

Requesting Organization :	Adventist Development and Relief Agency			
Allocation Type :	Reserve Allocation 3 (July 2022)			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Water trucking	100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Emergency Life-saving WASH Services for Drought Affected IDPs and Host Communities in Xudur District, Bakool Region of Somalia (ELIWAS)			
Allocation Type Category :	HFU Management Cost			
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-22/3485/RA3/WASH/INGO/22720	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	350,004.20	
Planned project duration :	6 Months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2022	Planned End Date :	31/01/2023	
Actual Start Date:	01/08/2022	Actual End Date:	31/01/2023	
Project Summary :	<p>This proposed intervention has been designed to provide relief through emergency access to life-saving WASH services for drought-affected communities and IDPs in Xudur District, Bakool Region of Somalia. Xudur district is one of the worst hit by the drought and is currently classified in IPC 4 (humanitarian emergency). Recent FSNAU IPC population estimates (April 2022) observed that over 50% of the population in the district is severely affected by the marauding drought conditions. The project has been designed to provide life-saving WASH services to approximately 13,926 people of the affected population (3,064 men, 3342 women, 3690 boys, and 3830 girls). The relief will be attained by undertaking the following key relief interventions: Provision of emergency life-saving water supply through water trucking using either direct delivery or a water voucher system to 11,358 people spread out in IDP settlements and rural villages. Approximately 7.67 million cubic meters of safe water will be provided over 3 months through trucking. The supported population will be provided with 7.5 litres/person/day as per the guideline standards for emergency contexts. The action will also rehabilitate the strategic Elkhound borehole, as well as 4 other shallow wells, that are still able to support the population despite many others having dried up, to try and sustain water supply to the affected population. The project will also conduct emergency water source treatment through chlorination campaigns in the areas which are hotspots for the endemic AWD/Cholera outbreaks. 20 well have been earmarked for rounds of chlorination campaigns. It will also be necessary to sometime chlorinate trucked water at the distribution points in cases where contamination of the water sources is suspected.</p> <p>Besides water supply, 7440 persons (1637 men, 1786 women, 1972 boys, and 2046 girls) are targeted with improved communal sanitary conditions through the construction of 40 gender-segregated and culturally appropriate latrines at IDP settlements. Each toilet will target 5 households (1 toilet:30 users' ratio). The latrines will be fitted with handwashing facilities (HWFs) to facilitate hand washing after visiting toilets. At least 15% of facilities will be accessible to PLWDs. To ensure good sanitation and a clean environment, vital sanitation tools will be provided to support solid waste management. These will be used in garbage collection/cleaning campaigns as well as other appropriate applications. The 20 hygiene promoters will be trained and will steward community outreach hygiene promotion campaigns in AWD/Cholera endemic to sensitize the drought-affected communities on the preventive measures against water-related diseases. Hygiene promotion campaigns will be conducted in 10 main villages by the village-based hygiene promoters. Also, 2000 hygiene kits (including standard MHM sets) will be provided to very vulnerable IDP and host community households.</p> <p>The intervention is designed to build on gains made by the ongoing WASH project (SOWASDIP) funded by the Government of Sweden and that is being implemented by ADRA in the same target locations. This action will also leverage on and complement other sectoral interventions in the same locations (CCCM, Protection, Health, Education), and will adopt an integrated approach focusing on drought and famine response, and life-saving interventions.</p> <p>In ensuring gender is mainstreamed in the project, ADRA will among other key issues guarantee an equal balance of men and women on the WASH assessment teams to ensure access to women, girls, men, and boys in the district. As part of the assessment team, ADRA will include a gender and protection/GBV specialist. ADRA will also take into consideration the division of tasks and the different needs of women, girls, boys, and men when providing water, as well as care and hygiene services.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total

3,064	3,342	3,690	3,830	13,926
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Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Host Communities	1,226	1,337	1,476	1,532	5,571
Internally Displaced People	1,838	2,005	2,214	2,298	8,355

Indirect Beneficiaries :

This action will support a lot of indirect beneficiaries. The hygiene promotion activities will benefit many other people through the multiplier effect. The water points that will be rehabilitated under this action will also support a wide range of nomadic communities that will be traversing the areas with their livestock. Also, some water points (Eldhuun borehole) might support water trucking to benefit communities in far-flung villages outside the ones targeted by this action. Besides these, the action will also benefit the families of truck owners and their drivers, businesspeople involved in the various supply of the different items and their families, the project staff and families, and so on and so forth. By estimation, an additional 4,200 persons/other beneficiaries would benefit indirectly from the project; that is about 30% of the target population.

Catchment Population:

Link with allocation strategy :

In line with the Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Framework, the 3rd SHF 2022 Reserve Allocation round on Famine Prevention and the WASH response strategy outlined in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan, this intervention has been designed to take on a two-pronged approach to mitigate the worsening food crisis and addressing urgent WASH needs, and to scale up life-saving responses to emergency needs in areas at highest risk of famine in Hudur District. In this regard, the program aims to ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and drought-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion, including complementary activities with Nutrition, Health, Education, Livelihood and Food in Hudur district. In this project, lifesaving WASH interventions will be prioritized to IDPs, drought and famine affected communities, minority groups, and women and children in locations with chronic WASH vulnerability in Hudur. Moreover, ADRA will continue to deliver sustainable WASH package in all locations in parallel to the emergency lifesaving WASH interventions that will target population groups without access to improved water and sanitation services and/or those population falling into category 3 (severe) and 4 (extreme).

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
ADRA Switzerland	35,000.00
	35,000.00

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

2. Needs assessment

Acute food insecurity has continued to worsen across Somalia, with an estimated 5.2 million people (or 33% of the total population) already experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes, including 38 000 people likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), as of May 2022, despite the ongoing delivery of humanitarian food assistance. Food assistance reached an average of 2.4 million people per month between February and April 2022 and has likely prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas. However, humanitarian assistance delivery is far short of the rising level of need, and insufficient funding is expected to lead to pipeline breaks in food assistance delivery after June. Food insecurity and malnutrition are expected to deteriorate further and faster between June and September 2022, and if humanitarian food assistance is not scaled up and sustained, then approximately 7.1 million people (or 45% of the total population) are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes. Worsening drought is putting some areas in central and southern Somalia at an increased Risk of Famine through at least September 2022 if the current Gu season crop and livestock production fails, food prices continue to rise sharply and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach those most in need. According to Somalia 2021 Post Deyr Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Somalia IPC Population Estimates: Current (April - June 2022), 31% of

population in Hudur is presently in crisis emergency and catastrophe condition. The Joint Inter-Agency WASH Needs Assessment conducted in early 2022 in Bay Region observed that over 42% of households assessed in Hudur District did not have access to reliable water sources (community water points or publicly owned water sources), while 30% of the assessed households in the district who reported of having community water points said their water points reported that these were not functional. The findings from the assessment also observed that 55% of community water points in the district are not accessible to people with disabilities. Significantly also, 66% of the assessed households did not have access to enough water, over a 3-month period. 70% of assessed households reported to be facing problems when fetching water from existing sources, with the main challenges being the long waiting time and the long unsafe distances needing to be covered. Over 58% of assessed households also reported that they do not treat their drinking water, while 31% of the assessed households in the district reported to not having any access to latrine facilities. Of the facilities which were available, 58% of these were inaccessible to persons with disabilities. In terms of access to hygiene promotions activities and services, 73% of the assessed households in the district reported not having access to hygiene promotion services, 65% reported not have access to soap while 74% of the assessed households reported that have not received hygiene kits for past three months (since December 2021).

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

4. Grant Request Justification

This proposed intervention has been designed to provide sustained access to life-saving WASH services for drought affected communities and IDPs in Xudur District, Bakool Region of Somalia, a District which has been hard hit by the humanitarian crisis presently being faced in Somalia. To address the humanitarian WASH needs of drought affected populations in the prioritized locations in Hudur, the project activities have been designed to ensure that life-saving WASH assistance is provided to meet needs of most vulnerable communities (including men, women, boys, and girls) and is provided in a dignified manner. This will include but will not be limited to provision of emergency water, sanitation services and contextually appropriate hygiene awareness campaigns to mitigate increased public health risks. The program has also been designed to emphasize on linking humanitarian WASH interventions with the development nexus to ensure smooth transition to long-term sustainable and cost-effective approaches contributing to the resilience of the affected populations in Hudur district. The activities proposed in this intervention will ensure PWDs, minority groups and displaced population in Hudur who have the highest unmet WASH needs in the district are reached, while girls and women who face heightened protection and GBV risks due to distant or inadequate access to WASH services will form a core target of this project.

