

Requesting Organization :	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development				
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2017				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Enabling Programmes		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Support to OCHA, Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (SIRNA) and Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA)				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/R/EP/INGO/5899		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	99,061.35		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	10/06/2017	Planned End Date :	10/12/2017		
Actual Start Date:	10/06/2017	Actual End Date:	10/12/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>REACH will support a joint nationwide multi-cluster needs assessment (JMCNA) across Somalia. The JMCNA will ensure that baseline needs relevant to each cluster are assessed in a way that can be easily and frequently updated, encourage multi-cluster coordination through the joint planning and implementation of the assessment itself, and facilitate response planning at the operationally relevant district level. The JMCNA has been endorsed by OCHA and the ICCG, and will be conducted in close coordination with Cluster Coordinators and partners, who will be expected to actively participate in the planning and implementation of the assessment.</p> <p>Additionally, REACH will continue to develop and support inter-cluster initiatives for rapid assessment in Somalia, specifically through support to the continued development of the Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment. Since late 2014, SIRNA has been developed and deployed in response to sudden-onset crises, in order to inform first-level responses. In 2015 and 2016 the SIRNA tool has been successfully transitioned onto an OCHA-managed KOBO platform, and has been utilised successfully as an inter-agency methodology. However, much of the implementation has rested on REACH direct involvement in field management, data analysis and report drafting. REACH will continue supporting the process of developing the SIRNA, and if relevant other inter-agency assessment frameworks.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	150	150	0	0	300
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Aid Agencies	150	150	0	0	300
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					
<p>Coordination of needs assessments helps save lives and restore livelihoods. Along with emergency preparedness, the timeliness and quality of assessments help determine effective humanitarian response. In Somalia, humanitarian partners rely heavily on the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) to provide information on humanitarian needs. FSNAU produces high-quality data through multiple assessment initiatives, including from food, livelihoods and nutritional monitoring exercises which are conducted twice per year and issued in February and September, respectively. However, gaps continue to exist in the provision of high-quality data to inform other cluster responses, as well as the provision of rapid information during crises causing localized deterioration of conditions between the FSNAU seasonal assessments.</p> <p>The JMCNA and SIRNAs will fill these gaps by ensuring that baseline needs relevant to each cluster are assessed in a way that can be easily and frequently updated, by encouraging multi-cluster coordination through the joint planning and implementation of the JMCNA itself, and by facilitating response planning at the more operationally relevant district level.</p>					

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
IMPACT Initiatives	International NGO	28,573.75
		28,573.75

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
USAID - OFDA	100,000.00
	100,000.00

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Valerie Ceylon	Country Director	valerie.ceylon@acted.org	+254722116728
Joseph Slowey	IMPACT Country Coordinator	joseph.slowey@reach-initiative.org	+254708267807

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The ongoing drought has contributed to a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian context in Somalia, including a serious risk of famine predicted in 2017 if the current rains fall below average. Many areas of Somalia have experienced four successive seasons of below average rainfall and severe drought conditions prevail in significant portions of the country. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round 4 has identified significant new displacement largely attributed to drought, lack of food supplies, and movements as people seek humanitarian assistance. Within the covered districts DTM estimates over 328,000 individuals displaced as IDPs between rounds 1 and 4 and the Protection and Returns Monitoring Network observes similar trends, with an estimated 30,790 individuals displaced from 1-22nd January. Drought has displaced more than 615,000 people inside Somalia since November, according to data compiled by UNHCR, the Norwegian Refugee Council and community based organizations. As strain on households increases, displacement and constrained resources are beginning to exacerbate in Somalia, there is an increasing need for integrated and harmonized information systems to support drought and displacement responses. While the successful presidential election in 2017 is considered a positive symbol for improved governance in the country, increased attacks and insecurities are to be expected. Al-Shabaab, the insurgency group controlling large parts of Somalia, has increased attacks, especially in the capital Mogadishu, in the early part of 2017; while increased kidnapping and taxation threats have been observed in South Central Somalia. Severe drought persists in Somalia and the risk of famine in 2017 remains. Nearly half of the population - 6.2 million people - is in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 3 million cannot meet their daily food requirements. The South West State is one of the hardest hit areas, with a sharp increase in the number of drought-displaced people. Cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea/cholera are on the rise as living conditions worsen. Access remains a major challenge for humanitarian partners in some areas due to insecurity.

