
<b>Output 2.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
30 hygiene mentors/ volunteers actively involved in Hygiene campaigns							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Hygiene promoters will be available and ready to work. Security situation will prevail to allow hygiene promoters visit HH and undertake hygiene campaigns							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion</b>							
Hygiene awareness raising							
<p>SI will conduct intensive hygiene promotion campaigns and sessions for all the returnees, IDPs and host communities targeted with WASH activities.</p> <p>Best practices from similar activity were conducted in April, May and December of 2016 through door to door home visits and sessions through trained hygiene volunteers. SI will continue similar approach but introduce hygiene awareness in schools and health facilities to promote behavior change.</p> <p>Special training sessions will be conducted for IDPs, returnees and host community including; youth groups, women's groups and religious leaders who can greatly influence big masses among the community on hygiene.</p> <p>In addition, SI will work with a total of 30 hygiene volunteers previously trained in target communities to ensure continued dissemination of the key messages throughout the project area as well as undertake hygiene kits distribution.</p> <p>SI will conduct a KAP survey and information gathered will be used to design the key hygiene messages. SI will prepare IEC materials used to disseminate messages which will be pretested before use by the community and local leadership.</p> <p>SI will conduct a detailed post intervention KAP survey to measure impact of hygiene promotion sessions conducted on knowledge and practice.</p> <p>In case of a disease outbreak in the project area, SI will re-deploy resources (staff) and intensify hygiene promotion in the affected locations.</p>							
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items)</b>							
<p>Pre-positioning of water treatment and of hygiene contingency stocks</p> <p>SI is in the process of pre-positioning water treatment and hygiene contingency stocks (aquatabs, chlorine, soap and buckets) from UNICEF hubs in Dhobley to distribute as a preventive measure to AWD/cholera and for use in case of disease outbreaks under the current SHF grant. SI will continue to respond using the pre-positioned stocks from UNICEF hubs. The distribution of 2000 ( will target 12,000 people) contingency stocks will consider the most vulnerable HHs in the target locations to minimize any possible conflict between IDPs / returnees and host community. A post distribute monitoring will be undertaken for the 2000 HH that will be targeted with this activity.</p>							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have participated in hygiene promotion activities					56,790
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PDM, POST and PRE KAP , Monitoring reports, HH visit reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have received hygiene kits					12,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PDM, Final evaluation, Monitoring reports, distribution list							
<b>Outcome 3</b>							
Improved access to Food among IDP HH in Dhobley and Afmadow town and its surrounding villages.							
<b>Output 3.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfer targeting 1055 HH ( 6330 Individuals) for 3 months							

Assumptions & Risks													
The prices of food will not significantly increase to make food un-affordable to targeted HH													
Activities													
Activity 3.1.1													
Standard Activity : Not Selected													
SI will support a \$ 68(75% of food items of CMB) cash transfer to 1055 households ( 6330 Individuals) for 3 months. SI will disburse cash primarily through mobile transfer platform with a local telephone company.													
Indicators													
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 3.1.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets					6,330						
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Beneficiaries list, PDM, endline													
<b>Additional Targets</b> :													
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
<p>The monitoring and measurement of project indicators will be accomplished through a range of baseline surveys, pre-and post-intervention KAP surveys, post-distribution monitoring surveys (where applicable). A launch workshop will be organized to update the teams on monitoring requirements and activities as well as tailor-made tools to track proposal indicators as well as process indicators and provide related sources of verification (e.g. beneficiary verification form; donation certificates; training reports, monitoring forms, water quality testing; baseline and KAP questionnaires; and photos). This ensures acceptable level of accountability towards targeted beneficiaries, other stakeholders and OCHA. Monitoring activities will be fully incorporated into the overall activity plan for the project. Furthermore, SI will implement the CFCM to strive for better accountability to beneficiaries, where beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries provide feedback and complaints related to SI activities. This system aims to bring structure to feedback and complaints communication lines and methodologically map where and why certain community comments arise. Moreover, random phone calls to beneficiaries from Nairobi (from Somali-speaking staff) will be used to ensure service delivery. The field team will capture the GPS coordinates of the villages under support for mapping project locations. Additionally, SI involves all beneficiaries at all stages of implementation from launch to participatory monitoring. In addition, SI will hold FGDs and KII with beneficiaries and local authorities to get their feedback on the project implementation.</p>													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: SI will provide emergency water through vouchers for vulnerable IDP, returnee and host community HH in Afmadow district, for a period of 30 days as a lifesaving intervention. Beneficiaries will be selected according to community set criteria through a village committee. SI teams will check that all beneficiaries fit agreed upon criteria before registration. Provision of water via vouchers in times of drought will primarily ensure that the most vulnerable HH have access to safe water and avoid related epidemics and discourage out-migration. Water quality analysis that will be done before distribution and at point of use. This activity will ensure households are able to save money meant for water for food purchase.	2017			X	X	X							
Activity 1.2.1: To ensure maximum functioning capacity of boreholes during critical periods of water scarcity, SI will support a total of 2 boreholes in Bilis Qoqani and Tabta towns of Afmadow District with fuel subsidy for a period of one month at the peak of the dry season, and borehole repair for the Tabta borehole. The locations were agreed upon with local leaders and other organizations based on the fact that they are hosting huge human and livestock populations.	2017			X	X	X							
<p>In addition to providing fuel subsidy and fast moving kits, SI will work with the existing water committee and provide refresher training to ensure that the WASH facilities are well maintained and are functional. SI will ensure that during the installation of the submersible pump, the water committee members will be present so that they familiarize themselves and get to go through practical demonstration training. Additionally, SI field team will closely monitor to ensure fuel is supplied on time and is utilized well at the boreholes by the water user committees. The process will include filling a monitoring sheet by the water committee representative on delivery of fuel by the supplier to the specified boreholes as per the contract that will be drafted</p> <p>The water committees will be responsible in tracking daily usage of fuel at the borehole by filling in a fuel consumption sheet on the number of litres and pumping hours per day. A completion certificate will be issued that highlights quality standards have been adhered to.</p>													