5. Complementarity

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Ensure the drought-affected IDPs and host communities (including minorities, people with disabilities, older people, children, and youth) have access to basic life-saving WASH services and are provided with sustained equitable access to WASH services in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Deliver life-saving WASH assistance to reduce acute needs among most vulnerable settlements and communities (including men, women, boys, and girls) in a dignified manner	SO1: Reduce loss of life for 5 million of the most vulnerable by decreasing the prevalence of hunger, acute malnutrition, public health threats, outbreaks, abuse, violence & exposure to explosive ordinance	50
Provide and restore sustainable access to safe and equitable WASH services in targeted locations (including non-IDP men, women, boys, and girls)	SO2: Sustain the lives of 5.5 million people, including 3.9 million non-IDPs, 1.6 million IDPs & PWDs across 74 districts, by ensuring safe, equitable & dignified access to livelihoods & essential services	30
The most vulnerable, including partners with disabilities, older people and minorities have access to safe, accessible, and nondiscriminatory WASH services	SO3: Uphold commitments to the centrality of protection across the humanitarian response through protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations & monitoring of the protection environment	20

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Xudur district is one of the locations in the throes of humanitarian disaster given the twin prevailing circumstances and is marked to be on the brink of famine; the failed fourth rainy season and barricading of the location by armed groups. The failed rains have heavily affected the agro-pastoral activities pushing many households to destitution and causing them to move into IDP camps in search of life-saving support from humanitarian actors. The huge number of affected community members has led to a high number of IDP camps that are concentrated in the outskirts of major towns, especially Xudur. These populations lack water and sanitation facilities, which has led to poor hygiene. The situation is compounded by the presence of armed groups that have barricaded most of the district from the free flow of business activities. This has led to exorbitant costs for every item in the district.

The proposed intervention aims to contribute to the alleviation of the dire suffering conditions through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services to the vulnerable IDPs and host communities. The provision of clean water and sanitation will save life and reduce the possible waterborne diseases like acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, and measles and therefore contribute to the key cluster objective. By delivering the much-needed WASH services in targeted locations through a cocktail of coordinated interventions, this action will contribute to the broader objective of sustaining the lives of 5.5 million people requiring humanitarian assistance.

Outcome 1

13,766 vulnerable IDPs and host community households have access to emergency and sustained access to safe water.

Output 1.1

Description							
13,358 people (2939 men, 3206 women, 3540 boys, and 3673 girls) affected by conflict and drought in IDP settlements in Xudur district have improved and equitable access to safe water through lifesaving emergency water supply interventions							
Assumptions & Risks							
Being a blockaded location, the security situation will allow delivery of water to the camps and other targeted rural settlements. No other disaster will disrupt the already affected communities further complicating the already precarious situation (degenerating into a famine). The available water supply sources will sustain the required emergency water supply services.							
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 reached with emergency water trucking services in vulnerable settlements and communities	2,499	2,726	3,010	3,123	11,358
Means of Verification : Procurement documents, MOUs with village leaderships, Water delivery records (signed and approved), Activity reports, Pictures.							
Indicator 1.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	No of water bladders installed					10
Means of Verification : Agency procurement documents, goods received notes, staff monitoring reports, pictures.							
Indicator 1.1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of water sources chlorinated					20
Means of Verification : Procurement documents, Activity & Monitoring reports, Pictures.							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Provision of emergency water supply (water trucking)							
<p>To effectively deliver on the implementation of this activity, and to ensure complementarity and synergy with the other actors already working in the project area, a quick re-assessment of the situation will be conducted to update on the present status and map out the specific gaps in the target villages before working out a distribution plan. This is important to ensure that efforts are directed where there is most in the IDP settlements. A competitive procurement process will be carried out to contract suppliers for water trucking services. The water bowsters (preferably of 10 m3 capacity) will collect fresh water from suitable sources and deliver to the distribution sites (IDP camps) according to a distribution schedule provided to them by ADRA. Upon delivery of the right quantities of water at each designated station, delivery notes will be signed by the supplier delivering and one of the camp leaders/designate receiving.</p> <p>Approximately of 7,667 cubic metres (7,666,660 litres) is expected to be delivered to the various IDP settlements over a period of 3months reaching a total of 11,358 persons. Each beneficiary will receive at least 7.5litres/day (as per SPHERE guideline standards under context). This implies that each beneficiary household will receive approximately 45 litres/day. The activity will target IDP, and rural villages adversely affected by the water scarcity crisis. Some of the targeted locations include the main IDP settlements in the outskirts of Xudur town, the main villages of Madaxwarabe, Gomorey, Tuboy, Fajereeyalow, and their many sub-villages or satellite villages.</p> <p>These water bowsters will deliver and deposit into storage tanks or water bladders at each site. This will allow the bowsters to make multiple deliveries to the different settlements each day. Water delivery per site will depend on the IDP site/camp population and whether there are any other alternative sources available. The actual delivery schedule will depend on practical actualities on the ground, which may also change from time to time.</p>							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Installation of water storage facilities (water bladders) in areas targeted with water trucking services							
<p>In most IDP settlements, households usually lack enough storage for water to cater for all their daily requirements. This poses a big challenge during trucking when the water is only available for a short period. To ensure that the targeted communities have a water collection point nearby, water tanks have always been constructed or installed at convenient places within the settlements.</p> <p>Given the emergency nature of this intervention, this action will review the situation and provide at least 10 bladders of between 5 – 10 m3 capacity as temporary water reservoirs for the targeted households during the trucking period. The bladders will be procured locally from stockists. The water bowsters will then offload the delivered water into these bladders. The beneficiary communities will then organize themselves to collect the water from the bladders at their convenience in an orderly manner. It is expected that the community/camp management leadership will ensure the security of the bladders.</p>							
Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Chlorination of strategic water sources							

Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas for AWD/Cholera incidences and the fact that general levels of sanitation and hygiene are low during periods of water scarcity, the levels of contamination of water sources are also usually high during these periods and during the rainy seasons when flooding happens in most places. To monitor this, water quality surveillance through testing of the wells will be conducted by the MOEWR as part of this regime.

Regular chlorination of at least 20 wells (and strategic water points) will be undertaken to ensure the safety of the population. Even during the water trucking period, the water will regularly be chlorinated by MOEWR to ensure its safety.

The requisite supply of HTC Chlorine (1 drum) will be procured from UNICEF supply hub or any other available source for this purpose. Chlorination and monitoring of residual chlorine will take place twice a month for the 3-month period. This chlorination of the water points will be augmented by the HHWT, which will also be encouraged within the households. The village-based hygiene promoter (VHPs) will be deployed for outreach awareness campaigns to also educate the public on how to do HHWT. The hygiene kits provided to targeted vulnerable households will have water treatment tablets to support this.

Output 1.2

Description

4,000 people (880 men, 960 women, 1060 boys, and 1100 girls) affected by conflict and drought in IDP settlements in Xudur district have equitable and sustainable access to safe water

Assumptions & Risks

Despite the blockade, construction materials will get to the targeted water supply systems and the water management committees will sustain supply operations to the vulnerable communities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of water infrastructures constructed and Equipped					1
Means of Verification : Procurement documents, Payment documents, Activity report, Engineer's report, Certificate of Completion, Hand-over certificate & Pictures.							
Indicator 1.2.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of shallow wells rehabilitated					4
Means of Verification : Procurement documents, Contracts, Payment vouchers, Activity Reports, Engineer's Report, Completion Certificate, Hand-over certificates and Photos.							
Indicator 1.2.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of WASH committee members trained.	21	14			35

Means of Verification : Participants List and Payment Records, Training Report and Pictures.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures equipped with appropriate pumping and power systems, tanks and distribution networks

This action has identified a strategic borehole (Eldhuun borehole) with a good yield that can be rehabilitated to support sustained water supply. There are only a few remaining operable sources of safe water in the area (mainly boreholes). These boreholes are working extraordinarily (overtime) to sustain supply to the local communities and support water trucking activities. The boreholes are, therefore, in danger of operational breakdown/collapse due to a lack of adequate maintenance. There is a need to also ensure the boreholes are not over-abstracted and aquifer damaged.

