

Requesting Organization :	Solidarités International				
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Emergency WASH and Food Security response for disaster affected vulnerable IDPs and host populations in South Somalia.				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/4155		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	394,864.00		
Planned project duration :	4 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	16/10/2016	Planned End Date :	15/02/2017		
Actual Start Date:	16/10/2016	Actual End Date:	15/02/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The main purpose of the project proposed by SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL (SI) is to address emergency needs of disaster affected IDPs and host communities, through the provision of lifesaving WASH and Food Security services, targeting approximately 9419 individual beneficiaries impacted by the recent water and food crisis in Somalia. The proposed program will be implemented over a four and a half month period in Afmadow district, including Dhobley, Bills Qoqani and Afmadow towns and surrounding villages. A list of locations per activity will be attached. SI is currently implementing similar activities through a project funded by ECHO through a field team based in Dhobley.</p> <p>SI proposes to undertake the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provision of water vouchers (1,400HH) to enable population affected by acute water shortage access safe water in Dhobley and Afmadow. 2) Rehabilitation of 3 Ferro-cement water tanks in Dhobley (2) and Billis Qoqani (1). 3) Rehabilitation of 1 borehole and provision of spare-parts for 2 boreholes in Diff. (Diff has only two boreholes one of which was rehabilitated recently (first week of October) one still remains to be rehabilitated. The high salinity accelerates wearing out of the fast moving parts of the borehole which in turn causes frequent breakdown 4) Rehabilitation of 2 water troughs in Dhobley and Billis Qoqani to enable livestock access to water and avoid contamination of water sources <p>Water rehabilitation activities will target 7,500 HH.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Community hygiene promotion to all targeted beneficiaries by trained hygiene promoters on key hygiene messages. This will include distribution of 2,000 hygiene kits provided by UNICEF in Doble and Afmadow. 6) Unconditional cash transfer targeting a total of 519 IDP households in Dhobley and Afmadow for a period of 3 months. This will provide targeted groups with means to access food. <p>This integrated proposal will target the following locations:</p> <p>SI activities will include a gender perspective approach, to promote ownership and sustainability: during the project the community will be sensitized on the importance of including women all the activities and in local management teams.</p> <p>SI has a fully staffed and operational base in Dhobley town and has implemented direct operations in Lower Juba region since 2007. SI has gained good working experience in pastoral and agro-pastoral context in Somalia and the design of this project has been built on community based needs and on lessons learnt from previously implemented projects.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
2,261	2,448	2,261	2,449	9,419	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	1,582	1,714	1,582	1,714	6,592
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
56614					
Catchment Population:					

Link with allocation strategy :

Water shortages in Afmadow district have been increasing during last months, deteriorating the already Difficult life conditions of the population in terms of water access. SI has been monitoring the situation and serious WASH and Food security intervention gaps have been identified, with no agency meeting the growing needs, despite increasing IDP population from Middle Juba, urban and poor host communities and returnees from Dadaab refugee camp. SI is currently the only NGO giving an emergency response to this water crisis in Afmadow.

Most of the targeted population does not have access to sufficient nor reliable water supply, for human and animal consumption; they do not have access to hygiene items and hygiene promotion; there is a large population who is food insecure; livestock is the main livelihood activity, also affected by the lack of water. All these elements are contributing to an increase in malnutrition cases during last months. According to the WASH cluster gap analysis report for Somalia (September 2016), 83% of the population do not have sustained access to safe water, 78% do not have temporary access to safe water, 89% have unsafe sanitation practices and 64% lack interactive knowledge on hygiene. As Afmadow district is mapped as a high risk area in AWD/cholera, the water crisis, lack of appropriate WASH and Sanitation facilities, and congestion in IDPs camps may all contribute to heightening the risks of AWD/cholera outbreak from the systematic use of unsafe water sources.

FSNAU September technical release reports highlighted cereal production at 49% below long-term average and 20% below five-year average as a result of poor rainfall; seasonal employment among the poor has also been adversely affected. This has resulted to the number of population groups with Critical ($\geq 15\%$) GAM to increase from 8-9 in Gu 2015, Deyr 2015/16 to 14 in Gu 2016 In Lower Juba region, the most vulnerable remain the IDPs. 43,000 are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 1000 in IPC Phase 4, most being Dhobley IDPs.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
ECHO and SI Co funds	91,463.00
	91,463.00

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Enzo Vecchio	Country Director	ken.hom@solidarites-kenya-som.org	+254 727765347

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The humanitarian situation continues to be of serious concern in Somalia. An estimated 5 million people, or over 40% of the population, are now in need of life-saving and livelihoods assistance. Almost 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced and another million are living as refugees in neighbouring countries. Some five million people are now food insecure, up by 300,000 from February 2016. Nearly 58% of the acutely food insecure people are internally displaced, who are among the most vulnerable groups. Poor rainfall in southern and central Somalia has reduced cereal production by nearly half, compared to the 20-year average. Recent FSNAU assessment results reveal persistent levels of malnutrition in some parts of Somalia. More than 29,000 Somalis have been facilitated to voluntarily return from Dadaab, Kenya since December 2014. The majority have returned to Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq and Mogadishu. During the last six months, poor rain fall, locally significant floods, trade disruption, and new and continued population displacement have contributed to a worsening of the water and food security situation in Somalia. Acute malnutrition has also worsened over the same time period.

