

Requesting Organization :	Action Against Disasters Somalia				
Allocation Type :	Standard Allocation 1 (Feb -Mar 2018)				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Improve health condition of Belet Weyne district communities through better access to clean water, sanitation facilities and increased promotion of safe hygiene practices				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-18/3485/SA1/WASH/NGO/8675		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	250,097.52		
Planned project duration :	9 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	15/04/2018	Planned End Date :	14/01/2019		
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2018	Actual End Date:	31/01/2019		
Project Summary :	<p>Under this project, AADSOM proposes to improve access to safe water, sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene practices in an effort to improve the health conditions of the target 8 villages (Tuulo Hiran, Bacaad, Xuubow, Haar cadey, Bacaad Buko, Horjoog, Qarsooni, and Buulo Kulan) and 6 IDP camps (Doonka IDP, Alla-aamin IDP, Alla-Suge IDP, Isin IDP, Midnimo IDP and Tawakal IDP) through better access to clean water, use of latrines and increased health promotion and safe hygiene practices to 11500 drought/AWD affected communities including internally displaced women, boys and girls in Belet Weyne district of Hiran regions. Lack of access to safe and adequate water due to the dry-up of Shabelle River and sanitation facilities coupled with poor hygiene knowledge and practices puts these communities at risk to waterborne diseases and loss of life.</p> <p>Key activities AADSOM would like to implement in this project includes: Rehabilitation of 23 strategic shallow wells; capacity building of WASH committees and well operators coupled training on DDR and conflict resolution mechanisms as cross cutting; hygiene and sanitation promotion activities including construction of 120 IDP latrines and clean-up campaign to the targeted villages and IDP camps; conducting comprehensive hygiene promotion campaigns through visiting house to house, schools, health centers and feeding centers; training of 10 community hygiene promoters and distribution of 1000 HP kits to 1000 households (UNICEF will supply) with malnourished children and pregnant women. The proposed response took into consideration the impact of the drought on women, and children in terms of access to WASH services; it proposed specific actions to prevent risk of gender based violence and hence will contribute to greater gender equality.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	2,817	3,485	2,346	2,852	11,500
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	735	909	612	744	3,000
People in HE and/or AFLC	2,082	2,576	1,734	2,108	8,500
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
35,000 people who have currently WASH facilities but at risk of WASH services if the next raining season fails.					
Catchment Population:					
72,000 persons mostly IDPs and host communities					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The project is in-line with the SHF-2018-SA1 Allocations in response to the worsening drought conditions in Somalia, specifically falls under the Life Saving Interventions in response to the ongoing drought and to mitigate the risk of WASH related disease outbreaks, in particular AWD /cholera. The project also lies under one of the priority areas in this allocation; Belet Weyne district of Hiran region, to address the humanitarian needs by providing life-saving to drought affected communities in those locations. The focus will be WASH response to drought and scale up the response to the increased AWD/cholera episodes as direct consequence of the drought. The proposed intervention specifically will include:

1. Rehabilitation of 23 dried-up shallow wells
2. Construction of 120 semi-permanent sanitation facilities
3. Enhance hand washing with soap practices at critical times through hygiene education campaigns and ensuring that soap is available at household level.
4. Clean-up campaigns to improve the environmental sanitation.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Abdihakim Bashir Osman	Country Programme Coordinator	info@aadsom.org	+254722496579

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Somalia is in the throes of humanitarian crisis due to the devastating drought and insecurity. An estimated 5.4 million are in need of humanitarian assistance, down from 6.2 million, while the number of those in urgent need of life saving assistance has dropped from 3.2 million to 2.7 million (FSNAU Report 29 January 2018). However, the humanitarian needs across the country across remain critical as Somalia faces a fifth consecutive below average rain. The recent climate forecast also revealed that there is 40% chance of below normal 2018 Gu rains (April to June) in most parts of Somalia including Hiran Region. Pasture water availability, crop production, livestock reproduction, access agricultural employment, water and food are expected to be adversely affected. In addition to emergency food assistance, nutrition and WASH interventions have contributed to a decline in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and fewer cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD). Over 50,300 AWD cases were reported during the first half of 2017, but declined significantly to 5,900 cases during the second half of the year. Conflict persists in many southern and central areas and continues to cause the loss of life and negatively impact the flow of traded goods, market functioning, and humanitarian access. Drought and conflict remain the primary drivers of displacement. According to UNHCR, an estimated 344,000 people were displaced between July and December, over half of whom were displaced due to drought, while 40 percent were due to conflict. Drought-related displacement declined significantly in the second half of 2017, when 190,000 people were displaced compared to 649,000 during the first half of 2017. Belet Weyne district is amongst the worst affected areas as Shabelle river water levels are very low or dried-up and, as a result, water availability is lower than normal. It is already anticipated AWD outbreak in the district as the shallow wells, which the district relies also dried-up and people are using contaminated water from the river.