2. Needs assessment

REACH has engaged in identification of coordination and implementation needs through extensive discussion and feedback with coordination bodies, agencies, implementing partners and donors. A growing acceptance of need for improved joint and impartial needs assessment and analysis is reflected in commitment five of the grand bargain. In Somalia, two seasonal needs assessments conducted by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) of the FAO have widespread acceptance, but leave three gaps addressed by this action. First, the seasonal assessments do not enhance decision making for most clusters, as they retain a primary focus on Food Security and Nutrition outcomes. Second, the assessments are generalizable only at the livelihood zones, inhibiting response planning on a district level, and leading at times to methodologically unsustainable extrapolation to lower administrative levels by decision makers and implementing agencies. Finally, in emergency settings the changing environment requires sufficiently frequent, granular and robust rapid needs assessment to inform rapid response and prioritised targeting. In the rapidly evolving context described above, the need for continued assessments and mapping activities has become ever more crucial. For example, there is a need to complement the pre-existing FSNAU seasonal needs assessments, which are widely used and supported but primarily focused on food security and conducted twice per year at the livelihood zone level. Furthermore, there is a need to promote increased coordination between clusters and organizations through harmonized data collection and analysis. All assessment activities proposed below have been agreed with OCHA and endorsed by the ICCG.

Maintaining an up-to-date and commonly shared situational awareness of the humanitarian conditions across Somalia is a challenge. While numerous rapid needs assessments are being done, they are largely not coordinated leading to:

- uneven coverage across the different populations and settings;
- gaps in information in some areas; and 'over-assessment' in others;
- a patchwork of assessments that, because of minimal coordination, harmonization and information sharing, do not contribute to a comprehensive overview of the needs of the affected population; and
- uncoordinated assessments which will have a negative impact for the affected populations as it will not result in an effective response and may affect the reputation of humanitarian actors.

In Somalia, humanitarian partners rely heavily on the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) to provide information on humanitarian needs. FSNAU produces high-quality data through multiple assessment initiatives, including from food, livelihoods and nutritional monitoring exercises which are conducted twice per year and issued in February and September, respectively. However, gaps continue to exist in the provision of high-quality data to inform other cluster responses, as well as the provision of rapid information during crises causing localized deterioration of conditions between the FSNAU seasonal assessments.

The JMCNA and SIRNAs will fill these gaps by ensuring that baseline needs relevant to each cluster are assessed in a way that can be easily and frequently updated, by encouraging multi-cluster coordination through the joint planning and implementation of the JMCNA itself, and by facilitating response planning at the more operationally relevant district level. The number of beneficiaries targeted by the activities is calculated at 30 humanitarian organisations, or around 70% of active coordination stakeholders, reporting utilising information products for decision making. The joint approach also necessitates buy in from all 8 clusters, who will be actively engaged in development of assessments.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

REACH will target humanitarian agencies and individuals working on response to drought and correlative crises in Somalia. Beneficiaries are a minimum 300 humanitarians working in Somalia accessing and utilizing products, from across 30 humanitarian agencies. Furthermore, the project will directly involve 8 clusters and agencies including OCHA in design and implementation, increasing buy-in and relevance of the assessments. Finally, results, caseloads and analysis will be developed to assist donor organisations and bodies in resource prioritization.

Coordinated population needs assessments that are supported by and disseminated through the Clusters and that are designed for operational relevance (district level data, Cluster inputs into tool design) will maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the drought response in Somalia. The general population of Somalia therefore stands to benefit from these coordinated needs assessments.

4. Grant Request Justification

The activities and information products of REACH are designed to build on and complement other available datasets and information outputs on the IDP context in Somalia. Specifically, FSNAU seasonal analysis, and Shelter Cluster mapping exercises will be used by REACH both as baseline data (see Activities 1.2 and 3 below), and as a secondary data source for triangulation and verification of accuracy of REACH information, ensuring as robust a dataset and accurate outputs as possible. Secondly, the roll out of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and the Protection and Returns Monitoring Network will be used to corroborate locations, where possible, and population numbers. Other similar datasets which will be used for the same purposes include agency data and reports, and OCHA databases/information.

