

Revised Appeal Revision 2 (Including Floods component)

Somalia

Drought Response in Somalia-SOM171, **Revision 2.**

Appeal Target: **US\$ 6,325,720.87**

Balance requested: **US\$ 3,371,922.87**

Nairobi, 08 May 2018

Dear Colleagues,

Somalia is in the grip of an intense drought, induced by four consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. In the worst affected areas, poor rainfall and lack of water has wiped out crops and killed livestock, while communities are being forced to sell their assets, and borrow food and money to survive. Since mid-2015, drought conditions have been expanding with impact worsening over time. The drought situation is compounded by protracted conflict, which is causing displacements, seasonal climatic shocks as a result of most extreme El Niño phenomenon in 50 years, and disease outbreaks.

Although famine has been prevented due to the scale up of humanitarian assistance, most people are still in crisis and the risk of famine is still very high. Recent assessments from UNOCHA and FSNAU predict a continuation of the drought in 2018 and 2019 with an increase in regions sliding to the next higher ICP phase. The latest food security and nutrition analysis from the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) issued on 2 February 2017 reveals that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from 5 million in September 2016 to 6.2 million between February 2017 and June 2017. That is more than half the population.

ACT Somalia Forum (ASF) Finn Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, Lutheran World Federation, Diakonia Sweden and Diakonia Katastrophenhilfe, have been implementing drought emergency response appeal at the onset of the severe drought declaration between March 2017- June 2018. [The forum is seeking a revision of the appeal to address the flash flooding in the riverine areas along the Shabelle River in Beletweyn and along the Juba River in Gedo region. The flooding is caused by dried out and hard soils that could not absorb the rain water.](#)

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Integrated lifesaving response to drought and conflict affected populations in Togdheer, Nugaal, Bari, Karkaar, Sool, Sanaag, Mudug, Galgaduud, Gedo and Lower Jubba regions of Somalia.

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: [SOM 171 Revision 2](#).

APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): **3,371,922.87**

DATE OF ISSUANCE: [08 May 2018](#)

NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:

ACT SOMALIA FORUM MEMBERS	FINN CHURCH AID, NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID, DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE, DIAKONIA SWEDEN, LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION, CHRISTIAN AID, DAN CHURCH AID
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	FINN CHURCH AID, NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID, DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE, DIAKONIA SWEDEN AND LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION.

THE CRISIS

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains dire with drought alerts being sounded and a repeat of the 2011 famine feared. A number of shocks experienced in 2015, among them flooding, drought, conflict, persistent protection challenges and disease outbreaks illustrate Somalia's continued fragility. Continued displacement and returns of vulnerable Somalis from neighboring countries have the potential to further exacerbate the situation. Vulnerability levels remain critical, due to continued insecurity and extremely low levels of socio-economic development — resulting in limited ability to absorb recurrent shocks. Urgent action to ramp up assistance provision and ensure adequate humanitarian access is needed to address rising levels of food insecurity and mitigate the potential for large-scale loss of life.

[The Gu rains 2018 started in April 2018 with above average rains. First, they started slowly but soon reached precipitation above normal. The soils were dried out and hard and could not absorb the rain water all over Somalia. This caused flash floods all over the country except in North-Eastern Puntland where it did not rain, and riverine floods along the Shabelle River in Beletweyn and along the Juba River in Gedo. Alone in Beletweyn, where the flood level reached a 50-years' record, approximately 200,000 persons, including old IDPs, displaced to higher ground. The population lacks everything, mostly drinking water, shelter and NFI, emergency latrines, and after the retreat of the waters shallow wells will need to get decontaminated.](#)

PRIORITY NEEDS

Access to food for vulnerable pastoralist households, water and sanitation facilities particularly for girls and women, and protection of productive assets for vulnerable pastoralist households. In addition, enhanced protection for children and psychosocial support for persons living with specific needs.

[With the beginning of the Gu-rains end of April the priorities changed suddenly when flash floods appeared, and the rivers busted their beds with the consequence that 200,000 persons had to leave their homes alone in Hiraan. Priority needs are now drinking water. Shelter and NFI, emergency latrines, decontamination of shallow wells, and food.](#)

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- By ACT members within the Appeal

Diakonia Sweden intends to target 14,400 individuals in 2,400 households (HH), who are in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC 4 – emergency situation in Badhan District in Sanaag Region of Puntland State of Somalia. The targeted 14,400 beneficiaries include 3,200 (53% female) children under 5 years; 4,800 children (50% female) between 6-17 years; 3,200 (55% women) adults between 18-65 years and 3,200 (52% female) elderly persons above 65 years. This will be carried out through water trucking to the 2,400 HH to provide 50 litres per household per day over a period of 3 months; provision of partial food voucher for minimum food basket; destocking weak and sickly animals; distribution of hygiene kits to girls and women; hygiene and sanitation awareness among at risk communities, development of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience plans with local district authorities in the Badhan district. The time frame for the total intervention is 12 months.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) intends to target 8,690 households (52,140 persons) of pastoralist livelihoods and in pastoralist rangelands in Galmudug region, Adado district that are classified in IPC3 and IPC4 with the improved access to water for communities and access to conditional cash for drought affected households with remaining work force and unconditional cash for the most vulnerable households that lack own coping capacity. After the first rains in Gu or Deyr rainy season animals shall be re-stocked. After below average rainfalls during the Gu season, the humanitarian situation is worsening in Galmudug according to FSNAU and the UNOCHA Humanitarian Needs Assessment. There is need for a significant upscale of the response to 14,082 households (84,493 persons) in the existing targeted districts and in newly targeted districts of Abudwak and Dhusamareb.

The response strategy of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe changed with the onset of the floods. Previously outlined needs still exist and continue to exist, but it was not possible to raise sufficiently funds to address all the needs as it was planned. It is unlikely to raise more funding for those activities. With the occurrence of the floods, budget that was meant for activities in Galmudug but for which no funds were available has been amended to an urgently needed intervention in Hiraaan for the victims of the floods. Hence the overall DKH-share of the budget has not changed. What changed is the targets of activities and the number of planned beneficiaries.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe already is in action with its partner Somali Youth for Development and Peace (SYPD) in Beletweyn. With little funding from another donor, drinking water is provided to 2,200 households. An EmWatKit (Emergency Water Kit) is in action to treat water from the river to producedrinking water which is tested before distribution. The EmWatKit was on stand-by in Beletweyn. Another one is on stand-by in Jowhar where the river is also expected to burst its banks. This activity will run out of funding very soon, but the needs will continue for some weeks. Therefore, the activity shall continue within the framework of this appeal until the shallow wells are decontaminated. Other needs are not covered yet and this appeal raises funding for them: 120 emergency latrines for 6000 beneficiaries (2820f), shelter and NFI kits for each 1000 households, and decontamination of 20 shallow wells benefitting 10000 persons (4700f). Across all additional flood related activities DKH will target 6867 households or 41200 (19364f) persons.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) will target a total of 16,720 Households (6,620 in Gedo region and 7,000 in Puntland region) affected by drought and floods. This will be done through provision of emergency water access using vouchers to the 10,100 families; operation and maintenance support to 5 water supply systems; rehabilitation of 5 community water catchments through Cash for Work (CFW); Desilting of 30 water catchments; Procurement of 2 fibre water tank [20 m3 and 10m3]; expansion of water supply system (construction of water tank and pipeline); distribution of 2,600 hygiene kits (water Jeri cans, soap, aqua tabs, sanitary kits for women); rehabilitation of 26 shallow wells; capacity building

of 60 hygiene promoters; distribution of 130 sanitation toolkits; Mass solid waste collection through CFW; Procurement of chlorine powder for bulk water treatment; construction of 225 emergency latrines; conduct 6 hygiene promotion campaigns in affected locations; and strengthening of WASH staff existing water committees on water quality testing and analysis. On food security and livelihood support, NCA will also provide food vouchers to 2, 000 to newly displaced vulnerable households, unconditional cash grants/transfers to 1,500 vulnerable households from host communities; support income generating activities (IGA) grants for 50 affected business families; Cash For Work to improve purchasing power of 500 vulnerable households as well as rehabilitate community assets and destocking of 1,500 weak goats and sheep targeting pastoralist households.

Finn Church Aid (FCA) Within the extension of the appeal, FCA and its local partner Candelight (CLHE) intends to target approximately 6, 600 people (1,100 HHs) from affected host community and IDPs in 5 villages in Burao district in Togdheer and Caynabo district in Sool region. People in identified target areas are either in ICP 3 (crisis) or ICP 4 (emergency) state according to the newest FSNAU Post Deyrs 17/18 report for Somaliland. FCA will implement live saving drought response interventions with WASH, Cash Transfer Programming (CTP), namely Cash for Work and Livelihood, (livestock stocking). Within its WASH component, DRR will be a cross cutting issue. By this, FCA aims to address affected people basic needs in a dignified and self-determined way.

LWF intends to reach a total of 8,780 beneficiaries. These include 7,080 (3291 girls and 3789 boys) children in schools 500 Persons with specific needs targeted for nutritional support, 200 Children (150 boys and 50 girls) will be reintegrated to school, 1000 (285 men and 715 women) will be supported with small business to enhance their livelihoods. LWF will work with the Ministry of Education to reach children in 5 schools that are mainly attended by children from IDP community, returnees' community and poor from Kismayo slums. LWF will also work with the Ministry of Gender to reach and support Persons with Specific needs.

- By ACT members outside the Appeal

Diakonia Sweden, through its partner, Kaalo Aid and Development (KAD) has intervened in Alla Amin IDP camp in North Galkayo district in Mudug Region, targeting 750 households. This two-month intervention, which started in December 2016, is providing food and water to the drought and conflict affected Internally Displaced Persons and also rehabilitating two shallow wells in the IDP camp.

DKH, through its partner Center for Peace and Democracy (CPD), has rehabilitated a borehole in Seegho, Hobyo district between November 2016 and February 2017. Since September 2017 DKH also implemented a Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) project with the same partner CPD in the IDP camps in Adado, Guri Ceel, Dhusamareb and Galkayo South for the purpose improve camp management and to give IDPs a voice in communication with authorities and humanitarian actors. The project ended in January 2018.

KEY PARAMETERS:	Diakonia Sweden	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	Norwegian Church Aid	Finn Church Aid	Lutheran World Federation
Project Start/ Completion Dates	01 March 2017 – 30 June 2018	01 March 2017 – 30 June 2018	01 March 2017 – 30 June 2018	01 March 2017 – 30 June 2018	01 March 2017-30 June 2018
Geographic areas of response	Puntland –, Badhan, district	Galmudug – Adado and Hobyo Districts Adbudwak and Dhusamareb since Feb 2018 in addition. From	Puntland - Eyl, Hudun, Taleh and Dangorayo Districts Gedo- Garbaharey, Bardera and	Somaliland - Burao & Caynabo Districts	Kismayo District

		May 2018 in Hiraan and possibly in Middle Shabelle	Dollow Districts		
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	WASH, Food, DRR. Targeted population: 14,400 (see beneficiary breakdown below)	WASH, Cash for work, unconditional cash transfers Targeted population for all sectors: 52,140. From May 2018: in addition to above sectors: Shelter & NFI with an additional population of 3,200 households (19,200 persons, 9,600f)	WASH and Food Security Target Population: 60,600 (see beneficiary breakdown below)	WASH, Cash for work (CTP) Target Population: 6,600 (see beneficiary breakdown below)	Education, WASH, Community Services, Target Population 8,780 beneficiaries (see the beneficiary breakdown below)

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	Diakonia Sweden	DKH	NCA	FCA	LWF	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	988,942.14	1,747,671.18	2,488,567.55	268,877.00	831,663.00	6,325,720.87
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	784,789.99	769,010.75	548,836.07	168,375.15	682,786.04	2,953,807.00
Balance of requirements US\$	204,152.15	978,660.43	1,939,731.48	100,501.85	148,876.96	3,371,922.87

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	Diakonia Sweden	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	Norwegian Church Aid	Finn Church Aid	Lutheran World Federation
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	30 October 2017	30 October 2017	30 October 2017	25 April 2017	30 October 2017
Final narrative and financial report	31 August 2018	31 August 2018	31 August 2018	31 August 2018	31 August 2018
Audit report and management	31 October 2018	31 October 2018	31 October 2018	30 September 2018	31 October 2018

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Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Humanitarian Programme Officer, Caroline Njogu (Caroline.njogu@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative – Africa, Gezahegn K. Gebrehana (gkg@actalliance.org)

ACT website address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

ACT Alliance Global Humanitarian Coordinator

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The Crisis

Somalia still grapples with a myriad of challenges such as high poverty levels, cyclic droughts/floods, underdeveloped infrastructure, weak/lack of institutions, inadequate basic services, insecurity as well as high numbers of IDPs, returnees and refugees. Somalia has some of the worst human development indicators in Africa characterised by low literacy levels, high incidences of poverty, chronic food insecurity and high unemployment rates. In the worst affected areas, poor rainfall and lack of water has wiped out crops and killed livestock, while communities are being forced to sell their assets, and borrow food and money to survive. Since mid-2015, drought conditions have been expanding with impact worsening over time. The drought situation is compounded by protracted conflict, which is causing displacements, seasonal climatic shocks as a result of most extreme El Niño phenomenon in 50 years, and disease outbreaks.

Updates from FEWSNET seasonal monitor April 2018, indicate that heavy rainfall in the south of Somalia between late March and mid-April 2018 has had good impact in regeneration of pasture and normal crop development. However, riverine and low-lying areas however experienced increased water levels with floods reported along the Dawo, Juba and Shabelle rivers. The flood situation is hazardous as it has washed away some water facilities, submerged latrines and homes increasing the potential of a possible AWD outbreak if efforts towards preventive information sharing are not quickly rolled out.

Although famine has been prevented due to the scale up of humanitarian assistance, most people are still in crisis and the risk of famine is still very high. Recent assessments from UNOCHA and FSNAU predict a continuation of the drought in 2018 and 2019 with an increase in regions sliding to the next higher IPC phase. The latest food security and nutrition analysis from the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) issued on 2 February 2017 reveals that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from 5 million in September 2016 to 6.2 million between February 2017 and June 2017. That is more than half the population.

According to the latest findings from the post-Deyr seasonal assessment conducted by FSNAU-FEWSNET technical release of January 2018, over 2.7 million people face Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4). Additionally, 2.7 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through the end of June 2018 bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity across Somalia to over 5.4 million. Approximately 301,000 acutely malnourished children need urgent treatment and nutritional support. Accordingly, most of the IDP settlements are classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Impacted by high food prices, increased completion from displaced populations and localized trade disruptions, poor households in some of the major urban areas of the country face acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The situation for children is especially grave. Some 363,000 acutely malnourished children are in need of critical nutrition support, including life-saving treatment for more than 71,000 severely malnourished children. Some 1.9 million people may die of preventable diseases due to lack of access to primary health care services. The maternal mortality ratio for Somalia is among the highest in the world at 732 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Asylum seekers and returnees fleeing the Yemen crisis also continue to arrive in Somalia with almost 30,000 people received so far and more are expected in 2016, as well as Somali returnees from Kenya. Preliminary forecasts indicate that below average to near average rainfall is expected to prevail across most parts of Somalia during the forthcoming 2017 Gu (April-June) season. As a result, only minimal improvements are expected during this time and in some areas further deterioration in food security is possible.