2. Needs assessment

Drought conditions in Hiran region has negatively impacted on people's livelihoods following the poor performance and or failure of rains of the past five consecutive seasons of Gu and Deyr of 2017. The drought conditions in the region are getting severe due to the hot and dry weather conditions experienced at the moment plus the low level of the river water for the last two months deteriorated the situation and health conditions of the poor communities and the IDPs. The situation is expected to worsen till the next raining season expected in April / May 2018. AADSOM need rapid assessment made on 27 -28 February, 2018 at Belet Weyne district particularly riverine villages and IDPs revealed that:

- Inadequate access to safe water and poor human excreta disposal remain a major concern in Belet Weyne district with 74.8% in use of open hand dug well or direct from river. 40.6% in defecating bush/open ground respectively.
- The high prevalence of malnutrition in the district is an indication of the fragility of the situation and this has certainly taken a toll at household level in all food economy groups. The problems of food availability and access faced by poor households and IDPs combined with the high incidence of diseases, poor sanitary practices and reduction of meals/day or eating food items of lower grades,
- 60% of Belet Weyne communities rely on river water for irrigation purpose and for domestic use.
- The majority of the shallow wells have dried up due to the drought and/or the dry-up of the river. The functioning shallow wells are having reduced water yields due to overuse. People dig small hole (WASHAAQO) inside the river.
- The price of water has more than doubled in most places and the cost varies from place to place based on distance and the taste of the water. The price is expected to rise further as the drought intensifies in the coming weeks before the next raining season, which most people cannot afford.
- People are walking long distances to look for water. In some cases, people are trekking 30-50 km in search of water. Women and girls are at risk of GBV as they walk long distance to water sources. Girls end up having less time to study as they spend much time fetching water.
- There is lack of adequate water storage in household level particularly among displaced people.
- The communities do not treat drinking water as they have not water purification or chlorination powder or aqua tabs.
- 73% of the assessed rural villages practice open defecation, some of the IDP camps, around 60 persons share only 1 latrine, which is below the standard. Lack or limited access to latrines also affects women and girls most and they risk GBV when walking long distance to look for places to answer calls of nature or dispose menstrual towels. Women and girls require more privacy to answer calls of nature.
- Poor hygiene and sensitization practices, which is the probable reason for the increase in water borne diseases in some areas. 67% of the interviewed households have not good knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.
- There is notable increase of AWD/Cholera related to the drought-affected communities particularly affecting mainly children under 5 years in many parts of the region.
- The number of new arrivals across the assessed locations is putting pressure on limited WASH resources; hence the need to construct additional latrines, provide safe water and distribute hygiene kits to save lives is inevitable.
- There are no proper waste-disposal areas in most IDP camps, where poor hygiene practices are observed.
- Only 13 out of 38 assessed water sources are protected,
- Only 48% receive safe water.

Hence, this proposal is the outcome of the gaps observed during AADSOM need assessment.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project is in-line with the second 2018 SHF Sub-Allocation Strategy and specifically falls within the Life Saving Interventions under one of the priority areas; Belet Weyne district to address the humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to IDPs, prioritizing the most vulnerable IDP households and host communities. The project will target the most vulnerable communities and IDP households from all social groups, boys, girls, men, and women. The project will ensure that design of activities is informed by a thorough analysis of gender and cultural dynamics across different livelihoods groups. In addition, the involvement of women, youth, IDPs and marginalized host community in decision making will be promoted. AADSOM will propose the following vulnerability and selection criteria to selected beneficiaries, following the approval of these criteria by the community. 1) Newly Displaced IDPs: These are mainly newly displaced poor families as a result of conflict, forced eviction and whose livelihood strategies have collapsed or are severely weakened due to displacement and have accumulated huge debts, lack social support, and are consequently facing WASH, nutrition and food access crisis, 2) Internally Displaced Families who have no livelihoods or income sources, 3) Households with limited or no source of regular income, 4) Households with more than 6 children and acknowledged to be poor, 5) Households comprised of disabled people, 6) Female Headed Households, 7) Child Headed Households, 8) Pregnant and lactating women.

4. Grant Request Justification

The project is in-line with the second 2018 SHF Sub-Allocation Strategy and specifically falls within the Life Saving Interventions under one of the priority areas; Belet Weyne district to address the humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to IDPs, prioritizing the most vulnerable IDP households and host communities. AADSOM has already assisted this community and is familiar to the area. AADSOM will directly implement the project. The project also under cluster specific prioritized interventions.