<p>Activity 1.2.2: Rehabilitation of 2 Ferro-cement water tanks in Diff (1) and Tabta (1).</p> <p>The two water tanks are in bad shape and need to be rehabilitated to be able to manage the huge influx of population (Diff currently at 3700 while Tabta 2700 HH additional population). It is worth mentioning that SI through the current SHF was able to rehabilitate one of the two boreholes in Diff with a submersible pump. The pump is now working properly. However, the tank cannot hold water for long. The same issue can be found in Tabta.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of the 2 ferro-cement water tank will involve re-casting with water proof cement especially on cracks that have now allowed seepage. Curing will be undertaken.</p>	2017			X	X	X								
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Rehabilitation of 5 Animal/ Livestock troughs (3 in Tabta and 2 in Diff)</p> <p>Tabta and Diff have witnessed an influx of huge Livestock population estimated to be over 10,000 herds. As Afmadow District has over 70% of pastoral communities who rely entirely on livestock as their main source of livelihood. SI proposes to rehabilitate 5 water troughs to enable livestock, which is the main backbone of the economy in Afmadow district to have access to water. By rehabilitating the trough, Households would save money that they would have otherwise use to buy water for their livestock for Food.</p>	2017			X	X	X								
<p>Activity 1.2.4: Providing refresher training to 4 (24) existing Water User committees</p> <p>It is important that the existing WUC be provided with refresher training so as to continue to manage and maintain the water infrastructures. The training will include topics such as basic book keeping methods, taking minutes of meetings, explaining roles of WUC members and maintenance practices. SI will hold community meetings to sensitize the population on the roles and responsibilities of water user committees (WUC) and the need for community support in ensuring the water sources are properly used and maintained. In addition, the community will be sensitized on the importance of including women on WUC, to ensure representation and sustainability, as women play a key role in sourcing for water for the families.</p>	2017			X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Hygiene awareness raising</p> <p>SI will conduct intensive hygiene promotion campaigns and sessions for all the returnees, IDPs and host communities targeted with WASH activities. Best practices from similar activity were conducted in April, May and December of 2016 through door to door home visits and sessions through trained hygiene volunteers. SI will continue similar approach but introduce hygiene awareness in schools and health facilities to promote behavior change.</p> <p>Special training sessions will be conducted for IDPs, returnees and host community including; youth groups, women's groups and religious leaders who can greatly influence big masses among the community on hygiene.</p> <p>In addition, SI will work with a total of 30 hygiene volunteers previously trained in target communities to ensure continued dissemination of the key messages throughout the project area as well as undertake hygiene kits distribution.</p> <p>SI will conduct a KAP survey and information gathered will be used to design the key hygiene messages. SI will prepare IEC materials used to disseminate messages which will be pretested before use by the community and local leadership.</p> <p>SI will conduct a detailed post intervention KAP survey to measure impact of hygiene promotion sessions conducted on knowledge and practice.</p> <p>In case of a disease outbreak in the project area, SI will re-deploy resources (staff) and intensify hygiene promotion in the affected locations.</p>	2017			X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Pre-positioning of water treatment and of hygiene contingency stocks</p> <p>SI is in the process of pre-positioning water treatment and hygiene contingency stocks (aquatabs, chlorine, soap and buckets) from UNICEF hubs in Dhobley to distribute as a preventive measure to AWD/cholera and for use in case of disease outbreaks under the current SHF grant. SI will continue to respond using the pre-positioned stocks from UNICEF hubs. The distribution of 2000 ( will target 12,000 people) contingency stocks will consider the most vulnerable HHs in the target locations to minimize any possible conflict between IDPs / returnees and host community. A post distribute monitoring will be undertaken for the 2000 HH that will be targeted with this activity.</p>	2017			X	X	X								
<p>Activity 3.1.1: SI will support a \$ 68(75% of food items of CMB) cash transfer to 1055 households ( 6330 Individuals) for 3 months. SI will disburse cash primarily through mobile transfer platform with a local telephone company.</p>	2017			X	X	X								