The data proposed to be collected below, and the associated outputs, will build on the basic information on IDP needs collected and collated through FSNAU, FEWSNET and on potential location and basic needs at a key informant level collected by the IOM DTM, designed to give an overall picture of the IDP situation. This information will be used as a baseline for REACH's collection of detailed information on needs, intentions, assistance received, and vulnerability, including access to services, designed to inform specific humanitarian planning, prioritization, and intervention through area-based approaches. This integration with information management actors in Somalia to inform REACH's outputs will be complemented by close coordination with humanitarian actors, in particular through the Sector/Cluster coordination mechanisms. REACH Somalia is well integrated with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), co-chairs the IMWG and Assessment Working Group (AWG), and will continue to liaise bilaterally with cluster partners to ensure that REACH's information management efforts and outputs continue to align with the priorities and information needs of the humanitarian actors responding to the crisis.

Core indicators used will be aligned with inter-agency indicators and complementary to existing datasets to enable comparison and enhanced utility of information. REACH will continue to collect information disaggregated by gender and age, and will continue to highlight gender mainstreaming both in information management and project implementation.

5. Complementarity

REACH works closely with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as with the cluster system, sector working groups, and assessment coordination groups. All activities proposed have been planned in coordination with the relevant coordination bodies, especially OCHA and the cluster system. The project has thus far and in the future will build on complementary information systems in the humanitarian sphere. In particular the project will add depth of understanding to complementary key informant-based data collection from the Shelter Cluster (Kismayo, Baidoa, Garowe areas previously covered by the Shelter Cluster), and the nascent population tracking being piloted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (Kismayo, Belet Weyne, Afmadow, Jowhar, Balad, Dulow). All outputs from this Action will feed into the humanitarian coordination system, informing a more evidence-based and settlement-based response to the needs of IDPs in targeted areas. In addition, the action component on regular monitoring of population changes in IDP settlements will be used to assist in identifying rural displacements and triggering the OCHA-lead Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment in rural areas driving drought displacement. This will enable more informed rapid response to ameliorate displacements and facilitate returns. REACH co-chairs the newly re-formed Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and directs both planning and outputs through this body. The action will also contribute to adding depth to other information sources, notably the FSNAU seasonal reports, for example FSNAU have requested deployment in the IDP settlements of Dullo in order to better understand the high reporting of malnutrition. In addition REACH has been coordinating with partners involved in the voluntary returns from Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya, for example by expanding data collection for Kismayo to include more comprehensive capture of Health and Education services. REACH will continue and expand this cooperation going forward, in particular by building relationships with the Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN) partners.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To inform needs and humanitarian response in the context of the ongoing drought crisis in Somalia, by 1) supporting and strengthening multi-cluster coordination and capacity in Somalia through joint planning, implementation and analysis of a national multi-cluster needs assessment, and 2) facilitating humanitarian response planning at the district level.

Enabling Programmes

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Provide timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition, water, land, flood and drought information and analysis on emergency situations	Somalia HRP 2017	50
Disseminate messages on protection and humanitarian needs of the vulnerable people in Somalia and carry life-saving and disaster risk reduction messaging relating to seasonal and perennial shocks.	Somalia HRP 2017	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project shall inform needs and the drought response in Somalia through a nationwide joint multi-cluster needs assessment as well as targeted location-specific rapid needs assessments triggered by Cluster partners as appropriate. Both the JMCNA and SIRNA activities will be tailored to allow more efficient resource allocation.

Outcome 1

Humanitarian actors operating in Somalia have an increased understanding of population needs in the context of the ongoing drought crisis through the completion of a Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment

Output 1.1

Description

18 Preliminary findings factsheets

Assumptions & Risks

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of information products made available to stakeholders					18

Means of Verification : Product published on REACH Resource Centre, Humanitarian Response and disseminated via email mailout to humanitarian partners. Indicator number reflects 1 factsheet for each official region of Somalia (18).