According to FEWSNET/FSNAU January 2017 alert, the October to December 2016 Deyr season performed poorly across Somalia, with large areas of the country receiving less than 40 percent of usual rainfall. This failed season follows below-average April to June rainfall which resulted in poor pasture conditions and Gu-season harvests in the south that were 20 percent below the recent five-year average and 50 percent below the 1995-2015 average.

In March 2018, UNOCHA announced that the drought will continue as the likelihood for below average rains during the Gu season was about 40%. However, SWALIM issued in April weather forecasts that showed rains to be expected just below normal and above normal in the Ethiopian highlands where the water basins of the two Somali rivers Shabelle River and Juba River lie. Rains started in the second half of April. By 27th of April, the Shabelle River burst its banks in Beletweyn and in some rural places along the river in Hiraaan Region. The population started to leave their homes in town. On 2nd of May the number of persons that have displaced out of town was already estimated approximately 200,000 people. This number included also the IDPs that were in town and settled in camps before the floods. In town, water levels reached about 130 cm and all buildings were flooded. In Gedo the Juba and Dawa rivers burst their banks and have heavily impacted the livelihoods of riverine, agro pastoral and IDP populations in Bardera, Dollow, and Garbaharey districts and hastened response required to avert the risk of disease outbreak. IDPS populations as well as a portion of the host communities are equally affected. As a result of flooding, Human life and livelihoods have been lost, water facilities destroyed and water supplies contaminated, latrines submerged, farming communities have lost their crop, the road network has been seriously damaged affecting flow of goods and services in affected areas.

In Bari Region, 2016 was the driest calendar year since 1985. In Somaliland there has been 3 seasons (Oct 2015-to date) of below average rains which has led to an emergency drought situation. The drought has equally affected the rural and urban communities, leading to displacement in search of water and pasture. In Gedo Region, the cost of water per barrel is currently USD 15 from USD 5 making water unaffordable. In Gedo people have to trek distance of between 15-35 Km to access the nearest water source¹.

FEWSNET Technical Brief of February 2017, indicates that the Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone (Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal Regions), three consecutive seasons of poor rainfall have led to very poor livestock production and reproduction. This has resulted in rapid depletion of livestock assets due to increased sale and mortality, declining livestock to cereals terms of trade and increased indebtedness. Total loss of livestock, destitution and displacement has been reported in some parts of the zone. The livelihood has been classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Adjacent pastoral livelihoods in central and northeast have been classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

¹ Report on inter-agency assessment for the drought affected regions in Puntland Somalia 4 - 10 September 2016

Regions of Somalia	Total Population (2014 Estimates)	Number of Acutely Food Insecure People (February-June 2018)		
		Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)
Awdal	673,264	130,000	107,000	70,000
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,242,003	275,000	273,000	34,000
Togdheer	721,363	189,000	113,000	30,000
Sanaag	544,123	114,000	155,000	78,000
Sool	327,427	77,000	95,000	42,000
Bari	730,147	238,000	67,000	28,000
Nugaal	392,698	72,000	76,000	27,000
Mudug	717,862	128,000	203,000	36,000
Galgaduud	569,434	83,000	227,000	37,000
Hiraan	520,686	96,000	128,000	38,000
Middle Shabelle	516,035	164,000	-	-
Lower Shabelle	1,202,219	315,000	172,000	10,000
Banadir	1,650,228	235,000	221,000	48,000
Bay	792,182.0	161,000	223,000	4,000
Bakool	367,227	80,000	74,000	-
Gedo	508,403	174,000	16,000	1,000
Middle Juba	362,921	75,000	13,000	4,000
Lower Juba	489,307	105,000	69,000	9,000
TOTAL	12,327,529	2,711,000	2,232,000	496,000

Source: FEWSNET Technical Brief 29 January 2018

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate across Somalia (including de facto Somaliland) as dire humanitarian needs are expected to persist in most parts of the Country. In some pastoral and agro pastoral areas which cover parts of Mudug, Galgaduud, Gedo, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool regions, food security outcomes are expected to worsen in the remaining months of the year. A robust level of humanitarian assistance must be sustained as humanitarian needs are not expected to reduce significantly. Therefore, de facto Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food authority (NADFOR) already declared a drought on 30th January 2018 (FSNAU 17 July 2017, FSNAU 28 January 2018, NADFOR 30 January 2018).

Due to however insufficient rains in some areas, FSNAU announced late August 2017 that the number of people in need did reduce from 6.7m people to 6.2m people. But “the threat of localized famine countered by scaled-up humanitarian response is as relevant today as it was in the first months of this crisis. Food prices, especially for staple food such as sorghum, maize and rice will remain elevated through at least early 2018.” (UNOCHA: Humanitarian Bulletin 31/08/2017, FSNAU 28 January 2018). Without knowing the details per region yet, it is predictable that the regions with the most people in need are those ones that had a deficit in rain as listed above.

Then the Deyr rains that were expected in November/October 2017 showed a similar pattern. Very low rainfall and restricted to a few areas. The number of people in need did not change and the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) stabilized around 2.1 million in Somalia out of which more than 53,000 are in Galmudug. According to the Humanitarian Needs Assessment (HNO) for 2018 of UNOCHA, in all-Somalia there are 2.3 million people in IPC phase 3 (crisis) and 866,000 people in IPC phase 4 (emergency). The people in IPC 3 are threatened to slip into IPC phase 4. IPC phase 5 (famine) is so far insignificant and has been avoided due to massive humanitarian assistance, most of all through unconditional cash transfer. Hence the same target group of drought affected people will stay in crisis and emergency at least until the next rainy season of the Gu rains in May/June 2018 and is in need of continuous humanitarian aid.

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

ACT Somalia Forum (ASF) members carried out needs assessments between In September 2016, December 2016 and January 2017, November 2018 and January 2018 in Armo District in Bari Region, Harfo District in Mudug Region, Waciye District in Karkaar Region, Badhan District in Sanaag Region, Boame District in Sool Region, Eyl, Hudun, Taleh and Dangorayo district in Nugaal region, Hobyo and Addado districts in Mudug region, Garbaharey District in Gedo Region; Kismayo District in Lower Jubba Region, Burao District, Togdheer Region, Caynabo district, Sool Region.

The humanitarian needs assessment was carried out in partnership with local district leaders, community elders and government entities. The key informants in each district included representatives from different women and youth groups and local authorities. A focus group discussion and individual interview method were used for purpose of humanitarian need data collection to the above-mentioned key informative. Gender, age and sex was also considered during data collection for determine women's involvement in decision making process and resources controls and management.

Inter cluster joint assessments conducted by authorities and humanitarian partners confirm that drought conditions are affecting Puntland, Somaliland and some parts of southern and central Somalia. These areas experienced a delayed start of the Deyr (October- December) rains. Most regions registered less than half of the usual rainfall in the month of October. Pasture and water shortages are widespread and crop losses at a significant scale are highly likely, with total crop failure expected in several areas.

2.2. Situation analysis

The successive failure of rains in Somalia over the past two seasons and the effects of 2015 El Nino and La Nina effects, have led to a significant reduction in food and water in most parts of Somalia. The North East and North West Somalia are particularly affected. As if the situation is not gloomy enough, Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) unit, forecasts a below average Gu rains (long rains season between April and June in 2017) in its January 2017 bulletin. This sets the stage for a possible famine in 2017, if the humanitarian assistance does not reach the beneficiaries in time. UNOCHA, in its January 2017 bulletin approximated that US\$864 Million was required in 2017 to fight the crisis in Somalia, however, it is expected that funding gap of US\$300 million will exist in the first quarter of 2017 alone.

In **Puntland state**, where **Diakonia Sweden** will intervene, assessments carried out by Diakonia Sweden revealed that a total of 544,148 individuals (90,691 households) were in dire need of humanitarian assistance. This number includes, 119,557 (54% female) children under 5 years; 178,097 children (42% female) between 6-17 years; 146,718 (55% women) adults between 18-55 years and 99,776 (52% female) elderly persons above 55 years. The biggest needs were identified as food and water access. The assessed population consists of nomadic pastoralists households, who will be expected to move once the rains started. Out of this population, it is estimated that 8% (43,532 individuals in 7,255 households) are in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC 4 – emergency situation. Another 20% (108,830 individuals in 18,138 households) are in IPC 3 – critical situation and a further 26% (141,478 individuals in 23,530 households) are in IPC 2 – stressed situation.

According to FSNAU, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is above the Critical (15%) threshold in 13 out of 27 rural and displaced population groups surveyed. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is Critical/Very Critical ($\geq 4.0\%$) in 6 out of 27 rural and displaced population groups surveyed. Due to the magnitude of the current needs, Diakonia will target the 2,400 households in IPC 4 situation in the Badhan district in Puntland with lifesaving food assistance, water provision and destocking. The targeted 2,400 households (14,400 beneficiaries) include 3,200 (53% female) children under 5 years; 4,800 children (50% female) between 6-17 years; 3,200 (55% women) adults between 18-65 years and 3,200 (52% female) elderly persons above 65 years.

In **Galmudug (Galgadud with Mudug South)**, where **DKH** will intervene, about 250,000 people are classified in crisis (IPC 3) and about 10,000 in emergency (IPC 4). In these areas, all surface water sources

are dry. Water pans are silted and need maintenance, a work typically to be done when there is no water in the water pan. Subsurface water is the only water available by now. It is accessed through boreholes and many few and wide spread shallow wells. The scarcity of water did lead to the increase of prices of 4 USD to 6 USD per 200-litre drum of water, depending on the distance to the water source, almost 3 times higher than normal. Vast parts of the area are not accessible for humanitarian aid since they are occupied by hostile militias. Accessible are only the districts of Adado, Abudwak, Dhusamareb and Hobyo.

In some of areas inside these districts, however, occur also clan fighting that hamper humanitarian access temporarily again and again. Piracy and abduction have been a problem in Hobyo district in the past. The population in Hobyo, especially the youth is still in the process to recover from piracy in terms of search for alternative income. The districts of Abudwak, Adado and the northern part of Dhusamareb are fully accessible with temporarily exceptions. The districts where the DKH intervention will target at are Adado and Hobyo because they are amongst the most affected by the drought accordingly to a joined agency and inter-cluster assessment carried out in December 2016 and they are accessible.

Galmudug state is one of the regions that has received the least rains during the Gu and Deyr seasons. A number of rural communities have relocated to main towns of Dhusamareeb, Galkaayo South, Abudwak and Adado which are district headquarters among other settlements seeking protection and humanitarian assistance. As men left with their livestock searching for water and pasture in areas where it rained. women with vulnerability criteria such as being pregnant and lactating, children, disabled and elderly people have been left behind and settled either as IDPs or have integrated with host communities. Community sources estimate a total of 53,400 people were displaced from rural areas to urban centers in parts of Galgaduud and Mudug regions due to drought (27,000 being displaced from Adado district, 18,000 from Galkaayo South and 8,400 from Dhusamareeb).

The displacements in Galmudug are not only drought related but also stem from forced child recruitment and radicalization by Al Shabaab (AS) militia in Harardheere and El Bur districts where they are in control. Children as young as 10-13 years are forcefully taken from their parents and recruited as child soldiers while girls are also forcefully married off to the fighters, sometimes even as the second, third and fourth wives. Children between the ages of 8-10 are to be surrendered for radicalization lessons that parents must pay for (\$50 per child per month). The parents who send their children to other towns to evade the recruitment are arrested with their livestock confiscated and released on condition that they recall back their children. Because of this, many families flee these areas, leaving behind their properties and livestock and seek refuge in Galmudug state government-controlled towns. This has increased the arrival of new IDPs and has worsened an already dire humanitarian situation in the main towns of Galmudug State (Adado, Abudwak, Dhusamareeb and Galkaayo towns).

The Gu rains 2018 started in April and caused floods along the Shabelle River, especially in Beletweyn in Hiraaan Region. The IDP camps in Beletweyn had to displace out of town and the host population followed as the water level continued to rise. About 200,000 people displaced from the town to higher grounds without much. The waters flooded latrines and shallow wells equally. Drinking water was not available with the imminent danger of water born diseases. The population lacks latrines and defecates in the open which increases the threat of diseases. Many people do not have shelter and essential non food items.

In **Gedo Region** where **NCA** intend to intervene has an approximate 250,000 people in need of food assistance, out of a total population of 508,000 – 49% of the population in the region. Out of these, 32% of the population are in IPC2 situation, another 17% are in IPC3 situation and a further 1% are in IPC4 situation. Gedo region has had conflict arising from the fighting between Africa Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali National Army (SNA) against the Al Shabab insurgents. The conflict has led to displacements and disrupted local livelihoods. This exacerbated by the limited rainfall and low river water levels in the past 3 seasons has led to a severe drought, where people have to trek distance of

between 15-35 Km to access the nearest water source. The current floods remain a threat to human health as they pose a high risk of acute watery diarrheal outbreaks if the situation is not contained following contamination of water sources. Children below 5 years the most vulnerable as hygiene and sanitation practices are now largely compromised.

In Puntland the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and Humanitarian partners among them Norwegian Church Aid – NCA conducted a rapid drought assessment in Bari, Nugaal and Sanaag regions which estimated that about 220,000 people are affected by drought in the state. Government authorities in Puntland issued an appeal on 21 January 2017 to assist the drought affected people in the region. An estimated 65% of Puntland faces drought conditions, according to an inter- agency assessment conducted jointly with local authorities and FAO, areas affected include Dangorayo and Garowe and parts of Badhan, Dhahar, Eyl, Qardho, eastern Xudun, and districts of Bari, Nugaal and Sanaag and Sool regions. Water resources and pasture conditions have deteriorated triggering livestock migration and increasing competition among pastoralists on the already scarce pasture and water resources. Throughout the study locations, loss of conventional water sources such as berkads, wells, dams and streams were noted. These results noted that the rational water surface points include berkads were broken and had dried up.

In Lower Jubba region LWF intends to intervene, there is an approximate 210,000 people in need of food assistant, out of a total population of 489,307 – 43% of the population in the region. Out of these, 25% are in IPC 2 situation, 18% are in IPC3 situation and a further 1% are in IPC4 situation. An interagency Drought Assessment in lower Juba carried out in December 2016 attributes low school enrollment rates to the high cost of school fees, absence of school feeding programmes and poor conditions of water and sanitation facilities. The assessment recommends strengthening linkages between Education and other sectoral clusters notably protection cluster on child friendly spaces.

Togdheer and Sool region, where **FCA** intends to intervene, has a population of 1,048, 790 people. For February to June 2018 it is projected that 208,000 (20%) will be in crisis (ICP 3) and 72,000 (7%) will be in emergency conditions (ICP4) and in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. While the former constitutes an increase in number of affected people by 3,000 (ICP3), the latter constitutes an increase in number of affected people by 30,000 people (ICP 4). People living in rural areas and IDPs are more affected by the drought than urban host communities are (FSNAU 28 January 2018).

Further, 143, 000 in Togdheer and 137,000 people in Sool region are highly food insecure (or 27% of the whole population). The rapid needs assessment carried out beginning of February 2018 by FCA and its partner Candlelight in Burao district, Togdheer region revealed validated that food and water are considered the highest needs among affected people. As mentioned before, FCA plans to further carry out a rapid needs assessment in Caynabo District, Sool region.