5. Complementarity

The proposed project shall complement the completed food security intervention in the target IDP locations and drought affected communities to increase synergy and to effectively address the gaps in the locations not targeted by WASH interventions to ensure Multi-Sectorial response. AADSOM will further coordinate with active organizations in Belet Weyne district implementing WASH, Food Security, Nutrition, Protection, Health and Education projects to ensure multi-sectoral integrated response to address nutrition causal factors affecting the IDPs and communities, reduce risk of AWD outbreak and ease pressure on basic services.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is to improve the health condition of drought/AWD affected communities and IDPs in Belet Weyne district of Hiran Region through better access to clean water, use of sanitation facilities and increased health promotion and safe hygiene practices.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Provide reliable and sustained access to sufficient safe water-based on identified strategic water points and establishment of sustainable management structures		2018-SO4: Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized communities					60
Provide reliable and sustainable access to environmental sanitation		2018-SO4: Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized communities					40
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project is designed to strongly contribute to:</p> <p>i) Cluster Objective 1A, through the construction of emergency latrines, HP kits distribution, Public awareness (door to door) and mass media communication activities;</p> <p>ii) Cluster Objective 1B, through an emergency preparedness and early response to AWD/cholera outbreaks via an integrated WASH services;</p> <p>iii) Cluster Objective 2A, through the rehabilitation of 23 strategic shallow wells new water distribution point and the distribution HP kits coupled to hygiene promotions activities;</p> <p>iv) Cluster Objective 2B, through the construction of gender-sensitive latrines and the organization of hygiene promotions sessions in schools and health facilities.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Improved access of safe water through rehabilitation of 23 shallow wells and capacity building of 23 WASH committees and 46 well operators for drought/AWD affected vulnerable men, women, boys and girls living in Belet Weyne district and 6 IDP camps in Belet Weyne town.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls) drought/AWD affected communities and IDPs in Belet Weyne district through rehabilitation of 23 shallow wells and capacity building of 23 WASH committees, each WASH committee composing 7 persons (4men and 3 women) and training of 46 well operators (23 men and 23 women).							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The security situation in the area remains stable. - There is no additional emergency event in the area. - The acceptance form the community and the collaboration from Local Authorities remain high. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of willingness Communities, Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders to support the project staff and activities - Project implementation causes significant jealousy and disharmony within the communities <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing and enhanced relationships between AADSOM and the communities - Enhanced spirit of cooperation and trust between AADSOM and local authorities and elders (already established thanks to a number of projects implemented in the areas) will help ensure good collaboration and will promote the perception of AADSOM as capable and reliable agency. - AADSOM staff will held regular meetings with the communities in order to explain the project and to share the criteria used for the selection of the beneficiaries. A complain mechanism will be put in place. - WASH activities will reduce the competition over available resources and will decrease the burden on the local population. 							
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 sustained access to safe water					11,500
<p>Means of Verification : - Photos (before, during and after rehabilitation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telephone numbers of community stakeholders - Third part monitoring report - Handover letter to the community 							
Indicator 1.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people trained					207
<p>Means of Verification : - Photos during the training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telephone numbers of WASH committees - Signed attendance sheets - signed letter between facilitators and AADSOM - Third part monitoring report 							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Water point construction or rehabilitation							

Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris, deepening the well up to 5 meters to increase the yield of the well; Concrete apron, minimum radius of 1.5m; Construction of 5m long drainage channel, 1m3 soakage pit filled with large stones; Well lining using concrete rings; 1.5m deep sanitary seal made of cement grout; Installing of hand pumps; Minimum of 100cm high head wall; Concrete work at 1:2:4, cured for 7 days; 5m radius fencing. The rehabilitation of the wells will be selected with the consultation of women and girls as they are responsible household water fetching to avoid the risk of gender based violence. The location of the rehabilitated well should be near the settlements and away from the toilets at least 30m.

Activity 1.1.2

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

Conduct capacity building training to:
 1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women) on better management of the water sources to keep the sustainability of the water sources. As cross cutting train the WASH committees on DDR and conflict resolution mechanisms.
 2) Train 46 well operators shared equally men and women (23 men and 23 women) on operation and maintenance, collection of revenues and keeping the cleanness of the well areas.

Outcome 2

Improved access of environmental sanitation through construction of sanitation facilities and clean-up campaigns.

Output 2.1

Description

3000 (909 women, 735 men, 612 boys and 744 girls) drought/AWD affected communities and IDPs in Belet Weyne district through have Improved environmental sanitation through construction of 120 IDP latrines and supporting sanitation sets to 6 target IDP camps to carry out clean-up and environmental sanitation campaigns to their locations.

Assumptions & Risks

- Photos (before, during and after rehabilitation)
- Telephone numbers of established Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) team with protection equipment
- Photos of donkey carts equipped with tank and trash pump)
- Photos of disposal sites
- Third part monitoring report

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people assisted with access to sustainable sanitation					3,540

Means of Verification : - Photos (during and after construction)

- Telephone numbers of community stakeholders
- Third part monitoring report
- Handover letter to the community

Indicator 2.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people participated clean-up campaigns.					3,000
-----------------	-------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	-------

Means of Verification : - Photos of sanitation packages during the distribution

- Signed handover distribution sheets
- Photos of clean-up campaigns
- Third part monitoring report

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Latrine construction or rehabilitation

Construct 120 semi permanent gender sensitive desludging flood proof IDP latrines with lockable doors and hand washing basins with a lifespan of at least 3 years in Doonka (20), Alla-aamin (20), Alla-Suge (20), Isin (20), Midnimo (20) and Tawakal (20) IDP camps.

- All the sanitation facilities are easily emptied.
- The sanitation facilities are easily accessible to men, women, girls, and disabilities.
- Women and girls will participate the selection of the latrines' location to keep their safety and to avoid SGBV against them.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Solid Waste Management

Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settlement will receive 4 sanitation sets; each set contains (1 wheel barrow, 1 pick axe, 2 shovel/spades, 4 brooms, 2 rakes, and 1 barrel for collection of garbage). (2) Excavation of 1 garbage collection pit/village or IDP settlement. The cleanup campaigns will be held four times per month. Men and women will participate equally the general cleanup and collection of garbage campaigns.

Outcome 3

Improved awareness and knowledge on preventive measures to WASH related diseases and Hand washing with soap practices among 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls) vulnerable drought/AWD affected IDPs and host communities men, women, boys and girls.