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Preliminary findings presentations held

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Data collection for JMCNA

Output 1.2

Description

1 Datasets published for JMCNA

Assumptions & Risks

Indicators

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of information products made available to stakeholders					1
Means of Verification : Product published on REACH Resource Centre, Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) and disseminated via email mailout to humanitarian partners.							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Cleaning and validation of joint assessment data							
Output 1.3							
Description							
1 Assessment report published							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of information products made available to stakeholders					1
Means of Verification : Product published on REACH Resource Centre, Humanitarian Response and disseminated via email mailout to humanitarian partners.							
Activities							
Activity 1.3.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Production of final report for JMCNA and SIRNA deployments							
Output 1.4							
Description							
5 Assessment maps produced and disseminated to humanitarian partners							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.4.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of information products made available to stakeholders					5
Means of Verification : Product published on REACH Resource Centre, Humanitarian Response and disseminated via email mailout to humanitarian partners.							
Activities							
Activity 1.4.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Spatial analysis of assessment data							
Outcome 2							
Humanitarian actors operating in Somalia have an increased understanding of population needs in the rapid-onset emergencies through the timely deployment of the Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment							
Output 2.1							
Description							
6 Preliminary findings presentations made to humanitarian partners							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of coordination meetings held or facilitated					6
Means of Verification : Meeting minutes, attendance sheets and findings presentations							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
One findings presentation will be organised for each of 6 SIRNA deployments							
Activity 2.1.2							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Data collection for 6 SIRNA							
Output 2.2							
Description							
Production of Assessment Report for each of 6 SIRNA deployments							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of information products made available to stakeholders					6
Means of Verification : Publication on REACH Resource Centre, Humanitarian Response and dissemination via email mailout.							
Activities							
Activity 2.2.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Report produced and validated by REACH, OCHA and ICCG							
Output 2.3							
Description							
Spatial analysis for SIRNA deployments							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.3.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of information products made available to stakeholders					18
Means of Verification : Publication on REACH Resource Centre, Humanitarian Response and dissemination via email mailout.							
Activities							
Activity 2.3.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Spatial analysis of assessment data from 5 SIRNA deployments							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

Monitoring and evaluation of REACH results will be based on user monitoring, reference monitoring, and usage monitoring and evaluation. User monitoring will be used to track access to REACH products released as part of the project. This will be undertaken using google analytics for access to research products on the REACH Resource Centre, reliefweb, and where possible humanitarian response.info; as well as monitoring of email and hard-copy dissemination. Reference monitoring will be utilised to measure the number of documents where REACH outputs have been used as secondary data and identify occasions where REACH outputs have been shown to inform decision-making, and will consist of counting of frequency of references in key humanitarian documents. Usage monitoring will consist of baseline and endline survey of key stakeholders, notably cluster coordination at national and subnational levels, cluster partners and implementing agencies, and local authorities to identify expectations and evaluate usage of information products.

On deployment REACH will deploy centrally located field staff (Mogadishu based) in order to oversee local temporary field operations. Field coordinators will oversee and quality check data collection. Central data checking and oversight is conducted by the assessment and GIS teams based in Nairobi, and includes systematic daily data checks, spatial verification and satellite verification. Field visits to assessment areas will be conducted by management staff on a monthly basis, or more regularly during data collection. While expatriate accompaniment of data collection teams cannot be guaranteed in all locations due to security restrictions, where possible management staff including Assessment Officers, Country Coordinator and Operations Manager will conduct field checks during data collection. Where this is not possible, Senior Field Coordinators will conduct this exercise. Monthly or bi-weekly management visits to field offices for oversight and capacity building are conducted by the Assessment Officer or the Country Coordinator.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Preliminary findings presentations held	2017						X						
Activity 1.1.2: Data collection for JMCNA	2017												
Activity 1.2.1: Cleaning and validation of joint assessment data	2017						X	X					
Activity 1.3.1: Production of final report for JMCNA and SIRNA deployments	2017						X	X					
Activity 1.4.1: Spatial analysis of assessment data	2017						X	X					
Activity 2.1.1: One findings presentation will be organised for each of 6 SIRNA deployments	2017							X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.2: Data collection for 6 SIRNA	2017						X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 2.2.1: Report produced and validated by REACH, OCHA and ICCG	2017							X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.3.1: Spatial analysis of assessment data from 5 SIRNA deployments	2017							X	X	X	X	X	