Today, the country is experiencing acute food and water shortages which resulted from Inadequacy of April 2016 Gu rain has failed to replenish underground water reservoirs and led to less than average crop harvest. Being livestock the main source of income of the population, drought and lack of water is having a devastating effect in HH economies: livestock deaths, deterioration of physical livestock conditions and increase of animal diseases are bring huge losses to families. The WASH and Food Security situation may further be exacerbated during upcoming Deyr rain season which is expected to be below to near average in most parts of Somalia including the Lower Juba region.

Since the onset of the water crisis, this pressure on existing resources has been further raised with out-migration reported amongst populations in and around Afmadow town, moving into Dhobley: roughly between 3,000 to 3,500 families in search of water for humans and livestock. Most have migrated after getting information that SI was distributing water vouchers.

SI has been under pressure from the local authorities in Afmadow district, to increase its WASH and FS intervention to cover more beneficiaries. SI teams have seen communities migrating from their villages upon news of water voucher and UCT distribution in SI targeted villages. During August the Lower Juba State authorities blocked over 1,100 returnees who arrived in Dhobley from further travel, raising concerns on the unplanned nature of returns worsening an already volatile security situation and lack of basic services. It was assessed that the return package was insufficient for the returnees to re-establish themselves and fully integrate. According to the local administrations in Afmadow and Dhobley towns, there has been an IDP influx from Middle Juba and other locations (Buale Aug 2016); this also includes 800 IDP HH of Somali Bantus who have been displaced as a result of insecurity and flooding along the Juba river (March 2016). This, coupled with an expected high influx of returnees coming through Dhobley, indicates need for a higher supply in water combined with food.

2. Needs assessment

Based on its current programming funded by ECHO, SI field team conducted a rapid assessment end of August 2016 in Diff, 1,700HH (GPS N00.96153 E 041.06268); Hargardabatag 270H (GPS N 00.59491 E 040.99581); and Bula Barwaqo 450HH (GPS N 00.50784 E 040.99531). The main findings were: Diff has 3 water catchments. All dry. 2 boreholes, one is not functional and one highly saline and unfit for humans. There is a "water factory" that provides treated water though at a high price 0.6 USD per 20L jerrycan. Increase in price from USD 0.4 in July to USD 0.9 in Sept 2016 for 20L jerrycan is unaffordable to many. Large livestock concentration around the boreholes (Diff boasts of having a high livestock population in Afmadow district around 16,000 herds). Hagarabatag has only one water catchment that has dried up. Bula Buwarqo has only one water catchment that has dried up. Most of the population in Hagartabatag (200 HH) migrated to Dhobley town to look for water. 38 reported cases of diarrhoea among small children in Hagarabatag a week preceding the assessment. This number is way too high in a week. Sanitation and hygiene reported as very poor.

Over 60% of the local water catchments in Afmadow are highly silted and can only collect very small amount of water during the rainy season. The water catchments have dried forcing many households to depend on water vouchers or migrate to the few reliable water sources. Migration is taking place in and around Afmadow town, majority moving into Dhobley, Billis Qoqani and Diff. With only 6 functional boreholes in Dhobley and 1 in Billis Qoqani. Additionally, due to large livestock pop (16K in Diff and 14K in Dhobley) human – livestock competition leading to congestion at water points can often be observed. The assessed areas had no water troughs for livestock. Other Villages facing water scarcity are Godaya 500 HH, Magar 300 HH, Deg Merers and Diff 2200 HH. The nr of malnutrition cases has been increasing during last months, crop production is below average, market prices are increasing and there are no alternative livelihoods nor sources of income.

Long distances to water sources expose Different gender groups to protection risks such as GBV. The women in the assessed locations said they spend up to 4 hours to fetch water thus forcing them to have little hours available for doing other essential household activities. Girls become susceptible to SGBV as they often travel alone to the water points. Men and boys move with animals in search of water for livestock. Cases of boys and girls dropping out of school to help their parents search for water have been reported Inadequacy of April 2016 Gu rain has failed to replenish underground water reservoirs and led to less than average crop harvest. Being livestock the main source of income of the population, drought and lack of water is having a devastating effect in HH economies: livestock deaths, deterioration of physical livestock conditions and increase of animal diseases are bring huge losses to families.

Food security challenges in the area cannot be met until safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are available. Even when food is available, households cannot afford to purchase it when much of their income is spent securing water for their families and when they are devoting so much time to collecting water and caring for family members, who are sick from contaminated water, lack of sanitation, or poor hygiene. Lack of water affects directly animal health: limitation of water intake reduces animal performance quicker and more dramatically than any other nutrient deficiency. Without access to safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and proper hygiene, food is easily contaminated through exposure to unsafe drinking water and pathogens on hands, flies, and unclean surfaces. This can cause several diseases like diarrhea and eventually undernutrition.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The targeted beneficiaries for this project have been identified through SI field teams who run a quick assessment last August 2016. Beneficiaries for WASH activities will include returnees, new and protracted IDPs; and host communities. While beneficiaries for the FS activity will include: new and protracted IDPs; and host communities (returnees receive a UN package; the needs of spontaneous returnees who have not travelled under UN return programme will also be addressed).

