

Requesting Organization :	Diakonie Katastrophen Hilfe		
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2017		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
Shelter and Non-food Items	Transitional Shelter	100.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Protection of newly drought displaced IDPs through provision of emergency shelter and NFI kits and setup of gender balanced camp management committees for auto-management of new settlements of IDPs in K7-K20 in Banadir region, Somalia.		
Allocation Type Category :			
OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/6286
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	326,221.71
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	07/07/2017	Planned End Date :	07/01/2018
Actual Start Date:	07/07/2017	Actual End Date:	07/01/2018
Project Summary :	<p>The objective of this project is to protect newly drought displaced IDPs through provision of reduced and combined emergency shelter and NFI kits. The project will set-up camp management committees and train their members in humanitarian principles and approaches for self-management by IDPs of the new camps in K7-K20 along Afgooye Road in Banadir region. The project tries to respond to urgent humanitarian needs with insufficient financial means provided by the SHF.</p> <p>This project will provide restricted and flexible vouchers that shall be redeemed with emergency shelter and NFI kits to the newly drought displaced IDPs. The vouchers are at a reduced value as compared with the shelter cluster standards due to funding constraints. A list of shelter and NFI items from which the beneficiaries can choose from using the flexible voucher shall be provided. The beneficiaries are flexible to choose from these items based on their priority needs up to the ceiling amount of the voucher. By experience, women prefer different items than men that suit better their special needs, e.g. for privacy.</p> <p>The project shall also establish 15 gender balanced camp management committees in new settlements within the larger IDP camps and train their members in camp management skills and approaches in humanitarian aid. Especially women that head households will be encouraged to represent their interests in the committees. Committee members will take an initial five-day training course and will then receive "on-the-job" assistance and support from the community mobilization workers. Each of the committees will then receive a tool kit for improving drainage channels and cleaning the camps.</p> <p>The role of these committees shall include the following among others: enhance formalization of the spontaneous settlement, provide recognized leadership to the new IDP communities and to represent the IDP communities towards local authorities and formal humanitarian actors, assist in selection of beneficiaries, reporting new evictions, settlement planning, maintaining camp cleanliness, negotiating with local authorities, land lords and IDPs to demarcate public spaces, roads and firebreaks, conflict prevention and mediation. This structure can transit into formal administration through local authorities when they come into effect.</p> <p>They shall integrate all informal leader of the communities including elements that have usually conflicting interests with the potential of violence against individuals or groups. Social control within the committees shall contribute to the containment of oppressive elements.</p> <p>Lack of land tenure and durable solutions for displaced populations has created a situation in which governments or land lords forcibly evict IDP communities, especially in down-town Mogadishu and also in K7 - K8 along the Afgooye corridor. Such processes usually involve significantly human rights violations. The committees shall negotiate with the local authorities and land lords on behalf of the communities to have improved land tenure security.</p> <p>The proposed SHF project will compliment two other projects currently running in the K7-K20 IDP camps and implemented by DKH through its local partner DBG. DKH is targeting 1,140 newly displaced IDP households in K7-K20 camps with shelter, NFI and 3 months' partly rations of food through flexible vouchers. That project is funded by the German Bureau of Foreign Affairs (AA). Secondly, DKH through means from the German Federal Ministry for Economy and Cooperation (BMZ) has established and trained 10 camp management committees to help increase the effectiveness of humanitarian aid and improve settlement planning within the camps with tangible success.</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,100	6,100	4,000	5,800	18,000

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,100	6,100	4,000	5,800	18,000
Committees	0	0	0	0	0

Indirect Beneficiaries :

The indirect beneficiaries of this project are the IDPs who reside in over 15 camps where camp structures will be established and governance improved and as a result proper settlement planning is achieved. It is estimated that each of the settlements has 250 IDP households.

Catchment Population:

It's estimated that over 300,000 protracted IDPs are in K7-K20 IDP camps in Mogadishu. These estimates does not include the newly drought displaced IDPs.

Link with allocation strategy :

This project is informed by the prevailing humanitarian priorities identified by the shelter cluster and DKH in recent own needs assessments. The objective is to strengthen the protection of the drought displaced IDPs and other vulnerable groups. The planned project will address the shelter/NFI needs of newly displaced 3,000 IDP HHs in K7-K20 IDP camps in Mogadishu. The project will also improve the governance structure within the camps by establishing and training 15 camp management committees in 15 different IDP settlements. The objective shall be to improve and better plan settlements within these IDP camps.