2.3. Capacity to respond

Diakonia Sweden has been successfully responding to emergencies in Somalia since 1994. In 2015, Diakonia intervened in Puntland state of Somalia in WASH, food and NFIs for 4,200 persons in Puntland and Galmudug, through the SOM141 ACT appeal process. In the 2011/2012 drought, Diakonia raised funds to support Somali refugees in the same sectors. In 2011, Diakonia assisted the Puntland Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), in developing the disaster preparedness policy and strategy using funds from UNOCHA. Diakonia Sweden will work with its local partner organisation that already have presence in the Badhan district in Puntland to implement the humanitarian action. Diakonia Sweden, alongside the ACT Somalia Forum has a humanitarian contingency plan.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) has been continuously present in Somalia since 1992. Initially, DKH had an office in Somalia together with Caritas Germany, but in 2004 the country office was relocated to Nairobi and the implementing structure was transformed into a local NGO named "Daryeel Bulsho

Guud" (DBG) under the leadership of DKH. In 2014 DBG became an independent Somali NGO and DKH has since re-established a sub office in Mogadishu. Through this approach, DKH has been able to maintain its humanitarian operations in Mogadishu, Banadir, Middle and Lower Shabelle, through the complex crisis in Somalia without any interruptions. It has even been able to reach people in need in areas with difficult access, such as Middle Shabelle and Mogadishu during the time of occupation by Al-Shabaab.

DKH is a member of the UN-Clusters on shelter/NFI; Food Security and Livelihood; Education; and WASH. DKH Somalia is actively involved in the development of technical tools to facilitate the delivery of Humanitarian Aid, such as replacing in-kind distribution by cash programming and developing electronic questionnaires by using mobile technology thus constituting databases for on-line monitoring. This proposed intervention in Galmudug will be implemented through the local partner Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD) who is also the lead organization in the regional WASH cluster in Galmudug Region. CPD has its HQ in Adado and field offices in Dhusamareb, Hobyo and Mogadishu. The coordination with DKH will be done through the offices in Mogadishu. CPD is the regional lead in the WASH cluster and is deeply rooted in the Somali civil society movement. The partner has a staff of 115 employees in different professional levels. It is highly professional in various sectors of intervention with expertise in WASH, Food Security, Nutrition, Health and Education. For the revised and extended response, CDP will establish a temporary office in Abudwak.

Meanwhile, since June 2017, DKH is in the process to build together with its partners a "Network of local capacity". Partners including CPD and SYPD have received trainings such as "CaLP2" in cash transfer programming to make them fit for more intense cash programming approaches including the necessary skills for this project. Market assessments need to be conducted, economic actors to be sensitized for preparedness to supply relief items from their stocks in case of crisis and to plan their supply chains accordingly, assessment methods refined using mobile technology, and integration into the humanitarian response mechanism of clusters guided by UNOCHA enhanced. A constitutional meeting for the network is scheduled for March 2018. The expected outcome is to be operational for a response across five organizations within 48 hours.

DKH together with its partner SYPD maintained a structure of preparedness for floods. During the years 2016/17 two EmWatKits have been procured with funding from the German Federal Bureau of Foreign Affairs (AA) and pre-positioned in the flood prone towns of Beletweyn and Jowhar where SYPD maintains offices in both of them. Based on the experience of the floods from 2015 during El Nino, it was known that drinking water was a problem when the river bursts its banks, and after the floods when the waters retreat but leave the shallow wells decontaminated. Therefore, two stand-by units of EmWatKits have been positioned with water pumps, onion tanks and flocculator to settle the sediments in the water, water filters, chlorinators, water bladders, and tap-stands for water distribution. Two teams from the partner SYPD got trained in the use of the kits. When now the floods came the SYPD team was ready to intervene but more needs to be done. While equipment and materials for water treatment and decontamination are available, the operation needs funding to run. In addition, SYPD plans to distribute emergency shelter kits and NFI kits to households in need through unconditional but restricted paper vouchers. A network of vendors under MoU with SYPD exists. The vendors have been advised to maintain bigger stores as usual and they complied. It is possible now, under the conditions of floods, that the vendors can supply the necessary relief items

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) has extensive experience from long-term development aid and emergency relief work in the Horn of Africa covering Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Kenya. In Somalia NCA has delivered emergency relief in Gedo Region since 1993 in response to needs caused by the civil war. Following the 2004 tsunami NCA became active in Puntland and has maintained presence there supporting food security, WASH, alternative livelihoods to piracy, peace building and education. In 2008 NCA expanded its operations to the Banadir region with activities on WASH and livelihood in

emergencies. Through its continuing presence, NCA has won confidence of communities and has been able to maintain access to the most vulnerable population despite increased insecurity in some areas. Gender, peace and protection are mainstreamed in all the interventions.

Apart from emergency response, NCA currently implements programmes in WASH, Economic Empowerment, Education, and Gender Based Violence (GBV). NCA field offices are managed by a team of 18 national experienced staff members, and are located in Garowe, Garbaharey and Mogadishu with a sub office in Belet Hawa. NCA implements directly, and through locally registered partners with focus on monitoring, capacity building and feedback.

FCA has gained appreciation of communities and local leaders in Somaliland through both, its grass roots peace building work and livelihood project in the area since 2009. FCA's partner Candlelight (CLHE) has been working in the proposed areas for several years, gaining both, a thorough understanding of the context and developing best practices in livelihood support and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM) in the area. FCA's approach of working with local partner organisations is to accompany the partner closely in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities.

FCA field office staff in Hargeisa will have a capacity building, technical support, quality assurance and monitoring role in this appeal. FCA in partnership with Candlelight LINGO has been implementing projects (Livelihood, WASH and Emergency) in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions of Somaliland for the past 9 years. Part of the project strategy is make use of the recently renovated dams and make water more available to the local community and prevent them from migrating hence developing their respective communities.

LWF has been working with Somali refugees in Dadaab since 2007. LWF has been responding in Education sector and community services with a focused-on support for persons with Specific needs. Currently LWF regional Emergency hub has been mandated to oversee emergency operations in Somalia and has technical capacity to respond in the identified sectors.

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

Four ACT Somalia Forum (ASF) members are participating in this appeal as requesting members. The proposed activities will be implemented through each requesting members' local partner organizations at the field level. The ACT Somalia Forum members convene on a monthly basis in Nairobi. The joint appeal will have the four requesting members providing leadership in their respective operational regions but will coordinate the response at forum level. The chairpersonship of the ASF is held on 6-month voluntary and rotational basis. The current chair is Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and the vice chair is Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH). From July 2017, DKH will be the chair.

In this joint appeal, there will be two levels of implementation partnership: - the ASF partners and the local implementing partners. The ASF partners in this case refers to the four requesting ASF members who by their own right, are full ACT Alliance members and will be responsible for requesting funds directly from the ACT Alliance network. Each ASF member will be responsible for the coordination of interventions that are within its designated geographical areas and will work closely with their respective local implementing partners.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT Membe	Sector of	Geographic area of	Planned target population				
			0-5	6-17	18-65	+ 65	Totals

r	respons	response	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diakoni a Sweden	WASH, Food	Badhan District, Sanaag	1520	1680	2400	2400	1440	1760	1600	1600	6960	7440
Totals (in individuals):			1520	1680	2400	2400	1440	1760	1600	1600	6960	7440

ACT Membe r	Sector of respons e	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DKH	Cash for Work (Water pans)	Adado district, Galmudug Region	507	534	1,287	1,167	1,991	1,731	89	64	3,874	3,496
DKH	Wash (total)	Adado district, Galmudug Region	1,337	1,856	3,390	3,319	5,249	5,272	235	169	10,211	10,616
DKH	Uncondi tional Cash	Adado district, Galmudug Region	241	253	610	552	945	948	42	30	1,838	1,783
DKH	WASH	Hiraan Region, Beletweyn	1844	2390	4677	4486	7240	7003	324	233	14085	14112
DKH	Shelter	Hiraan Region, Beletweyn	360	360	1020	900	1560	1440	240	120	3180	2820
DKH	NFI	Hiraan Region, Beletweyn	360	360	1020	900	1560	1440	240	120	3180	2820
DKH	Cash for Work (Water pans)	Dhusamareb district, Galmudug Region	585	617	1,486	1,348	2,300	1,999	103	74	4,474	4,038
DKH	Uncondi tional Cash	Dhusamareb district, Galmudug Region	212	222	536	485	830	833	37	26	1,615	1,566
DKH	Water (Berkad s)	Dhusamareb district, Galmudug Region	53	55	134	121	207	208	9	6	403	390
DKH	Cash for Work (Water Pans)	Hobyo district, South Mudug Region	184	194	467	424	722	726	32	23	1,405	1,367
DKH	Wash	Hobyo district, South Mudug Region	1,777	1,873	4,504	4,090	6,974	4,423	312	224	13,567	10,610
Totals (in individuals):			7,460	8,714	19,131	17,792	29,578	26,023	1663	1089	57,832	53,618



ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NCA	WASH Livelihood	Eyl	2160	2640	2526	3071	2160	2640	360	440	7206	8791
NCA	WASH and Livelihood	Hudun	593	725	692	845	593	725	99	121	1977	2416
NCA	WASH and Livelihood	Dangorayo	2294	2804	2676	3271	2294	2804	382	467	7646	9346
NCA	WASH and Livelihood	Taleh	623	762	727	889	623	762	104	127	2077	2540
NCA	WASH and Livelihood	Garbaharey	4982	6089	5812	7104	4982	6089	831	1015	16607	20297
NCA	WASH and Livelihood	Bardera	2471	3020	2882	3523	2471	3020	412	503	8236	10066
NCA	WASH and Livelihood	Dollow	421	515	491	601	421	512	70	80	1403	1708
Total of beneficiaries			13544	16555	15806	19304	13544	16552	2258	2753	45152	55164

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic are of response		Planned target population									
				0-5		Jun-17		18-65		65		Totals	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
FCA	WASH, CFW	Togdheer	Jameecaadka,	156	197	312	396	234	297	78	99	780	989
FCA	WASH	Togdheer	Balli Cilmi,	60	111	121	222	90	166	30	56	301	555
Totals (in individuals):				216	308	433	618	90	463	108	155	1,081	1,544
				2,625									

As mentioned before, FCA plans to carry out further needs assessment in Caynabo district in Sool region. At the time of writing the revised appeal, full gender-age, disaggregated demographic data is not available.

However, the approximate number of target population in the five target villages in Burao and Caynabo district is 6,600 people.

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
LWF	School Feeding Pro.	Kismayo	0	0	3789	3291	0	0	0	0	3789	3291
LWF	WASH - schools	Kismayo	0	0	3789	3291	0	0	0	0	3789	3291
LWF	Nutrition for PWSN	Kismayo	100	100	50	50	50	100	20	30	220	280
LWF	Protection	Kismayo	0	0	150	50	0	0	0	0	150	50
LWF	Livelihood	Kismayo	0	0	25	25	250	650	10	40	285	715

	support for PWSN											
Totals (in individuals):			100	100	7853	6807	250	650	30	70	8233	7527

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

Overall goal: To contribute to saving lives and to increase the coping capacity of vulnerable populations affected by natural and man-made disasters in Togdheer, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag, Mudug, Galgadud, Gedo and Lower Jubba regions of Somalia.

2.1 Outcomes for Diakonia Sweden in Bari, Karkaar, Sool, Sanaag and Mudug Regions

- 2.1.1 Sustained access to safe water and promotion of hygiene and sanitation best practices (WASH) for 2,400 households;
- 2.1.2 Supported livelihoods and improved access to food for 14,400 persons;
- 2.1.3 Communities in Badhan district are aware of risks and hazards and are more resilient to them.

2.2 Outcomes for DKH in Mudug, Galgadud and Hiran regions

- 2.2.1 The availability of water is sustained through the rehabilitation of existing community boreholes in the most affected districts
- 2.2.2 Access to safe water to the most drought affected and most vulnerable households is sustained through the distribution of water vouchers for quantities that include a minimum for survival of livestock in the selected districts or through water trucking for whole affected settlements at the same rations per household
- 2.2.3 Households that still have the strength to do physical work can benefit from cash for work programs thus gaining a cash income to cater for their needs
- 2.2.4 The most vulnerable households of pastoralists that have already lost their livestock and have been forced to displace or are threatened by displacement are supported through unconditional cash.
- 2.2.5 Access to clean drinking water is maintained to people affected by floods in Beletweyn through the operation of the EmWatKit and emergency latrines are provided to IDPs
- 2.2.6 Emergency shelter kits are provided to households of IDPs affected by the floods in Beletweyn
- 2.2.7 Emergency NFI kits are provided to households of IDPs affected by the floods in Beletweyn
- 2.2.8 Shallow wells are decontaminated after the retreat of the floods in Beletweyn

2.3 Outcomes for NCA in Nugaal and Gedo Regions

- 2.3.1 Communities and women, men, boys and girls affected by crises receive life-saving WASH assistance appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs.
- 2.3.2 Improved household food access and livelihood assets supported

2.4 Outcomes for FCA in Togdheer and Sool Region

- 2.4.1 (WASH) Increased access to and increased amount of safe drinking water for targeted IDP and host communities in Togdheer and Sool region for both, humans and for the livestock.
- 2.4.2 (CTP) Improved food security and restocking of household animals of drought-affected communities in Togdheer and Sool region through cash for work.

2.5 Outcomes for LWF in Lower Jubba Region

- 2.5.1 To improve the lives of children in schools through provision of food, water and sanitation services.
- 2.5.2 To improve the psychosocial wellbeing of persons with Specific needs in Kismayo.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

3.1.1 DIAKONIA SWEDEN – Bari, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag and Mudug Regions

Outcome 1: Sustained access to safe water and promotion of hygiene and sanitation best practices (WASH) for 2,400 households.

Output 1.1: Water trucking for 2,400 drought affected households through provision of water vouchers.

This activity targets 100% of the 2,400 HH in IPC4 as a life saving measure aimed at providing immediate access to safe and sufficient water for the drought affected men, women, boys and girls at 7.5 liters per person per day (50 litres per household per day). Pre-printed cash vouchers will be distributed to target beneficiaries, which will then be redeemed from their normal water suppliers for a specified quantity of water. Cash transfer payments will then be made to the commercial suppliers against the submitted vouchers. The contract with the vendors will stipulate the quantity and quality of water to be distributed, frequency of delivery and payment modalities. Vouchers will be cross checked before payments are effected.

Output 1.2: Distribute hygiene kits to 2,400 Households.

This activity is aimed at promoting hygiene to prevent the outbreak of AWD. The kits will contain soap for 3 month, aqua tab 3 month, 1jerry cans and sanitary kits that has 4 meter cloth, 6pants and 1 basin for personal hygiene targeting women and girls in the target households. The kits are critical to ensuring consumption of safe water, reducing diarrhoea levels and adoption of good hygiene practices and giving women and girls confidence to undertake their daily chores uninterrupted during menses. The WASH committees will demonstrate how the chlorine and soap is used while the hygiene promoters will demonstrate to women and girls how they can use the sanitary component of the kit and its ability to be recycled.

Output 1.3: Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns in 9 villages in Badhan district

In this activity, selection of community members to be part of community committees will be carried out with a requirement to include of women, girls, boys and men of different ages. There will be at least 1 training in each 9 villages for community committee members on managing water points in camps, hygiene, sanitation, and on how to train others (ToT). For protection, referral pathways will be setup for GBV cases in order to provide assistance in referring cases to legal, medical and psychosocial support provided by other actors.

Output 1.4: Training of hygiene promoters in 9 villages in Badhan district

In this activity, 1-day trainings in 9 villages in Badhan district by community committees (including girls, boys, women and men of different ages) for 10 community members in each village.

Outcome 2: Supported livelihoods and improved access to food for 43,532 persons

Output 2.1: Provide partial food voucher to households in IPC4 situations.