SI is looking at targeting Doble, Afmadow and Billis Qoqeni towns and a groups of villages around Doble and Afmadow towns(see attached list). The selected villages are the most in need of WASH and Food Security interventions based on information from SI assessment and triangulating with information from the local authorities as well other INGOs such as ARC and DRC.

SI will prioritize vulnerable groups especially new IDPs (who have arrived within a 3 months to a yr period before inception of the action) who require emergency food and sustained WASH 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 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.

Rehab of 5 water infrastructures will target locations that have a high population of host community and protracted IDPs as they are currently at the brunt of water and food crisis and populations are migrating to those locations (Dhobley town Billis Qoqani and Diff). While the construction of the water troughs will target (Diff and Dhobley) approximately 30,000 animals. 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

The region is characterized with frequent humanitarian emergencies due to protracted clan conflicts, natural disasters such as drought, floods, animal morbidity and mortality, price fluctuations, high youth unemployment and population displacement. These shocks weaken the community coping strategies and increase their vulnerability to current and future shocks. While, AMISOM incursion in South and Central Somalia is leading to high level of displacements, new IDPs are expected to arrive in the area and put a higher strain on the already limited existing water sources. Failed Deyr rains resulted in below average crop harvest, and acute water shortage. With delayed start of Gu rain season, water and pasture crisis is expected to increase. Without the much needed humanitarian support, the state of the most vulnerable households could deteriorate.

The distribution of water vouchers will give access to safe water to targeted households and will prevent water related diseases. The activity is also expected to indirectly increase household access to food through cash savings that would have been used to purchase water.

Moreover, the rehabilitation of ferro-cement water tanks, boreholes and wells and the construction of animal troughs will increase the amount of safe water available both for human and animal 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.

UCTs will be very useful tools to relieve the burden of the lack of food and will help HH through lean seasons.

IDPs have no access to hygiene kits and hygiene promotion. Through SI intervention AWD and other water related diseases will be prevented.

5. Complementarity

To maximize on WASH and Food Security outcomes, SI understands the importance of complementing with other agencies to ensure that activities have the greatest possible reach and impact. SI is the only organization responding to the water crisis through its current funding with ECHO. However DRC has been implementing WASH activities in Afmadow district through borehole rehabilitation, latrine construction, water trough construction and hygiene kit distribution. They have also just finalized a rapid assessment to inform what the next possible steps would be in regards to the water crisis. SI will share the Water Voucher beneficiaries list with DRC to ensure there would be no double targeting, in the event they also decide to launch water voucher activity (the needs are immense and SI can only cover 2000 beneficiaries). There has been an ongoing discussion with ARC, Unicef and SI working together in Afmadow district. ARC has been working on rehabilitation of water wells that does not include rehabilitation of Ferro cement 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, construction of the livestock animal troughs to have a bigger impact on the beneficiaries. Locations for construction and rehabilitation will be undertaken into consideration through consultations with local authorities and with each other. 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 . In all activities, SI will continue to consult with government authorities, local experts, and other NGOs when refining and improving WASH activities, capacity-training tools, training options, and referral systems to share and incorporate best practices and lessons learned. SI will continue to actively participate in general coordination meetings, and regularly scheduled humanitarian coordination meetings held monthly in Nairobi & in the field. In addition, 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, IOM, DRC and UNHCR among others. SI continues to work with ECHO in Lower Juba with the objective of contributing towards addressing emergency needs of disaster affected IDP and host populations in Somalia by providing Life- saving and recovery WASH and food security interventions for new, IDP populations. This project will complement each other seamlessly. 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. SI will continue to disseminate assessment data, impact data, and lessons learned with key implementers. Additionally, where opportunities for resource sharing exist, such as with the SHF, 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 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 need	Somalia HRP 2016	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 crisis that has led to access of less than 2L/person/day and population migrating to look for water and pasture for their livestock. Providing emergency water 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.

Outcome 1

Outcome 1
Improved access to safe drinking water among the targeted communities of Dhobley and afmadow towns and surrounding villages

Output 1.1

Description

1400 HH have access to 42L of clean drinking water per day for 30 days

Assumptions & Risks

The project locations do not become flooded making access to villages impossible, Staff and community willing to participate.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Water Trucking

SI plans to provide emergency water vouchers for the vulnerable IDP and host households in Afmadow district, for a period of 30 days as a life-saving intervention. The activity is expected to indirectly increase household access to food through cash savings that would have been used to purchase water. Beneficiary selection 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. The communities will be mobilized and sensitized on the amount of water to be received and the period of time. The objective is to ensure that the most affected households access minimum amount (7 l/p/d) of safe water via vouchers at the peak of prolonged drought periods in line with the WASH cluster standards. Additionally, The beneficiaries will be followed up by SI staff to ensure that water from the vendors have been chlorinated at the source. The vendors will be encouraged to use chlorine at collection point (chlorine residual of 0.5mg/l). Water quality tests will be undertaken at collection points to ensure targeted households access water with 0 faecal coliform per 100ml, less than 10 CFU total coliform per 100 ml and less than 5 NTU turbidity. Based on discussions with the other organizations, ARC has been given the role of water chlorination in Dhobley. They have trained staff who are stationed at water collection points for water trucks and they are familiar with the dosage. SI will coordinate with ARC to ensure that the trucks have been chlorinated while SI will undertake the water quality.