Output 3.1

Description

11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls) vulnerable drought/AWD affected IDPs and host communities increased their knowledge on preventive measures to WASH related diseases by implementing appropriate comprehensive hygiene promotion activities with increased widespread adaption of safe hygiene practices both at public and household level to practice safe hygiene by participating in hygiene promotion campaigns (e.g. door to door campaigns, institutional (schools and health/feeding centers) campaigns and public awareness activities) by the end of the project.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- The security situation in the area remains stable.
- There is no additional emergency event in the area.
- The acceptance from the community and the collaboration from Local Authorities remain high.

Risks:

- Lack of willingness Communities, Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders to support the project staff and participate the project activities
- Project implementation causes significant jealousy and disharmony within the communities

Mitigation measures:

- Existing and enhanced relationships between AADSOM and the communities
- Enhanced spirit of cooperation and trust between AADSOM and local authorities and elders (already established thanks to a number of projects implemented in the areas) will help ensure good collaboration and will promote the perception of AADSOM as capable and reliable agency.
- AADSOM staff will held regular meetings with the communities in order to explain the project and to share the criteria used for the selection of the beneficiaries. A complain mechanism will be put in place.
- WASH activities will reduce the competition over available resources and will decrease the burden on the local population.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have participated in hygiene promotion activities					10,500

Means of Verification

- Photos during the hygiene promotion campaigns
- Telephone numbers of community stakeholders
- Third part monitoring report

Indicator 3.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of Community Hygiene Promoters trained					10
-----------------	-------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	----

Means of Verification

- Photos during the training
- Telephone numbers of CHPs
- Signed attendance sheets
- Signed letter between facilitators and AADSOM
- Third part monitoring report

Indicator 3.1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have received hygiene kits					1,000
-----------------	-------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	-------

Means of Verification

- Photos (before, during and after rehabilitation)
- Photos during the distribution
- Telephone numbers of community stakeholders
- signed distribution sheets
- Third part monitoring report

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion

Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women and 5 men) will implement community sensitization and hygiene promotion around drinking water collection and storage; hand washing with soap; and hygienic sanitation. Each CHP will reach 500 people through house-to-house visiting, schools, health centers, feeding centers and community gatherings. The action will also include enhancing hand washing with soap practices at critical times through health/hygiene education campaigns and ensuring that soap is available at household level.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion

Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster manuals. The CHPs will develop action plans and key hygiene messages, including hand washing with soap practices, use of latrines, safe fetching and storage of water and etc. to disseminate gender and age segregated audiences.

Activity 3.1.3

Standard Activity : Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items)

Distribute 1000 hygiene promotion kits (UNICEF will supply the HP kits) to 1000 drought driven IDPs who are at risk of AWD/cholera diseases and malnutrition. Each HP kit contains (200 tabs, 5 bars of 800mg soaps, 1 Jerry can 20lt capacity and 1 Bucket 20lt capacity).