A total of 2,400 households in IPC 4 will be provided with partial food voucher to for a minimum food basket of US\$40 per HH per month for 3 months. Community selection committees will be trained on distribution, design, and production of food vouchers. They will then mobilise and sensitise beneficiaries on food voucher distribution. These trainings will be held together with the trainings in WASH where inclusion of women, girls, boys and men of different ages will be a requirement.

Output 2.2: Destocking - Purchase weak animals (goat/sheep) from pastoralist households

This action will target 2,400 pastoralist HH in IPC 4 situation at risk of becoming destitute. This activity will provide nutritious food for these HH and enable them to focus on remaining healthy stock. The weak animals will be slaughtered and turned into nutritious food.

Outcome 3: Communities in Badhan district are aware of risks and hazards and are more resilient to them.

Output 3.1: Conduct outreach activities on resilience through radio messages and debates.

In this activity, promotion of resilience messages and information in the form of 3-min radio flash messages and debates for 90 days.

3.1.2 Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe – Mudug, Galgaduud and Hiran regions

Dhusamareb Districts in Galgaduud will be added from February 2018 onwards.

Outcome 1: The availability of water is sustained through the rehabilitation of existing community boreholes in the most affected districts.

Output 1.1: Five existing and community owned boreholes, 2 in Adado district and 3 in Hobyo district, are rehabilitated.

3 Boreholes in the villages Bakin, Bahdo, and Mareer Guur shall be rehabilitated with the supply and mounting of spare parts and pumps to maintain the capacity during times of excessive water pumping. During the drought, boreholes may run extended hours to satisfy the needs on water. Hence there is increased need for maintenance and rehabilitation. Only community owned boreholes are targeted. Private boreholes abstract and sell water for commercial reasons hence they should have constituted their own funds for rehabilitation for times of drought and increased demand of water, which mean also increased business. Rehabilitating private boreholes would mean to subsidise operational costs of private business with humanitarian funding, which from an ethical point of view is not acceptable.

Output 1.2: Five community water committees are refresher-trained at the sites of rehabilitated boreholes

The boreholes are operated by communities that form community water committees (CWC). They will receive refresher training in management and organization (M&O) and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the boreholes. This includes the cost-covering operation of the boreholes including repairs. The rehabilitation of the boreholes will be a one-off funding without acceptance of subsequent costs that might occur to the project.

Output 1.3: Twenty-three berkads (water reservoirs) in Adado, Abudwak and Dusamareb are rehabilitated.

7 berkads in Adado, 8 berkads in Abudwak and 8 berkads in Dusamareb (23 in total) are rehabilitated to store at least 60 m³ each of water harvested during the rains. The water will be expected to serve 400 households (2,400 persons) for three months during the drought at 6 litres per person per day,

Outcome 2: Access to safe water to the most drought affected, and most vulnerable households is sustained through the distribution of water vouchers for quantities that include a minimum for survival of livestock in the selected districts

Output 1: 7,857 Persons (1,310 households) in Adado and Hobyo districts shall receive water vouchers for human and animal consumption for 12 weeks.

In view of the scarcity of the existing water resources the WASH cluster has defined the minimum standard of a daily ration per person below the SPHERE standard as 6.6 litres of water. The ration per shoat is defined by the Food Security and Livelihood cluster as 5 litres per head per day. Vouchers will be distributed to households on a weekly basis during a maximum period of 12 week, depending on the occurrence of rain during the Gu season. A weekly water ration for humans and shoats hence contains

452.5 litres of waters, or 2¼ of drums at 200 litres. A weekly voucher seems to be the compromise between the need to restrict the daily consumption of water by the beneficiaries and the logistics that is involved in the distribution of paper vouchers.

The value of a voucher is based on the actual price of water at community water kiosks. It varies from settlement to settlement depending on the distance from the borehole from which the water is transported. The price caters for the trucking, the storage and other costs involved in the retail water trade. By distributing water vouchers only those households that match the degree of vulnerability are targeted and not those households that have still the coping capacity to buy water on their own. At the same time, no water trucks will be hired. That means that the project will not substitute existing commercial structures by project created structures that may preferably benefit the truck owners instead of the people in need in the settlements. The commercial supply chain will not be influenced by the voucher system that selects only the vulnerable households.

Outcome 3: Households that still have the strength to do physical work can benefit from cash for work programs thus gaining a cash income to cater for their needs

Output 3.1: 6,732 persons (1,122 households) receive cash from cash for work activities.

32 water pans shall be rehabilitated through cash for work in Adado district (15 no.), Hobyo district (7 no.), Abudwak district (5 no.) and Dusamareb district (5 no.). The benefit of rehabilitating assets is twofold: the persons that are involved in the rehabilitation works benefit directly from a cash income. The communities that owns the assets will benefit from the use of the water pans once rain falls again and fills the water pans with water that may stay 2 – 4 months after the rainy season while it provides water for animals. The communities are therefore not direct beneficiaries of the cash for work but of the assets. In this project, the rehabilitated water pans are secondary effects of the activities since the rehabilitation does not create immediate access to water in an area but it creates cash income for those who do the rehabilitation works. The households doing the physical cash for work are therefore selected from the communities that will benefit from the water in the water pans after the next rains.

Output 3.2: 9,440 households will benefit from the use of the water pans after the next rains

As a secondary effect, 9,440 households in the communities that benefit from the cash for work, will benefit from the contained rain water once the water pans are filled with run-off water after the next rains to arrive. It may take only 2 to 4 rains until a water pan is filled, depending on the precipitation of the rains and on the volume of the rehabilitated water pan.

Outcome 4: The most vulnerable households of pastoralists that have already lost their livestock and have been forced to displace or are threatened by displacement are supported through unconditional cash

Output 4.1: 4,794 drought affected persons (799 households) in IPC 4 in Adado, Abudwak and Dhusamareb districts are supported with unconditional cash transfer

Destitute Households that are in an advanced state of needs shall receive an unconditional monthly ration of cash during a period of 3 months. These are households that have lost their livestock (the main source of livelihood) due to drought. There will be 429 Hh in Adado (229 in Adado town and 200 in Badho settlement), 185 HH in Dusamareb and 185 in Abudwak. The monthly ration is 95 USD.

Outcome 5: Flood affected and displaced households and people in Beletweyn are provided with clean drinking water, emergency latrines, emergency shelter kits, emergency NFI kits during displacement, and shallow wells are decontaminated after the floods

Output 5.1: 2200 displaced households (13,200 people; 6,204f) in Beletweyn are provided with drinking water

Water is treated with an EmWatKit, chlorinated and tested before distributed in the new IDP settlements at a rate of about 100 m³ per day for 2,200 households (13,200 persons; 6,204f). This activity shall be continued until the shallow wells are decontaminated and bear clean water for drinking.

Output 5.2: 1000 households are provided with emergency latrines (6000 pers, 2820f)

Emergency latrines are latrines built over a trench that serves as pit and that would fill within 2 to 3 weeks. The cabins are separated by plastic sheeting. Men and women will use latrines at different places. It is expected that the floods will recede in 2 to 3 weeks and people will slowly return to their houses or old places as those places are inhabitable. The time span that people stay in the provisional IDP camps matches the capacity of emergency latrines. 120 latrines shall be built in this way.

Output 5.3: 1000 displaced households (6000 people; 2,820f) in Beletweyn are provided with emergency shelter kits

Emergency shelter kits (ESK) will be provided to IDPs through a restricted voucher. The value of an ESK is 80 USD. However, the voucher contains a list of items that are all together worth more than the voucher. The beneficiary can choose from the list up to the value of the voucher. That's why this kind of voucher is called a "flexible" voucher. It enables the beneficiary to choose such items that are the most appropriate to his/her individual needs. Experience shows that male and female beneficiaries often choose different items. This is a more owner-driven approach of distributions. Women often prefer curtains to provide privacy inside the shelter. Instead they do not choose a wooden door with padlock.

Beneficiaries will be registered by use of the "mobile technology": an electronic questionnaire is downloaded from the KOBO platform to an App in a smartphone. It is based on skip logic and answers will usually only get ticked "yes" or "no" by the enumerator in the field. For 1000 beneficiaries, between 1500 and 3000 proposed households will get registered. Then the data is uploaded to the KOBO platform where a data set is compiled based on the questionnaire. Through further data analysis the cases that match the vulnerability criteria are selected. Based on this selection the number of beneficiaries (depending on needs and available funding) is registered and vouchers can get printed and distributed to the selected beneficiaries by name.

The redemption of the vouchers will be manually supervised to mitigate the risk of fraud.

Output 5.4: 1000 displaced households (6000 people; 2,820f) in Beletweyn are provided with emergency NFI kits

1000 households will be provided with flexible vouchers for NFI. The principle of the flexible voucher is the same as with the shelter kits. Here the experience shows the same pattern: women often choose mosquito nets for protection against malaria or sleeping mats although the typical NFI would not include such items but rather jerry cans, pots, basins, utensils for the household. Women, however, rather organize themselves in a small neighborhood to share such items and to cook and eat together. They may also share neighboring shelters, for instance to host one or two more children under a mosquito net. Hence the flexible voucher list will include the standard items like jerry cans, pots, basins, blankets, etc., but also sleeping mats, mosquito nets, soap, sanitary pads, etc. from which beneficiaries can choose items worth up to 40 USD per household.

The selection of vouchers follows the same procedure as in in output 5.3.

Output 5.5: at least 20 shallow wells are decontaminated after the retreat of the floods targeting 10000 persons (4700f) or 1667 households

Many people depend on shallow wells in the riverine areas as they cannot afford to buy borehole water. The shallow wells in that area, however, are flooded and contaminated with water that also flooded latrines in that area. After the floods the water in those shallow wells is not fit for human consumption. Therefore, shallow wells need to be decontaminated. First flood water needs to be abstracted from the wells. Then the well will be chlorinated, and the chlorine will stay for 2 to 3 days in a well. At that time nobody shall be allowed to consume this water. Then the chlorinated water will be pumped out, too. Groundwater will wash away the remaining chlorine in the lining of the well within the next 2 to 3 days, depending on the flow rate of the ground water. After that, the shallow well can provide clean water again.

3.1.3 NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID – Nugaal and Gedo Regions

Outcome 1: Communities and women, men, boys and girls affected by crises receive life-saving WASH assistance appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs

Output 1.1. Affected people have safe, timely and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene

The following activities are envisaged; Emergency water access through vouchers to 10,100 households in Gedo -3100 and Puntland- 7000. Pre-printed cash vouchers will be distributed to target beneficiaries, which will then be redeemed from their normal water suppliers for a specified quantity of water. Water trucking through vouchers will reach 60,600 people @ 7.5litres per person per day. Vouchers in this case will be multiple-use for 45 days in Garbaharey and 30 days in Puntland .The project will use community centres, schools, health facilities with the aim of centralizing water access and making it as accessible as possible Cash transfer payments will then be made against the submitted vouchers.; operation and maintenance support for 5 water supply systems in Garbaharey; rehabilitation of 5 community water catchments through Cash for Work ((20.x40mx1.5m)=1200m3) in Garbaharey; expansion of water supply system(construction of water tank and pipeline) in Dangorayo., Rehabilitation 6 shallow wells in Eyl and construction of 5 communal berkards in Dangorayo. [Additional activities for Dollow , Garbaharey and Bardera include; Desilting of 30 water catchments; rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells; Procurement of 2 fibre water tank \[20 m3 and 10m3; Procurement of chlorine powder for bulk water treatment and strengthening of WASH staff existing water committees on water quality testing and analysis. All these initiatives are an exit strategy to temporary water access to ensure sustained access for target beneficiaries.](#)

The project will further establish and train [70 water committee's members](#) on water management and solar powered pump installation, operation and maintenance. They will have a 30% female representation to ensure that they are involved in decision making. This will empower communities to look beyond the cultural boundaries within which they view gender roles. The main function of a water committee is to manage the community water system by overseeing day-to-day operations and setting policies, such as whether and how much to charge for usage to cover future maintenance costs. Water management committees also promote health and sanitation education in the community by passing on the knowledge members gained during trainings, as part of project implementation. Two trainings of Capacity building for local authorities/communities on disaster preparedness/Resilience will be undertaken to improve their preparedness and response to early warning mechanisms.

Output 1.2. Affected people have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are secure, sanitary, user friendly and gender- appropriate

The lack of latrines coupled with poor hygiene practices has been observed to be the main cause of diarrhoea. The project will [construct 225 emergency latrines in Eyl](#). The latrines will help improve the living conditions of target beneficiaries and reduce health related risks brought about by open defecation. The lack of appropriate sanitation facilities segregated by gender and sensitive to the needs

to the needs of target beneficiaries (IDP/Agro-pastoral communities) has remained the cause of sexual violence committed against women and girls in Somalia in these areas.

In addition to this, will be the distribution of 130 sanitation kits (30 for Gedo and 100 for Puntland). The kits contents include a wheelbarrow, pick axe, 2 spades and 2 brooms. The kits will aid Mass solid waste collection through CFW; the living conditions of the target location remain unhygienic with dirt and faeces strewn round the households. Cleaning activities will be undertaken to improve the situation. The kits will be under the custody of the WASH committee and will remain accessible to the community when required. The WASH committee in collaboration with the hygiene promoters and community members will determine the frequency of cleaning in the target areas.

Output 1.3. Affected people are able to carry out good hygienic practices and have safe, equitable and timely access to suitable hygiene items

The project will see the distribution of 2600 Hygiene kits for IDP women/girls (Sanitary Cloth 4 Yards, Bar Soap 6 Pieces, aqua tabs, Ladies underwear 3 pieces and washing powder 12 pieces, 1 20 litre jerrycan and 1 basin. Due to an already compromised hygiene status owing to lack of water, women will receive additional support that will help enhance their hygiene conditions and those of their families. This will help improve their self-esteem of IDP women and girls and enable them to conduct their own activities uninterrupted.

Capacity development of 60 hygiene promoters (where 30% men) will be undertaken. The hygiene education and sanitation promoters will closely work with WES Committees and build the communities capacity ensuring that hygiene messages are shared, and they gain awareness of their water, sanitation and hygiene situation through participatory activities, they are empowered to develop and carry out their own plans to improve this situation.

The Hygiene promoters will also work closely with the target beneficiaries towards influencing behaviour change during hygiene awareness campaigns. A total of 6 campaigns will be held to create awareness on appropriate hygiene practices and oral faecal disease routes to reduce risk of illness among target populations. Cluster hygiene materials (for adults and children) will provide and open up space for discussion, related to good and bad hygiene practices within the settlements with hygiene promoters facilitating the learning sessions. This will increase Hygiene knowledge and practice thus reducing health risks.

Outcome 2: Improved household food access and livelihood assets supported

The following activities are envisaged; Community mobilization, awareness creation and identification of beneficiaries; provision of food vouchers to provide immediate access to food for vulnerable households; provision of unconditional cash grants for immediate access to food; cash for work to rehabilitate community assets; destocking of weak animals (sheep and goats).

Output 2.1: Immediate food access provided to vulnerable households

3,000 vulnerable households will be provided with immediate access to food for three months through food vouchers and unconditional cash transfers. The food vouchers will target newly displaced people while cash transfers will target vulnerable households from the host communities. To achieve this community mobilization, awareness creation and identification of vulnerable beneficiaries will be undertaken using beneficiary selection criteria developed together with the local communities. The vouchers will be redeemed from vendors contracted by NCA who will monitor the process to ensure compliance. The project will also undertake distribution of farm inputs; support IGA grants for 50 affected business families.