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					1,400

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

Output 1.2

Description

7500 HH have access to clean drinking water through rehabilitation of water infrastructure

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

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of 3 ferro-cement water tanks in Dhobley and Billis Qoqani : 2 in Doblely and one in Bilis Qoqani (95 km from Doblely). They serve a large population of both human (11,000) and livestock.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation

1 Borehole Rehabilitation and provision of fast moving spare-parts for 2 boreholes in Diff. With a current population of 2,200, Diff has only 2 boreholes one of which was rehabilitated recently but was not provided with a fast moving spare parts (first week of October); the other one still remains to be rehabilitated.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Operation and Maintenance of WASH Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of 2 Water Troughs in Dhobley and Bilis Qoqani. Afmadow District has over 70% of pastoral communities who rely entirely on livestock as their main source of livelihood. SI proposes to rehabilitate 2 water troughs.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of water infrastructure rehabilitated					3

Means of Verification : Water monitoring reports

Indicator 1.2.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of borehole rehabilitated and provided with fast moving spare parts					2
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Means of Verification : Water monitoring reports, Pre and Post KAP surveys, PDM reports

Indicator 1.2.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people with sustained access to safe water					7,500
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Means of Verification : Baseleinee, endline , water monitoring reports

Outcome 2							
Improved knowledge and practice on key hygiene practices in Doblely and Afmadow							
Output 2.1							
Description							
100 hygiene mentors are trained							
Assumptions & Risks							
Hygiene promoters will be available and ready to work.							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion							
SI will directly support the impact of emergency supply of safe water, water treatment, for targeted groups including clinics and Madrasas conducting intensive community hygiene promotion sessions through mentors.							
Activity 2.1.2							
Standard Activity : Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items)							
SI will work with the hygiene mentors in Dhobley and Afmadow to ensure that the pre-position hygiene kits (from Unicef HUB in Dhobley) for distribution to vulnerable households. The items will include bar soap, Aqua- tabs, 20L jerry cans and 20L buckets. Other than just the distribution, HH will be trained and demonstrated upon the correct use of soap for hand washing, HH water treatment and how to maintain and keep clean water containers. 2,000 hygiene kits will be distributed.							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have participated in hygiene promotion activities					9,419
Means of Verification : PDM, House hold visit report, school attendance records on hygiene sessions, final evaluation, pre and post KAP surveys							
Indicator 2.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people receiving/ benefiting from hygiene kits					2,000
Means of Verification : PDM, POST and PRE KAP, Final evaluation, Monitoring reports, HH visit reports							
Outcome 3							
Improved access to Food among IDP HH in Dhobley and afmadow and surrounding villages.							
Output 3.1							
Description							
Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfer targeting 519 HH 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 \$ 66 (75% of food items of CMB) cash transfer to 519 households for 3 months. SI will disburse cash primarily through mobile transfer platform with a local telephone company.							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	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					519
Means of Verification : Baseline, PDM, endline							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

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 and the SSC 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 on targeted beneficiaries disaggregated 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 organise 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 staff from the coordination team.

Specific monitoring tools for activities, using a mobile platform for data collection, include the following:

a) Baseline/endline survey (HH survey, FGDs)

c) Water vouchers: 2 PDMs including water quality testing , UCT PDM 2 weeks after every distribution