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

AADSOM M&E unit together with WASH staff will develop a comprehensive Monitoring and Evolution plan (MEP) for the project, the MEP will outline the project outcomes, indicators, baseline, targets, activities, inputs and timelines and data collection methods. Further, the MM&E unit will develop master plan to guide the implementation team. At the inception of the project KAP survey will be done to inform the current hygiene behaviors and hygiene domains to be focused. Prior to any implementation AADSOM will organize project familiarization meeting with all stakeholders, and bilaterally with project beneficiaries to discuss project objectives, implementation strategies, scope, AADSOM feedback and complaint system, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary entitlement and roles. In principle, all AADSOM staff are obliged to collect the telephone contact information of all beneficiaries as per AADSOM compliance policies, the same will be applied for this project, AADSOM will register all the contact details including the telephone numbers of the beneficiaries, female and male, respected elders, WASH committees, WASH, local authorities, hygiene promoters and anyone involved in the project implementation. The contact details will be accessible to all stakeholders (Regional and District level local authorities, external evaluation, WASH Cluster, and OCHA) for easy tracking of progress and beneficiary perception on their satisfaction on their entitlements as well as checking the progress of the project. GPS coordinates with tagged pictures for infrastructures and other activities will be collected and will be shared with OCHA and cluster coordination. Furthermore, AADSOM will organize two joint monitoring visits with key stakeholders including OCHA, other cluster members and independent monitoring agency to assess the project progress and beneficiary satisfaction on the project activities. The joint team will be provided all project documents and telephone contacts for community members benefiting from the project (especially numbers of the most vulnerable), such as CHPs, WASH committee members, vendors, contractors and authorities and those that did not benefit from the project. As well they will be provided all direct beneficiaries contact details to allow them independent monitoring and easier contact. In addition AADSOM will facilitate any Independent third monitoring required by OCHA and WASH Cluster. The WASH committees will sign off on progress and completion of the project, witnessed (co-signed) by Village Chairman and local authority. Stories on different aspect of the project will be collected on a regular basis to enhance learning at AADSOM. Different staff frequently including the top AADSOM top Managers, Field Officers, WASH Technical manager and dedicated M&E staff will monitor the quality of program delivery intermittently.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris, deepening the well up to 5 meters to increase the yield of the well; Concrete apron, minimum radius of 1.5m; Construction of 5m long drainage channel, 1m3 soakage pit filled with large stones; Well lining using concrete rings; 1.5m deep sanitary seal made of cement grout; Installing of hand pumps; Minimum of 100cm high head wall; Concrete work at 1:2:4, cured for 7 days; 5m radius fencing. The rehabilitation of the wells will be selected with the consultation of women and girls as they are responsible household water fetching to avoid the risk of gender based violence. The location of the rehabilitated well should be near the settlements and away from the toilets at least 30m.	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to: 1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women) on better management of the water sources to keep the sustainability of the water sources. As cross cutting train the WASH committees on DDR and conflict resolution mechanisms. 2) Train 46 well operators shared equally men and women (23 men and 23 women) on operation and maintenance, collection of revenues and keeping the cleanness of the well areas.	2018												
	2019												
Activity 2.1.1: Construct 120 semi permanent gender sensitive desludging flood proof IDP latrines with lockable doors and hand washing basins with a lifespan of at least 3 years in Doonka (20), Alla-aamin (20), Alla-Suge (20), Isin (20), Midnimo (20) and Tawakal (20) IDP camps. - All the sanitation facilities are easily emptied. - The sanitation facilities are easily accessible to men, women, girls, and disabilities. - Women and girls will participate the selection of the latrines' location to keep their safety and to avoid SGBV against them.	2018					X	X	X	X				
	2019												
Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settlement will receive 4 sanitation sets; each set contains (1 wheel barrow, 1 pick axe, 2 shovel/spades, 4 brooms, 2 rakes, and 1 barrel for collection of garbage). (2) Excavation of 1 garbage collection pit/village or IDP settlement. The cleanup campaigns will be held four times per month. Men and women will participate equally the general cleanup and collection of garbage campaigns.	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X											
Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women and 5 men) will implement community sensitization and hygiene promotion around drinking water collection and storage; hand washing with soap; and hygienic sanitation. Each CHP will reach 500 people through house-to-house visiting, schools, health centers, feeding centers and community gatherings. The action will also include enhancing hand washing with soap practices at critical times through health/hygiene education campaigns and ensuring that soap is available at household level.	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X											
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster manuals. The CHPs will develop action plans and key hygiene messages, including hand washing with soap practices, use of latrines, safe fetching and storage of water and etc. to disseminate gender and age segregated audiences.	2018												
	2019												

Activity 3.1.3: Distribute 1000 hygiene promotion kits (UNICEF will supply the HP kits) to 1000 drought driven IDPs who are at risk of AWD/cholera diseases and malnutrition. Each HP kit contains (200 tabs, 5 bars of 800mg soaps, 1 Jerry can 20lt capacity and 1 Bucket 20lt capacity).	2018					X	X	X						
	2019													

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

AADSOM will ensure that its project implementation process is accountable and transparent to the community and to the stakeholders. One of the ways of achieving this is through the establishment of a feedback and complaint mechanism to record and act on expression of satisfaction or dissatisfaction about the quality of the project services. The key objectives AADSOM's feedback and complaints mechanism include: Recognition and protection of the beneficiaries' rights; Preventing and mitigating risks before they escalate; Building and maintaining good relations and dialogue with the community; Promoting accountability towards the stakeholders (beneficiaries, local authorities, donors and partners); Identifying weaknesses and areas for improvement in the service delivery. The complaint mechanism contributes towards creating a safer environment for the most vulnerable members of a community as well as increasing their voice during the implementations of the projects. AADSOM complaint mechanism is accessible to everyone and beneficiaries are mobilized regularly. In addition to using the feedback and complaint mechanism the project shall deliberately involve the beneficiaries in the implementation cycle. IDPs and host community leaders, elders, women, men, religious leaders. Local stakeholders, local authorities have specifically been consulted during the project implementation cycle. Sensitization and coordination meetings will be held during before the project implementation with the local authority and communities in targeted 11 locations to create awareness on project objectives, activities, target locations, expected outcomes, scope, and type and selection criteria for beneficiaries and beneficiary entitlements. To meet the specific needs of women separate meetings will be held with the women and girls respectively facilitated by female staff. Targeting is a joint process involving communities' representatives, During the sensitization meeting action plans will be drawn with clear division of roles and responsibilities. Capacity building of the beneficiaries is planned to empower them to participate fully in the implementation process. Local vendors will be given priority for contracted works and supplies and the project will promote participatory monitoring and monthly feedback to all stakeholders to enhance accountability. The designing of different activities will be fully consulted with different segments of the communities and particularly the women. Do no harm topics will be mainstreamed through the training, as well the new staff of AADSOM will be trained on common Humanitarian standards and NGO 6 code of conduct, any violations observed during the implementation will be reported to the respective agencies. Finally the project will be implemented in accordance with humanitarian principles such as independence, neutrality, partiality and humanity. As well the project will respect the cultural values and the dignity of the beneficiaries.