To sustain the provision of water to the drought-affected communities, support in terms of rehabilitation and augmentation of the water supply infrastructure is critical. The Eldhuun borehole will be rehabilitated through supported with the construction of a higher capacity storage tank (35 cubic meters), if possible, additional reticulation. The borehole is a public water supply utility and is estimated to serve close to 5,000 beneficiaries in its immediate and neighboring areas. This is an already functional water supply facility with its management structures (committee) already in place. The borehole provides water to the community at a small tariff and has a culturally agreeable social arrangement in place of supporting the most vulnerable and needy households that cannot afford to pay for the water, whilst eking out an operational cost recovery for the sustenance of the service provision. The tasks will be carried out by a contracted service provider procured competitively. The works will be done in close collaboration with the MOEWR. ADRA engineer will oversee the design and construction works to delivery.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : [COVID-19]: Rehabilitation/construction of water systems (pipeline extensions, tap stands, water kiosks, and e.t.c) in institutional facilities

The severe drought situation has affected the replenishment or recharge of the aquifers supporting most shallow wells in the regions. There are only a few remaining shallow wells that are still serving the populations in the district as most wells are depleted and have dried up. This action has identified four (4) shallow wells that are still functional but need to be deepened and improved to continue supporting the populations that rely on them. Though these wells are still functional, with discharge rates (yields) estimated at 2-4 barrels/hr (estimated at 0.6-0.8m³/hr), the water columns have greatly diminished. Two (2) of the wells in Madawarabe village will be installed with hand pumps (IM-2). The other two public wells will be rehabilitated but will not be installed with hand pumps because of the large number of people using them to water livestock. The community, though requesting rehabilitation/protection has declined to have the boreholes installed with hand pumps.

The rehabilitation works will include deepening, which will be done by professional diggers while using a dewatering pump to allow enough water columns to sustain the required abstraction. The works will be competitively contracted to local well-diggers who understand the local lithological settings of the aquifers. Any other improvement will only be considered once adequate water has been encountered.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Capacity building (WASH committees training)

This project will ensure that the committees managing the supported water supply facilities are adequately trained on effective operation and management for the benefit of their people. Through this capacity building initiative, the committees will gain knowledge for effective operation and management of the water utilities. The community will also in turn gain through improved water service delivery.

35 committees (21 male and 14 female), that is 7 members from each of the 5 water supply facilities, will be trained. The training will cover principles of good management, sustainable use of the borehole equipment, operation and maintenance aspects, and cost recovery when circumstances allow. A qualified person (an officer from MOEWR, from the SWS state headquarters) will be procured to facilitate this training.

Outcome 2

7,400 vulnerable IDPs and host community members have access to improved sanitation services

Output 2.1

Description

7,440 persons (1637 men, 1786 women, 1972 boys, and 2046 girls) have improved communal sanitary conditions through sanitation facilities, practices and training

Assumptions & Risks

That the volatile situation will allow implementation of the activities
That the current situation will not degenerate into famine thus loss of life

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of gender separated latrines constructed					40
Means of Verification : Construction contracts, Payment vouchers, Engineer's report, Completion certificate, Hand-over certificate, Activity reports, Pictures.							
Indicator 2.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of sanitation tools kits or sets distributed					10
Means of Verification : Procurement documents, distribution/ handover documents, beneficiary lists, pictures.							
Indicator 2.1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of clean-up campaigns conducted					30

Means of Verification : Activity report, Pictures, Payment documents.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Constructions of latrines with protection features (lockable doors both inside/outside, outside light, close to dwelling)

Like in many areas adversely affected by the drought, Xudur town received a huge number of new IDP households. Temporary culturally acceptable and gender-segregated emergency latrines will be constructed at suitable locations in 10 IDP settlements, to provide points for faecal disposal. Privacy, security, and access to all groups will be considered in the construction. Allocations on the numbers will be guided by the settlement population. This will help in improving the disposal of human waste and improve the sanitation conditions of the respective settlements.

Handwashing facilities will be installed on all newly constructed latrines. To ensure optimum maintenance and service provision, the HWF will be assigned to a specific household that will ensure water and soap is available. The host household will be provided with soap to support this for 6 months.

A total of 40 single-door latrines with attached HWFs will be constructed. Of these, 34 will be standard emergency latrines while at least 6 latrines of these customized to be accessible by PLWDs. Each latrine and HWF will serve an average of 5 HHs (30 persons) as per the minimum WASH guideline standards. A total of 1,200 persons (264 men, 288 women, 318 men, and 330 girls) benefit from this activity.

Given the blockade on Xudur and most of the Bakol region by armed, militant non-state actors (NSA), the cost of commodities (both food and non-food materials) is quite high in the Xudur district (some extraordinarily high) due to the imposed taxes by the NSA on goods during transportation. These additional costs incurred during the movement of these commodities are eventually passed on to the consumer. This has affected the prices of most items in the area and the effect has manifested in the relative costs of construction for this action.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Distribution of sanitation kits or tools (Wheelbarrow (x1), Pick axe (x1), Shovel / spade (x2), Brooms (x4) and Rakes (x2-4)) in vulnerable IDP settlements for clean-up campaigns

To improve the sanitation conditions of the settlements, community members will be mobilized to participate in cleaning campaigns. The members will be provided with various items that will aid the process. The tools/kit will be procured and distributed to the target 10 settlements; each target settlement will receive 1 set of kits, thus a total of 10 kits will be provided. The tools/kits will be stored by an appointed person in the community. The community member will appoint the person to store the tools/kits.

Activity 2.1.3

Standard Activity : Solid Waste Management

To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP camps/villages, solid waste management will be critical in the targeted villages. Suitable locations will be identified with the guidance of the village leadership where solid wastes will be dumped and managed. Pits will be dug at the selected suitable locations. The excavation of the pits will be through a cash-for-work (CfW) approach where the members of the target communities will be engaged to support the activity. Appropriate and safe pits of about 3m x2m x1m will be excavated and settlement members mobilized to use them to improve the sanitation of their settlement. Cleaning campaigns will be carried out in 10 target villages/settlements. A community mobilizer will be engaged to coordinate the cleaning campaign exercise at each of the target villages/settlements. Donkeys with carts will be hired to carry the refuse/garbage from collection points to the disposal points, where they will be burnt and managed.

A total of 20 cleaning campaigns (sessions) will be conducted during this action; at each of the 10 settlements, 2 cleaning/sanitation sessions will be carried out (over the 6 months) with each session lasting for 5 days. It is estimated that at least 500 households will benefit from the activity. The selected villages for this activity include (1) the Wadajir IDP camp, (2) Doon dardiir IDP, (3) Dhursheen shibeeli IDP, (4) Yahoole IDP and (5) Bakaley IDP camps around Hudur town. Other outlying villages are (6) Madawarabe, Tuunboy, (8) Sheikh Awees (9) Morgaabey, and (10) Fajer Boore.

Outcome 3

10,445 persons (disaggregated by sex) affected by drought and conflict in displaced persons' settlements and rural villages in Xudur district have improved hygiene

Output 3.1

Description

10,445 persons (2298 men, 2507 women, 2768 boys, and 2872 girls) received essential hygiene promotion services for improved hygiene

Assumptions & Risks

That the volatile situation will allow implementation of the activities. That the distributed kits and shared hygiene information will be culturally suitable and acceptable.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of hygiene kits distributed					1,940
Means of Verification : Procurement documents, Delivery notes, Beneficiary lists, Activity report, and Pictures.							
Indicator 3.1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of hygiene promotion sessions conducted.					30
Means of Verification : Activity report, Contracts/MOUs with HPs, Payment records and Pictures.							
Indicator 3.1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of post-distribution monitoring conducted					1
Means of Verification : Human Interest Story (HIS), Pictures, Post-distribution monitoring report.							
Indicator 3.1.4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of hygiene promoters trained	5	15			20

Means of Verification : Training Participants list, Training report, Payment records, Pictures.

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

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

1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the provision of complete emergency hygiene kits. The hygiene kits, as per the cluster guidelines, will be procured through a service provider and packaged as appropriate for distribution. The beneficiaries of the much-needed kits will be selected from the settlements and provided with the kits for household use. The preferred beneficiaries for these kits on behalf of the households will be women. As part of the kit's content, dignity kits will be included to target vulnerable women/girls during their menses. It is expected that the hygiene kits will benefit a total of 11,640 household members (2561 men, 2794 women, 3085 boys, and 3200 girls).