Community Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (CFCM) is used to ensure that SI is accountable to the beneficiaries and donor, as well as providing valuable prompts to review organisational performance and the conduct of people that work within and for it. The purpose of the system is to allow beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries to provide feedback and complaints related to SI activities. Beneficiaries will have the option of speaking with a designated male or female representative of SI in Dhobley, or call one of the CFCM telephone numbers, which goes to the Field Coordinator or Somali speaking M&E focal point in Nairobi. Beneficiaries will be informed of their complaints/feedback options after beneficiary selection and during distributions. The numbers will be displayed on vouchers, temporary banners and SI field office. Monthly forms are filled by field teams and shared with the coordination team. Feedback is provided depending on the seriousness of the complaint. The Field Coordinator manages CFCM at base level, with the support of the M&E focal point in Nairobi.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: SI plans to provide emergency water vouchers for the vulnerable IDP and host households in Afmadow district, for a period of 30 days as a life-saving intervention. The activity is expected to indirectly increase household access to food through cash savings that would have been used to purchase water. Beneficiary selection 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. The communities will be mobilized and sensitized on the amount of water to be received and the period of time. The objective is to ensure that the most affected households access minimum amount (7 l/p/d) of safe water via vouchers at the peak of prolonged drought periods in line with the WASH cluster standards. Additionally, The beneficiaries will be followed up by SI staff to ensure that water from the vendors have been chlorinated at the source. The vendors will be encouraged to use chlorine at collection point (chlorine residual of 0.5mg/l). Water quality tests will be undertaken at collection points to ensure targeted households access water with 0 faecal coliform per 100ml, less than 10 CFU total coliform per 100 ml and less than 5 NTU turbidity. Based on discussions with the other organizations, ARC has been given the role of water chlorination in Dhobley. They have trained staff who are stationed at water collection points for water trucks and they are familiar with the dosage. SI will coordinate with ARC to ensure that the trucks have been chlorinated while SI will undertake the water quality.	2016										X	X	
	2017												
Activity 1.2.1: Rehabilitation of 3 ferro-cement water tanks in Dhobley and Bilis Qoqani : 2 in Doblely and one in Bilis Qoqani (95 km from Doblely). They serve a large population of both human (11,000) and livestock.	2016											X	X
	2017	X											
Activity 1.2.2: 1 Borehole Rehabilitation and provision of fast moving spare-parts for 2 boreholes in Diff. With a current population of 2,200, Diff has only 2 boreholes one of which was rehabilitated recently but was not provided with a fast moving spare parts (first week of October); the other one still remains to be rehabilitated.	2016										X	X	
	2017												
Activity 1.2.3: Rehabilitation of 2 Water Troughs in Dhobley and Bilis Qoqani. Afmadow District has over 70% of pastoral communities who rely entirely on livestock as their main source of livelihood. SI proposes to rehabilitate 2 water troughs.	2016												X
	2017	X											
Activity 2.1.1: SI will directly support the impact of emergency supply of safe water, water treatment, for targeted groups including clinics and Madrasas conducting intensive community hygiene promotion sessions through mentors.	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X										

Activity 2.1.2: SI will work with the hygiene mentors in Dhobley and Afmadow to ensure that the pre-position hygiene kits (from Unicef HUB in Dhobley) for distribution to vulnerable households. The items will include bar soap, Aqua- tabs, 20L jerry cans and 20L buckets. Other than just the distribution, HH will be trained and demonstrated upon the correct use of soap for hand washing, HH water treatment and how to maintain and keep clean water containers. 2,000 hygiene kits will be distributed.	2016																		X	X	X
	2017	X																			
Activity 3.1.1: SI will support a \$ 66 (75% of food items of CMB) cash transfer to 519 households for 3 months. SI will disburse cash primarily through mobile transfer platform with a local telephone company.	2016																			X	X
	2017	X																			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

SOLIDARITES International 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, SOLIDARITES operates in remote locations with impeding security constraints in South and Central 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 the responsibility 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 the 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 ensures that they communicate in public, through public forums during beneficiary selection exercises, hygiene promotion session, at the mosque during Friday prayers. Further more, 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

Solidarités International implements directly. 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 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 SHF, 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.

IOM	<p>□ Providing free, clean and safe water to the IDPS and poor household of the host community in Dhobley through the constructed 13 water kiosk and piped from UNHCR borehole managed by IOM at the IDPS settlement and host. SI will ensure that the beneficiaries list is shared with IPM to avoid cases of double targeting. Part of the hygiene promotion sessions that SI will be conducting will also target the same beneficiaries targeting by IOM.</p>
Danish Refugee Council	<p>Rehabilitation of Ceel Dhiig borehole in the following areas □ Construction of elevated water tank of capacity 60 M3 . □ Two water troughs: one for goats and one for camels □ One generator room □ Two water kiosk □ Installation of 9.2KWT submersible water pump Construction of Barked in Da,as □ Sanitation tools for 30HH □ Hygiene kits of HH □ Second phase of cash for work sanitation campaign . Si will reach out to DRC to ensure that there would be no double targeting. Contents provided in the hygiene kits will be discussed with the aim of having a standardized kit as recommended by the cluster. As Hagar dabatag was one of the areas with high diarrheal cases, SI will coordinate with DRC to ensure that the village is targeted with latrines and intensive hygiene promotion activities.</p>
Other Organizations	<p>SI recognizes the essential component of coordination for effective programming and security management. Coordination is clearly defined in the role of the Field Coordinator, PM, Log Admin and all coordination team members. At field level: the field team coordinates with other actors through Regional Cluster meetings (WASH and Food security clusters) and bilateral meetings with key agencies working in Dhobley such as, DRC, ARC and IOM. Apart from ECHO, SI has partnered with French Cooperation (CIAA), OFDA, and UNICEF for projects in South Somalia. SI will partake in meetings to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency in the intervention. Actor and relationship mappings are frequently updated to monitor actors in the project locations. At coordination level (Nairobi): The program Coordinator regularly participate in Food Security and WASH cluster coordination meetings. 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. The program coordinator actively engage in the policy and operational context consultations for the clusters. SI is an active member in the El Niño taskforce, where their purpose is to monitor progression, analyze impacts and provide recommendations for the WASH cluster. SI is also engaged in the Somalia Resilience Working Group, Communications cluster and the IAWG on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate</p>
ADESO	<p>Unconditional Cash transfer, Farming support, cash for work- SI will consult and coordinate with Adeso in the implementation of the UCT to avoid duplication of activities. Adeso through its social protection project, targets host community households within and outside of Dhobley town. It is expected that there would be no double targeting. However, SI hopes to link the UCT beneficiaries with the farming support beneficiaries to see how best they can access fresh vegetables from the farmers and the farmers gain additional income out of their produce.</p>