Output 2.2: Community and household livelihood assets supported

Destocking of weak remaining animals (sheep and goats) will be undertaken to 1,500 vulnerable pastoralist households in Gedo region to provide some income as well as improve nutrition. Vulnerable households will also be engaged in Cash for Work to rehabilitate community livelihood assets. This will improve the purchasing power and provide temporary employment to 500 households.

3.1.4 Finn Church Aid – Togdheer and Sool Region

Outcome 1: (WASH) increased access to and increased amount of safe drinking water for targeted IDP and host communities in Togdheer and Sool region for both, humans and for the livestock.

Output 1.1: By the end of the appeal at least 550 drought affected HHs in Togdheer and Sool region repaired and are enabled to maintain water wells.

Public wells will be repaired through the target beneficiaries through Cash for work. Concretely, in Jameecaadka village in Burao district, Togdheer region, five public wells will be repaired through cash for work interventions benefiting 1,769 people equivalent to 480 HHs (120 Host Community HHs, 360 IDP HHs). It is assumed that unidentified villages in Caynabo district, Sool region will also need well repair. Hence, this intervention will benefit approximately 3, 300 people equivalent to 550 HHs and their livestock.

Thus, the project will alleviate suffering. It will increase the current water consumption of less than 10 liter per person per day to the sufficient amount of approved SPHERE standards of 15 liters per person per day, which will also mitigate risk of diseases among people and livestock. Repair and maintenance of wells will be overseen by the village water committees. To ensure sustainability, awareness raising campaigns in water-well maintenance and basic community-based disaster risk reduction management will be carried out by FCA, targeting the water committees specifically and the targeted population at large.

Output 1.2: By the end of the appeal at least 550 drought-affected HHs in Togdheer and Sool region are supported through delivering of safe drinking water through trucks:

The intervention for the affected target communities will focus on water trucking to bring about immediate relief and prevent communities from migrating. Concretely, Balli Cilmi, will receive water through water trucking daily for 3 months, benefiting approximately 856 people (250HHs). Provided water will be a top up only and to receive the minimum water of 15 liters/ person/ day. Currently, drought affected people in Balli Cilme consume less than 10 liter/ person / day. The water trucking will involve getting water from river beds of the seasonal rivers and transporting to the target locations. The water will be used for both the host and IDP communities and their livestock. To ensure sustainability, awareness raising campaigns in basic community-based disaster risk reduction management will be carried out by FCA, targeting the water committees specifically and the targeted population at large. It is assumed, that at least 550 drought affected HHs are in need of water truck delivery.

Outcome 2: (CTP) Improved food security and restocking of household animals of drought-affected communities in Togdheer and Sool region through cash for work

Output 2.1: By the end of the appeal at least drought-affected 550 HHs in Togdheer and Sool region increase food security and restock their livestock through cash for work:

To ensure most vulnerable targeted households of both host community and IDPs can cover their basic needs in a dignified and self-determined way, and at the same time increase their socio-economic resilience, well repair will be done through cash for work interventions. By this, it is aimed that targeted households will use received income for food and re-stocking of animals such as goats and sheep. Cash for work interventions will benefit approximately 3, 300 people (550 HHs).

In outcome 1, LWF intend to enhance access to protection, food, water and sanitation service in 5 schools.

In this outcome, 7080 Children will be provided one hot meal in school; 60 latrines will be constructed; 10 handwashing facilities will be installed; 25 hygiene promotion campaigns will be conducted, and 5 water storage tanks will be installed and water trucked to the 5 targeted schools.

In outcome 2, LWF intends to improve psychosocial wellbeing of people living with special needs (PWSN).

In this outcome, persons with specific needs will receive psychosocial services; the target PWSNs will be equipped with skills and start up business kits; children engaged in child labour and child mothers will be reintegrated to school; vulnerable child mothers and PWSNs provided with material support (mosquito nets, mats/mattresses)

1.1 Log frame by each ACT requesting member

1.1.1 DIAKONIA SWEDEN LOG FRAME

Project structure	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcomes: 1. Sustained access to safe water and promotion of hygiene and sanitation best practices (WASH) for 2,400 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of population considering that their basic WASH needs are met;• % of population with adequate hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseline: 2,400 HH in IPC 4• Target: 2,400 HH (100%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus group discussions;• KAP survey;• Household surveys with at least 5% statistically accurate representative sample.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Costs of diesel fuel does not spike out of control during the duration of water trucking;</i>• <i>Existing boreholes in the 6 districts are functioning.</i>
2. Supported livelihoods and improved access to food for 14,400 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of people in IPC 4 enabled to meet their basic good needs;• # of people provided with resources to protect and rebuild livelihood assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseline: 14,400 persons in IPC 4• Target: 14,400 persons (100%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PDM survey with representative sample;• Registration records;• Financial Service Provider (formal or informal) transfer reports;• Assessments of livelihood recovery (income/ expenditure;• Possession of livelihood assets etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>There will be minimal re-distribution of food rations between target communities.</i>• <i>Supply chains are sufficiently fast and comprehensive to provide all required relief items timely for redemption of vouchers</i>
3. Communities in Badhan district are aware of risks and hazards and are more resilient to them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of districts that have developed and documented resilience plans;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseline: No district resilience plan;• Target: 1 district resilience plan		
Outputs/Activities		Detailed Description, Means and Costs		Pre-conditions
<u>Result One Activities</u>				
1.1 Water trucking for 2,400 drought affected households through	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This activity targets 100% of the HH in IPC4 as a life saving measure aimed at providing immediate access to safe and sufficient water for the drought affected men, women, boys and girls at 7.5 liters per person per day (50 liters per household per day).			<i>Currency exchange rates do not fluctuate by more than 10% between US Dollars and Somali</i>

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provision of water vouchers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-printed cash vouchers will be distributed to target beneficiaries, which will then be redeemed from their normal water suppliers for a specified quantity of water. • Cash transfer payments will then be made to the commercial suppliers against the submitted vouchers. The contract with the vendors will stipulate the quantity and quality of water to be distributed, frequency of delivery and payment modalities. • Vouchers will be cross checked before payments are effected. • Costs: Water provision – $2,400 \text{ HH} \times 50 \text{ litres/HH/day} \times 90 \text{ days} \times \text{US\\$}0.015/\text{liter} = \text{US\\$}162,000$ • Costs: Voucher Printing – $2,400 \text{ HH} \times \text{US\\$}3/\text{voucher/HH} = \text{US\\$}7,200$ 	Shilling.
1.2 Distribute hygiene kits to 2,400 Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action is aimed at promoting hygiene to prevent the outbreak of AWD. The kits will contain soap for 3 month, aqua tab 3 month, 1 jerry cans and sanitary kits that has 4 meter cloth, 6 pants and 1 basin for personal hygiene targeting women and girls in the target households. • The kits are critical to ensuring consumption of safe water, reducing diarrhoea levels and adoption of good hygiene practices and giving women and girls confidence to undertake their daily chores uninterrupted during menses. • The WASH committees will demonstrate how the chlorine and soap is used while the hygiene promoters will demonstrate to women and girls how they can use the sanitary component of the kit and its ability to be recycled. • Costs: $2,400 \text{ HH} \times \text{US\\$}32 = \text{US\\$}76,800$ 	
1.3 Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns in 9 villages in Badhan district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select community members to be part of community committees. Inclusion of women, girls, boys and men of different ages will be a requirement. • Organise at least 1 training in each 9 communities for community committee members on managing water points in camps, hygiene, sanitation, and on how to train others (ToT) • Referral pathways will be setup for GBV cases to provide assistance in referring cases to legal, medical and psychosocial support provided by other actors. • Costs: $9 \text{ villages} \times 1 \text{ district} \times \text{US\\$}1000 = \text{US\\$}9,000$ 	Radio messages have a reach in all the 6 districts
1.4 Training of hygiene promoters in 9 villages in Badhan district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate 1-day trainings in 9 towns in 6 districts by community committees (including girls, boys, women and men of different ages) for 10 community members in each town. • Costs: $9 \text{ villages} \times 1 \text{ district} \times \text{US\\$}100 = \text{US\\$}900$ • Special attention will be put on ensuring gender and age diversity of trainees 	
Result Two Activities		

2.1 Provide partial food voucher to households in IPC4 situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,400 households in IPC 4 will be provided with a partial food voucher to for a minimum food basket of US\$40 per HH per month for 3 months. Costs: $2,400 \text{ HH} \times \text{US\\$40} \times 3 \text{ months} = \text{US\\$288,000}$ Community selection committees will be trained on distribution, design, and production of food vouchers. They will then mobilise and sensitise beneficiaries on food voucher distribution. These trainings will be held together with the trainings in WASH where inclusion of women, girls, boys and men of different ages will be a requirement 	<i>The prices of food might rise affecting the implementation of the action.</i>
2.2 Destocking - Purchase weak animals (goat/sheep) from pastoralist households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action will target 2400 pastoralist HH in IPC 4 situation at risk of becoming destitute. This activity will provide nutritious food for these HH and enable them to focus on remaining healthy stock. Costs: $2,400 \text{ HH} \times \text{US\\$90} = \text{US\\$216,000}$ 	
Result Three Activities		
3.1 Develop a disaster preparedness plan for district level-authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise at least 1 training in each of the district authorities on how to sensitise community members on DRR at the district level in order to promote what the HADMA policy provides. Costs: $1 \text{ district} \times 1 \text{ plan} \times \text{US\\$2000} = \text{US\\$2,000}$. 	<i>Puntland HADMA is available for the activities.</i>
3.2 Form DRR committees at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity intends to develop at district level a disaster preparedness plan that links to the state HADMA policy. The synergies are clear here as Diakonia co-developing the HADMA policy and framework in 2011. Conduct dialogue at district level on implementation of HADMA policy and framework. Costs: $1 \text{ district} \times 1 \text{ plan} \times \text{US\\$2000} = \text{US\\$2,000}$. 	<i>District commissioners are amenable to the process.</i>
3.3 Develop resilience plans at local level together with in 9 villages within Badhan district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and capture traditional knowledge in each community on climate events and historic droughts in their areas of origin. Inclusion of all ages and genders are an absolute requirement here in order to get a holistic understanding. Costs: $1 \text{ districts} \times 9 \text{ villages} \times 1 \text{ plan} \times \text{US\\$1000} = \text{US\\$9,000}$ Based on this, develop resilience plans that collect and document traditional coping mechanisms and potentially address future shocks. 	
3.4 Conduct outreach activities on resilience through radio messages and debates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of resilience messages and information in the form of radio flash messages and debates for 90 days. Costs: $3 \text{ minutes} \times 90 \text{ days} \times \text{US\\$25} = \text{US\\$6,750}$ 	<i>Radio messages have a reach in all the 6 districts.</i>

1.1.2 DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE LOGFRAME

Project structure	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcomes: Outcome 4.1: The availability of water is sustained through the rehabilitation of existing community boreholes in the most affected districts	- 5 boreholes rehabilitated and maintained - 5 CWC trained in M&O and O&M - 23 berkads rehabilitated	Baseline: 5 boreholes in need for rehabilitation Target: 5 boreholes targeted Target: 23 berkads targeted	- digital graphical documentation with GPS and time stamp before and after the activities - progress and project reports - logs of test pumping for each borehole	- Sites of the boreholes and berkads remain accessible throughout the project period until PDM - Communities are supportive to the nomination of CWCs
Outcome 4.2: Access to safe water to the most drought affected, and most vulnerable households is sustained through the distribution of water vouchers for quantities that include a minimum for survival of livestock in the selected districts	- # of vulnerable cases in IPC 3 (crisis) that have received water rations vouchers minimum for survival. - # of shoats in targeted households that have received water for survival	Baseline: 1,310 pastoral households with 7,857 persons and 6,548 shoats need water Target: 1,310 pastoral households with 7,857 persons and 6,548 shoats targeted	- data base of registered beneficiaries - List of distributed vouchers - PDM	boreholes that supply water to the communities of the beneficiaries continue to pump potable water - the commercial supply system remains non-interrupted
Outcome 4.3: Households that still have the strength to do physical work can benefit from cash for work programs thus gaining a cash income to cater for their needs	- # of beneficiaries reporting that CFW helped meet their basic needs	Baseline: 1,122 households (6,732 persons) need cash income and have physical strength to work Target: 1,122 households (6,732 persons) are targeted for cash for work	- data base of registered beneficiaries - List of paid cash to beneficiaries - minutes of technical monitoring of works - digital graphical evidence of the sites before works and the achievement after completion of works - PDM	Targeted households have enough physical strength to participate in cfw activities

Outcome 4.4: The most vulnerable households of pastoralists that have already lost their livestock and have been forced to displace or are threatened by displacement are supported through unconditional cash	# of beneficiaries reporting that unconditional cash transfers helped meet their basic needs	Baseline: 200 households (1200 persons) in IPC 4 are in need of humanitarian aid to avoid hunger Target: 200 households (1200 persons) in IPC 4 are targeted for unconditional cash transfers	- data base of registered beneficiaries - list of monthly cash transfers from the data base - PDM	- Supply on food and non-food items for relief through the local markets is sustained
Output 5.1: To provide drinking water to displaced households in Beletweyn	2200 displaced households (13,200 people; 6,204f) in Beletweyn are provided with drinking water	Baseline: drinking water is not available Target: drinking water is produced with the EmWatKits and distributed to 2200 households	- Progress reports - PDM	- Chemical pollution of the river water is negligible as there are no chemical plants along the river
Output 5.2: To provide emergency latrines to flood-affected IDPs in Beletweyn	1000 households (6000 people; 2,820f) are provided with gender separated emergency latrines	Baseline: latrines are not available and IDPs defecate in the open Target: 1000 households have access to emergency latrines	- Progress reports - PDM	- Without latrines diseases are spread with a high threat of cholera and other vector born deceases - The use of emergency latrines contains the danger of the spread of deceases
Output 5.3: To provide IDPs that sleep in the open or that are hosted in shared shelters with flexible vouchers for emergency shelter kits worth 80 USD per kit	1000 displaced households (6000 people; 2,820f) in Beletweyn are provided with emergency shelter kits	Baseline: Most IDPs lack shelter Target: 1000 households are provided with emergency shelter kits that are most appropriate to their individual needs	- Distribution lists - PDM	- Local vendors under a MoU with the partner SYPD have enough materials in stock
Output 5.4: To provide IDPs household that could not safe minimum household	1000 displaced households (6000 people; 2,820f) in Beletweyn are provided with	Baseline: Most IDPs lack NFIs Target: 1000 households are provided with emergency NFI kits	- Distribution lists - PDM	- Local vendors under a MoU with the partner SYPD have enough materials in stock