DRC has been selected as the "lead" agency for integrated projects in both Baidoa and Benadir with support from 4 other agencies. DKH will collaborate closely with DRC and other partners as 'operational partners. DRC will manage other complementary activities across settlements in both locations with the objective of providing life-saving support, promote better coordination and enhance living conditions in these settlements.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
Daryeel Bulsho Guud	National NGO	36,463.00
		36,463.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Juergen Feldmann	Head of Mission	juergen.feldmann@diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.org	+254 788888292

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate and an elevated risk of famine persists in some parts of the country. 620,000 people displaced between 1st November 2016 and 30th April 2017 related to the drought from rural areas into urban centers in Somalia. Until the end of March 72,000 people arrived in Mogadishu (PRMN 310317) and further 39,000 people during April 2017. They joined IDP settlements in K9-K20 IDP camps. The influx of drought affected IDPs to the K9-K20 IDP camps in Mogadishu will continue in the coming months and is expected to worsen in the coming weeks. With the number of 369,000 IDPs that was assessed before the onset of the drought, plus the assessed new arrivals of 113,000 between November 2016 and the end of April 2017, plus the not yet published figure of arrivals in May 2017, it is likely that the number of IDPs in Banadir is higher than half a million people at present!

IDPs who have been displaced from other IDP camps are also being counted as new arrivals, since the eviction of existing IDP settlements started. This affects mainly camps in the urban area of Mogadishu. Usually, the displaced people settle at the furthest end of the camps along Afgooye Road, wherever they find space to settle. Thus the camps outgrow town more and more. A new tendency is clearing the IDP camps along this line, starting from town towards further and further away from town. In humanitarian jargon these camps are called "K9-K20" after the UN kilometer division of the road from Mogadishu port to Afgooye. However, kilometer's 7 and 8 have been cleared last year and upscale residential housing areas have been built there. Therefore, it is now "K9-K20".

Meanwhile, the settlements along the tarmac are congested and consequently the IDP have settled some distance away from the tarmac in Kahda district inside the bush with no infrastructures at all. There could be about 100,000 IDPs in new and spontaneous settlements. There are very few and superficial assessments available, no mapping at all and information is often based on observations by aid workers. Existing tools to measure humanitarian interventions do not catch up with the speed of the propagation of the displacement crisis. While humanitarian needs are immense funding and coordination of response is lagging. However, the needs are certainly very much more accentuated than the possibly available response by UN agencies and INGOs with bilateral funding that is not captured in UN statistics. This projects tries to complement existing projects of DKH in the area for new arrivals.

In spite of some few heavy rainfalls that appeared in middle and lower Shabelle and caused flash floods (SWALIM) the GU rains will remain under normal hence the drought conditions will remain persisting at least until the next Deyr Season that hopefully may bring sustainable rain. The likelihood of famine remains real should the 2017 Gu season be very poor and household purchasing power declines to 2010/2011 levels.

According to UN OCHA, the number of people dependent on humanitarian aid in Somalia reached almost 5 million people at the end of 2016, thereof 1.1 million IDPs.

It is foreseeable that as the situation continues to deteriorate, increasing number of people from rural areas will move to urban centers to join settlements for internally displaced persons. The influx of drought affected IDPs to the K9-K20 IDP camps in Mogadishu will continue in the coming months and is expected to worsen in the coming weeks.

2. Needs assessment

The humanitarian situation in the IDP camps between K9 and K20 along the road from Mogadishu to Afgooye remains very tense. The needs of the "protracted" camps merge the needs of the new arrivals. The response to the drought concentrated on food security in the first place and on newly displaced persons in the second place. It is projectable that the achieved standard amongst the protracted camps will be lower to the life threatening standard of the new arrivals. However, in view of the prevailing underfunding humanitarian assistance has to focus on the new arrivals for the time being.

New arrivals settle mostly in the open bush with nothing. There have no shelter and no household items, no water, no latrines, no learning places, no health facilities and people defecate in the open bush with the risk of spreading diseases.