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

The proposed REACH intervention will target 2 key beneficiary groups: 30 organisations operating in IDP settlements and with neighbouring host communities, REACH will also aim to reach 300 individuals within these organisations with information products, measured by the access statistics to products published on online portals. Actors engaged in coordination-level strategic and operational planning (including cluster leads and OCHA) will be engaged during site identification, data collection, data analysis and dissemination stages. Products will also be targeted to relevant local authorities in order to enhance two-way information flows. In the absence of formal CCCM mechanisms REACH will engage with community leaders (Horjooge) at settlement level to identify community level priorities, and where possible will activate this network for downward dissemination of information. Secondly, findings under this action will be used to trigger complementary rapid needs assessments in areas of origin, thus informing rural drought responses as well as displacement.

Implementation Plan

The activities and information products of REACH are designed to build on and complement other available datasets and information outputs on the IDP context in Somalia. Specifically, FSNAU seasonal analysis, and Shelter Cluster mapping exercises will be used by REACH both as baseline data (see Activities 1.2 and 3 below), and as a secondary data source for triangulation and verification of accuracy of REACH information, ensuring as robust a dataset and accurate outputs as possible. Secondly, the roll out of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and the Protection and Returns Monitoring Network will be used to corroborate locations, where possible, and population numbers. Other similar datasets which will be used for the same purposes include agency data and reports, and OCHA databases/information.

Core indicators used will be aligned with inter-agency indicators and complementary to existing datasets to enable comparison and enhanced utility of information. REACH will continue to collect information disaggregated by gender and age, and will continue to highlight gender mainstreaming both in information management and project implementation.

Personal identifiable information will not be publicly disseminated in order to minimize/eliminate protection concerns for the assessed population. All data will be aggregated to a location and therefore no household identifiers will be publicly visible from the reports and maps. If agencies request the raw data containing household identifiers, then the sensitive name/contact details will be removed and replaced with a unique key so that the identifier information can be re-concatenated at a later date, based on the respect of protection standards. If there is a further request for the names, then REACH will contact OCHA as the coordination body to examine whether the requesting agency can receive the identifier data or not and under which conditions.

Data collected will include gender disaggregation at all levels of collection and reporting, and protection indicators in order to ensure information can be utilized in planning gender-sensitive responses in IDP and drought contexts. REACH uses where possible gender balanced field teams, in order to ensure data collection is able to capture the specific needs of women.

The data collected will aim to inform agencies on the needs operating under the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (SRP) developed for IDP and natural disaster crises in Somalia, in order to inform the system and support existing and/or upcoming Information Management and Monitoring and Evaluation structures.

As the situation evolves, REACH will continue to respond to the information needs of humanitarian actors through adaptation of type of data visualization as needed, and as would be useful. Alternatives to the static maps attached here might include interactive webmaps, or infographics. Comparing and analysing the same data collected over time, REACH will also conduct trend analysis, building a temporal picture of, for example, how basic needs are changing in response to evolving conflict or assistance received, or population movements. These trends will be displayed in data visualization and in reports, allowing dynamic humanitarian response to needs, or forecasting of population movements.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ICCG	The ICCG shall input on the trigger of SIRNA deployments, and REACH will ensure contribution to joint analysis through regular bilateral engagement. Furthermore, Cluster Coordinators will support REACH in outreach to local authorities and in identifying and galvanizing Cluster partner support for assessment implementation in their respective areas of operation.
Humanitarian Donors	JMCNA and SIRNA findings will be disseminated through presentation to the IHDG, and inputs on indicators and timings will be sought through regular bilateral engagement.
Local Authorities	Outreach to local authorities will be key to the feasibility and success of the assessments, to ensure both access and population acceptance. Where relevant, data from local authorities may also be used for triangulation and verification purposes.
OCHA	REACH will collaborate with OCHA on design and implementation of all project activities. OCHA and REACH shall provide leadership to the Assessment Working Group to coordinate assessment activities.
FSNAU	REACH will coordinate closely with FSNAU, and will ensure compatibility of assessment data to contribute to FSNAU seasonal analysis