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

SI encourages and ensures that beneficiaries take part in the phases of project implementation. From the needs assessment stage, SI meets with communities to understand what the needs and problems are in the community. This has been done through focus group discussions and Key Informant interviews as well as Household surveys. SI worked closely with the village relief committee and the village elders including women and youth representatives to ensure that during beneficiaries selection, only the vulnerable are included, based on the criteria set. During implementation, SI continues to work with the beneficiaries through water committees, Hygiene promotion mentors to ensure that messages and information flows to the entire community. This has been done in the most transparent manner in the past and has worked well. Furthermore, SI operates in remote locations with impeding security constraints in South Somalia. SI successfully manages to implement WASH and Food Security initiatives on behalf of vulnerable populations. However, inaccessibility and the aforementioned security constraints limit viable options of ensuring adequate feedback for all activities like use of radio station in some districts. As a result, SI, with the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) department at the forefront, instituted the Community Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (CFCM). The purpose of the system is to allow beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to provide feedback and complaints related to SI activities. This system aims to bring structure to feedback and complaints communication lines and methodologically map where and why certain community comments arise.

CFCM is designed in the following way (summarized): the Field coordinator is the focal person of contact for community feedback and complaints. His/her number is shared with community representatives and beneficiaries. The Field Coordinator's responsibility is to coordinate with the rest of the team and share collected information with Nairobi coordination on a monthly basis. Field Supervisors, who are in direct contact with beneficiaries, are responsible of collecting feedback and complaints, as well as increasing community awareness on the system throughout the activities. If the Field Coordinator and Field Supervisors cannot address the complaint raised, the Field Coordinator's responsible of forwarding the query to the Country Director. In case of complaints toward the feedback and complaints focal persons, beneficiaries can contact the Country Director directly. S/he would, in turn, liaise with the M&E department in Nairobi. The entire process is recorded in the CFCM database managed by the MEAL department at coordination level. Contact details for all above stakeholders are available on beneficiary ID cards in Afmadow district. Additionally, SI always ensure that they communicate through public forums during beneficiary selection exercises, hygiene promotion session, at the mosque during Friday prayers. Furthermore, for any billboard that is put up for visibility purpose, SI ensures that the toll number is clearly visible for beneficiaries to call. In the event that beneficiaries do not have money to call, they are encouraged to flash call after which they are called back. All feedback or complains received are well documented and filed for follow up purposes. In the implementation of this project, SI will continue to strength and encourage beneficiaries to continue to use the mechanism that is already in place. Finally, in the principle of " Do No Harm", SI ensures that any feedback provided is treated with utmost confidentiality, beneficiaries are made aware in advance that their name is not required they will not be singled out.

### **Implementation Plan**

SI implements directly. Before the beginning the project, SI's coordination team based in Nairobi will hold a two day workshop to introduce the project and discuss modalities of implementation and foreseeable challenges. During the workshop, the project's implementation plan is developed to map a way forward. The Field Coordinator has primary responsibility for monitoring and implementation of the project. The Program Manager, assistants and supervisors draft weekly reports, which are then compiled by the Field Coordinator into weekly sitreps shared among the coordination team in Nairobi. The sitreps are used to report on activities, humanitarian situation, security, coordination and forecasts for the coming week. Coordination team provides technical support and oversight throughout the project. By consolidating the weekly sitreps, frequent phone and email exchanges, the coordination team will provides guidance for field staff. Senior field staff will (security permitting) organize quarterly short visits for coordination staff.

An M&E plan will be developed to monitor activities and indicators. The plan will also be used to monitor and incorporate cross-cutting issues such as gender. An elaborate tool for monitoring activities named Project Implementation Plan (PIP) will be used. This monthly work plan is completed by the field coordinator and includes progress activity implementation and on targeted beneficiaries dis-aggregated by sex and age. This is supplemented with weekly sitreps as well as pictures and collection of GPS coordinates to ensure that reporting corresponds with realities on the ground. The coordination team will organize capacity building for field staff to ensure that they have the capacity for following these procedures. Random calls to beneficiaries will be done regularly by Somali speaking female staff from the coordination team to ensure objectivity and avoid bias. In order to assure program continuity, impact and effectiveness, SI will continue to work closely at the local level to tie program objectives and achievements into the larger WASH Policy. SI will continue to disseminate assessment data, impact data, and lessons learned with key implementer by continuing consistent and productive involvement with the cluster working groups. Additionally, where opportunities for resource sharing and maximization exist, such as with the IHA (Canadian), SI will explore and actualize working partnerships. Regular briefings with local government officials and representatives, as well as with UNHCR, will also provide an open and consistent forum for coordination and information exchange, from a program standpoint but also for security and learning purposes.