DKH through its implementing partner (DBG) is running a number of multi-sectoral projects in the K9-K20 IDP camps in Mogadishu. DKH conducts rapid assessments and focus group discussions to feed in to the ongoing projects as well as design/plan for new projects. It is observed that majority (90%) of the new IDPs live in the outskirts of the main existing IDPS and towards KM-20 from KM-13. Over 95% of these new IDPs live in dilapidated make shifts as their shelters. Overwhelming majority do not also have household wares and Non-food items and have left their items from their place of flight.

In terms of settlement planning and camp management within the camps, over 90% of those interviewed confirmed that there is no proper settlement planning within the camps. Overwhelming majority (85%) also said that there is no formal camp leadership and they only relied on the gate keeper or the "camp leader" for information and support. Access to some parts of the camp is not possible as there no roads. It was observed that access to most parts within the camp is by foot path. There exists no fire breaks and one fire can affect thousands of IDPs at ago. In the IDP camps, waste management is also a key concern. There exists no proper mechanisms for disposing wastes and this poses a serious health concern for an IDP camp which is so overcrowded. The need to re-organize the IDPs in to some structure which shall manage its own affairs of planning settlements, defining fire breaks, regulating the environment, clearing and defining access roads, managing solid waste is therefore long overdue in K7-K20 IDP Camp where there are no authorities or agencies who are ready to take up mandate of camp management.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

This project directly targets 18,000 (11,900 female and 6,100 male) IDPs in K9-20 IDP camps of the Afgooye corridor. This project will provide flexible vouchers to be redeemed with emergency shelter and NFI kits to the newly drought displaced vulnerable IDPs. 15 camp management committees with a membership 10 members each will be established, trained and given the role of managing these camps.

The project will target most vulnerable IDP households as selection criteria for the distribution of vouchers for shelter and NFI. The project will especially benefit single female headed households or with pregnant and lactating women that otherwise would not have the ability to access support from elsewhere. In September 2016, in the protracted camps the rate of single female headed households was 61% amongst the K9-K20 IDPs, 43% of households have at least 1 female member that is pregnant and/or lactating, and 15% of households have members with physical or mental disabilities accordingly to an assessment that was conducted by DKH. The selection of the beneficiaries will be done in close consultation with the informal leadership in the settlements: clan elders, religious leaders and other leaders, and in community meetings of potential beneficiaries thus applying social control in order to make sure that the very vulnerable will benefit from the project.

While doing registration of new beneficiaries with Mobile Technology, information on many vulnerability criteria will be asked as well and a new systematic vulnerability profile will be drawn. Variations are expectable as it is already reported from the education cluster that the estimated 40% of the new arrivals is under the age of 18 years. Until more reliable data is available, DKH follows the assumption that the profile from the protracted camps can be applied to the new camps, too.

The indirect beneficiaries for this project are the IDPs who reside in the 15 camps where camp structures will be established and governance improved and as a result proper settlement planning is achieved. It is estimated that each of the camps has 250 IDP households.

4. Grant Request Justification

To respond to the shelter/NFI needs and the need to have proper planning of settlement of IDPs and management of the camps in the K9-K20 IDP camps, DKH will provide flexible vouchers to be redeemed with emergency shelter and NFI kits to the newly displaced IDPs. The project shall also establish 15 camp management committees, train them and given the role of managing 15 different settlements within the larger IDP camps. Committee members will take an initial five-day training course and will then receive "on-the-job" input and support from the community mobilization workers. Each of the committees will then receive a tool kit for improving drainage channels and cleaning the camps. The role of these committees shall include the following among others: Beneficiary selection, reporting new evictions, settlement planning, maintaining the camp cleanliness, negotiating with local authorities and IDPs to demarcate public spaces, roads and firebreaks, conflict prevention and resolutions.

5. Complementarity

The proposed SHF project will compliment two other projects currently running in the K7-K20 IDP camps and is part of larger DKH strategy to meet shelter/NFI and camp coordination and management settlement planning needs in emergencies: First of all, 1140 newly displaced IDP households in K9-K20 camps are targeted with emergency shelter kits, NFI kits and 3 months' partial food rations through flexible vouchers. The shelter voucher is worth 80 USD thus matching the shelter cluster standard, the NFI voucher for 40 USD and one monthly partial food ration is 40 USD representing about one third of the basic food needs. This project is funded German Bureau of Foreign Affairs (AA).