2 hygiene promoters from each village will be engaged to register and later distribute the hygiene kits in each of the settlements.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : Community Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in the target 10 settlements to convey good hygiene and inculcate behavior and attitudinal change towards embracing good practices. This will be combined, where possible, with sanitation campaigns. The 20 trained hygiene promoters (2 HPs per village) will take lead in the messaging at the local settlements. Different approaches will be deployed in the hygiene promotion activities; this will include community outreach where hygiene promoters will go from house-to-house sensitizing households on good hygiene practices as well as doing so during major events like cleaning and sanitation campaigns. Each village will have a session per month for 3 months during the action (10 villages x 1 session/month for 3 months (for each session will take 5 days) = 30 sessions).

Besides these, ADRA will ensure that relevant community members further participate in the commemoration of global WASH events such as the global handwashing day (GHD) celebrations and World Toilet Day (WTD).

Activity 3.1.3

Standard Activity : Post-distribution Monitoring for the hygiene kits distributed

To establish the appropriate use or utilization of the provided kits, a post-distribution monitoring will be carried out. Interviews will be carried out with a sample of beneficiaries to inform the programming. This will be an essential part of the M&E system in so far as establishing the feedback and gaps that still exist will be concerned. ADRA M&E and a few enumerators will undertake this after the distribution of the kits.

Activity 3.1.4

Standard Activity : Establishing and training of inclusive hygiene promoters

Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personnel to pass the hygiene message and help promote good hygiene practices. For this activity, 20 village hygiene promoters (VHP) identified by the MOH will be given refresher training on good hygiene practices and provided with appropriate key messages to deliver to their respective communities for community outreach mission. The training will be done at a centralized location after which they will be released with a work plan for the assignment. The training will be conducted by an MoH official (from the state HQs. The refresher training will take place for a period of 3 days.

Additional Targets : As per the recommendation to separate Activity 1.2.1 relating to the 5 water supply systems (1 Borehole and 4 Shallow wells), This has meant that we customize the indicators for rehabilitation of wells as appropriate. However, we could not get an appropriate standard activity from the selection list to match our activity description and the indicator. we have therefore selected the closest suitable one, which is Standard Activity: [COVID-19]: Rehabilitation/construction of water systems (pipeline extensions, tap stands, water kiosks, and e.t.c) in institutional facilities although our activity does not target institutions. Unfortunately, the system does not allow us to customize our activity description.

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Under the leadership of the key interlocutor Ministry of Water, Southwest State, and in partnership with Bakool Region Hudur District authorities, monitoring and reporting will be geared towards measuring performance and participation and provide the required information for decision-making with major emphasis on achievement of results and outcome of education services provided by the intervention. In this regard, implementation of the project will be regularly monitored to generate information on availability of the required inputs, timeliness of the implementation of activities and achievement of the targeted milestones. This information will facilitate management's timely understanding of delays if they occur, enabling appropriate modification of the implementation plan and better predict financial focus in each month of the project. The project's planned activities and expected results will be shared with respective project stakeholders. Consequently, information generated by the monitoring system on progress in project implementation and expected results will be shared while at the same time providing platforms and mechanism for stakeholders to give feedback or complain where there is dissatisfaction. Opportunities and platforms for participation of different stakeholders in monitoring the project will be provided to further enhance accountability. A range of M&E tools will be adopted during implementation and monitoring, and will consist of: 3rd party monitoring, field visits, GPS data, individual interviews, photographs, post distribution monitoring, verification among other tools. Additionally, means of verification for various project activities will consist of: monthly monitoring reports, photographs, survey reports and end of project reports. The monitoring system adopted during the project will also monitor unexpected outcomes and impacts of the project at village, community, districts, regional and national level. Information on unexpected outcomes and impacts will be used for learning and continual improvement by future interventions. Further, the project will conduct protection monitoring at community levels, in close coordination with the protection cluster and using agreed-upon reporting formats, informing protection responses and broader humanitarian and development programming, and will regularly report on this. The project monitoring plan will also develop a risk matrix which will identify and monitor risks, including how these will be managed. The program risks will be updated quarterly to reflect the changing context and maturity of the programme. ADRA will be responsible for ensuring that the risk matrix is collaboratively and transparently updated and for monitoring the implementation of agreed mitigation actions.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: To effectively deliver on the implementation of this activity, and to ensure complementarity and synergy with the other actors already working in the project area, a quick re-assessment of the situation will be conducted to update on the present status and map out the specific gaps in the target villages before working out a distribution plan. This is important to ensure that efforts are directed where there is most in the IDP settlements. A competitive procurement process will be carried out to contract suppliers for water trucking services. The water bowzers (preferably of 10 m3 capacity) will collect fresh water from suitable sources and deliver to the distribution sites (IDP camps) according to a distribution schedule provided to them by ADRA. Upon delivery of the right quantities of water at each designated station, delivery notes will be signed by the supplier delivering and one of the camp leaders/designate receiving.</p> <p>Approximately of 7,667 cubic metres (7,666,660 litres) is expected to be delivered to the various IDP settlements over a period of 3months reaching a total of 11,358 persons. Each beneficiary will receive at least 7.5litres/day (as per SPHERE guideline standards under context). This implies that each beneficiary household will receive approximately 45 litres/day. The activity will target IDP, and rural villages adversely affected by the water scarcity crisis. Some of the targeted locations include the main IDP settlements in the outskirts of Xudur town, the main villages of Madaxwarabe, Gomorey, Tuboy, Fajereeyalow, and their many sub-villages or satellite villages.</p> <p>These water bowzers will deliver and deposit into storage tanks or water bladders at each site. This will allow the bowzers to make multiple deliveries to the different settlements each day. Water delivery per site will depend on the IDP site/camp population and whether there are any other alternative sources available. The actual delivery schedule will depend on practical actualities on the ground, which may also change from time to time.</p>	2022								X	X	X		
	2023												
<p>Activity 1.1.2: In most IDP settlements, households usually lack enough storage for water to cater for all their daily requirements. This poses a big challenge during trucking when the water is only available for a short period. To ensure that the targeted communities have a water collection point nearby, water tanks have always been constructed or installed at convenient places within the settlements.</p> <p>Given the emergency nature of this intervention, this action will review the situation and provide at least 10 bladders of between 5 – 10 m3 capacity as temporary water reservoirs for the targeted households during the trucking period. The bladders will be procured locally from stockists. The water bowzers will then offload the delivered water into these bladders. The beneficiary communities will then organize themselves to collect the water from the bladders at their convenience in an orderly manner. It is expected that the community/camp management leadership will ensure the security of the bladders.</p>	2022								X	X			
	2023												
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas for AWD/Cholera incidences and the fact that general levels of sanitation and hygiene are low during periods of water scarcity, the levels of contamination of water sources are also usually high during these periods and during the rainy seasons when flooding happens in most places. To monitor this, water quality surveillance through testing of the wells will be conducted by the MOEWR as part of this regime.</p> <p>Regular chlorination of at least 20 wells (and strategic water points) will be undertaken to ensure the safety of the population. Even during the water trucking period, the water will regularly be chlorinated by MOEWR to ensure its safety.</p> <p>The requisite supply of HTC Chlorine (1 drum) will be procured from UNICEF supply hub or any other available source for this purpose. Chlorination and monitoring of residual chlorine will take place twice a month for the 3-month period. This chlorination of the water points will be augmented by the HHWT, which will also be encouraged within the households. The village-based hygiene promoter (VHPs) will be deployed for outreach awareness campaigns to also educate the public on how to do HHWT. The hygiene kits provided to targeted vulnerable households will have water treatment tablets to support this.</p>	2022									X		X	
	2023	X											