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

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
American Refugee Council	ARC is currently undertaking the following- Water sampling and testing, HH water treatment, Jerrycan cleaning campaign and training on PHAST. SI will work and with ARC to ensure that beneficiaries targeted with the WASH activities are followed up to ensure that they are sensitized on importance of cleaning their water containers to avoid contamination that may lead to diseases.
Norwegian Rrefugee Council	NRC is currently undertaking construction of water tanks in Doble, rehabilitation of troughs and construction, repair of boreholes and WASH infrastructure construction and sanitation works.SI will coordinate with NRC to prevent double targeting in rehabilitation of WASH facilities
Adeso	ADESO is currently involved in hygiene promotion. SI and ADESO hold monthly bilateral meetings in order to coordinate activities and to ensure complementarity. SI will therefore coordinate with ADESO before conducting any activity so as to prevent duplication of work
Wajir South Development Agency(WASDA)	WASDA implements various WASH activities such as water voucher, rehabilitation of catchments and borehole. It also carries out hygiene promotion and sanitation in Afmadow and Badhadhe districts. SI has previously partnered with WASDA in carrying out interagency sensitization on AWD/Cholera in April 2016 and will coordinate in targeting locations and beneficiaries

Other Organizations	SI recognizes the importance of coordinating with other organizations for quality programing. SI has therefore put in place measures to ensure that this is done. During project implementation, coordination is conducted at two levels, this is detailed below. At field level, before submission of this proposal, bilateral contacts were made with NGOs operating in the same area, including ADESO, Save the Children and DRC so as to ensure no duplication of similar activities in the same locality, explore complementarity of actions, share needs analysis and align key operational policies. At cluster coordination level (Nairobi): Program coordinator regularly participates in Somalia WASH Cluster meetings, IAWG on Disaster Risk Reduction, CALP, FSNWG, (DRR) and Climate Change (CC), Resilience working group, El Nino task force, FSNAU presentation meetings, and regional WASH forums. In addition, the coordination team continues to meet other NGOs on a bilateral and multilateral basis to discuss technical approaches and to avoid duplication of efforts. SI also provides regular informal updates on activities and security to its institutional donors.
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**Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

1- The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

SI's commitments to ensure gender equality in its programs have been stated out in its position paper "Taking Gender into Account". Moreover, this gender approach is included in the broader "do no harm" principle, which all of SI staff are committed to respect. Recognizing that men, boys, girls and women have specific needs and constraints, and that ignoring these specificities (which can be further exacerbated by disaster) can have disastrous implications in terms of protection and survival for the victims of humanitarian crisis, SI considers the impact of its programs on men and women at every stage of the project cycle. The protracted internal displacement in Somalia is an urban phenomenon and depicts a grim picture of structural inequality, social marginalization and discrimination. In Somalia, the risk and exposure of women, young girls and boys to gender based violence, rights violations and forced evictions in long-time established IDPs settlements is higher. Malnutrition rates are especially high among IDP children as their mothers are not able to provide and take care of their food needs as a result of lack of employment opportunities and marginalization. The Inter-cluster Rapid Assessment Report that was carried out in Afmadow town between 17-23 July, 2016 provided the following information:

- Lack of Gender Based Violence Stop Center and no legal aid center for GBV victims
- Lack of qualified personnel despite having a number of traumatized people from the civil war and GBV victims
- Gaps in community awareness and sensitization on protection concerns as large portion of the community, particularly women and young girls, consider reporting incidences of SGBV cases as a taboo.

During SI's assessment carried out in Nov/ Dec 2016, the participation of both men and women was ensured, in order to identify priorities for the assessed areas and to fill the basic services gaps that exist. Some of the data gathered show as follow :

- Fathers/men contribute to 69% of HH income, while mothers or women and children contribute respectively to 29% and 2%

Men move with livestock during the dry season leaving women and children back home.

- Women and girls have to walk far to find potable water, which is rarely found in safe sources. They face increased chances of harassment and potential GBV during these journeys.

Based on this findings, SI is proposing the following measures, in order to address the needs identified and reduce gender inequalities:

- On Hygiene promotion, SI will integrate gender relations and protection mainstreaming by incorporating capacity building and training directed expressly to women and youth, who make up a majority of program beneficiaries.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangement will include gender-balanced field teams to capture the voice of women and men in separate FGDs, and in environments where they are comfortable to share their views. Feedback mechanisms will be arranged so that both men and women can share any feedback with SI, taking into account their levels of access to communication tools such as phones and literacy. This can be done by more women-focused post-distribution monitoring, through which women beneficiaries can meet our female staff face-to-face and share. At the coordination level in Nairobi, senior program staff received training on Gender-mainstreaming in programming and will ensure the application of these principles in the projects. The implementation of such systems, which will help the team to better assess and address the gender related needs, will also be organized with the support of our Technical and Program Quality Department based in SI's HQ.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