Secondly, DKH through means from the German Federal Ministry for Economy and Cooperation (BMZ) has established and trained 10 camp management committees to help increase the effectiveness of humanitarian aid. The informal management structure was formalized in a bid to increase the acceptance of the committees in the camps and their acknowledgement by aid organizations which work in the camps. These committees have helped with various tasks, such as the mobilization for the waste disposal system and, at the same time, with the acquisition of resources for some of the Income-generating activities. The committee also help in Beneficiary selection, reporting new evictions, settlement planning, maintaining the camp cleanliness, negotiating with authorities and IDPs to demarcate public spaces, roads and firebreaks, conflict prevention and resolutions.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Protection of newly drought displaced IDPs through provision of emergency shelter and NFI kits and setting up of camp management committees for proper settlement planning in K9-K20 IDP Camps in Banadir region-Somalia

Shelter and Non-food Items

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards	2017-SO1: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and reduce excess mortality among the most vulnerable people	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The shelter/NFI needs of 18,000 (11,900 female and 6,100 male) newly drought displaced IDPs are met through provision of flexible vouchers to be redeemed at retail traders in K9-K20 IDP camps.

Outcome 1

The shelter/NFI needs of 18,000(11,900 female and 6,100 male) newly drought displaced IDPs are met through provision of flexible vouchers to be redeemed at retail traders with special consideration to the female headed HH, minor headed HH, pregnant and lactating mothers.

Output 1.1

Description

18,000(11,900F, 6100M) newly drought displaced IDPs redeem their flexible vouchers with emergency and NFI kits of their choice from the contracted retail traders in k9-k20 IDP camps

Assumptions & Risks

The security situation within the K7-K20 IDP camps remains calm.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of newly displaced people in need receiving ESKs					18,000

Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring report

Indicator 1.1.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of beneficiaries reached with ESK and NFI kits					18,000
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Means of Verification : Beneficiary database is in place

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Provision of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs)

Selection of beneficiaries: The project will select and register 3000(18,000-11,900F, 6,100M) newly displaced IDP HHsin k9-k20 IDP camps. Specific consideration will be given to new arrivals displaced most recently. Vulnerability will be given due consideration, that is, female headed HH, minor headed HH, pregnant and lactating mothers will be targeted.

Registration shall be done through a standardized questionnaire based on mobile technology. GPS position and photos of state of existing shelter will be taken during beneficiary registration. From electronically collected beneficiary details, a distributing list will be produced to be used as verification means during voucher redemption from the contracted local traders.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Provision of NFIs to newly displaced persons

3000(18,000-11,900F, 6100M) Registered beneficiarie (will each receive one voucher worth USD 70 to redeem ESK and NFI items of their choice from a long list of item provided. DKH piloted and used the flexible voucher approach in previous projects and individual needs of beneficiaries have been found to be better addressed through flexible vouchers, hence flexible approach will be applied to the implementation of the proposed project. Beneficiaries will be given the choice to choose from a wide range of emergency shelter and non-food items based on their needs. Some of the items include: Plastic sheeting, cement, timber, curtains, Blanket, dish for eating, etc. The complete list of ESK and NFI items is attached in the document section.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Post distribution monitoring. DKH, will hire an external consultant who will conduct post distribution monitoring after the end of project to examine whether project objectives were achieved. The PDM will look in to the processes as well as measure whether the project achieved the intended objective. Its expected that the result of the PDM will inform the future programme interventions. The PDM will be carried out after the target beneficiaries redeem their vouchers with ESK and NFI kits

Outcome 2

Improved settlement planning, governance and maintenance of camps through establishment and training of camp management and coordination committees.

Output 2.1

Description

15 camp management committees from 15 different settlements are established, trained and are able to plan settlements within the camps better. Each of the committee will have 10 members (5F) each.

Assumptions & Risks

The existing informal camp leadership and the gate keepers will support the initiative.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of committees established and operational in k9-k20 IDP camps.					150

Means of Verification : field visits

Indicator 2.1.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	At least 50% of the targeted settlements within the targeted 15 settlements are better planned with public spaces demarcated, fire breaks defined and accessibility within the camps improved and hygiene conditions improved.					8
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Means of Verification : field visits

Indicator 2.1.3	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of participants trained					150
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Means of Verification : training report