<p><u>Environment Marker Of The Project</u></p>
<p>A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation</p>
<p><u>Gender Marker Of The Project</u></p>
<p>1- The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality</p>
<p><u>Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code</u></p>
<p>Activities will be designed to ensure access, safety and representation of specific interests of women, girls, men and boys. SI designs tools to integrate gender analysis on WASH. Moreover, specific FGD will be organized with men and women from each livelihood group to make sure everyone is consulted and that participation is enhanced. Taking into account gender and age will be done at targeting stage and will be specifically discussed with Village committees. SI has developed specific vulnerability matrix per livelihood in which poor pregnant and lactating women head of household, as well as households with several children under 5, elderly and people with disability will be targeted in priority. Hygiene promotion will be done with full participation of the target population to ensure specific needs of men, women, boys and girls are taken into account and addressed. Data collection on activities and follow up on beneficiaries will be dis-aggregated by sex and age and monitored on a monthly basis. Finally, specific questions will be asked when conducting the random calls to beneficiaries to identify any issue regarding exploitation, discrimination and abuse against women and children.</p>
<p><u>Protection Mainstreaming</u></p>

SI adheres to the to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief principles of conduct. SI tries as much to implement the main core standards by:-

1. Prioritizing safety of disaster affected population- SI incorporates in its assessment tools questions related to safety, undertakes an actors mapping to identify potential groups that may jeopardize the project and beneficiaries . Afmadow district being volatile in terms of security our field teams are always in communication with security officials on a daily basis to follow security trends and analysis that may have an impact on project implementation both for beneficiaries and for staff. Additionally, SI ensures that through its Feedback and Complaints mechanism, we have established safe and confidential procedures for receiving, managing and responding to any feedback or complaints. SI at the time of the peak of water crisis in Afmadow, while launching the water voucher activity in Diif, came under immense pressure to respond to more than 2000 beneficiaries who were all queuing and waiting to be given water voucher, upon seeing this situation, which would easily have resulted in conflict and put SI staff under threat, SI decided not to distribute the water at the time. The reasons were explained to the community and the local authorities and it was clear to everyone. SI continues to undertake risk assessments and ensures that the needs of women, girls, boys and men are taken into consideration.

Core standard 2: SI promotes dignity, inclusive participation and diversity within disaster-affected populations by ensuring that we have disaggregated data for male and female and sometimes by age. We also endeavour to include all affected groups based on the vulnerability criteria, the disable, Somali Bantu who are highly marginalized and the elderly form part of our beneficiaries. By including a diverse group, we promote the dignity of beneficiaries. Additionally, SI promotes clan and gender balance within its team in Afmadow district as well as with suppliers such as water vendors. We also ensure that for water committee selection, both male and female are part of the committee and roles and responsibilities clearly spelt out.

Core Standard 3: SI support disaster-affected populations to claim their rights through 1) communicating to all staff about the staff code of conduct, ensuring that during project launch, all beneficiaries are informed of what the project is about and what they are entitled to. 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.

Core Standard 4 SI prioritizes individuals and groups most vulnerable to the effects conflict or disaster such as women and girls as well as the malnourished. In as much as SI is not a protection agency, in the event that GBV cases are reported, we ensure that we follow that through to other agencies that deal with protection.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

SI bases its safety and security on three core elements, which form the basis of its safety and security management plan. These are: information, capacity and the ability to respond to incidents and crises. The security plan, as mandated in the global security policy, has been developed to produce contextually specific SOPs, which are directly relevant to SI's field operations. All operations are subject to a high level of critical thinking and scrutiny at field, coordination and management levels. SI Somalia views policy and procedure as secondary to the capacity and management/leadership of its staff. To this end, all staff members undergo frequent management and security training in an attempt to mainstream security and safety throughout the organization.

Whilst the Country Director is responsible for all security and safety aspects, SI has implemented a security structure to support the Country Director and senior managers, both in Nairobi and the field. SI is also fully integrated to the UN/consortia/INSO and NSP networks, where all agencies share information and expert support. The risk of armed conflict due to political, economic and intra-clan tension still remains. This is a risk SI needs to be aware of, as NGOs in the areas are seen as potential asset holders. Whilst Dhobley remains relatively stable, influx of IDPs as a result of military incursions in surrounding regions poses a risk, which may be dependent on the ability of SI to flexibly and rapidly respond to IDP increases.

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. In Lower Juba SI has security and contingency plans developed.

SI will gather up-to-date security alerts from various formal and informal sources and adjust actions (action might be suspended for a few days if security level is heightened, and then resume when risk is reduced).