Implementation Plan

AADSOM will implement the project directly in all proposed areas. A workshop will be before the implementation of the project with project staff to review project documents, guidelines, and compliance. This will be followed by a project familiarization meeting with stakeholders including beneficiaries in which project modalities/objective and roles will be discussed such as project objectives, implementation strategies, scope, feedback and complaint mechanisms, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary entitlement and roles. Side meetings with girls, boys, men and women will also be convened to ensure their different needs are addressed. AADSOM will present the project documents to cluster members to avoid overlaps, following the cluster discussions. A community-based approach will be used to identify the direct beneficiaries. The selection criteria will be based on vulnerability indicators i.e. asset ownership, HH size, gender of HH head, age of HH head, health, disability etc. Once general criteria for vulnerable HHs are agreed, the most vulnerable will be prioritized, including female headed households, children headed household, pregnant and lactating mothers, and families with children below 5 years who are at risk of WASH and nutritional related diseases and have no access to safe WASH facilities and service levels putting the health and nutritional status of populations at risk. AADSOM will employ participatory approaches to ensure that allocations are based on agreed criteria and conducted in a transparent manner to avoid any unintended conflicts between beneficiaries and the larger community. AADSOM staff and community committees will do all selections and registrations jointly. AADSOM staff will also carry out physical verification exercises independently. Water sources will be technically assessed in order to establish information on their proximity to the settlements, status and their needs. WASH committees will be revived/trained to ensure sustainability. The materials of the construction works will be purchased from the local traders selected through competitive bidding process where the implementing staff will monitor the progress on regular basis. The latrine users will sign user group agreement to ensure proper use and maintenance of the facilities. The different staff including the top AADSOM management team, field Officers, and dedicated M&E staff will monitor quality of program delivery. The project manager will be the first contact of this project to ensure the project quality and will do regular monitoring of the project-targeted areas producing reports on the plans versus the achievements. A summary of all field-monitoring activities done by the different officers will be reflected in the end project report. Visibility billboards will be displayed in the communities. SMS feedback system will be used to receive beneficiary feedback and complaints. Pre & post assessments will be conducted.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
WARDI,HRDO,Hiran Region WASH cluster ,SCI,	Prioritization of locations and activities to avoid overlaps and duplication of WASH activities in the target locations. To ensure coordinated response, sharing reports of area intervention and activities through WASH cluster partners to avoid duplication of activities and locations.,

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

Based on the gender needs, the project's objectives, outcomes and activities have been designed to address the different needs identified. Women and girls are most affected by limited access to safe water sources as they are the main water collectors in the Household. They walk long distance in search of water, are affected health wise as they carry water on their backs even when they are pregnant or are also carrying young babies at theAs they walk the long distance to water sources, they are at risk of GBV. In cases where contaminated water is used, the young children are affected most, they get diarrhea and fall sick and women have to care for them and at the same time perform household chores. Girls end up having less time to study as they spend much time fetching water. Lack or limited access to latrines also affects women and girls most and they risk GBV when walking long distance to look for places to answer calls of nature or dispose menstrual towels. Women and girls require more privacy to answer calls of nature (urinate/defecate/manage menses). All training involves women, men and youth. In WASH committees' women are empowered to participate and hold position of decision-making. Community Hygiene Promoters will include 50% women. By implementation of this response, water sources will be more accessible, safe water will be increased, latrines will be made available at appropriate sites hence addressing the needs of women, girls, boys and men. In addition, the project will be implemented according to Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) standards. During the needs and technical assessment, AADSOM was constituted a team of enumerators comprising men and women. This was to ensure that different needs of women, girls, boys and men are addressed. Gender, Age and Diversity shall be taken into consideration in the project design.

Protection Mainstreaming

Women and girls are at risk of GBV as they walk long distance to water sources. Girls end up having less time to study as they spend much time fetching water. Lack or limited access to latrines also affects women and girls most and they risk GBV when walking long distance to look for places to answer calls of nature or dispose menstrual towels. Women and girls require more privacy to answer calls of nature (urinate/defecate/manage menses). Bringing the water sources near the settlements significantly increases the security of women and girls fetching the water who otherwise needed to go outside their settlements. At the same time latrines will be lockable and the location of the new latrines is discussed with the community in order to increase security in regards to GBV. The hygiene committees will also exist of both sexes since this will optimize the messaging based on the roles of men and women in society.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The security of Belet Weyne is relatively stable as the government with the support of AMISOM contingent from Djibouti controls the district, although sometimes the insurgents are penetrates some parts of the district and do interceptions the security of the district, where innocent people lose their lives. AADSOM has good relation with the clan elders in the district since it has been working through out its establishment. AADSOM also has good understanding of the security context in the area. A security checklist is provided on monthly basis by the field security focal point at AADSOM's office in Belet Weyne. AADSOM anticipates that the project can be implemented smoothly without any security threats and challenges. In the event the insecurity prevents staff movements, it is anticipated that it would be for short periods only and coordination can continue by phone until the situation calm down and travel can be resumed. All other assumptions can be addressed by negotiations and discussion with local authorities that may cause delays, but are normally successful in dealing with challenges that arise.

Access

The security situation in the target locations has been relatively calm compared to other districts of the region. The target locations are within Belet Weyne district and can be easily accessible to the project staff. AADSOM has recently completed food security project in the targeted areas and currently conducted rapid assessment during the designing of this project. Security in Somalia is dynamic and the district security focal point will be analyzing security situation and advice the front line staff of the situation every morning. It is anticipated that the security will allow smooth implementation of activities within the project time frame.