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Establish 15 camp management committees in 15 different settlements. 15 camp management committees will be established. Each of the committees will consist of at least 10 members with tentatively 50% women representation. The IDPs in each of the settlement will identify members of the committee. The roles of the committee will include the following among others: Beneficiary selection, reporting new evictions, settlement planning, Maintain the camp cleanliness, negotiate with authorities and IDPs to demarcate public spaces, roads and firebreaks, conflict prevention and resolutions.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Training of the 15 camp management committees with 10 members each (150 pers - 75F, 75M). Once constituted, the committees shall be trained on the following key areas: Basic management of committee, their roles and responsibilities, camp cleanliness, how to proper plan settlements by demarcating public spaces, defining fire breaks and improving accessibility within the camps and negotiating with land lords and local authorities on behalf of the IDP communities for better land tenure security

Activity 2.1.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Using fixed voucher, provide tools for creating drainage channels/firebreaks/cleaning the settlements to each of the 15 camp committees. The tools are: 5 wheelbarrows, 10 rakes and 10 spades for each of the 15 committees. The camp committees will be guided by the local authorities in the camps with the support of the project team in identifying and cleaning of drainage channels and disposal of solid waste management. By the end of the project, these tools shall be donated to the committees to maintain the camps.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring and evaluation shall be done at two levels:

At the partner level, a project-level M& E officer will closely monitor project activities on daily basis to ensure that all activities are being undertaken in accordance with agreed outputs. DKH/DBG will ensure that beneficiary feedback is taken into account and feeds into the project learning to improve implementation efficiency. This will be done through established beneficiary feedback and complaints mechanism established. The implementing partner will provide high quality photos depicting various activities planned under the current proposal. The local partner will also submit monthly reports to DKH for on-ward submission to OCHA on quarterly basis or as determined by the grant agreement.

The project will be implemented on a detailed work plan which will be drafted by DKH in collaboration with DBG. Achievements of activities will be monitored by DKH through regular monthly field visits, monthly narrative and financial reports on the progress from the partner, submission of graphical evidence of progress from the project sites like pictures with GPS and Time stamps, and a complain mechanism through which beneficiaries can contact DKH directly. Based on these monthly reports DKH edits the donor reports accordingly to the reporting schedule. In addition, ad-hoc exchange of information can be done between DKH and other stakeholders. Partners will be advised and guided on project management by DKH. A consultant will be hired to setup electronic questionnaire and a data base for further project monitoring in a cloud server from where it is accessible to DKH and the partner. An external evaluation will be conducted by the end of the project. The consultant terms shall be drawn by DKH and will report to DKH.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Selection of beneficiaries:The project will select and register 3000(18,000-11,900F, 6,100M) newly displaced IDP HHsin k9-k20 IDP camps. Specific consideration will be given to new arrivals displaced most recently. Vulnerability will be given due consideration, that is, female headed HH, minor headed HH, pregnant and lactating mothers will be targeted. Registration shall be done through a standardized questionnaire based on mobile technology. GPS position and photos of state of existing shelter will be taken during beneficiary registration. From electronically collected beneficiary details, a distributing list will be produced to be used as verification means during voucher redemption from the contracted local traders.	2017							X					
Activity 1.1.2: 3000(18,000-11,900F, 6100M) Registered beneficiarie (will each receive one voucher worth USD 70 to redeem ESK and NFI items of their choice from a long list of item provided. DKH piloted and used the flexible voucher approach in previous projects and individual needs of beneficiaries have been found to be better addressed through flexible vouchers, hence flexible approach will be applied to the implementation of the proposed project. Beneficiaries will be given the choice to choose from a wide range of emergency shelter and non-food items based on their needs. Some of the items include:Plastic sheeting,cement,timber,curtains,Blanket,dish for eating,etc.The complete list of ESK and NFI items is attached in the document section.	2017							X	X				
Activity 1.1.3: Post distribution monitoring. DKH, will hire an external consultant who will conduct post distribution monitoring after the end of project to examine whether project objectives were achieved. The PDM will look in to the processes as well as measure whether the project achieved the intended objective.Its expected that the result of the PDM will inform the future programme interventions.The PDM will be carried out after the target beneficiaries redeem their vouchers with ESK and NFI kits	2017									X	X		