utensils such as jerry cans, pots, basins, etc. with Non-Food Items	emergency NFI kits	that are most appropriate to their individual needs		
Output 5.5: Decontaminate shallow wells that have been flooded and contaminated in Beletweyn	at least 20 shallow wells for 10000 persons (4700f) or 1667 households are decontaminated after the retreat of the floods	Baseline: all shallow wells in the flood zone have been contaminated by flood water that also flooded latrines Target: 20 shallow wells shall be decontaminated after the floods	- Progress reports - PDM	- Returning displaced population can be convinced to be patient fetching water from the shallow wells until they are decontaminated
Outputs/Activities	Detailed Description Means and Costs			Pre-conditions
Outputs for Outcome 4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This outcome shall ensure that community boreholes are able to run maximum time per day - 5 community owned boreholes (2 in Adado and 3 in Hobyo) will be provided with the necessary spares and equipment like submersible pumps, power generators, rehab or construction of elevated storage tanks, water kiosks and truck filling stations - CWC will receive refresher training in M&O and O&M - Target group: 5 communities with 6,058 households/ 36,350 persons, plus unknown number of indirect beneficiaries in the communities where water is trucked to - <u>Means:</u> contracts with constructors and borehole service providers - <u>Costs:</u> 107,300 USD (2.95 USD/beneficiary) - 23 berkads rehabilitated (8 in Adado, 7 in Abudwak and 8 in Dusamareb) to hold at least 60 m³ of water each to serve a total 400 households for three months during drought at 6 litres of water per person per day. - Target group: A total of 400 households (2,400 persons) - <u>Means:</u> contracts with civil works contractors experienced in berkad construction. - <u>Costs:</u> 118,220 USD (49.25 USD/beneficiary) 			Selected sites remain accessible
Outputs for Outcome 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This outcome shall ensure the access of the most needy people in IPC 3 to water for human and animal consumption - 7,368 households are targeted to receive water vouchers with a daily ration of 6.6 l/p/d plus 5 l/shoat/d for 6 members per household and 5 shoats per household; = 252.5 l/hh/week - Support period is 12 weeks maximum depending on occurrence of rain <u>Means:</u> Beneficiaries will be registered in a data base through an electronic questionnaire system 			commercial supply of water continues non-interrupted - vendors at the water kiosks accept vouchers and the delay in reimbursement of the vouchers

	and the use of mobile technology. Paper vouchers will be printed and distributed on a weekly bases that can be redeemed at water kiosks under MoU with the project. Water kiosks will be reimbursed by the project via the hawala system. This requires printer, toner, field staff, transport, internet, and a data management consultant <u>Costs:</u> 102,424 USD	
Outputs for Outcome 4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This outcome shall ensure that the beneficiaries of the related activity do not slip into IPC 4 - 1,122 households with physical workforce in IPC 3 will be targeted for cash for work activities. The cash income will help then to cover their various needs - 32 water pans shall be rehabilitated through cash for work in Adado district (15 no.), Hobyo district (7 no.), Abudwak district (5 no.) and Dusamareb district (5 no.). 5 water pans in Adado, 5 in Abduwaq and 5 in Dhusamareb have been added and will begin in September 2017 - Work standards are in line with WFP standards - Assets to be rehabilitated are water pans that can store water once there will be rains again - The beneficiaries for cfw will be selected from the communities that use the assets <u>Means:</u> Hand tools. Supervisor (engineer) will rove between sites to check the implementation quality. Payment of cash after fulfilment of the task in function of attendance <u>Costs:</u> 608,111 USD	Targeted households have the physical work force and accept the approach of cash for work based on work standards and technical quality controls
Outputs for Outcome 4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This outcome shall avoid that 200 already very vulnerable households in IPC 4 (emergency) shall slip into IPC 5 (hunger). They shall receive an unconditional monthly ration of cash during a period of 3 months. These destitute households will be 429 Hh in Adado (229 in Adado town and 200 in Badho settlement), 185 Hh in Dusamareb and 185 in Abudwak. The monthly ration is 95 USD. The targeted households are too weak for cfw. - Targeted households will receive unconditional cash rations of 100 USD/month for 3 months. <u>Means:</u> unconditional cash rations will be transferred through the Hawala system. Cases will be identified through mobile technology and subsequent data base follow-up. <u>Costs:</u> 290,614 USD	The market provides enough food and non-food items Beneficiaries find requested that are necessary for them
Outputs for Outcome 5.1	<p>2200 households shall be provided with a rate of 7.5 l/p/d until the floods have receded and the shallow wells are decontaminated and yield clean water again</p> <p>In combination with the pre-clearing of the flood water through flocculation in onion tanks, an EmWatKit has a yield of approximately 8 m³ per hour and it runs 12 to 13 hours per day. In addition to the existing onion tanks, the partner SYPD did excavate pools that are covered with</p>	Beneficiaries had to build trust into an unknown technology that changed contaminated flood water into clean and tested drinking water

	plastic sheets to gain more capacity for flocculation. Because of changing flood levels, the EmWatKit cannot be operated near to the flood water. It is installed near the IDP settlements. Dirty river water is trucked from the river to the water treatment site from where it is directly distributed through tap stands.	
Outputs for Outcome 5.2	Temporary emergency latrines shall be provided to 6000 (2820f) flood affected displaced people to prevent open defecation. Trenches of 1-meter depth shall be dug with the approach of cash for work. The trenches will be covered with concrete slaps that have a pit hole and a superstructure of poles and plastic sheeting. Thus, lines of latrine stances will appear with up to 10 stances in a row. Latrines for different gender shall be build at different places to provide privacy,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The soil should be hard enough to support the slaps - People must accept going to the latrine instead of going to the bush
Outputs for Outcome 5.3	1000 households in need shall be provided with emergency shelter kits. The items can be selected by the beneficiary accordingly to individual needs in the household from a list of possible items. This is a more owner-driven approach of distributions. The total value per kit cannot exceed 80 USD. The distribution of shelter kits through unconditional, restricted and flexible vouchers is already exercised by the partner SYPD in the IDP camps in Beltweyn. A market analysis exists, and the partner maintains a network of vendors under Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that keep stocks of the common relief items.	The market capacity must be sufficient to supply the required quantity of relief items within a reasonable time
Outputs for Outcome 5.4	1000 households in need shall be provided with emergency non-food item kits. The items can be selected by the beneficiary accordingly to individual needs in the household from a list of possible items. This is a more owner-driven approach of distributions. The total value per kit cannot exceed 80 USD. The distribution of shelter kits through unconditional, restricted and flexible vouchers is already exercised by the partner SYPD in the IDP camps in Beltweyn. A market analysis exists, and the partner maintains a network of vendors under Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that keep stocks of the common relief items.	The market capacity must be sufficient to supply the required quantity of relief items within a reasonable time
Outputs for Outcome 5.5	20 shallow wells that were flooded and contaminated shall be selected for decontamination. The 20 shallow wells target 10000 people (4700f) or 1667 households but in reality, there are probably much more users. First flood water needs to be abstracted from the wells. Then the well will be chlorinated, and the chlorine will stay for 2 to 3 days in a well. At that time nobody shall be allowed to consume this water. Then the chlorinated water will be pumped out, too. Groundwater will wash away the remaining chlorine in the lining of the well within the next 2 to	Users of the shallow wells need to get sensitized to wait until the decontamination process is completed.

3 days, depending on the flow rate of the ground water. After that, the shallow well can provide clean water again.

1.1.3 NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID LOGFRAME

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Communities and women, men, boys and girls affected by crises receive life-saving WASH assistance appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs	# of people affected by crisis reached by WASH response of ACT Alliance humanitarian responses	Project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security situation will not deteriorate and enables improved humanitarian access in target locations Appeal receives required funding to respond to identified needs
Outputs 1.1. Affected people have safe, timely and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene 1.2. Affected people have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are secure, sanitary, user friendly and gender- appropriate 1.3. Affected people are able to carry out good hygienic practices and have safe, equitable and timely access to suitable hygiene items	1.1.1 # of people affected by crisis (disaggregated by sex/age) with timely access to sufficient water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene (note national or sub-national cluster or sector standards will apply) 1.2.1 # of people affected by crisis (disaggregated by sex/age) with access to gender-appropriate, user-friendly and safe sanitation services (note national or sub-national cluster or sector standards will apply) 1.3.1 # of people (disaggregated by sex/age) reached through agreed	Project planning and monitoring documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consortium staff working in hard to access have individual safety knowledge and skills to enhance their own security as well as those they assist. The project is implemented within the framework of emergency as outlined in guides like the strategic Operational Framework for Somalia

	interventions with appropriate hygiene messaging		
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency water access through vouchers to 10,100 families in Gedo -3100 and Puntland- 7000 (1 USD in Gedo for 45 days and 0.6 USD in Puntland for 30 days)Based on BOQs <i>Desilting of 30 water catchments@60,000USD based on BOQ</i> Operation and maintenance support for 5 water supply systems in Gedo @24,960USD based on BOQ Rehabilitation of 5 community water catchments through Cash for Work in Gedo- Garbaharey (20.x40mx1.5m)-1200m3 @ 36,000USD based on BOQ Expansion of water supply system (construction of water tank and pipeline) in Puntland- Dangorayo @ 105,216USD based on BOQ Rehabilitation 6 shallow wells in Puntland- Eyl @2870 USD each(17,220USD) based on BOQ <i>and rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells in Gedo @40,000USD lumpsum based on BOQ</i> <i>Procurement of chlorine for bulk water treatment @ 4000USD based on BOQUSD</i> <i>Training staff and committees on water quality monitoring and testing analysis@3307USD based on BOQ</i> <i>Procurement of 20m3 and 10m3fibre water tanks @56,000USD lum psum Based on BOQ</i> <i>Construction of communal Berkards @ 4000USD each based on BOQ</i> Strengthening of existing water committees in Gedo 	List of Key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical arrangements Procurement of project supplies and services Staff management and project supervision Training/campaigns 		Activities-to-Outputs assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project areas will remain accessible for effective implementation and monitoring of project activities. The security situation permits procurement of necessary materials required for project implementation Communities actively and willingly participate in project implementation to enhance ownership

<p>and Puntland @2050 USD per training based on BOQ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for local authorities/communities on disaster preparedness/Resilience @3000 USD based on BOQ • Distribution of 130 sanitation tool kits in Puntland and Gedo Garbaharey @ 150USD per kit based on BOQ • Construction of 225 emergency latrines in Puntland and @ 300 USD per latrine based on BOQ • Distribution of 2600 hygiene kits(water Jeri cans, aqua tabs, soap, sanitary kits for women) in Gedo-Garbaharey and Puntland @ USD 27 per kit based on BOQ • Capacity building of 60 hygiene promoters in Puntland @1170USD based on BOQ • Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns in Puntland @ 3000 USD based on BOQ • Conduct 6 hygiene awareness campaigns in Gedo@ 9000 based on BOQ • Mass solid waste collection through CFW@ 30,000 USD covering 200people for 3 months based on BOQ 			
Outcome 2: Improved household food access and livelihood assets supported	# of people provided with immediate access to food and livelihood support	Project reports	
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Output 2.1: Immediate food access provided to vulnerable households</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Community mobilization, awareness creation and identification of beneficiaries-\$8,000- 2 regions\$4,000</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Provision of food vouchers to provide immediate access to food for vulnerable households-\$612,000 -2000 HH @ \$102/Month for 3 months</p>	<p>a. # of people in crisis provided with immediate access to food</p> <p>b. # of people benefitting from community and household livelihood support to improve access</p>	Project reports	

<p>Activity 2.1.3: Provision of unconditional cash grants for immediate access to food- \$105,000 – 500HH @ \$70 for 3 months and cash transfers for 1000 flood affected families for 360,000 @ 80 USD for 3 months</p> <p>Output 2.2: Community and household livelihood assets supported</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1: Cash for Work to rehabilitate community assets- \$171,480 -500HH for 54 days @\$5; CFW technical support-20 technicians @\$6 for 54 days; 200 assorted CFW tools @\$150</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Destocking of weak animals (sheep and goats) - \$150,000- 1,500 animals @ \$100</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Distribution of farm inputs@ 120,000 USD Lump sum</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4: IGA support for 50 families@ 500USD</p>	to food and protection of livelihood assets		
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1.1.4 FINN CHURCH AID LOGFRAME

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (WASH) Increased access to and increased amount of safe drinking water for targeted IDP and host communities in Toghdeer and Sool region for both, humans and for the livestock. (CTP) Improved food security and restocking of household animals of drought-affected communities in Togdheer and Sool region through cash for work 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted HHs that have access to and sufficient amount of safe drinking water, disaggregated by host community, IDPs, women, girls, boys and men % of targeted HHs state that they have increased food security and restocked their livestock to a self-reliant level, disaggregated by host community, IDPs, women, 	<p>, monthly monitoring report and final narrative and evaluation report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drought and security situation remains relatively stable Authorities, elders and religious leaders at district, regional and state level approve and are willing to support proposed interventions.

	girls, boys and men		
Outputs <p>Output 1.1: By the end of the appeal at least 550 drought affected HHs in Togdheer and Sool region benefit from rehabilitated wells and are enabled to maintain water wells in order to consume 15 liter/ person/ day and provide water to their livestock.</p> <p>Output 1.2: By the end of the appeal at least 550 drought-affected HHs in Togdheer and Sool region are supported through delivering of safe drinking water through trucks</p> <p>Output 2.1: By the end of the appeal at least 100 drought-affected HHs in Togdheer and Sool region increase food security and restock their livestock through cash for work</p>	<p>1.1.1 # of wells rehabilitated</p> <p>1.1.2 # of maintenance schemes in place</p> <p>1.1.3 # of targeted HHs consuming 15 liter per day</p> <p>1.1.4 % of targeted HHs able to provide sufficient water to their livestock</p> <p>1.2.1. # of targeted HHs provided with safe drinking water to consume 15 liters/ person/ day</p> <p>1.2.2. # of units of water trucks delivered</p> <p>2.1.1 # of targeted HHs participating in CFW activities</p>	<p>SitReps, pictures, meeting minutes, Post-distribution, - final narrative and evaluation report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target households are actively and willingly participated in implementation design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation Targeted households stay in the targeted communities Targeted beneficiaries have the strength and capacity to participate in the CFW activity Targeted communities are willing to maintain wells
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of 3 more drought affected communities in Caynabo district, Sool region through rapid needs assessment <p>A.1.1.1 Rehabilitation of up to 15 public wells in 2-3 target communities for up to 550 HHs (3,300 people), 41,992 USD</p> <p>A.1.1.2 Awareness raising on water well maintenance to the community water committees and community at large, 550HHs (3, 300 people) in 2-3 communities, 3,713 USD</p>	List of Key inputs <p>Assessments, Technical support, Awareness Raising campaigns, Logistical and procurement support, Staff from FCA and local partner</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted communities, especially in Caynabo district, Sool region are accessible for effective implementation and monitoring of project activities. Targeted communities participate actively in project implementation and are willing to maintain project outcomes to enhance ownership and ensure sustainability Suppliers for water truck and

<p>A.1.1.3 Development and roll-out of maintenance plan in 2-3 targeted communities, where wells have been rehabilitated benefitting 550 HHs (3, 300 people), 5,976 USD</p> <p>A.1.2.1. Identification meetings and selection of water trucking companies together with local partner, elders, religious leaders and district authorities, 3,713 USD</p> <p>A.1.2.2 Deployment of water trucks; 2 trucks per targeted community per day for 3 months for 2 target communities, 82, 870 USD</p> <p>A1.1.3 & A.1.2.3 Awareness raising on basic community-based disaster risk reduction management in 5 communities, 1,100 HHs (6, 600 people), 7,426 USD</p> <p>A.2.1.1. Revise selection criteria and select beneficiaries for well repair through cash for work in participation with local partner, elders, religious leaders and district authorities, 495 USD</p> <p>A.2.1. Implementation of CFW project, namely well repair, targeting the 120 head of household of most vulnerable HHs in 3 target communities, 7 USD/ day/person for a total duration of 60 days, 50, 792 USD</p> <p>A.2.1.3 Identification and MoU of livestock sellers and</p> <p>A.2.1.4 Overseeing and support to re-stocking of livestock,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring & Evaluation 		livestock are available
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1.1.5 LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION LOGFRAME