Below is a description of steps taken to maintain and or increase acceptance:

- Recruitment of our 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 will be applied in the procurement arrangement for locally procured items.
- SI also gives specific attention to human resources and procurement 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 balances geographical spread of activities. Despite the size of our program scope, we always ensure that the most at risk villages, populations and households are targeted. 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 team 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 Field Coordinator manages the Program Manager . The Country Director is in continuous contact with the field team. In case of increased risk for the teams, Country Director and Field Coordinator collectively decide on mitigation measures.
- 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
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Country Director	S	1	9,500.00	4	25.00	9,500.00

	<i>The Country Director is responsible for the overall supervision of the Solidarités 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 25% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.2	Admin/Finance Coordinator	S	1	8,500.00	4	25.00	8,500.00
	<i>The Administration and Finance Coordinator is responsible for the overall supervision of all administrative, financial and human resources matters related to the project implementation. He ensures that accountability for project activities is in compliance with donor requirement and is done in a transparent way. Responsible for the overall financial accountability of the project funds. The Administrative Coordinator will spend per month 25% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.3	Program Coordinator	D	1	4,200.00	4	75.00	12,600.00
	<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 75% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.4	Logistic Coordinator	S	1	3,500.00	4	75.00	10,500.00
	<i>The Logistic Coordinator is responsible for the overall supervision of logistics matters related to the project implementation. He is responsible for ensuring all fields conduct supplying, purchasing, and logistics process for project activities in compliance with donor requirement and in transparent way. He will spend at least per month 75% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.5	Field Coordinator	D	1	3,600.00	4	75.00	10,800.00
	<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 75% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.6	Logistic Officer	S	1	1,500.00	4	75.00	4,500.00
	<i>The Logistic Officer is responsible for monitoring the supply of tools and equipment on Solidarités International intervention sites. He will collaborate with program services and the logistic coordinator to ensure compliance with Solidarités International logistics procedures for the transport of equipment and materials and the management of stocks. He will ensure that field equipment as well as advanced bases and guesthouses are in good working order. He will spend per month 75% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.7	Driver	S	1	900.00	4	75.00	2,700.00
	<i>The driver is in charge of transporting goods and our staff to the field for the project activities implementation, according to Solidarités International procedures. He will spend per month 75% of his time to this project.</i>						
1.8	WASH & Food Security Program Manager	D	1	2,800.00	4	75.00	8,400.00
	<i>The WASH & Food Security Program Manager works in the field. He is responsible of the implementation of the project. He organizes the daily technical work of the team. He will spend 100% of his time to this project but only 75 % per month will be charged to this SHF Project and Solidarités International will pay 25 %.</i>						
1.9	Wash Supervisor	D	2	1,080.00	4	50.00	4,320.00
	<i>The two WASH Program supervisors work on the field. They will supervise the population mobilization in area where activities are implemented. They will spend 100% of their time to this project but only 50 % per month will be charged to this SHF Project and Solidarités International will pay 50 %.</i>						
1.10	Food Security Supervisor	D	1	1,080.00	4	50.00	2,160.00
	<i>The Food Security Program supervisor works on the field. He will supervise the population mobilization in area where unconditional cash transfer activities are implemented. He will spend 100% of his time to this project but only 50 % per month will be charged to this SHF Project and Solidarités International will pay 50 %.</i>						
1.11	Monitoring & Evaluation Assistant	D	1	949.57	4	50.00	1,899.14
	<i>The Monitoring & Evaluation Assistant will support and assist the Field Coordinator and Program Manager in collection and documentation of monitoring and evaluation information such as: field data collection of project activities, facilitate and participate in project situational assessments and surveys; assist in analysis of assessment data and support in filing of Monitoring and Evaluation template forms. He will spend 100% of his time to this project but only 50 % per month will be charged to this SHF Project and Solidarités International will pay 50 %</i>						
1.12	Hygiene Promoter	D	2	850.00	4	50.00	3,400.00
	<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 but only 50 % per month will be charged to this SHF Project and Solidarités International will pay 50 %</i>						
	Section Total						79,279.14
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Emergency Water Supply	D	1400	56.97	1	100.00	79,758.00