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	Project Manager	D	1	1,800.00	9	70.00		11,340.00
	<i>The WASH Project Manager is based 100% in the field, he will be responsible for overall project activities; coordinates activities among stakeholders and ensure adherence to donor procedures; monitoring of all activities in the field, reporting back to the donor, managing project staff, monitoring budgets and expenditures and liaising with communities, local authorities and government counterparts. SHF will contribute 70% of his salary.</i>							
1.2	WASH supervisor	D	1	800.00	9	100.00		7,200.00
	<i>Responsible supervision of day-to-day project activities and reporting project daily updates to the project Manager. SHF will contribute 100% of his salary</i>							
1.3	WASH engineer	D	1	1,500.00	9	100.00		13,500.00
	<i>Responsible the design and supervision of the rehabilitation and construction activities and report the project progress to the project Manager. SHF will contribute 100% of his salary.</i>							
1.4	Finance officer	S	1	1,500.00	9	50.00		6,750.00
	<i>Responsible responsible for the preparation of financial documents, make payments, recording of daily transactions and maintaining of Cash Books and Bank statements, prepare all the financial reports of the project and will keep in record. The salary of project finance officer is US\$1500/month. He will spend 50% of her time to this project SHF will pay 50% of her salary.</i>							
1.5	Logistic officer	S	1	1,500.00	9	30.00		4,050.00
	<i>He is responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of supply chain their transport and storage, evaluate/report the need and ensure the proper use of equipment, assess and ensure the functioning of the means of communication appropriate. Responsible the movement of the project vehicle and the security of the project materials and assets. SHF will contribute 30% of his salary.</i>							
1.6	Hygiene promoter expert	D	1	500.00	9	100.00		4,500.00
	<i>The responsibility of the hygiene promoter is community mobilization, hygiene promotion and cholera preparedness; She will supervise the community hygiene promoters on resource mobilization, hygiene promotion and cholera preparedness and response; oversee the implementation of community plans, including mobilization and motivation of Community Hygiene Promoters, contribute to the development of effective behavior change, supervise the activities of Community Hygiene Promoters in sensitizing communities in AWD/Cholera risk hot-spots on AWD/Cholera key messages; monitor the distribution of HP kits. SHF will contribute 100% of her salary.</i>							
1.7	M&E officer	S	1	1,500.00	9	30.00		4,050.00
	<i>He will be responsible for overall M&E and learning needs of this project and will come up with findings based on real data to show performance of the project. The project staff will get support through M&E findings in enhancing flow of information and its management. The M&E officer will play role in promoting of key learning for the improvement of the project. SHF will contribute 30% of his salary.</i>							
	Section Total							51,390.00
21. Supplies, Commodities, Materials								
2.1	Rehabilitation of shallow wells	D	23	3,320.00	1	100.00		76,360.00

	<p>The rehabilitation works includes: 1. Deepening of the well up to 5m depth and desilting of well and removal of debris, 2. Concrete apron, minimum radius of 1.5m; 3. 5m long drainage channel; 4. 1m3 soakage pit filled with large stones – no soak pits should be constructed.</p> <p>5. Well lining using concrete rings or stone masonry – whichever is appropriate</p> <p>6. Lining of at least top 2m in areas of hard rock</p> <p>7. 1.5m deep sanitary seal made of cement grout</p> <p>8. Minimum of 40cm high head wall</p> <p>9. Concrete work at 1:2:4, cured for 7 day; 10. 5m radius fencing. The beneficiaries of the shallow wells rehabilitation is 10,500 persons. SHF will contribute 100% of the total cost.</p>						
2.2	Construction of IDP latrines	D	120	500.00	1	100.00	60,000.00
	<p>The IDP latrines will be gender sensitive latrines with lockable doors (inside and outside) and hand washing basin. The action includes: raise the latrines from the ground for flood protection; construction of septic tank and connect to the latrines. The beneficiaries of the latrines are 3540 women, girls, boys and men in accordance to WASH standard. The cost of constructing the latrines includes; the cost of the construction materials (sand, cement, gravel, timber and Iron sheets); cost of labour. SHF will contribute 100% of the total cost</p>						
2.3	KAP survey	D	2	1,460.00	1	100.00	2,920.00
	<p>Two KAP surveys will be done at the inception and completion of the project to know the hygiene promotion gaps towards the selected communities and evaluate the hygiene promotion practices before and after the completion of the project respectively. The cost of the KAP surveys includes the transportation, enumerators incentives, stationery and reporting cost. SHF will contribute 100% of the total cost.</p>						
2.4	Sanitation kits	D	24	92.00	1	100.00	2,208.00
	<p>To conduct general clean-up to 3 targeted villages and 3 IDP camps, AADSOM will distribute 24 sanitation kits (4 sanitation kits/location). Each sanitation kit composes: 1 wheel barrow, 1 pick axe, 2 shovel/spade, 4 barrooms, 2 rakes, 4 rope & bucket and 1 barrel. SHF will contribute 100% of the total cost</p>						
2.5	Trainings	D	1	15,748.00	1	100.00	15,748.00
	<p>The training is the total training in the project including 21 WASH committees, 42 well operators, and 10 community hygiene promoters training.</p> <p>1) WASH committees training will include 21 WASH committees composing 147 members with equal participation of men and women (84 men and 63 women) on better management of the water sources to keep the sustainability of the water sources. As cross cutting train the WASH committees will also be trained on DDR and conflict resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>2) Train 42 well operators shared equally men and women (21 men and 21 women) on operation and maintenance, collection of revenues and keeping the cleanness of the well areas. The cost of the training includes: refreshment, transportation of the trainees, accommodation and food, incentives of the facilitators, venue rent and stationery. SHF will contribute 100% of the total training.</p>						
	Section Total						157,236.00
22. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
23. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
24. Travel							
5.1	Vehicle hire	D	1	1,800.00	9	100.00	16,200.00
	<p>In this project AADSOM will hire one vehicle using for monitoring the day-to-day project activities in the project sites; Transportation of the project. The vehicle will also be used for purchasing the materials and equipment needed for this project. The standard rate of vehicle rent in Belet Weyne district is between US\$1800 including the driver and fuel. SHF will pay 100 % of the vehicle hire cost.</p>						
	Section Total						16,200.00
25. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00

26. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rent	D	1	800.00	9	50.00	3,600.00
<i>is the rent of the field office, which is USD800/month. SHF will contribute 50% of the total cost during the project period.</i>							
7.2	Utilities (electricity @USD200/month and water@USD230/month)	D	1	430.00	9	50.00	1,935.00
<i>Utility Is the monthly fees water (US200/month) and electricity (US\$230/month) consumption used in the field office. SHF will pay 50%, AADSOM will cover the remaining 50% from the other projects</i>							
7.3	Communication (internet)	D	1	300.00	9	50.00	1,350.00
<i>Is the communication cost used in the field office including internet and telephone expenses, which is US\$1,350. SHF will pay 50% of the total cost.</i>							
7.4	Stationery	D	1	450.00	9	50.00	2,025.00
<i>The stationery is used in the office, which is US\$2,025, estimation detailed is attached BOQ. SHF will pay 50% of the total cost.</i>							
Section Total							8,910.00
SubTotal			182.00				233,736.00
Direct							218,886.00
Support							14,850.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							16,361.52
Total Cost							250,097.52
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Belet Weyne	15	490	606	408	496	2,000	Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris... Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to: 1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)... Activity 2.1.1: Construct 120 semi permanent gender sensitive desludging flood proof IDP latrines with lockable doors and hand washing basins with a lifespan of at l... Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle... Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women... Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster... Activity 3.1.3: Distribute 1000 hygiene promotion kits (UNICEF will supply the HP kits) to 1000 drought driven IDPs who are at risk of AWD/cholera diseases and malnu...

Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Buulo Kahin	9	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debr...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Doonka	8	125	153	100	122	500	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debr...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Construct 120 semi permanent gender sensitive desludging flood proof IDP latrines with lockable doors and hand washing basins with a lifespan of at l...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Distribute 1000 hygiene promotion kits (UNICEF will supply the HP kits) to 1000 drought driven IDPs who are at risk of AWD/cholera diseases and malnu...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Haar Caddey	9	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debr...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>

Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Horjoog	11	368	454	306	372	1,500	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Bacaad Buko	8	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Bacad	8	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Qarsooni	8	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debris...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>

Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Tawakal	8	125	153	100	122	500	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debr...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Construct 120 semi permanent gender sensitive desludging flood proof IDP latrines with lockable doors and hand washing basins with a lifespan of at l...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct environmental sanitation awareness campaigns to 6 IDP settlements. The action includes: (1) Distribution of sanitation sets. Each IDP settle...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Distribute 1000 hygiene promotion kits (UNICEF will supply the HP kits) to 1000 drought driven IDPs who are at risk of AWD/cholera diseases and malnu...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Tuulo Hiiraan	8	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debr...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>
Hiraan -> Belet Weyne -> Xuubow	8	245	303	204	248	1,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate flood proof 23 shallow wells with equal access to men, women, boys and girls. The action includes: Desilting of well and removal of debr...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct capacity building training to:</p> <p>1) 23 WASH committees composing 161 members with equal participation of men and women (92 men and 69 women)...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct hygiene promotion activities to reach around 11,500 (3485 women, 2817 men, 2346 boys and 2852 girls). 10 Community Hygiene Promoters (5 women...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct 10 Community Hygiene Promoters training with equal participation of men and women (5 women and 5 men) on hygiene promotion using WASH cluster...</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	AADSOM WASH intervention sites.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	WASH Assessment Report Feb 2018 Beletweyn.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Revised WASH Locations with beneficiaries breakdown24March18.doc
Project Supporting Documents	Revised target locations and beneficiaries_4April18.doc
Project Supporting Documents	Revised target locations and beneficiaries_8 April 18.doc
Project Supporting Documents	Final Target locations and beneficiaries_8 April 18 Final.doc
Budget Documents	AADSOM consolidated BOQ 2018-SHF1.xlsx

Budget Documents	AADSOM consolidated BOQ- 24March18-SHF1.xls
Budget Documents	AADSOM consolidated BOQ- 4April18-SHF1.xls
Grant Agreement	GA AAD 8675 HC signed.pdf
Grant Agreement	GA signed by AADSOM.pdf
Grant Agreement	GA AAD 8675.pdf