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Data collected will include gender disaggregation at all levels of collection and reporting, and protection indicators in order to ensure information can be utilized in planning gender-sensitive responses in IDP contexts. REACH uses where possible gender balanced field teams, in order to ensure data collection captures the specific needs of women. Assessments will include multi-cluster indicators unless a cluster-specific response is required, and will also monitoring Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cross-cutting issues, especially gender. REACH will work closely with relevant clusters to ensure assessment methodologies, indicators and analysis is sensitive to gender concerns and wider protection issues. The data collected will aim to inform agencies on the needs operating under the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) developed for IDP and natural disaster crises in Somalia to inform the system and support existing and/or upcoming Information Management and Monitoring and Evaluation structures.

Protection Mainstreaming

Inputs from the Protection Cluster on the assessment tools and methodology will help to mitigate the risk of unintended harm during implementation of the assessments.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

ACTED closely monitors the security dynamics in the area by liaising with the local communities including traditional elders, local authorities and regional state government representatives. Over time, ACTED has developed a low profile access strategy with said security measures. ACTED triangulates security information including on accessibility with other NGOs, INSO and local authorities. In contested areas such as Sanaag is a contested area, ACTED is in contact with both Puntland and Somaliland authorities. ACTED is a part of INSO and receives regular updates.

A participatory approach is used to update security risk analysis and triangulated with other sources to provide regular security briefings to staff. Daily security monitoring, movement planning and security clearances. ACTED will consult SHF on options to temporarily suspend or relocate activities if major access constraints occur. Working closely with targeted communities, engagement with local partners and prioritizing community sensitization and participation, ACTED and partners build acceptance of activities from the bottom up. Through triangulation of information, ACTED works to understand the dynamics between various local actors, to mitigate any efforts to damage reputation.

ACTED procurement, financial and logistic policies require a clear and transparent process for validation of suppliers. ACTED reviews selection of suppliers with field teams to maintain a distribution of resources across clan/sub-clan groups within areas of operation. ACTED HR policy in Somalia requires full awareness of clan affiliation of each local staff member and to maintain clan diversity across teams. ACTED ensures identification of beneficiaries and allocation of assistance are impartial and transparent, and offers mechanisms to appeal decisions to Village Relief Committees and through the complaint response mechanism. To mitigate against fraud, diversion of resources ACTED creates sufficient awareness with all stakeholders and local authorities that resources cannot be subjected to any taxation. The existing complaints system allows for the collection of issues at community level and proactive sourcing of feedback from communities. All vendors are verified against US OFAC Office of Foreign Asset Control list, EU proscribed Lists and UN sanctions lists. Regular qualitative M&E are used to detect incidents. Regular internal financial monitoring helps identify areas of possible collusion between agency staff and service providers, or fraud from agency staff. Disciplinary measures will be taken against any ACTED staff member that has participated in fraud/diversion.

The joint nature of the assessments planned under this project means that operational partners in each district targeted will lead on security access and procedures, complementary to the general security practices above.

Access

REACH has direct access in most urban areas of Somalia, and rural areas where there is no active conflict or control by armed groups. For both JMCNA and SIRNA implementation, data collection will be conducted through partners associated with the Somalia Clusters, thereby maximising access to areas where humanitarian services are currently delivered. In districts where no direct data collection can be conducted, REACH will pursue remote data collection through key informants or remote sensing where appropriate. REACH shall develop both mobile data collection tools and paper forms for use in areas where mobile technology cannot be deployed for security reasons.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Supplies (materials and goods)							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
2. Transport and Storage							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
3. International Staff							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
4. Local Staff							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Training of Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
6. Contracts (with implementing partners)										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
7. Other Direct Costs										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
8. Indirect Costs										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
11. A:1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs: International Staff										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
12. A:1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
13. B:2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
14. C:3 Equipment										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
15. D:4 Contractual Services										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		
16. E:5 Travel										
NA	NA				NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA									
	Section Total							0.00		