SI adheres to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief principles of conduct. Internally, SI has developed a "Protection policy paper" and mainstreams protection in all its activities globally. Due to the highly protection sensitive context in Somalia, SI mainstreams protection within the whole project cycle. At assessment phase, SI has identified the main protection issues the beneficiaries are facing in order not to create secondary protection risks through program implementation. SI presence in the field as a direct implementer has an advantage in the sense that should there be any protection related issue or event, beneficiaries feel comfortable enough to approach our teams and the protection information is then collected. During the implementation phase, (based on protection related information collected) i) SI alerts protection stakeholders on the situation and on protection trends if required and ii) SI refers individual cases to the right protection agencies on the ground. SI also endeavors to include all affected groups based on the vulnerability criteria, the disabled, Somali Bantu (who are highly marginalized) and the elderly as part of our beneficiaries. By including diverse group of people, we promote the dignity of beneficiaries. Additionally, SI promotes clan and gender balances within its team in Afmadow district as well as with suppliers such as water vendors. As for the case of the water voucher, this is done in public and again when the vouchers are printed out, the quantity of water to be provided is clearly written and made visible. Additionally SI uses a feedback and complaints mechanism as a channel of obtaining information on potential protection issues as well as contact with local representatives. SI has submitted a project proposal to DG ECHO that is pending approval, through ECHO communities will be mobilized to participate in project activities.

Through this project, SI will target a total of 9086 men, 9844 women, 18173 Boys and 19687 Girls.

**Country Specific Information**

## Safety and Security

SI has a vast experience in working in Lower Juba, as well as has a well-developed, security and evacuation plan. SI field teams are adequately trained on how to apply security measures in case of insecurity. SI has developed good working relationship and acceptance with the local community in the targeted locations that ensures protection of staff and assets by the community. SI team in the field comprises both from management team (Kenyan-Somali recruited in Kenya) and qualified field staff hired locally from the region. SI promotes local economy through local purchase of available project supplies; this promotes further support, acceptance and protection. SI maintains clan balance in hiring staff and distribution of procurement, to avoid conflict over resources and enhance acceptance. Throughout the project, SI will gather up-to-date security alerts from various formal and informal sources and adjust our actions (action might be suspended for a few days if security level is heightened, and then resume when risk is reduced). In Lower Juba Region, SI is closely monitoring the process of the formation of the new administration regions, and will adapt the work plan accordingly. Our teams in the field have full acceptance from communities. SI has developed a full mapping of interlocutors (civil, parties to the conflict, etc) in operational areas in South Somalia, which remains an internal document that SI does not wish to share. Developing contacts with key interlocutors has helped in gaining access. SI will ensure communities are consulted at every stage of the project assessment and implementation.

Here under is a description of steps taken to maintain and/or increase acceptance:

- Recruitment of field management team shows a balanced representation of different clans that are accepted by the concerned population in the implementation sites, to avoid community perception of clan bias.
- Similar principle applied in the procurement arrangement for locally procured items.
- SI gives specific attention to HR procedures and practices for local staff to prevent misunderstanding and resentment.
- SI is strategically targeting locations with none or limited presence of other international actors to target the most vulnerable communities. SI always ensures that the most at risk villages, populations and households are targeted, giving more focus to the vulnerable members/marginalized communities. As part of this process, SI ensures that all communities take part in the beneficiary selection process and are well informed on beneficiary selection criteria to increase acceptance and understanding on the logic of our interventions.
- On day-to-day basis, the Field Coordinator is responsible for improving SI acceptance and establishing close relationships with local authorities (formal and informal ones). The Field Coordinator monitors security situation and assesses it daily for each movement by the field team. The Logistics and Security Coordinator and the Country Director are always in continuous contact with the field team (available 7 days a week). In case of increased risk for the teams, Country Director, Logistics and Security Coordinator and Field Coordinator collectively decide on risk minimization strategies (acceptance, deterrence and protection). SI is also fully integrated to the UN/consortia/INSO and NSP networks, where all agencies share information and expert support.
- SI ensures through a proper communication with the population, elders and community leaders, that the community understands the outcomes of our action and respect of the humanitarian principle.

## Access

SI has a fully operational field team in Dhobley. However, due to the inaccessibility of project locations, the operations are supervised and monitored using an elaborate Remote Access Management (RAM) approach. The field management team maintains daily contact with field staff, and all travel to project sites are documented and approved by the PM and Field Coordinator respectively. The Field Coordinator has primary responsibility for monitoring and implementation of the project. The PM, assistants and supervisors draft weekly reports, which are then compiled by the Field Coordinator into weekly sitreps shared among the coordination team in Nairobi. The sitreps are used to report on activities, humanitarian situation, security, coordination and forecasts for the coming week. Coordination team provides technical support and oversight throughout the project. By consolidating the weekly sitreps, frequent phone and email exchanges, the coordination team will provide guidance for field staff. Senior field staff organizes quarterly short visits to the field for coordination field staff and activity implementation follow up.

## BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Country Director	S	1	11,050.00	3	35.00	11,602.50
	<i>The Country Director is responsible for the overall supervision of the Solidarites International missions in Kenya and Somalia. The Country Director ensures all project activities are conducted in compliance with donor requirements and internal organizational regulations. The Country Director will spend per month 35% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.2	Finance and Human Resource Manager Coordination	S	1	2,908.19	3	35.00	3,053.60
	<i>The Finance and Human Resource Manager works from the Coordination and he is responsible for the administration and financial supports for field offices. He will be spend per month 35 % of his time to this project.</i>						
1.3	Field Coordinator	S	1	3,312.00	3	100.00	9,936.00
	<i>The Field Coordinator has the responsibility of ensuring the proper implementation and monitoring activities at the field level and coordinating the different departments in order to deliver on the project, while managing the field team, responsible for coordination with local authorities and partners, ensures the contracting of services at the field are managed in accordance with both donor and SI regulations. He will spend per month 100 % of his time to this project.</i>						
1.4	Field Logistic and Administration Assistant	S	1	1,007.40	3	100.00	3,022.20
	<i>The Field Logistic and Administration assistant supports his line manager in processing accounting operations, following-up Human Resources issues, implementing and supervising all logistical activities He will spend per month 100 % of his time to this project.</i>						
1.5	Program Manager	D	2	1,462.80	3	100.00	8,776.80
	<i>The two Program Managers (one for wash activities and one for Food Security activity) work in the field. He is responsible of the implementation of the project. He organises the daily technical work of the team. He will spend 100% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.6	Program supervisor	D	3	786.60	3	100.00	7,079.40

	<i>The three Program supervisors (one for wash activities and two for Food Security activity) work on the field. He will supervise the population mobilization in area where activities are implemented. He will spend 100% of his time to this project</i>						
1.7	Hygiene Promoters	D	2	579.60	3	100.00	3,477.60
	<i>The two hygiene promoters conduct hygiene promotion sessions in the field and conduct assessments and surveys in the field to understand vulnerable families' practices and knowledge related to hygiene, and to identify their most pressing needs. He will spend 100% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.8	Program Coordinator	D	1	5,106.81	3	35.00	5,362.15
	<i>The Program Coordinator has the overall responsibility of ensuring the compliance of the project to donor specifications and guidelines. Has responsibility for monitoring of field project activities and quality control. Responsible for reporting and the design of appropriate monitoring mechanisms. He is in close contact with the field and he provides overall programmatic advisory support to the project. He will spend per month 35% of his time to this project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>52,310.25</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Water trucking/Water Vouchers	D	2160	56.70	1	100.00	122,472.00
	<i>Solidarites will target 2,160 households (12,960 people) and will provide each household with 1 voucher value worth \$56.7 to cover the entire 30 days. The voucher will allow each household access 42 liters/day @\$1.89 (for the 42 litres). (with an average of 6 persons per household, each person in the household will get 7 litres per day) 1 voucher = \$1.89 (for 42 litres) x 30 days = \$56.7, which translates to \$0.045/litre. The total budget for the water voucher activity is 122,472 US\$ as detailed in the BoQ</i>						
2.2	Operation and Maintenance of WASH Infrastructure ( Borehole)	D	2	7,015.00	1	100.00	14,030.00
	<i>Emergency rehabilitation and support for Tabta Borehole at a cost of 14,030 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>						
2.3	Water point construction or rehabilitation (water tanks)	D	2	2,420.00	1	100.00	4,840.00
	<i>Emergency rehabilitation of two ferro cement water tanks in Diff and Tabta(1 each) at a cost of 4,840 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>						
2.4	Operation and Maintenance of WASH Infrastructure (water troughs for camel and shoats)	D	5	1,496.00	1	100.00	7,480.00
	<i>Emergency rehabilitation of three water troughs for camel in Diff and Tabta(1 in Diff ,2 in Tabta) and Emergency rehabilitation of two water troughs for shoats in Diff and Tabta( 1 each). The total cost is 7,480 USD as detailed in the BoQ</i>						
2.5	Capacity building (water committees and WASH training)	D	1	219.00	1	100.00	219.00
	<i>Refresher training to Water User Committee three times during the project implementation for a budget of 219 USD as detailed in the BoQ and 100 % paid by the projec.</i>						
2.6	Community hygiene promotion	D	1	3,100.00	1	100.00	3,100.00
	<i>SI will conduct intensive hygiene promotion campaigns and sessions for all the returnees, IDPs and host communities targeted with WASH activities for a total cost of 3,100 usd as detailed in the BoQ.</i>						
2.7	Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items) costs	D	1	7,350.00	1	100.00	7,350.00
	<i>Distribution of Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items) from Unicef HUB in Dhobley for a total cost of 7,350 USD as detailed in the BoQ</i>						
2.8	Printing of water voucher for 30 days	D	2160	0.16	1	100.00	345.60
	<i>Printing water voucher for 2,160 households for 345.6p USD fully charged to the project</i>						
2.9	Post distribution Monitoring	D	1	150.00	1	100.00	150.00
	<i>SI uses a Online Data Collect for all surveys cost related to one time ODK admin fee for 150 USD fully charged to the project</i>						
2.10	Water analysis	D	10	30.00	1	100.00	300.00
	<i>Anallysis of 10 liters for 30 usd per liter and the total is 300 USD fully charged to the project</i>						
2.11	Security management	D	4	250.00	3	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>To ensure a security of the people in this high insecure area, security escort at 250 USD per trip (170 usd for the vehicle and 20 usd per soldier for four soldiers) (four trips per month) escorting materials and our staff between Doblely and the villages the projects will be implemented would be needed. Four trips per month planned during the project implementation and 100 % paid by the project</i>						
2.12	Unconditional CASH Transfer	D	1055	69.44	3	100.00	219,777.60
	<i>Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfer targeting 1,055 households for 3 months amounting to a total of 219,777.60 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>383,064.20</b>