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
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Goal: To mitigate the effects of drought and strengthen resilience for school going children and Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN's) in Kismayo.			
Objective 1: To improve the lives of children in schools through provision of food, water and sanitation services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of children retained in school throughout the project period - % reduction of school dropouts during the project period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Class register - Records from the Ministry of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The political and security situation remains stable allowing continued learning. - The security situation in the country does not prevent implementation of plan.
Objective 2: To improve the psychosocial wellbeing of persons with Specific needs in Kismayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of PWSNs reporting improved quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline report and end line report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drought situation will not persist for too long beyond the project period.
Outcomes 1: Enhanced access to protection, food, water and sanitation service in 5 schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of learners consistently attending school - # of children with improved hygiene practices in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Class attendance register - School meal distribution register - FGD's reports (teacher and children) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The economy remains stable, and food shortages do not become acute. - Parents, Community and the Line Ministries staff will cooperate with LWF in implementing the projects - The LWF will get staff that will be able to deliver an integrated project for the benefit of children and PWSNs
Outcome 2: Improved psychosocial wellbeing of PWSNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of PWSN participating in community Activities - # of PWS reporting changing dietary habits - # of PWSNs starting and managing small scale enterprises and reporting improved household income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Group meeting attendance reports - FGD reports with PWSNs - Business plans - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PWSN are willing to engage in community activities - Diversity of foods are available - Targeted PWSN will desire to re-join school - Community is ready to embrace PWSNs - There is market/interests among targeted PWSNs in small scale

			enterprises.
Outputs for Outcome 1 1.1 7080 Children provided one hot meal in school 1.2 60 latrines constructed 1.3 10 handwashing facilities installed 1.4 25 hygiene promotion campaigns conducted 1.5 Install 5 water storage tanks 1.6 Water trucked to 5 schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of children who are provided food in schools - # of school children with safe access to receive water and school meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Meals Records - Water provision records - Facility construction contracts - Awareness Campaigns Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will be possible to procure and transport food to schools. - There is availability of water for tracking - There are competent construction companies available in the market.
Outputs for Outcome 2 2.1 Persons with Specific Needs receive Psychosocial services 2.2 Target PWSNs are equipped with skills and start up business kits. 2.3 Children engaged in child labour and child mothers reintegrated to school 2.4 Vulnerable child mothers and PWSNs provided with material support (mosquito nets, mats/mattresses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # meetings where PWSN Actively participate - # of PWSNs provided with business skills and start up kits. - # of children supported to enrol in school - #PWSN reintegrated in the school system or in society - # of vulnerable child mothers and PWSNs provided with material support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of meetings - TORs for training - Training manual - Business kit distribution list. - School registers. - Distribution lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community is ready to embrace PWSNs - Environment will be conducive for business activities. - Schools will be willing to enrol former dropouts - Children are willing to enrol back to school. - Materials will be readily available in the market
Activities for Outcome 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting project baseline survey - Awareness creation forum for parents and teachers in preparation to response to drought - Construct 60 latrines - Install 10 handwashing facilities - Conduct 10 hygiene promotion campaigns. - Truck 200,000 cubic litres of water to 5 schools - Procurement and distribution of uniforms and scholastic 	List of Key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitators - Training materials - Contractors and equipment - Vehicles - Food - Water 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People in the community have no demands on their time preventing them from participating. - Contractors are well equipped, credible and accountable.

materials		
<u>Activities for Outcome 2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting business training - Conducting psychosocial session for PWSNs - Conduct school enrolment campaigns. - Provision of hygiene kits for women with specific needs. - Distribution of business capital 	<u>List of Key inputs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitators - Training materials - Contractors and equipment - Vehicles - Food - Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People in the community have no demands on their time preventing them from participating. - Contractors are well equipped, credible and accountable.

1.2 Implementation methodology

1.2.1 Geographical Implementation Arrangements

	ASF Requesting Member	Local Implementing Partners	Locations
1.	Diakonia Sweden	Kaalo Aid & Development (KAD)	Badhan District in Sanaag Region
2.	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD) Somali Youth for Peace and Development (SYPD)	Adadao district in Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State Hby district in South-Muduq Region, Galmudug State Dusamareb District in Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State Abudwak District in Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State Beletweyn district, Hiraan Region, Hirshabelle state
3.	Norwegian church Aid (NCA)	N/A	Eyl, Hudun, Taleh and Dangorayo districts in Nugaal Region, Puntland State; Garbaharey , Dollow and Bardera districts Gedo Region, Jubbaland State
4.	Finn Church Aid (FCA)	Candlelight	Burao Districts in Togdheer Region and Caynabo district in Sool region, Somaliland
5.	Lutheran World Federation	N/A	Kismayo District in Lower Jubba Region, Jubbaland State

1.2.2 Implementation Arrangements for Appeal Members

1.2.2.1 Diakonia Sweden Implementation Arrangements

Diakonia Sweden has its country office in Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia. The Diakonia Country Office will have direct responsibility over project implementation, monitoring and local coordination, as well as supervision of finance and administrative assistance and project staff. From the Diakonia Country Office, the Programme Coordinator, Programme Officer and Finance Manager and Finance Assistant will have direct functions related to the appeal. The Diakonia Africa Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya will provide representation functions, programme coordination, cross-cutting issues, finance and administration management and human resources support functions. The following staff are envisaged;

- 1 Programme Officer will provide 50% time to the appeal
- 1 Finance & Administration Assistant will provide 50% time to the appeal
- 1 Programme Coordinator will provide 10% of their time in overall representation in the appeal.
- 1 Finance and Administration Officer will provide 10% of their time in providing overall finance and administration oversight to the action.
- 1 Somalia Country Manager will provide 5% of their time in regional representation with donors and other Somalia stakeholders.
- DRR specialist and a Humanitarian specialist at the Diakonia Head Office in Stockholm will give strategic direction for the action.

The project officer and the project finance and administration assistant will continue to work 3 months after the end of the project, to ensure that all the reporting, evaluation and auditing requirements of the action are met.

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The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

Diakonia's Partner, **Kaalo Aid & Development (KAD)** will have the following staff;

- 1 Project Manager will provide 100% time to the appeal
- 1 Project Accountant will provide 40% time to the appeal
- 1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer will provide 30% of their time to the appeal
- 1 Logistics Officer will provide 30% of their time to the appeal

1.2.2.2 Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe Implementation Arrangements

DKH has a country office in Nairobi and maintains a field office in Mogadishu. The country director is based in Nairobi. In addition, there are 2 programme positions in Nairobi, of which one is vacant but shall be occupied soon, and 2 more in Mogadishu. In Mogadishu there is also a vacant position for a security officer which is shared between DKH and NCA. This position shall be staffed soon. DKH monitors the implementation of the activities remote and on the ground through frequent project visits. February 2018 onwards, DKH will have a Project Officer placed in Adado to ensure close monitoring of projects with growing importance, and a roaming Financial Control Officer (based in Mogadishu) shall ensure a close financial supervision through frequent project visits. [The activities in Beletweyn will be monitored from the office in Mogadishu. Domestic flights from Mogadishu Airport to and from Beletweyn are available.](#) In addition, partners send monthly narrative and financial reports for the use of remote monitoring and donor reporting at the agreed schedule. The DKH office is in constant contact with the partner's office to give advices on project management. All projects of DKH get audited.

1.2.2.3 Norwegian Church Aid Implementation Arrangements

The project will be directly implemented by NCA field offices in Garowe and Puntland staffed with proficient teams. The teams have outstanding experience, local knowledge and skills necessary to effectively manage this response. The field office is responsible for implementation, monitoring and reporting on project initiatives. NCA field office will be responsible for implementing the project activities in the target locations. They will however work hand in hand with the community and local leaders in target areas. The project will begin its focus with ensuring access to safe water through water for voucher/water trucking, Rehabilitation/Expansion of water catchment and berkads, distribution of sanitation kits, and other soft work such as WASH committee training. Nairobi office will be responsible for monitoring and documenting project activities. Occasionally they will undertake field visits to track project activities and assess the results. Telephone and internet will be used in continuous monitoring and coordination of field operations especially in locations with access challenges.

1.2.2.4 Finn Church Aid Implementation Arrangements

The project will be led and implemented by FCA. Some activities will be implemented in close cooperation with FCAs local partner Candlelight in Somaliland.

- Program Coordinator will provide overall management (5%)
- Project Manager will provide overall appeal management and reporting (50%)
- 2 Foremen for technical oversight and guidance for well rehabilitation, one in each region (100%)
- Monitoring and Evaluation Manager will provide support and guidance on monitoring and evaluation against set indicators (10%)
- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will carry out real time monitoring in cooperation with the local partner and targeted communities (50%)
- WASH officer 50%
- Finance Manager will provide financial oversight and ensures ACT finance policies are adhered to (5%)

- Finance Assistant will ensure timely and correct book keeping (10%)
- Logistics & Procurement will support the Project Manager, especially for water trucking and identifying livestock sellers (25%)
- Local Implementing Partner, Candlelight, will carry out day-to-day activities (25%)

1.2.2.5 Lutheran World Federation Implementation Arrangements

LWF will directly implement the proposed activities through its office in Kismayo. The office will be managed by LWF Africa hub coordinator supported by LWF Emergency Hub program manager and Hub project officer. LWF will also recruit an accountant, logistician and an Education program officer and a social worker. Additional support mainly Human Resources, Finance, Logistics and procurement will be provided from LWF Nairobi office.

1.2.3 Partnerships with target populations

Target populations have been involved in identification of needs and will continue to participate in the planning and implementation phases of the Project cycle. An all-inclusive mobilization exercise will be conducted to ensure that the community understands the project objectives and purpose. The project is designed in way that the local leaders and community groups are key implementers and owners of the interventions. The committees involved in choosing beneficiaries also play an active role in ensuring greater community participation, and they are also crucial to information sharing amongst all groups and individuals within the community. WASH committees including hygiene promoters will have their capacities strengthened and trainings that will enable them to manage and sustain the WASH interventions. The involvement of religious leaders, community elders and local authorities will particularly be crucial, as, in the Somalia context, they are well respected and have the moral authority to see to it that potential sources of conflicts are handled before they escalate. In addition, the Do No Harm approach will be embraced to ensure sensitivity to conflict situations and promotion of human dignity for rights holders.

1.2.4 Cross-cutting issues

The following cross cutting issues will be mainstreamed in the appeal:

a) Gender

In the implementation of the appeal, consideration will be placed on what ways are women can be resourceful as well as agents of change. Women's knowledge and strategies towards coping with risks will be tapped. ASF will also take note of potential of men and boys being at risk of recruitment into armed groups.

For the purpose of this appeal and based on the existing gender disparity in Somalia, the ASF members and local implementing partners will make use of internally available information to reduce the negative impact of the gender based cultural beliefs of local communities to ensure improved mainstreaming of gender concerns in humanitarian work without necessarily being misunderstood by the local communities.

Aspects of gender mainstreaming will be considered especially in the WASH sector through increasing the participation of all gender groups in water and sanitation committees. There will be hygiene kits provided that will largely benefit girls and women. The response activities will keep an eye on special needs for vulnerable groups especially women, children, the elderly etc ensure there is deliberate targeting for these groups in the response activities. All WASH activities targeting behavior change and improving access either to water and sanitation will provide opportunity for reduction in water borne diseases which in reality easily affects young children which is a concern to many mothers during crisis like this. Any proposed sanitation facilities will be constructed and located in a gender sensitive way, considering women's and girls' special protection needs.

Achieving a gender balance in the requesting members and implementing partners' project staff in the field may be difficult due to cultural realities, but efforts will be made by all partners to ensure the greatest possible degree of gender balance in the staffing structure.

b) Protection

The changing nature of conflict and humanitarian emergencies has created an increasing need to articulate and prioritize protection of civilians. Consequently, the needs of the most vulnerable-children, women and the elderly need to be protected. Implementing members within this appeal will seek to integrate protection and humanitarian services, prevent exploitation and abuse, identify risks and threats, and take appropriate steps to report violations. There will be referral mechanisms for any protection cases that might arise. ASF members have well established complaints and responses mechanisms which will be used in this appeal. Building the awareness and capacity of beneficiaries, governments and local authorities on protection issues will also be done where possible, as they maintain the primary responsibility to protect people within their territory.

c) Conflict

The ASF member and their partners will utilize Do No Harm (DNH) approach for conflict sensitivity in all the stages of the appeal implementation. This is especially useful where the activities of the appeal are taking place in territorially disputed areas. There are numerous conflict drivers in Somalia and each location has a varied degree of conflict susceptibility. Currently, the limited resources (food, water, pasture) are key drivers of potential conflict all over Somalia and Somaliland. In addition, there are other locations where ideological, political and clan differences add to the possibilities of conflict.

d) Environment

Climate-related issues in Somalia, such as deforestation, drought and flooding have fueled the current drought and even resource-based conflicts. Using the Environmental Lens², the appeal will ensure that its activities' effects on the environment as well as the effect of the environment to the appeal activities are overtly catered for. The disaster risk component of the appeal will engage in interventions aimed at increasing the knowledge of climate change, and how to prevent, mitigate and adapt to the changes caused by the climatic variability. These interventions include support vulnerable women and men to better withstand shocks, such as loss of crops, loss of cattle, loss of livelihood and shelter, by providing tools, building capacity, enhancing knowledge and putting in place mechanisms that improve the resilience of these communities. In the locations where the appeal targets school children, the school children will spearhead environmental activities in their respective areas of work.

e) Beneficiary Accountability

The ASF members in this joint ACT Appeal are members of the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). Each ASF member will carry out CHS awareness activities targeting key staff working with local implementing partners to promote the CHS concept. Complaints mechanisms will be put in place throughout the requesting members and local implementing partners. Members will also ensure that Do No Harm principles are observed during the implementation of the appealing order to minimize possible negative effects and maximize possible benefits. It is the responsibility of each of the ASF members to protect beneficiaries from harm, as well as ensure that they experience the greatest possible benefits of the intervention.

1.2.5 Coordination

ACT Somalia Forum meetings: These meetings are held on monthly basis in Nairobi. The joint Appeal is an initiative of the ASF forum and therefore the forum will provide the necessary leadership during the implementation of the project activities. The forum will also keep tabs with the overall management, coordination and monitoring of the appeal. The forum meetings will also coordinate other ACT activities like advocacy and development efforts outside this appeal.

² The Environmental Lens is Diakonia's practical method of assessing the interactions between programmes and environment.

Local Implementing Partner's meetings – When more than one agency is working in one area, the respective members together with their local implementing partners will be responsible for holding field meetings for regular reviewing of the progress of their activities. These field meetings will also review the drought situation, the evolving needs and how the response is progressing. Any situations unresolved in these meetings will be forwarded to the ASF meeting for determination.

Co-ordination with other organizations in the area of intervention, UN meetings There are a number of coordination meetings facilitated by the UN, especially UNOCHA and UNICEF Somalia in Nairobi. The ASF will be represented in these meetings and deliberations shared with other members as well as ASF implementing partners. Sector-specific meetings are held both in Nairobi and occasionally in Somaliland, Puntland, and possibly Mogadishu. ASF members and local implementing partners will attend the meetings relevant to the sectors of their response. The Somalia NGO Consortium also holds meetings both in Nairobi and within Somalia. These meetings are an opportunity for ASF members to coordinate actions, participate in advocacy actions, and discuss any relevant concerns that touch all humanitarian actors in the operational areas.