17. F:6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
18. G:7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
19. H.8 Indirect Programme Support Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
20. Staff and Other Personnel Costs								
1.1	REACH Country Coordinator	D	1	4,300.00	6	17.00		4,386.00
	<i>1 REACH Country Coordinator in Nairobi (17% of their time). Country Coordinator will ensure the implementation the project activities, ensuring objectives are achieved and targets reach through staff and strategic management, coordination with partners, especially Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).</i>							
1.2	REACH Country Coordinator Per Diem	D	1	1,100.00	6	17.00		1,122.00
	<i>The monthly rate of \$1,100 per person per month and includes accommodation and per diem;</i>							
1.3	REACH Geographic Information Systems Officer	D	1	3,700.00	6	17.00		3,774.00
	<i>1 REACH Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Officer in Hargeisa who will be 17% committed to the entire project to design and implement geographic validation during data collection. In coordination with National GIS staff, the GIS officer will be responsible for production of mapping outputs, production of shapefiles for external use and database management;</i>							
1.4	REACH GIS Officer Per Diem	D	1	455.00	6	17.00		464.10
	<i>The monthly rate of \$455 per person per month and includes accommodation and per diem;</i>							
1.5	2 REACH Assessment Officers	D	2	3,700.00	6	29.00		12,876.00
	<i>2 Assessment Officers in Hargeisa and Nairobi who will be responsible for design and implementation of Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) and Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment activities (SIRNA), 100% of the time with 29% of their time supported by Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF). the Assessment officers will be responsible for assessment design and validation, analysis and production of reports and associated outputs.</i>							
1.6	REACH Assessment Officer Per Diem	D	2	455.00	6	29.00		1,583.40
	<i>The monthly rate of \$455 per person per month and includes accommodation and per diem.</i>							
1.7	REACH Global Assessment Specialist	S	1	6,750.00	6	15.00		6,075.00
	<i>1 Global Assessment Specialist based in Geneva is responsible for oversight, validation and global dissemination of outputs of the JMCNA and SIRNA results. The global Assessment Specialist will be dedicated for a 15% of their time during the 6 month project cycle</i>							
1.8	REACH GIS Assistant	D	1	800.00	6	50.00		2,400.00
	<i>1 REACH GIS Assistant in Nairobi (50% of their time) responsible for GIS validation of data collection on JMCNA and SIRNA activities, drafting of products for release, and sample visualisation. The monthly rate of \$800 per person per month and includes medical cover and life insurance;</i>							
1.9	4 REACH Field Officers	D	4	1,300.00	6	33.00		10,296.00
	<i>4 REACH Field Officers in Baidoa, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Puntland who will be 33% committed to the entire project to train and supervise data collection staff, field logistics and local coordination. The monthly rate of \$1300 per person per month which is inclusive of medical cost and life insurance;</i>							
1.10	240 Enumerator Work Days	D	240	35.00	1	100.00		8,400.00