Activity 2.1.1: Establish 15 camp management committees in 15 different settlements. 15 camp management committees will be established. Each of the committees will consist of at least 10 members with tentatively 50% women representation. The IDPs in each of the settlement will identify members of the committee. The roles of the committee will include the following among others: Beneficiary selection, reporting new evictions, settlement planning, Maintain the camp cleanliness, negotiate with authorities and IDPs to demarcate public spaces, roads and firebreaks, conflict prevention and resolutions.	2017																			
Activity 2.1.2: Training of the 15 camp management committees with 10 members each (150 pers - 75F, 75M). Once constituted, the committees shall be trained on the following key areas: Basic management of committee, their roles and responsibilities, camp cleanliness, how to proper plan settlements by demarcating public spaces, defining fire breaks and improving accessibility within the camps and negotiating with land lords and local authorities on behalf of the IDP communities for better land tenure security	2017																			
Activity 2.1.3: Using fixed voucher, provide tools for creating drainage channels/firebreaks/cleaning the settlements to each of the 15 camp committees. The tools are: 5 wheelbarrows, 10 rakes and 10 spades for each of the 15 committees. The camp committees will be guided by the local authorities in the camps with the support of the project team in identifying and cleaning of drainage channels and disposal of solid waste management. By the end of the project, these tools shall be donated to the committees to maintain the camps.	2017																			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Various activities proposed under this project reflect the priority needs of the targeted communities. Key community leaders have been involved in the program design and will continue to play a pivotal role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases. A beneficiary feedback mechanism will be put in place at project kick-off to provide a platform where communities can air their views towards the project. DKH will actively consider feedback from local stakeholders to ensure that various project activities and milestones address urgent and priority needs of communities. Selection of beneficiaries will be based on need and will take into account issues such as gender, vulnerability and social dynamics. DKH will hold community consultations with government authorities, affected communities and opinion leaders during the selection and registration of beneficiaries to ensure that the most vulnerable are identified and targeted for assistance.

Implementation Plan

DKH works in a network with local civil society organizations for the purpose to transfer humanitarian and development capacity to local organizations that will be involved in the reconstruction of their own society and nation once the crisis declines. In this sense DKH works with 4 local NGOs in Somalia: Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG) in Banadir, Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD) in Galmuduq, Sustainable Youth and Peace Development (SYPD), and Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD) in Gedo and Jubaland, DKH provides to local partners training in capacity building, monitored exposure to project management and advice based on lessons learned. This gives DKH's projects and programs an added value.

Under the supervision of DKH offices in Mogadishu and Nairobi, local partner DBG will be responsible for project implementation at field level. DKH will ensure that the implementing partner hires qualified and competent staff with extensive understanding of local dynamics to deliver a high quality result. Due to the emergency nature of the project, the DKH has committed to pre-finance certain activities as deemed necessary to save lives while funds are being released by SHF. For effective coordination, planned and completed activities will be reported frequently to the Shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters both at field and Nairobi levels. It is assumed that the IDP camps along the Afgoooye corridor will remain stable and conducive for the intervention during the implementation period. Should a scenario emerge that could impede project implementation, DKH will immediately share the circumstances with SHF and HQ. Priority will be accorded to adapting the Do-No-Harm principals by ensuring that project activities will not result in unintended negative consequences.

DKH and its local implementing partner, Daryeel Bulsho Guud(DBG) will employ a gender sensitive approach to project implementation by addressing the unique needs of women, men, boys and girls in target locations and encouraging their involvement. The target group will be selected based on vulnerability to drought and will prioritize selection of female headed households.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Shelter cluster	DKH coordinates its activities with the shelter cluster both at National and regional level. The shelter cluster meetings are hosted and coordinated by UNHCR and attended by a wide range of shelter/NFI partners in Somalia. DKH as active shelter cluster partner has also participated in the Banadir IDP camps infrastructure mapping exercise and hosts the regional cluster meetings at the offices of its partners in Mogadishu..
DRC	DRC has been selected as the "lead" agency for integrated projects in both Baidoa and Benadir with support from 4 other agencies. DKH will collaborate closely with DRC and other partners as 'operational partners. DRC will manage other complementary activities across settlements in both locations with the objective of providing life-saving support, promote better coordination and enhance living conditions in these settlements.

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

DKH and the implementing partner has involved women, men, boys and girls in target locations to identify the unique needs of each group and understand their priorities. Since most vulnerable households are headed by women, at least 60% of beneficiaries are expected to be women. A project steering committee that will be established at project kick-off to facilitate project implementation will comprise of equal proportions of men and women to ensure that the views of each gender is well considered throughout project life-cycle. Mindful of the challenges that women face in Somalia, the project team will encourage the active participation of women in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Protection Mainstreaming

The project shall as much as possible, prevent and minimize any unintended negative effects which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psycho-social risks. Access to assistance and services shall be arranged in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination). Special attention shall be given to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. Appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns and complaints shall be put in place and communicated to all project stakeholders.