Travel							
5.1	Local Flights/Travel	S	3	660.00	1	100.00	1,980.00
<p>The managers should be extracted from their working area every two months in order to meet the coordination team in the field or at mission coordination to review the project and to fix the operational priorities according to constraints and according to the evolution of the activities. The concerned staffs are Field Coordinator and the two Program Managers (Wash Manager and Food Security Manager). Thus, 1 flight tickets at 450 USD each one, accommodation for two days (80 usd X 2) and a lump sum of 50 USD for taxi per month as detailed in the BOQ. These costs will be fully dedicated and 100 % charged to SHF Project.</p>							
5.2	Program Vehicle rental	D	1	2,199.00	3	100.00	6,597.00
<p>One vehicle per month will be hired to facilitate movement of the team for 3 months for a total cost of 6,597 USD as detailed in the BoQ. The one vehicles are 100% charged to SHF Project</p>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>8,577.00</b>
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rental	S	1	3,000.00	3	100.00	9,000.00
<p>The rental charges for the field office in Dobley are 3,000 USD per month . This office will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</p>							
7.2	Office stationary	S	1	283.79	3	100.00	851.37
<p>The office stationary for 283.79 USD per month during the project to allow team to work (photocopying paper, toner cartridges, pens, notebooks, files, flip charts, marker pens and masking tape). These costs will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</p>							
7.3	Office utilities	S	1	106.98	3	100.00	320.94
<p>The office utilities cost (monthly electricity bill, monthly fuel for power back-up generator, monthly water bill ) are also required. See in the BoQ for further details. These costs will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</p>							
7.4	Communication (tel, satphone, internet)	S	1	1,265.00	3	100.00	3,795.00
<p>The communication cost for mobile phone, satellite phone for extreme emergency and internet at 1,265.00 USD per month as detailed in the BoQ. These costs will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</p>							
7.5	Banks fees	S	1	9,370.96	1	100.00	9,370.96
<p>Our bank fees are calculated according to the rate (2 % of the direct and support costs) we have with our money vendor, and it covers all funds that need to be transferred to Somalia to run the project and fixed bank charges. These costs will be charged 100% to SHF</p>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>23,338.27</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			5,423.00				<b>467,289.72</b>
Direct							414,357.15
Support							52,932.57
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							32,710.28
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>500,000.00</b>
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Lower Juba -> Afmadow	100	9,086	9,844	18,173	19,687	56,790	Activity 1.1.1 : SI will provide emergency water through vouchers for vulnerable IDP, returnee and host community HH in Afmadow district, for a period of 30 days as a lifesaving intervention. Beneficiaries will be selected according to community set criteria through a village committee. SI teams will check that all beneficiaries fit agreed upon criteria before

registration. Provision of water via vouchers in times of drought will primarily ensure that the most vulnerable HH have access to safe water and avoid related epidemics and discourage out-migration. Water quality analysis that will be done before distribution and at point of use. This activity will ensure households are able to save money meant for water for food purchase.

Activity 1.2.1 : To ensure maximum functioning capacity of boreholes during critical periods of water scarcity, SI will support a total of 2 boreholes in Bilis Qoqani and Tabta towns of Afmadow District with fuel subsidy for a period of one month at the peak of the dry season, and borehole repair for the Tabta borehole. The locations were agreed upon with local leaders and other organizations based on the fact that they are hosting huge human and livestock populations.

In addition to providing fuel subsidy and fast moving kits, SI will work with the existing water committee and provide refresher training to ensure that the WASH facilities are well maintained and are functional. SI will ensure that during the installation of the submersible pump, the water committee members will be present so that they familiarize themselves and get to go through practical demonstration training. Additionally, SI field team will closely monitor to ensure fuel is supplied on time and is utilized well at the boreholes by the water user committees. The process will include filling a monitoring sheet by the water committee representative on delivery of fuel by the supplier to the specified boreholes as per the contract that will be drafted. The water committees will be responsible in tracking daily usage of fuel at the borehole by filling in a fuel consumption sheet on the number of litres and pumping hours per day. A completion certificate will be issued that highlights quality standards have been adhered to.