	240 REACH Enumerator days for 1 JMCNA and 6 SIRNA deployments (MCNA roughly 1 month, SIRNA roughly .5 months), distributed across Somalia. They will be in charge of undertaking assessment data collection for MCNA and SIRNA, under the supervision of Field Officers and the field manager. SHF contribution will cover 60 enumerators for the two activities.							
	Section Total							51,376.50
21. Supplies, Commodities, Materials								
2.1	GIS Supplies and Maintenance for 2 Plotters	S	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00	
	<i>2 plotters (Nairobi and Mogadishu) routine maintenance for printing of maps and additional products produced during the project, SHF covering maintenance of 1 plotter.</i>							
2.2	Publication and translation costs	D	7	600.00	1	30.00	1,260.00	
	<i>Publication and translation of 1 JMCNA report and executive summary and 6 SIRNA reports, 30% contributed by SHF</i>							
2.3	Enumerator training costs	D	1	12,003.00	1	100.00	12,003.00	
	<i>trainings for enumerators (partners and REACH) for 1 JMCNA, and 1 training for each of 6 SIRNA, estimated at 60 enumerators total covered by SHF.</i>							
	Section Total							14,263.00
22. Equipment								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
23. Contractual Services								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
24. Travel								
5.1	Flights Travel Costs (Europe <> Kenya)	S	2	800.00	2	50.00	1,600.00	
	<i>REACH Flight travel cost from Europe to/from Kenya Capital - Nairobi to oversee project management and coordination: 2 Flights @ \$800 each for a round trip for 2 Staff, ie Country coordinator and REACH Global staff.</i>							
5.2	Flights Travel Costs (Kenya <> Somalia)	S	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00	
	<i>REACH Flight travel cost Kenya Capital - Nairobi, a to/from Somalia, to assess the implementation of the project and conduct partner training: 2 Flights @ \$500 each for a round trip for 2 Staff, ie Assessment Officers.</i>							
5.3	Flights Travel Costs (Somalia)	D	3	300.00	4	50.00	1,800.00	
	<i>REACH Flight travel within Somalia, to assess the implementation of the project and conduct partner training: 2 Flights @ \$500 each for a round trip for 4 Staff, ie Field Officers.</i>							
5.4	Vehicle rental	D	15	130.00	4	100.00	7,800.00	
	<i>Vehicle rental to be used to transport enumerators in the field for JMCNA and SIRNA data collection. 15 REACH vehicles hired on a daily basis for 4 days on a daily rate of 130 USD for driver and vehicle.</i>							
	Section Total							12,200.00
25. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
26. General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Office rent- Somaliland	D	1	1,500.00	6	33.00	2,970.00	
	<i>ACTED Office rent for Somaliland for 6 months office rental, 33% contributed by SHF; Office will accommodate Assessment Officers (2) and GIS Officers working on the project, for coverage of assessments across Somalia and for deployment to field visits in Northern Somalia.</i>							

7.2	Special Protection Units for Somaliland Office	D	4	260.00	6	33.00	2,059.20
<i>Special Protection Units for Somaliland office @ 4 SPU for 6 months, 33% contributed by SHF</i>							
7.3	Office Rent - Nairobi	D	1	4,400.00	6	33.00	8,712.00
<i>ACTED Office rent for Nairobi for 6 months office rental, 33% contributed by SHF; Office accommodates coordination and management staff overseeing the project, for engagement with Nairobi-based coordination mechanisms; as well as project staff (GIS Specialist and GIS Assistant) permanently based in Nairobi and Assessment Officers on rotation between Hargeisa and Nairobi.</i>							
7.4	Security escort Mogadishu	S	1	500.00	2	100.00	1,000.00
<i>Security escort between Mogadishu International Airport and ACTED Guesthouse/Office for management visits on field deployments and for conducting outreach to Somalia cluster and coordination representatives, including the Drought Operations Centre (DOC). 2 trips in the course of the project at \$500 per trip.</i>							
Section Total							14,741.20
SubTotal			293.00				92,580.70
Direct							81,905.70
Support							10,675.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							6,480.65
Total Cost							99,061.35
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Awdal -> Baki -> Abokor-Caddaawe	100	150	150			300	Activity 1.1.1 : Preliminary findings presentations held Activity 1.1.2 : Data collection for JMCNA Activity 1.2.1 : Cleaning and validation of joint assessment data Activity 1.3.1 : Production of final report for JMCNA and SIRNA deployments Activity 1.4.1 : Spatial analysis of assessment data Activity 2.1.1 : One findings presentation will be organised for each of 6 SIRNA deployments Activity 2.1.2 : Data collection for 6 SIRNA Activity 2.2.1 : Report produced and validated by REACH, OCHA and ICCG Activity 2.3.1 : Spatial analysis of assessment data from 5 SIRNA deployments
Documents							
Category Name		Document Description					
Project Supporting Documents		Guidance document Sirna_V2_final.pdf					
Project Supporting Documents		HH_revised.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		Facility_revised.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		KI_revised.docx					
Budget Documents		REACH_SHF_Budget_April2017_BOQ.xlsx					
Budget Documents		revised REACH_SHF_Budget_April2017_BOQ.xlsx-1.xls					
Budget Documents		REACH_SHF_Budget_April2017_BOQ_V2.xlsx					
Budget Documents		REACH_SHF_Budget_April2017_BOQ_V3.xlsx					

Budget Documents	Revised BOQ 5899.xls
Grant Agreement	HC signed GA for ACTED - SIRNA 5899.pdf