<p>Activity 1.2.1: This action has identified a strategic borehole (Eldhuun borehole) with a good yield that can be rehabilitated to support sustained water supply. There are only a few remaining operable sources of safe water in the area (mainly boreholes). These boreholes are working extraordinarily (overtime) to sustain supply to the local communities and support water trucking activities. The boreholes are, therefore, in danger of operational breakdown/collapse due to a lack of adequate maintenance. There is a need to also ensure the boreholes are not over-abstracted and aquifer damaged.</p> <p>To sustain the provision of water to the drought-affected communities, support in terms of rehabilitation and augmentation of the water supply infrastructure is critical. The Eldhuun borehole will be rehabilitated through supported with the construction of a higher capacity storage tank (35 cubic meters), if possible, additional reticulation. The borehole is a public water supply utility and is estimated to serve close to 5,000 beneficiaries in its immediate and neighboring areas. This is an already functional water supply facility with its management structures (committee) already in place. The borehole provides water to the community at a small tariff and has a culturally agreeable social arrangement in place of supporting the most vulnerable and needy households that cannot afford to pay for the water, whilst eking out an operational cost recovery for the sustenance of the service provision. The tasks will be carried out by a contracted service provider procured competitively. The works will be done in close collaboration with the MOEWR. ADRA engineer will oversee the design and construction works to delivery.</p>	2022									X	X	X	
	2023												
<p>Activity 1.2.2: The severe drought situation has affected the replenishment or recharge of the aquifers supporting most shallow wells in the regions. There are only a few remaining shallow wells that are still serving the populations in the district as most wells are depleted and have dried up. This action has identified four (4) shallow wells that are still functional but need to be deepened and improved to continue supporting the populations that rely on them. Though these wells are still functional, with discharge rates (yields) estimated at 2-4 barrels/hr (estimated at 0.6-0.8m³/hr), the water columns have greatly diminished. Two (2) of the wells in Madawarabe village will be installed with hand pumps (IM-2). The other two public wells will be rehabilitated but will not be installed with hand pumps because of the large number of people using them to water livestock. the community, though requesting rehabilitation/protection has declined to have the boreholes installed with hand pumps.</p> <p>The rehabilitation works will include deepening, which will be done by professional diggers while using a dewatering pump to allow enough water columns to sustain the required abstraction. The works will be competitively contracted to local well-diggers who understand the local lithological settings of the aquifers. Any other improvement will only be considered once adequate water has been encountered.</p>	2022									X	X	X	
	2023												
<p>Activity 1.2.3: This project will ensure that the committees managing the supported water supply facilities are adequately trained on effective operation and management for the benefit of their people. Through this capacity building initiative, the committees will gain knowledge for effective operation and management of the water utilities. The community will also in turn gain through improved water service delivery.</p> <p>35 committees (21 male and 14 female), that is 7 members from each of the 5 water supply facilities, will be trained. The training will cover principles of good management, sustainable use of the borehole equipment, operation and maintenance aspects, and cost recovery when circumstances allow. A qualified person (an officer from MOEWR, from the SWS state headquarters) will be procured to facilitate this training.</p>	2022										X	X	
	2023												

<p>Activity 2.1.1: Like in many areas affected adversely affected by the drought, Xudur town received a huge number of new IDP households. Temporary culturally acceptable and gender-segregated emergency latrines will be constructed at suitable locations in 10 IDP settlements, to provide points for faecal disposal. Privacy, security, and access to all groups will be considered in the construction. Allocations on the numbers will be guided by the settlement population. This will help in improving the disposal of human waste and improve the sanitation conditions of the respective settlements.</p> <p>Handwashing facilities will be installed on all newly constructed latrines. To ensure optimum maintenance and service provision, the HWF will be assigned to a specific household that will ensure water and soap is available. The host household will be provided with soap to support this for 6 months.</p> <p>A total of 40 single-door latrines with attached HWFs will be constructed. Of these, 34 will be standard emergency latrines while at least 6 latrines of these customized to be accessible by PLWDs. Each latrine and HWF will serve an average of 5 HHs (30 persons) as per the minimum WASH guideline standards. A total of 1,200 persons (264 men, 288 women, 318 men, and 330 girls) benefit from this activity.</p> <p>Given the blockade on Xudur and most of the Bakol region by armed, militant non-state actors (NSA), the cost of commodities (both food and non-food materials) is quite high in the Xudur district (some extraordinarily high) due to the imposed taxes by the NSA on goods during transportation. These additional costs incurred during the movement of these commodities are eventually passed on to the consumer. This has affected the prices of most items in the area and the effect has manifested in the relative costs of construction for this action.</p>	2022							X	X	X	X	X
	2023											
<p>Activity 2.1.2: To improve the sanitation conditions of the settlements, community members will be mobilized to participate in cleaning campaigns. The members will be provided with various items that will aid the process. The tools/kit will be procured and distributed to the target 10 settlements; each target settlement will receive 1 set of kits, thus a total of 10 kits will be provided. The tools/kits will be stored by an appointed person in the community. The community member will appoint the person to store the tools/kits.</p>	2022									X		X
	2023											
<p>Activity 2.1.3: To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP camps/villages, solid waste management will be critical in the targeted villages. Suitable locations will be identified with the guidance of the village leadership where solid wastes will be dumped and managed. Pits will be dug at the selected suitable locations. The excavation of the pits will be through a cash-for-work (CfW) approach where the members of the target communities will be engaged to support the activity. Appropriate and safe pits of about 3m x2m x1m will be excavated and settlement members mobilized to use them to improve the sanitation of their settlement. Cleaning campaigns will be carried out in 10 target villages/settlements. A community mobilizer will be engaged to coordinate the cleaning campaign exercise at each of the target villages/settlements. Donkeys with carts will be hired to carry the refuse/garbage from collection points to the disposal points, where they will be burnt and managed.</p> <p>A total of 20 cleaning campaigns (sessions) will be conducted during this action; at each of the 10 settlements, 2 cleaning/sanitation sessions will be carried out (over the 6 months) with each session lasting for 5 days. It is estimated that at least 500 households will benefit from the activity. The selected villages for this activity include (1) the Wadajir IDP camp, (2) Doon dardiir IDP, (3) Dhursheen shibeeli IDP, (4) Yahoole IDP and (5) Bakaley IDP camps around Hudur town. Other outlying villages are (6) Madawarabe, Tuunboy, (8) Sheikh Awees (9) Morgaabey, and (10) Fajer Boore.</p>	2022									X		
	2023											
<p>Activity 3.1.1: 1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the provision of complete emergency hygiene kits. The hygiene kits, as per the cluster guidelines, will be procured through a service provider and packaged as appropriate for distribution. The beneficiaries of the much-needed kits will be selected from the settlements and provided with the kits for household use. The preferred beneficiaries for these kits on behalf of the households will be women. As part of the kit's content, dignity kits will be included to target vulnerable women/girls during their menses. It is expected that the hygiene kits will benefit a total of 11,640 household members (2561 men, 2794 women, 3085 boys, and 3200 girls).</p> <p>2 hygiene promoters from each village will be engaged to register and later distribute the hygiene kits in each of the settlements.</p>	2022								X	X	X	
	2023											

<p>Activity 3.1.2: Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in the target 10 settlements to convey good hygiene and inculcate behavior and attitudinal change towards embracing good practices. This will be combined, where possible, with sanitation campaigns. The 20 trained hygiene promoters (2 HPs per village) will take lead in the messaging at the local settlements. Different approaches will be deployed in the hygiene promotion activities; this will include community outreach where hygiene promoters will go from house-to-house sensitizing households on good hygiene practices as well as doing so during major events like cleaning and sanitation campaigns. Each village will have a session per month for 3 months during the action (10 villages x 1 session/month for 3 months (for each session will take 5 days) = 30 sessions).</p> <p>Besides these, ADRA will ensure that relevant community members further participate in the commemoration of global WASH events such as the global handwashing day (GHD) celebrations and World Toilet Day (WTD).</p>	2022										X	X	X	X
	2023	X												
<p>Activity 3.1.3: To establish the appropriate use or utilization of the provided kits, a post-distribution monitoring will be carried out. Interviews will be carried out with a sample of beneficiaries to inform the programming. This will be an essential part of the M&E system in so far as establishing the feedback and gaps that still exist will be concerned. ADRA M&E and a few enumerators will undertake this after the distribution of the kits.</p>	2022											X	X	
	2023													
<p>Activity 3.1.4: Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personnel to pass the hygiene message and help promote good hygiene practices. For this activity, 20 village hygiene promoters (VHP) identified by the MOH will be given refresher training on good hygiene practices and provided with appropriate key messages to deliver to their respective communities for community outreach mission. The training will be done at a centralized location after which they will be released with a work plan for the assignment. The training will be conducted by an MoH official (from the state HQs. The refresher training will take place for a period of 3 days.</p>	2022										X	X		
	2023													

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

This proposed intervention has been designed to ensure that ADRA is fully accountable to persons of concern (PoC). As such, all interventions proposed herein will apply the 5 IASC Commitments to AAP wherever possible, examining and adjusting proposed interventions in order to align with the following commitments: leadership/governance, transparency, feedbacks & complaints, participation, design monitoring and evaluation. In this intervention also, ADRA Somalia commits to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to, and being held to account by the girls, boys, men and women being targeted by the action in Hudur district. In this regard, ADRA will use this power to conduct people being supported by the action. In doing this, ADRA will ensure effective and quality programming that recognizes the dignity, capacity, and abilities of communities of concern in Bakool (Hudur district). In the course of implementing this program thus, ADRA Somalia will be fully accountable to its targeted beneficiaries (women, men, boys and girls) whose lives the intervention aims to improve. In the course of programming, ADRA will ensure accountability to affected populations by way of increasing their participation and feedback in programme identification, design, delivery and lesson learning - beneficiaries will thus be involved in all these 4 stages of the project. Further, the intervention will establish effective information sharing and communication channels with beneficiaries. Information will be shared in a timely, accessible and inclusive way to enable beneficiary communities be in a position to understand and shape decisions that impact their lives, as far as project implementation is concerned. Additionally, ADRA will establish feedback mechanisms, to enable the Agency know the impact of the program, and will also incorporate feedback and address problems raised rapidly. Further, ADRA will implement the program through community-based, participatory approaches to ensure that participation, feedback and complaint mechanisms are integrated in all strategies, plans and programmes planned by the project. Programming decisions and actions will be designed to be responsive to the expressed priorities, needs, capacities and views of all persons of concern.