Activity 1.2.2 : Rehabilitation of 2 Ferro-cement water tanks in Diff (1) and Tabta (1).

The two water tanks are in bad shape and need to be rehabilitated to be able to manage the huge influx of population (Diff currently at 3700 while Tabta 2700 HH additional population). It is worth mentioning that SI through the current SHF was able to rehabilitate one of the two boreholes in Diff with a submersible pump. The pump is now working properly. However, the tank cannot hold water for long. The same issue can be found in Tabta.

The rehabilitation of the 2 ferro-cement water tank will involve re-casting with water proof cement especially on cracks that have now allowed seepage. Curing will be undertaken.

Activity 1.2.3 : Rehabilitation of 5 Animal/Livestock troughs (3 in Tabta and 2 in Diff)

Tabta and Diff have witnessed an influx of huge Livestock population estimated to be over 10,000 herds. As Afmadow District has over 70% of pastoral communities who rely entirely on livestock as their main source of livelihood. SI proposes to rehabilitate 5 water troughs to enable livestock, which is the main backbone of the economy in Afmadow district to have access to water. By rehabilitating the trough, Households would save money that they would have otherwise use to buy water for their livestock for Food.

Activity 1.2.4 : Providing refresher training to 4 (24) existing Water User committees

It is important that the existing WUC be provided with refresher training so as to continue to manage and maintain the water infrastructures. The training will include topics such as basic book keeping methods, taking minutes of meetings, explaining roles of WUC members and maintenance practices. SI will hold community meetings to sensitize the population on the roles and responsibilities of water user committees (WUC) and the need for community support in ensuring the water sources are properly used and maintained. In addition, the community will be sensitized on the importance of including women on WUC, to ensure representation and sustainability, as women play a key role in sourcing for water for the families.

Activity 2.1.1 : Hygiene awareness raising

SI will conduct intensive hygiene promotion campaigns and sessions for all the returnees, IDPs and host communities targeted with WASH activities.

Best practices from similar activity were conducted in April, May and December of 2016 through door to door home visits and sessions through trained hygiene volunteers. SI will continue similar approach but introduce hygiene awareness in schools and health facilities to promote behavior change.

Special training sessions will be conducted for IDPs, returnees and host community including; youth groups, women's groups and religious leaders who can greatly influence big masses among the community on hygiene.

In addition, SI will work with a total of 30 hygiene volunteers previously trained in target communities to ensure continued dissemination of the key messages throughout the project area as well as undertake hygiene kits distribution.

SI will conduct a KAP survey and information gathered will be used to design the key hygiene messages. SI will prepare IEC materials used to disseminate messages which will be pretested before use by the community and local leadership.

SI will conduct a detailed post intervention KAP survey to measure impact of hygiene promotion sessions conducted on knowledge and practice.

In case of a disease outbreak in the project area, SI will re-deploy resources (staff) and intensify hygiene promotion in the affected locations.

Activity 2.1.2 : Pre-positioning of water treatment and of hygiene contingency stocks

SI is in the process of pre-positioning water treatment and hygiene contingency stocks (aquatabs, chlorine, soap and buckets) from UNICEF hubs in Dhobley to distribute as a preventive measure to AWD/cholera and for use in case of disease outbreaks under the current SHF grant. SI will continue to respond using the pre-positioned stocks from UNICEF hubs. The distribution of 2000 ( will target 12,000 people) contingency stocks will consider the most vulnerable HHs in the target locations to minimize any possible conflict between IDPs / returnees and host community. A post distribute monitoring will be undertaken for the 2000 HH that will be targeted with this activity.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Afmadow WASH Locations - SHF.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Beneficiary Calculation numbers- SHF 2017 WASH.xlsx

Project Supporting Documents	Support Letter Humanitarian affairs Office.jpg
Project Supporting Documents	Support Letter. Dhobley DC.jpg
Project Supporting Documents	Support Letter Afmadow DC.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI Assessment report-Jubaland.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Revised intergrated Beneficiaries calculation.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Locations for UCT.docx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF SOMALIA 20170131.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170131.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF SOMALIA 20170207.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170207.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI WASH BOQs HFU commenrts.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF SOMALIA 20170210.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI BUDGET SHF SOMALIA Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdown - Wash and Food Security -20170227.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI BUDGET SHF SOMALIA Wash and Food Security 20170227.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF SOMALIA 20170214.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170214.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF SOMALIA 20170215.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170215.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget brealdown - Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdown - Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170210.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI WASH BOQs HFU commenrts + SI + HFU + SI.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI WASH BOQs HFU commenrts 13 Feb.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF SOMALIA 20170213.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170213.xlsx
Budget Documents	BUDGET SHF BREAKDOWNS SOMALIA 20170214.xlsx
Grant Agreement	HC signed Solidarites GA 4574.pdf v2.pdf
Grant Agreement	SOM-17-3485-SA1 2017-WASH-INGO-4574 Signed Pages.pdf