The project design shall involve consultations with local beneficiaries including women, girls, boys and men to ensure that various activities under this proposal take into account the protection needs of women, girls, boys and men. All potential water vendors will be located within reasonable distance from beneficiaries hence reducing walking distances and exposure of women to gender-based violence. Distribution of vouchers will be conducted during the day and in sites in close proximity to beneficiary houses as well. All voucher distribution sites will be properly secured in coordination with local authorities to rule out instances of gender based violence. Project implementation committees will include men and women and will be charged with the responsibility of identifying protection concerns among the target group, especially women.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

DKH together with its local partner have had a good working relationship with the community, the administration and the implementing partners in K7-K20 IDP camps. There are no restrictions in terms of security and movement of national and international staff are fairly guaranteed. Local arrangements are however always made with the local security organs as a precautionary measure to ensure that humanitarian aid is not prevented from reaching or achieving the set objectives and supplies are not hindered from reaching the people in need.

Access

The project sites are generally accessible by DKH and DBG staff. DKH has been working in K7-K20 IDP camps for a number of years now. DKH/DBG is currently implementing a number of projects and is well known in the area. Nonetheless, in order to ensure safety of its staff and those of the partner organization, DKH shall apply strict security management and SOPs as described above.

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	Programme coordinator-DKH	D	1	4,900 .00	6	15.00	4,410.00	
	<i>The programme coordinator will be based at DKH offices in Mogadishu and will be in charge of the project management. He is a senior-level staff who will spend 15% of his time on the project. SHF will contribute 15% of his staff costs that include basic salary, medical insurance and medical evacuation insurance.</i>							
1.2	Project Officer - DKH	D	1	2,300 .00	6	15.00	2,070.00	
	<i>The project Officer will be based at DKH offices in Mogadishu and will be in charge of the project monitoring. He will spend 15% of his time on the project. SHF will contribute 15% of his staff costs that include basic salary, medical insurance and medical evacuation insurance..</i>							
1.3	Projects Coordinator - DKH	D	1	2,000 .00	6	15.00	1,800.00	
	<i>The projects coordinator is based in Nairobi and is in charge of financial reporting of the project including spending that has been done by the implementing partner. He will spend 15% of his time on the project. SHF will contribute 15% of his staff costs that include basic salary, medical insurance and medical evacuation insurance..</i>							
	Section Total							8,280.00
21. Supplies, Commodities, Materials								
2.1	Flexible voucher for shelter and NFI items	D	3000	70.00	1	100.00	210,000.00	
	<i>Using a flexible voucher and based on their needs beneficiaries will choose from a long list of ESK and NFI items provided with their voucher worth 70 USD. The list of items are attached in the document section. This activity targets 3,000 households. It is estimated that a household has an average of 6 people.</i>							
2.2	Formation and training of 15 camp management committees	D	1	25,84 2.50	1	100.00	25,842.50	
	<i>Cost for organizing and training the 15 participants over 15 sessions with each session taking 5 days. The total training days are 75 (15 training sessions of 5 days each). The cost also includes refreshments and per diem for 15 participants; training material such as flip charts, note books, pens, printing paper and venue hire. The cost also covers fees for the trainer which cover training costs for the 75 days, preparation for the training and development of curriculum as shown in the attached BOQ.</i>							
2.3	Cleaning Equipments	D	15	245.0 0	1	100.00	3,675.00	
	<i>Cost for purchasing cleaning equipment for the 15 camp management committees. The tools are 5 wheel barrows, 10 spades and 10 rakes for each of the 15 established committees.</i>							
	Section Total							239,517.50
22. Equipment								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00