Implementation Plan

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
<u>Environment Marker Of The Project</u>	
<u>Gender Marker Of The Project</u>	
4- Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups	
<u>Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code</u>	
<u>Protection Mainstreaming</u>	

This action is based on PBF Gender with Age Marker GAM Score 4 (M) and will address the underlined gender concerns through advocacy, GBV awareness promotion, capacity building and by improving gender-friendly services for targeted women and girls. ADRA is well rooted and understands all the local societal structures and dynamics, crucial in the delivery of accountable humanitarian assistance devoid of the inherent societal biases. ADRA has a strong gender policy, that observes the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy for Gender Equity and the Empowerment of Women and Girls, as well as the CORE guidelines on Equality, Human Dignity and Humanitarian Aid. In this project, ADRA has considered the specific needs and constraints faced by women, men, boys and girls, and has outlined measures/activities to ensure gender mainstreaming during implementation. The beneficiaries have been disaggregated by sex and by age and the data which will be collected will be regularly analyzed, while the needs are also differentiated by sex and age. ADRA will also ensure equitable access and participation of Men, Women, Girls and Boys in needs assessments and in programme activities using culture sensitive participatory methods. Further, ADRA has put in place measures to prevent or respond to GBV, while beneficiaries in this project will be clearly identified as Men, Women, Boys and Girls and not treated as a homogenous group. As part of ensuring protection and gender mainstreaming, ADRA will ensure an equal balance of men and women on the WASH assessment team to ensure access to women, girls, men and boys, and will analyze and take into consideration the division of tasks and the different needs of women, girls, boys and men when providing water, as well as care and hygiene services. ADRA will also give priority to consultation with women and girls at all project stages, particularly on issues such as the location and design of water points, showers, and toilets in order to reduce waiting time for them, as well as their risk of becoming a target of violence. The Agency will also encourage equal representation of women and men in decision-making bodies and in trainings so that both groups have an equal mastery of existing facilities. In protection mainstreaming also, ADRA will involve women, girls, boys and men in all consultations and assessments to identify safety and security risks, and to identify locations of water points and sanitation facilities that are accessible and safe, and will also design the planned sanitation facilities to ensure privacy and safety. Bathing facilities and toilets will also have doors with locks on the inside, and facilities will be well lit and located in visible and central locations. ADRA will also ensure accessibility of water and sanitation facilities for children and people whose mobility is challenged, including the elderly and disabled. The planned water points will be in visible location and not more than 500 meters from the settlement in order to avoid the risk of physical and sexual attacks that can take place. The agency will further ensure that women, children and other vulnerable groups are given priority in receiving a fair and equal share where water sources are limited.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Access

ADRA is registered by the Southwest State Government, and can therefore operate freely in the intervention area of Hudur. Further, the agency has fully fledged offices in the State, with easy access to the targeted villages and project locations. The Agency has been operating in Southwest State since 2001, implementing development and relief interventions on WASH, education, livelihoods and emergency response. In this program, ADRA will actively collaborate with the Southwest Ministries of Water and Humanitarian Affairs as well as a local administrators in Bakool to ensure access and acceptance by target communities. ADRA will also coordinate with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. For all its interventions in Bakool also, ADRA Somalia works towards further acceptance of its mandate and operational activities and has built working relationships with local authorities as well as the traditional leadership in the Region.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.7	Project Accountant (Expat HQ)	S	1	2,500.00	6	40.00	6,000.00
	<i>The officer (or backstopper) responsible for all procurement and logistics issues, fleet movement, tracking and delivery of commodities at required locations. Costs include all remunerations (salary, safety net, allowances, etc.) and all related insurances during the term of service.</i>						
1.6	Logistics Officer (Local Field)	D	1	1,500.00	6	40.00	3,600.00
	<i>The officer (or backstopper) responsible for all procurement and logistics issues, fleet movement, tracking and delivery of commodities at required locations. Costs include all remunerations (salary, safety net, allowances, etc.) and all related insurances during the term of service.</i>						
1.5	Project M&E Officer (Local Field)	D	1	1,800.00	5	45.00	4,050.00
	<i>All remuneration, allowances and related insurance costs for the officer (or his/her backstopper) in-charge of routine monitoring and collection, collation and analysis of project data and sharing with PM and staff for reporting and action.</i>						
1.4	Admin/Finance Officer Officer (Local Field)	D	1	1,800.00	6	50.00	5,400.00
	<i>Costs related to the officer (or backstopper) responsible for general administration of the field office, petty cash payments, field financial records and bookkeeping and preparation of monthly spreadsheets. Costs include all remunerations (salary, safety net, allowances, etc.) and all related insurances during the term of service. CHF will be charged at 20%.</i>						
1.3	WASH/Hygiene/Gender Officer	D	2	1,500.00	6	40.00	7,200.00
	<i>All remuneration, allowances and related insurance costs for the WASH/Gender officer (or his/her backstopper) in-charge of community liaison, mobilization, hygiene and gender issues and implementation of field activities.</i>						
1.2	Deputy Project Manager/Project Officer (Local Field)	D	1	2,500.00	6	80.00	12,000.00
	<i>Costs related to the officer (or his backstopper) in-charge of day-to-day running of project activities and community liaison, mobilization and implementation of field activities. Costs include remuneration, allowances and all insurance costs that may be covered during the period of service.</i>						