	<i>To respond to water need emergencies a budget is factored to provide 42 liters of emergency water to 1400 vulnerable IDP and host community for 30 days @ a value of 56.7 US\$ per voucher amounting to a total cost of 79,380 US\$. The vouchers will be printed @a total cost of 228 US\$. Water Analysis Reagents will cost 150 US\$. The total budget for the water voucher activity is 79,758 US\$ as detailed in the BoQ</i>							
2.2	Rehabilitation of Borehole -Ferro cement tanks	D	3	3,230.00	1	100.00	9,690.00	
	<i>Rehabilitation of three Boreholes Ferro cement water tanks of capacity of 50M3 (two in Doblely and one in Bilis Qoqani) at a cost of 9,690 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>							
2.3	Rehabilitation of Borehole water troughs for Camels	D	1	2,100.00	1	100.00	2,100.00	
	<i>Rehabilitation of animal trough for camel/cattle measuring 15m by1.1m by 0.65m at the Doblely Borehole water at a cost of 2,100 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>							
2.4	Rehabilitation of Borehole water troughs for shoats	D	1	1,550.00	1	100.00	1,550.00	
	<i>Rehabilitation of trough for Goats and sheep measuring 15 by 1.1 by 0.5m at the Doblely Borehole water at a cost of 1,550 USD as detailed in the BoQ</i>							
2.5	Distribution of UNICEF Pre-conditioned Hygiene kits	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00	
	<i>Distribution of Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items) from Unicef HUB in Dhoblely to 2000 HH and enumerator at a total cost of 6000 USD as detailed in the BoQ</i>							
2.6	Dif Borehole rehabilitation and support	D	1	37,000.00	1	100.00	37,000.00	
	<i>Rehabilitation of 1 Borehole and provision of spare-parts for 2 boreholes in Dif at a cost of 37,000 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>							
2.7	Unconditional Cash Transfer	D	519	65.52	3	100.00	102,014.64	
	<i>Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfer targeting 519 HH for 3 months amounting to a total of 102,014.64 USD as detailed in the BoQ.</i>							
2.8	Program Vehicle rental & fuel cost	D	2	2,000.00	4	100.00	16,000.00	
	<i>Two vehicles (one for wash and food security activities and the other one for logistic & supply activities) will be hired to facilitate movement of the program team's in Lower Juba area for 4 months. Each vehicle is paid per month 1800 USD and a lump sum of 200 USD for the fuel. The two vehicles are 100% charged to SHF Project</i>							
2.9	Monitoring and Evaluation	D	1	8,438.00	1	100.00	8,438.00	
	<i>A cost of 8,438.00 USD is required for Wash expert costs and supervision mission (as detailed in the BoQ) as project monitoring and evaluation. This is fully dedicated to this SHF project and 100 % charged.</i>							
2.10	Security escort for activities implementation	D	3	400.00	4	75.00	3,600.00	
	<i>To ensure a security of the people in this high insecure area, security escort at 400 USD per trip escorting materials and our staff between Doblely and the villages the projects will be implemented would be needed. Three trips per month planned during the project implementation and 75 % paid by the project.</i>							
	Section Total						266,150.64	
Travel								
5.1	Local Flights/Travel	S	2	500.00	4	50.00	2,000.00	
	<i>The managers should be extracted from their working area every month 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 Wash and Food Security Program Manager. Thus, 1 flight tickets at 450 USD each one and a lump sum of 50 USD for taxi per month as detailed in the BOQ. These costs will be fully dedicated and 50% (2,000 USD) charged to SHF Project.</i>							
	Section Total						2,000.00	
General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Office rental	S	1	3,000.00	4	100.00	12,000.00	
	<i>The rentals charges for office are 3000 USD per month . This office will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</i>							
7.2	Office stationary	S	1	572.00	1	100.00	572.00	
	<i>The office stationary for 572 USD 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.</i>							
7.3	Office utilities	S	1	340.00	4	100.00	1,360.00	

	<i>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.</i>						
7.4	Communication (tel, satphone)	S	1	350.00	4	100.00	1,400.00
	<i>The communication cost for mobile phone and satellite phone for extreme emergency at 350 USD per month. These costs will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</i>						
7.5	Internet for office	S	1	340.00	4	100.00	1,360.00
	<i>The Internet cost for the office at 340 USD per month. These costs will be 100 % charged and fully dedicated to SHF project.</i>						
7.6	Banks fees	S	1	4,910.00	1	100.00	4,910.00
	<i>Our bank fees are calculated according to the rate (1.6 % of the direct cost) we have with our money vendor, and it covers all funds that need to be transferred to Somalia to run the project. These costs will be charged 100% to SHF</i>						
	Section Total						21,602.00
SubTotal			1,954.00				369,031.78
Direct							309,729.78
Support							59,302.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							25,832.22
Total Cost							394,864.00
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 -> Bibi	100						
Lower Juba -> Afmadow -> Afmadow		2,261	2,449	2,261	2,448	9,419	
Lower Juba -> Afmadow -> Barako							
Documents							
Category Name		Document Description					
Project Supporting Documents		SI Target locations for WV.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		Unconditional cash transfer Village allocation.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		SI Target locations for WASH Support.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		Unconditional cash transfer allocation- New.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		Final -Unconditional Cash Transfer village location.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		Water Voucher Locations for SHF.docx					
Project Supporting Documents		SI Budget breakdowns - HFU comments 31 Oct..xlsx					
Project Supporting Documents		SI busget - HFU.xlsx					
Project Supporting Documents		20161015_NTF_WASH_FSL-SI_Afmedow.pdf					
Project Supporting Documents		20161016_4155_email_approval_HC.pdf					
Project Supporting Documents		Signed FTR 3929 3911 3826 3789 4155.pdf					
Project Supporting Documents		Signed allocation letter 3929 3911 3826 3789 4155.pdf					
Budget Documents		SHF Activity BoQ.xlsx					

Budget Documents	Sample BOQ.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI budget - HFU + SOL 20161102.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdowns - HFU + SOL 20161102.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdowns - 2 Nov..xlsx
Budget Documents	SI budget -3 Nov. final version.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdowns - Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI budget - 09 Nov..xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdowns - Clean 3 Nov. final version.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdowns - Cleaned - 3 Nov. final version.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI budget -3 Nov. final version.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI budget -Cleaned -3 Nov. final version.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI budget -Cleaned -4 Nov..xlsx
Budget Documents	SI Budget breakdowns - 4 Nov..xlsx