23. Contractual Services							
4.1	Consultancy fees for data management	D	1	200.00	6	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>Consultancy fees for data management. DKH uses mobile technology for registration and keeps database of all its project beneficiaries and tracking them for monitoring. This is cost of individual consultant. The database helps in project beneficiary tracking and monitoring. The database also keeps all the baseline data of the individual household beneficiaries.</i>						
4.2	Consultancy fees for external evaluation	D	1	7,500.00	1	100.00	7,500.00
	<i>Consultancy costs for external evaluation-Flight,accommodation,fees,etc The evaluation will be carried out by a consultancy firm. The aim of the evaluation is to measure whether the project objectives have been met and inform future project designs.</i>						
	Section Total						8,700.00
24. Travel							
5.1	Round trip to project sites (2 return flights(UNHAS) from Nairobi to Mogadishu for monitoring visits by the DKH Programme Coordinator, airport drop-off and pick-up at MIA.	D	2	1,350.00	1	100.00	2,700.00
	<i>2 return flights(UNHAS) from Nairobi to Mogadishu for monitoring visits by the DKH Programme Coordinator, airport drop-off and pick-up at MIA,</i>						
5.2	Vehicle Hire	D	1	1,050.00	6	100.00	6,300.00
	<i>To support the implementation of project activities - movement of staff to and from project sites.</i>						
	Section Total						9,000.00
25. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG)	D	1	33,585.00	1	100.00	33,585.00
	<i>The implementing partner is Daryeel Bulsho Guud(DBG).Daryeel Bulsho Guud is responsible for the day to day implementation of this project at the field level.These cost will cover project staff salaries who are responsible for the day to day implementation of the project.Daryeel buslho Guud will provide flexible vouchers to the 3000 beneficiary HHs,Form and train 15 camp management committees and provide cleaning equipment to these committees.</i>						
6.2	Rent - Mogadishu Office - DBG	D	1	2,000.00	6	10.00	1,200.00
	<i>Monthly office rent charges are \$2,000 SHF will contribute 10% for 6 months with a total of \$1,200</i>						
6.3	Utilities - DBG Office Mogadishu	D	1	700.00	6	10.00	420.00
	<i>Monthly office utility charges are \$700. SHF will contribute 10% for 6 months with a total of \$420</i>						
6.4	Office Supplies - DBG Office Mogadishu	D	1	158.00	1	100.00	158.00
	<i>This is for for office stationary to support the project staff in meeting the project objective.</i>						
6.5	Communications - DBG	D	1	500.00	6	10.00	300.00
	<i>Monthly communication charges \$500. SHF will contribute 10% for 6 months with a total of \$300</i>						
6.6	Visibility	D	4	200.00	1	100.00	800.00
	<i>This is for visibility of the project activities. These will cover cost for printing signboards with SHF logos and the logos of DKH to show the support given by the donor.</i>						
	Section Total						36,463.00
26. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Bank Transfer Charges from banks to bank-HQ-Somalia	D	1	2,919.60	1	100.00	2,919.60

	<i>These are the Bank charges for money transfer from HQ-Berlin to Mogadishu. Its charged at 1% of the direct project cost.</i>			
	Section Total			2,919.60
SubTotal		3,034.00		304,880.10
Direct				304,880.10
Support				
PSC Cost				
PSC Cost Percent				7.00
PSC Amount				21,341.61
Total Cost				326,221.71

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Banadir -> Mogadishu-Daynile -> Mogadishu/Daynile	50	1,050	3,050	2,000	2,900	9,000	
Banadir -> Mogadishu-Dharkenley -> Mogadishu/Dharkenley	50	1,050	3,050	2,000	2,900	9,000	

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Signed Project documents	2_Compliance Statement DKH ERF SHF-DMA-SOM-17_3485_R_Shelter_INGO_6286.pdf
Budget Documents	Shelter CCCM Budget-BOQ.xlsx
Budget Documents	Revised Shelter CCCM Budget-BOQ.xlsx
Budget Documents	Template for NFI distribution.docx
Budget Documents	Template for BOQs.xlsx-5.xlsx
Budget Documents	Shelter CCCM Budget-Revised.xlsx
Budget Documents	List of Shelter and NFI items.xlsx
Budget Documents	DKH Most recent BOQ-21-06-2017.xlsx
Budget Documents	Template for BOQs-Revised.xlsx
Budget Documents	Budget-Revised-13-06-2017.xlsx
Budget Documents	Revised BOQ-13-06-2017.xlsx
Budget Documents	Most recent BOQ-13-06-2017-1620 hrs.xlsx
Budget Documents	DKH Most recent BOQ-14-06-2017-1620 hrs.xlsx-1.xlsx
Budget Documents	DKH Most recent BOQ-20-06-2017.xlsx
Grant Agreement	HC signed GA for DKH 6286.pdf