1.1	Project Manager (Expat Field)	D	1	5,500.00	6	45.00	14,850.00
	<i>Costs related to the overall person overseeing all project management (or his/her backstopper): activities, M&E, compliance and reporting. The remuneration costs include salary, social security, medical and other relevant insurances, hazard pay, etc. and allowances that may be covered during the period of service.</i>						
	Section Total						53,100.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Provision of emergency water supply (water trucking)	D	255.56	150.00	3	90.00	103,501.80
	<i>IDP settlements and host communities will be provided with water where each family member will benefit with 45 litres/day @ 7.5litres/person/day. The beneficiaries will collect from the stationed water bladders (tanks) on a daily cycle. An estimated 255.56 truckloads (of 10,000 litre capacity) of water will be delivered each month to the settlements. At least 767 truckloads (255.56 truckloads x 3 months) of water will be delivered over the period delivering approximately 7.67million litres (7667 m3). Each 10,000 litre (10 m3) capacity truck / bowser is currently charged an average of US \$ 150 per truckload. SHF will be charged for 230 trucks/month which is 90%; thus, total Activity Cost is 115,002 x 90%= \$103,502 and ADRA SWISS will be charged 10%.</i>						
2.2	Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures equipped with appropriate pumping and power systems, tanks and distribution networks	D	1	20,000.00	1	87.50	17,500.00
	<i>The construction of the elevated tank will be tendered competitively and the construction will be supervised by ADRA WASH Officer (engineer). In the specifications, the engineers estimates as per the BOQ, and the designs for for the works will be used. However, a general breakdown of material cost \$14,000 + all labour costs of \$6,000 = \$20,000 will suffice for the tank construction.</i>						
2.3	Capacity building (WASH committees training)	D	35	160.00	1	100.00	5,600.00
	<i>35 WASH committee members, including the management and operators, of the rehabilitated water points will be trained in water management for 3 days by a government official. The costs are broken down as follows: 35 committee members x 3 days x \$ 25 per diem = \$2625; transport cost \$20 x 35 ppl x 2 days (day to-&-from the training location from the various villages) = \$1400; meals & refreshment @ \$10 x 35 pers. x 3 days = \$1050; trainer allowance for government official @rate \$105 x 5days= \$525. Note that the 5 days for the trainer are based on 1 day for preparation of all technical materials and lessons, 3 days of training, and 1 day of the compilation of the final Activity Report. The total Activity cost will thus be = \$ 5600 and will be borne 100% by SHF.</i>						
2.4	Installation of water storage facilities (water bladders) in areas targeted with water trucking services	D	10	1,200.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Bladder tanks with a capacity of 10,000 liters will be purchased for use at IDP settlements. Each tank costs about \$1100 x 10=11000 and transport and facilitation cost \$100 x 10=\$1000. Total cost for purchase, delivery and distribution costs \$11,000+1,000=\$12,000</i>						
2.5	Chlorination of strategic water sources	D	20	40.00	3	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>20 wells will be chlorinated twice a month by 2 trained individuals. 2 people x 4 days x\$50 (allowances) x2 times x 3 months= which gives a projected cost of \$2400.</i>						
2.6	Distribution of sanitation kits or tools (Wheelbarrow (x1), Pick axe (x1), Shovel / spade (x2), Brooms (x4) and Rakes (x2-4))in vulnerable IDP settlements for clean-up campaigns	D	10	230.00	1	100.00	2,300.00
	<i>Wheelbarrow \$100(55x2)+ pickaxe \$15 + Shovel / spade\$40 (4X10), Brooms \$35 (7x5) and Rakes \$30 (6x5) = \$230</i>						
2.7	Solid Waste Management	D	10	520.00	1	100.00	5,200.00
	<i>Cost of carrying out sanitation campaign. Mobilizer \$3000 (10 people x \$30 allowance x5 days x 2sessions) + Donkey carts 1200 (20days x \$30 x 2) + Pits 1000 (10X\$100). Total cost \$5,200</i>						
2.8	Constructions of latrines with protection features (lockable doors both inside/outside, outside light, close to dwelling)	D	1	24,300.00	1	100.00	24,300.00
	<i>The construction cost for emergency latrines (standard) is broken down as follows: substructure \$162 (pit \$45 +slab & other materials \$117) + superstructure \$240 (materials \$210 & branding \$30) + labour costs -30% & security \$ 151.5. Thus, total cost per latrine \$542. And attached to the latrine is a handwashing facility @\$58. Therefore, total cost of each standard latrine & HWF = \$600 (that is, latrine \$542+HWF \$ 58). While the cost of construction for the PWD latrine, which is more spacious/bigger and with a ramp, is substructure \$200.50 +superstructure \$240 + labour costs 30% - \$151.5. Thus, total PWD latrine \$592 but with attached HWF \$ 58 = \$650. The total cost of latrine (standard) with HWFs=34 latrines x \$600 = \$20,400 plus the cost of PWD latrines with HWFs =6 PWD latrines x \$650 = \$3,900. Thus, total cost charged to SHF = (\$20,400+\$3,900) x 100% = \$24,300.</i>						
2.9	Hygiene kit distribution (complete kits of hygiene items)	D	1940	28.00	1	93.63	50,859.82
	<i>Provide hygiene kits to 1,940 IDP households consisting of 2 jerricans, 1 bucket, 3 bar soap, 1 strip aquatab (HHWT), 1 dignity kit and 1 empty sack. Cost per kit is estimated @\$28/person or household (Jericans 2x\$4, Aquatab \$4 for 100 tabs, Soap \$2x3=\$6, bucket \$5, dignity kit \$3, empty sac \$1, distribution +packaging \$2). The intervention will reach at least 1,940 households. Total cost for the kits including distribution = \$54,320. SHF Contribution 93.63% of cost = \$50,860</i>						
2.10	Community Hygiene promotion	D	20	30.00	15	90.00	8,100.00
	<i>Hygiene promotion twice in 10 villages. 20 village agents x 5 days x 3 months x \$30 allowance. Total cost is set at \$9,000. SHF Contribution of 90% x \$9000=\$8,100</i>						

2.11	Post-distribution Monitoring for the hygiene kits distributed	D	1	1,400.00	1	100.00	1,400.00
	<i>PDM will cost = 2 HP x \$0 x 5 days, plus 2 community leaders x \$40 x 5 days and vehicle hire for 2 days @ \$ 100 = \$ 1,400.</i>						
2.12	Establishing and training of inclusive hygiene promoters	D	20	60.00	2	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Selected hygiene promoter will be trained to carry ou outreach. 20 hygiene promoters x(\$20 allowance =[\$20 per diem+\$15 meals & refreshment+\$5 stationery) x 2 days] + \$400 for training officer. Total cost is projected at \$2,400</i>						
2.13	Visibility, Information and Communication	D	1	1,400.00	1	100.00	1,400.00
	<i>Donor visibility includes branding logos on materials, constructions; videos, journals, websites, and uploading on YouTube. Banners will be prepared and mounted in halls during training (for Visibility). Donor visibility including branding logos on materials (\$360), Banners prepared and mounted in halls/ trucks during training, hygiene kits and food and water deliveries for Visibility (\$500). Other visibility materials (T-shirts, caps, notebooks etc.), \$540 = \$1,400</i>						
2.14	Rehabilitation of shallow wells	D	1	12,800.00	1	41.41	5,300.48
	<i>4 wells will be rehabilitated cost of \$12,800. (Materials cost \$1,750+ Labour \$750) = \$10,000 The projected total coat of the rehabilitations is \$10,000. Two of the targeted wells will be installed with hand pumps (IM-2) at a cost of \$2,800 (2 Units x \$1400). SHF will cost share activity at 41.41%, thus \$12,800x41.41% = \$5,300.</i>						
	Section Total						242,262.10
3. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Transportation/Vehicle rental costs	D	1	2,000.00	6	60.00	7,200.00
	<i>1 Vehicle (4x4) hired at monthly rate of USD \$2000 to facilitate transportation and project monitoring cost shared with projects in the area (\$2,000 x 6 months x 50% cost-share = \$6,000). Additional vehicle hire for monitoring purposes will be done on need basis. Total amount required for transport costs will be \$6,000.</i>						
	Section Total						7,200.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Airfares/return trips Nairobi to Mogadishu	D	1	6,240.00	1	66.68	4,160.83
	<i>Costs include air fares, visa costs and related airport taxes, Covid-19 testing & certification costs prior to each travel. Commercial carriers will be used where/in most cases EC or UNHAS flights are not available. Costs are based on two persons (the Project Manager & Dep. Project Manager) traveling alternately to the project area and spending time implementing project activities. Thus, the 4 return trips x \$700 [that is, \$350 each way X2 for return = 700] = \$2,800, plus 4 trips x \$50 for Covid-19 tests = \$200. An additional \$60 for Visa costs x 4 trips = \$240. The other 12 trips will be as follows: WASH Officer -5 return trips, Gender Officer -2 trips, Accountant -1 trip, the M&E Officer -3 trips and the Logistics/Communication/PR -1 trip. For local travel, 5 staff will make the travels as highlighted above. On average, each return trip will cost US \$ 220 (that is, \$110 each way X2 for return). Thus, 12 trips x \$220 = \$2,640. provisions have been made for Covid-19 testing locally at \$30 as may be necessary = \$ 360. Total for air travel costs is, therefore, \$2,800+\$200+\$240+\$2,640+\$360 = \$6,240. SHF will be charged 67% = \$4,161.</i>						
5.2	Freight costs	D	1	250.00	1	100.00	250.00
	<i>Courier costs -for sending or airlifting parcels/cargo such as finance documents/vouchers, files and all financial and project documents. Costs based on \$25/kg for approximately 10 kg of cargo will be transported from the various field stations to the regional office for filing and safekeeping. Thus for this budget the sum allowed of USD \$250 = [(10 kg x \$2.5 = 250)</i>						
5.3	Per Diems & DSA for project staff	D	1	4,275.00	1	100.00	4,275.00
	<i>"Subsistence allowances (DSA) during travels (trips), meals, accommodation, per diems and other related costs during travels. Costs for 6 project staff (PM, PO/EO, PA, Log/admin, WASH/Hygiene/Gender and M&E Officer) during travels described in 5.1 and addition costs including DSA incurred during field monitoring). The budget is based on 10 return trips for international travels (Kenya-Somalia) and 60 local field based trips. The international travels are based on 10 trips as follows: PM = 5 travels X \$51 DSA X 5 days = \$1275; Project Accountant = 2 travels X \$51 DSA X 4 days = \$408; Log/WASH-Gender/Fin Admin = 2 travels X \$51 DSA X 4 days = \$408; Project M&E = 1 travel X \$51 DSA X 4 days = \$204; thus, total for international travel = \$ 2,295. The local field travels are estimated at 60 trips (2 field monitoring trips per week for 10 weeks = 2 trips x 3 weeks/month x 10 months = 60 trips). Each travel will involve 1 or 2 project staff =thus average 1.5 staff used in the budget; thus, \$22 DSA rate X 60 trips X average 1.5 person/trip = \$ 1,980). Total cost of per diems calculated for the project period is thus \$ 2,295 + \$1,980 = US \$ 4,275. This eventual sum will be charged 100% to SHF. "</i>						
	Section Total						8,685.83

6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rental and maintenance costs	D	1	1,500.00	6	30.00	2,700.00
	<i>Costs related to office rental / lease contracts for sub-office. The monthly rental/lease cost will be \$1500 x 6 months x Cost-shared at 30% = \$3,600. Cost-shared with other projects but charge to the project at 30% and will be used for the office operations.</i>						
7.2	Office Supplies	D	1	441.00	6	30.00	793.80
	<i>Office stationery, materials and other related supplies. Supplies and stationery include Photocopy papers (reams), Printer cartridges, pens (Biro pens (assorted colours) & pencils), Marker pens, Flip charts, Note books, Staplers/Paper Punch, Offsite back up storage device, Extension cables, Envelops (A3, A4 and A5 sizes), Files, Glue stick (Pritt) and any other materials that might be required to ensure the project is effectively implemented and accomplished. Overall \$5,293 is required per annum, with monthly cost broken down to \$441 but this will be cost-shared with OCHA at 30%; thus, \$441 x 6 months x 30% = \$793.80.</i>						
7.3	Utilities	D	1	450.00	6	30.00	810.00
	<i>Office water, drinking water costs, electricity bills and diesel for stand-by generator and other related office utilities. Office water use, electricity bills and fuel (diesel/oils) for stand-by generator. Incl. costs for sewerage & waste collection. Monthly utility is \$450 which is cost-shared at 30%, thus \$450 x 30% x 6 months = \$810.</i>						
7.4	Communication	D	1	600.00	6	30.00	1,080.00
	<i>Monthly internet (VSAT/Modem) to service providers for bandwidth = USD 350; monthly telephone costs (mobile cellphone costs for Project manager, Project Officer, WASH/Hygiene/Gender, Logistics, Accountant and other Headquarter bills is average 250 monthly. Thus total monthly is \$ 600. Cost-shared at 30% we get = \$600X30% cost charged to SHF-shareX6months = \$1,080.</i>						
7.5	Bank charges / transfer costs	D	1	310,000.00	1	2.00	6,200.00
	<i>Bank charges, cash transfer costs, commissions - (based on average 2% of transferred sum). It is estimated that at least \$310,000 will be facilitated to the field using the money transfer service providers (Dahabshiil, Galaxy, Amana and any other appropriate service provider). This translates to USD \$6200</i>						
7.6	Security	D	2	356.25	6	100.00	4,275.00
	<i>Security escorts, office and site protection during deliveries. Security by SPU's - State Police providing security escorts for project staff during monitoring travels, site protection during deliveries and monitoring, and general protection of ADRA premises. At least 2 SPU's seconded to ADRA and 1 SPU must accompany the consignments at any one time. Expatriate staff are also not allowed to travel without SPU protection even during routine project monitoring. This is a shared cost between SPU security personnel providing security services at the office (2 pers @ \$362.5 per month x 6 months = \$4350 x 50% cost-share) = \$2175 and a subsidized DSA rate of \$35/pers/nightout-day for SPU escorts to the field with each trip having at least 1 security personnel; 60 trips x \$35 x 1 security = \$ 2,100. Total cost is USD 4,275.</i>						
	Section Total						15,858.80
SubTotal			2,344.56				327,106.73
Direct							321,106.73
Support							6,000.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							22,897.47
Total Cost							350,004.20

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bakool > Xudur > Fajer Boore	10.00000	0	0	0	0		WASH: Activity 1.1.1: To effectively deliver on the implementation of t... WASH: Activity 1.1.2: In most IDP settlements, households usually lack ... WASH: Activity 1.1.3: Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas... WASH: Activity 1.2.1: This action has identified a strategic borehole (... WASH: Activity 1.2.2: The severe drought situation has affected the rep... WASH: Activity 2.1.1: Like in many areas affected adversely affected by... WASH: Activity 2.1.2: To improve the sanitation conditions of the settl... WASH: Activity 2.1.3: To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP ca... WASH: Activity 3.1.1: 1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the pro... WASH: Activity 3.1.2: Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in ... WASH: Activity 3.1.3: To establish the appropriate use or utilization o... WASH: Activity 3.1.4: Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personne...
Bakool > Xudur > Gomorey	10.00000	0	0	0	0		WASH: Activity 1.1.1: To effectively deliver on the implementation of t... WASH: Activity 1.1.2: In most IDP settlements, households usually lack ... WASH: Activity 1.1.3: Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas... WASH: Activity 1.2.1: This action has identified a strategic borehole (... WASH: Activity 1.2.2: The severe drought situation has affected the rep... WASH: Activity 2.1.1: Like in many areas affected adversely affected by... WASH: Activity 2.1.2: To improve the sanitation conditions of the settl... WASH: Activity 2.1.3: To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP ca... WASH: Activity 3.1.1: 1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the pro... WASH: Activity 3.1.2: Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in ... WASH: Activity 3.1.3: To establish the appropriate use or utilization o... WASH: Activity 3.1.4: Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personne...

Bakool > Xudur > Madax Waraabe	25.00000	0	0	0	0	0	<p>WASH: Activity 1.1.1: To effectively deliver on the implementation of t...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.1.2: In most IDP settlements, households usually lack ...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.1.3: Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.2.1: This action has identified a strategic borehole (...)</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.2.2: The severe drought situation has affected the rep...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.1: Like in many areas affected adversely affected by...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.2: To improve the sanitation conditions of the settl...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.3: To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP ca...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.1: 1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the pro...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.2: Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in ...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.3: To establish the appropriate use or utilization o...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.4: Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personne...</p>
Bakool > Xudur > Tubooy	15.00000	0	0	0	0	0	<p>WASH: Activity 1.1.1: To effectively deliver on the implementation of t...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.1.2: In most IDP settlements, households usually lack ...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.1.3: Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.2.1: This action has identified a strategic borehole (...)</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.2.2: The severe drought situation has affected the rep...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.1: Like in many areas affected adversely affected by...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.2: To improve the sanitation conditions of the settl...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.3: To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP ca...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.1: 1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the pro...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.2: Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in ...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.3: To establish the appropriate use or utilization o...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.4: Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personne...</p>
Bakool > Xudur > Xudur	40.00000	0	0	0	0	0	<p>WASH: Activity 1.1.1: To effectively deliver on the implementation of t...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.1.2: In most IDP settlements, households usually lack ...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.1.3: Given that IDP settlements are also hotspot areas...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.2.1: This action has identified a strategic borehole (...)</p> <p>WASH: Activity 1.2.2: The severe drought situation has affected the rep...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.1: Like in many areas affected adversely affected by...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.2: To improve the sanitation conditions of the settl...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 2.1.3: To improve the sanitation of the target 10 IDP ca...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.1: 1,940 IDP households will be targeted for the pro...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.2: Hygiene promotion campaigns will be organized in ...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.3: To establish the appropriate use or utilization o...</p> <p>WASH: Activity 3.1.4: Hygiene campaigns require use of trained personne...</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MEETING MINUTES ON WASH GAPS.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CODSI (2).pdf
Budget Documents	22720_BoQs _SALIWAS_18.07.22.xls
Project Supporting Documents	latrine_design_and_construction.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	shallow well 1.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQs _ELISWAS.xls
Project Supporting Documents	elevated water tank.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQs _ELISWAS_V3.xls
Budget Documents	Emergency latrine for PwD.pdf
Budget Documents	Emergency Latrine_Std_design V3.pdf
Budget Documents	Drawing Shallow with hand pump 1.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQs _ELIWAS_V4.xls
Budget Documents	BoQs _ELIWAS_V5.xls
Grant Agreement	HC signed ADRA WASH GA 22720.pdf
Grant Agreement	20220802-094907_HC signed ADRA WASH GA 22720 -1.pdf