1.2.6 Communications and visibility

Each of the four members will be responsible for communication of information related to their areas. The members will also be responsible for sharing any crucial information they may have with the forum chair for onward transmission of the information to other forum members.

On ACT visibility, members will co- brand on all visibility materials used during execution of this appeal. Requesting members will also ensure that their local implementing partners promote ACT visibility in their respective activities, unless ACT visibility is considered a security threat in any of the areas of operation.

1.2.7 Advocacy

Rights holders' issues in sectors targeting special groups (vulnerable women and children) will be presented as key agendas in stakeholder's meetings. The duty bearers like the police, Ministry of Education and community leaders will be sensitized on their role to the rights holders. All coordination meetings will include duty bearers.

The requesting members in this appeal will make an effort to communicate the needs of the beneficiaries with the local authorities, government agencies and humanitarian/development agencies in the hope that the underlying causes of their vulnerability can be addressed, and their capacities are strengthened to ensure the beneficiaries are resilient in future.

1.2.8 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

This appeal provides for lifesaving intervention for the targeted population. The appeal is complementary to other long-term interventions that the ASF members are carrying out in the target locations.

The appeal has provided the development of DRR and resilience plans in 6 districts in Puntland State of Somalia. These plans will be based on the existing state level plan, which has not cascaded to the district levels. On the longer term, all ASF members have varying components of building resilience in the Somalia communities, through their work in decentralisation of governance to district levels, thus providing for better planning against disasters at the local level; work on long term with access to land and addressing issues of land use and management; livelihoods work aimed at increasing and diversifying income for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and food security by working on agricultural extension services and use of drought resistant crops.

1.2.9 Accountability – complaints handling

ASF members have well established complaints and response mechanisms (CRM) that will be in use in the appeal. Each ASF member will use their CRM in their locations of interventions and will be required to inform and notify the beneficiaries of the CRM existence and use. In situations where the local

implementing partner has an existing CRM, a decision on which mechanism to be used will be decided between the ASF member and their local implementing partner.

1.3 Human resources and administration of funds

Project staff of the local implementing partners will be responsible for the day to day implementation of project activities. The local implementing partners will work under direct supervision of the requesting ASF members. ASF Members also have systems in place for the supervision of financial management of the implementing partners. Procurements will be dealt with as outlined in each Requesting ACT member agency's procurement policy.

The ASF will continuously encourage donors to contribute un-earmarked funds to allow greater flexibility to the forum to prioritize areas of greatest need. Allocation of un-earmarked funds will be done consultatively by the forum members together with the ASF Chair.

1.4 Planned implementation period

Start date: 01 March 2017. Ending date: 28 February 2018

1.5 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

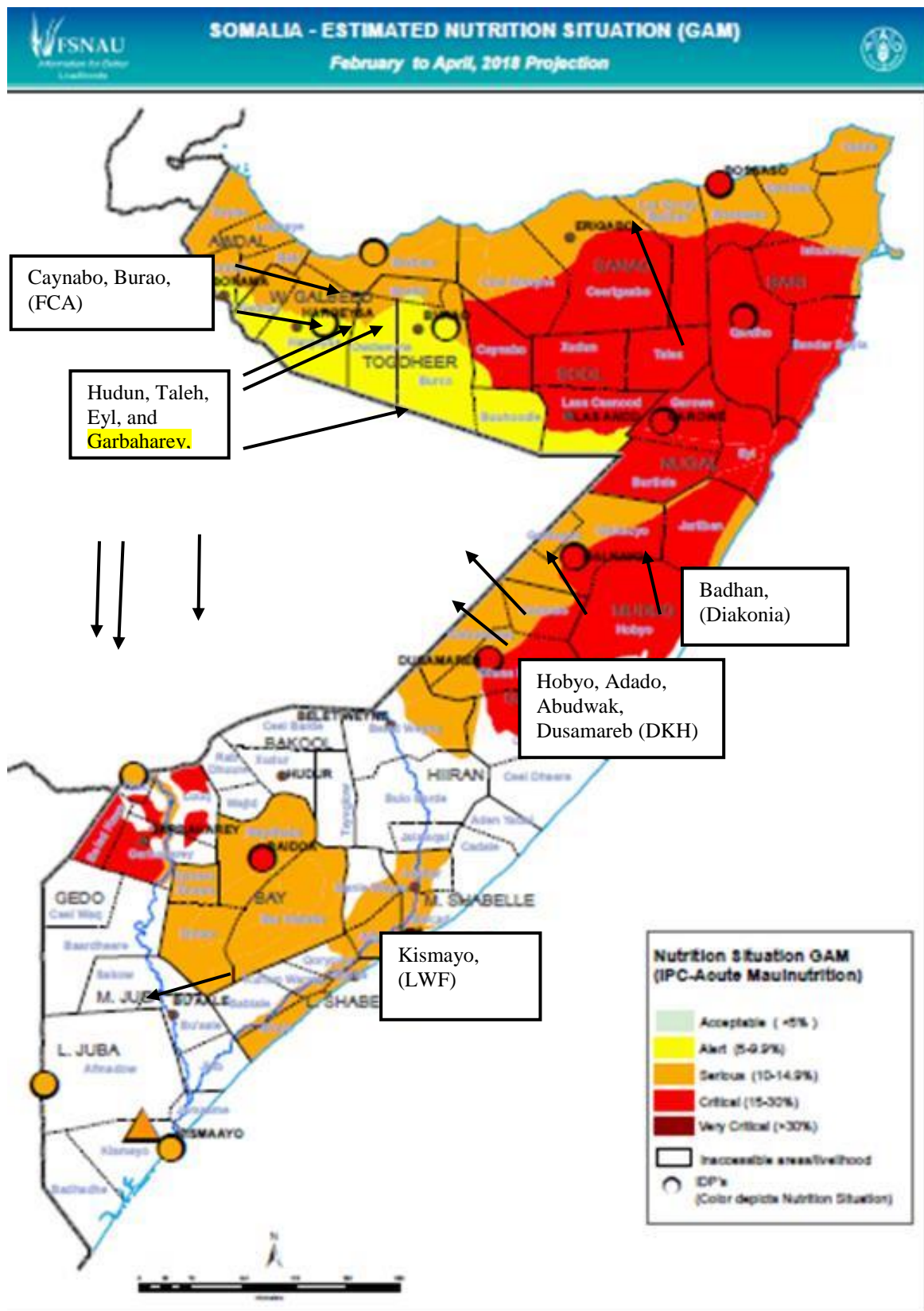
This appeal is a joint effort of four ASF members. For the purposes of this Appeal, the ASF members will conduct two joint monitoring/evaluation missions during the implementation period of the Appeal (12 months). The ASF monthly meetings will provide an opportunity for regular information sharing for different members about the progress of activities in their respective areas, while the day to day monitoring will be executed by local implementing partners and ASF members.

Individual ASF members are committed to the monitoring, reviewing and evaluation of their activities. The members are also committed to accessing and analysing the security and humanitarian situation in their areas of operation and consequently sharing this information with other ASF members. These activities will be monitored in relation to the log frames developed.

f) APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT (*maximum 7 pages*)

Appendix 1: Map

Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6434 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – **www.actalliance.org**



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT														
Requesting ACT member:		Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)												
Appeal Number:		To be supplied by ACT Secretariat												
Appeal Title:														
Implementing Period:		Ols Budget	Ols Budget	Ols Budget	Ols Budget	Ols Budget	Revision2	Revision2	Revision2	Revision2	Bg	Revision2 B	Revision2 Bg	New Totals
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget		
INCOME		Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD	Share	nit/Duratic	Units	local currency	ocal currency	USD		
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva														
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #												
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #					0.00								
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors														
Date	Donor Name													
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount					0.00								
	Interest earned					0.00								
INCOME - In-kind donations received														
Date	Donor Name													
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief					0.00								
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)														
Date	Donor Name													
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount													
	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (pledged)					50,000	50,000.00							50,000.00
TOTAL INCOME						50,000.00	50,000.00							50,000.00
EXPENDITURE														
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget								
		Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD								
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)														
e.g.	Food security					0	0.00							0.00
	Water, sanitation & hygiene					0								0.00
A.3.1	Cash for Work-Rehabilitation of 10 Water Pans including Tools Adado District					120,965	120,965.00	CPD						120,965.00
A.3.2	Rehabilitation of 2 strategic boreholes Adado District					56,022	56,021.77	CPD						56,021.77
A.3.3	Unconditional Cash Grants Adado District					60,600	60,600.00	CPD						60,600.00
A.3.4	Water Vouchers for 9 Settlements Adado District					60,264	60,264.12	CPD						60,264.12
	Hoby District						0.00	CPD						0.00
A.3.5	Cash for Work-Rehabilitation of 7 Water Pans including Tools Hobyo District					90,489	90,489.00	CPD						90,489.00
A.3.6	Rehabilitation of 3 strategic boreholes Hobyo District					51,272	51,272.00	CPD						51,272.00
A.3.7	Water Vouchers for 6 Settlements Hobyo District					42,160	42,159.60	CPD						42,159.60

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[illegible]

	Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)																0.00	0.00
e.g.	Salaries & benefits for direct staff (e.g. nutritionist, engineers, program officer / coordinator, driver of nutritionist etc.)				0	0.00											0.00	0.00
					0	0.00											0.00	0.00
B.1.1	CPD - Project Manager	Months	12	2,000	24,000	24,000.00	CPD										0.00	36,000.00
B.1.2	CPD - Project Officer	Months	24	1,000	24,000	24,000.00	CPD										0.00	36,000.00
B.1.3	CPD - Project Assistants	Months	36	500	18,000	18,000.00	CPD										0.00	24,000.00
B.1.4	CPD - Enumerators	Days	200	20	4,000	4,000.00	CPD										0.00	4,000.00
B.1.5	CPD - WASH Engineer	Months	12	2,000	24,000	24,000.00	CPD										0.00	36,000.00
B.1.6	CPD - Insurance for Staff(Based on Takaful Insurance Rates)	Person	7	1,065	7,455	7,455.00	CPD										0.00	9,585.00
B.1.7	CPD - Eid Bonus for Staff(50% monthly Salary)	Lumpsum	1	7,565	7,565	7,565.00	CPD										0.00	15,130.00
																	0.00	0.00
	DKH - Projects Officer (Mogadishu)	Months	12	600	7,200	7,200.00											0.00	7,200.00
	DKH - Projects Officer (Adado)						DKH	Months	(4)	2,050	-8,200	-8,200.00					0.00	0.00
	DKH - Projects Coordinator (Nairobi)	Months	12	600	7,200	7,200.00											0.00	7,200.00
	DKH - Programmes Coordinator (Mogadishu)	Months	12	645	7,740	7,740.00											0.00	7,740.00
	DKH - Security Officer (Mogadishu)	Months	12	300	3,600	3,600.00											0.00	3,600.00
	DKH - Cover of Medical Costs and MedEvac (Mogadishu staff)	Lumpsum	1	750	750	750.00											0.00	750.00
	DKH - Data base management consultancy (Nairobi)	Day	10	200	2,000	2,000.00											0.00	5,055.00
	DKH - Financial Controller						DKH	Months	(4)	2,050	-8,200	-8,200.00					0.00	0.00
																	0.00	0.00
						0	0.00										0.00	0.00
	Needs Assessment					0	0.00										0.00	0.00
	Rapid Support Team					0	0.00										0.00	0.00
	Communication/visibility cost					0	0.00										0.00	0.00
B.2.2.4	CPD - Communications (Telephone and Internet Costs)	Months	12	600	7,200	7,200.00											0.00	8,400.00
B.2.2.5	CPD - Visibility (Banners, Sign Posts, T-shirts, Caps)	Lumpsum	1	2,000	2,000	2,000.00												3,000.00
	SYPD - Visibility				0	0.00	SYPD	Lumpsum	1	1000	1,000	1,000.00					0.00	1,000.00
	Beneficiary Selection				0	0.00											0.00	0.00
																	0.00	0.00
	CPD - CaLP Training for partner's staff (covering transport and accommodation for 4 participants from CPD)						CPD											6,000.00
																	0.00	0.00
																	0.00	0.00
																	0.00	0.00
																	0.00	0.00
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TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING																		0.00
Transport (of relief materials)																		0.00
A.3.8	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles - CPD - Car Hire (with fuel and Month		24	900	21,600	21,600.00												43,200.00
	Fuel				0	0.00												0.00
																		0.00
																		0.00
																		0.00
																		0.00
	Warehousing																	0.00
	Rental of warehouse				0	0.00												0.00
	Wages for Security/ Guards				0	0.00												0.00
	Handling																	0.00
	Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer				0	0.00												0.00
	Salaries / wages for labourers				0	0.00												0.00
	Salaries / wages for Drivers				0	0.00												0.00
																		0.00
	TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				21,600	21,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,200
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)																		0.00
																		0.00
A.2.1	CPD - Computers and accessories (3 laptops: 1 for Pri	item	3	750	2,250	2,250.00	CPD										0.00	3,750.00
	CPD - Printers				0	0.00	CPD										0.00	300.00
A.2.2	CPD - Office Furniture and office maintenance	Lumpsum	1	2,500	2,500	2,500.00	CPD										0.00	2,500.00
	Vehicles				0	0.00											0.00	0.00
	Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...				0	0.00											0.00	0.00
A.2.3	CPD - Projector	item	1	860	860	860.00	CPD										0.00	860.00
	DKH - INMARSAT ISATPHONE PRO with base station																	
	ISatDockPro and antenna cable kit 20m plus BGAN, Thrane & Thrane Explorer 500	ste	1	5,030	5,030	5,030.00											0.00	5,030.00
																	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				10,640	10,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,440
	TOTAL DIRECT COST				660,721	660,721	0	0	-19,861	301,767	-17,200	-17,200	1,491,163					
																		0.00

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT																			0.00
e.g.	Staff salaries																		0.00
	Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)				0	0.00													0.00
	Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)				0	0.00													0.00
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff)				0	0.00													0.00
B.2.1.1	CPD - Executive Director	Month	12	900	10,800	10,800.00	CPD											0.00	19,800.00
B.2.1.2	CPD - Grants and Partnerships Manager	Month	12	300	3,600	3,600.00	CPD											0.00	6,600.00
B.2.1.3	CPD - Programs and Systems Advisor	Month	12	375	4,500	4,500.00	CPD											0.00	8,250.00
B.2.1.4	CPD - Senior Finance Officer	Month	12	225	2,700	2,700.00	CPD											0.00	4,950.00
B.2.1.5	CPD - Finance Officer	Month	12	150	1,800	1,800.00	CPD											0.00	3,300.00
B.2.1.6	CPD - Logistics Officer	Month	12	150	1,800	1,800.00	CPD											0.00	3,300.00
B.2.1.7	CPD - HR Officer	Month	12	150	1,800	1,800.00	CPD											0.00	3,300.00
B.2.1.8	CPD - Senior Communications Officer	Month	12	180	2,160	2,160.00	CPD											0.00	3,960.00
B.2.1.9	CPD - Office Security Guards	Month	48	38	1,800	1,800.00	CPD											0.00	3,300.00
B.2.1.10	CPD - Medical Insurance Contribution for Support Staff	Month	12	525	6,300	6,300.00	CPD											0.00	7,350.00
B.2.1.11	CPD - Eid Bonus for Staff(50% monthly Salary)	Lumpsum	1	1,268	1,268	1,267.50	CPD											0.00	2,535.00
	SYPD - Chairman (acting Programme Manager)						SYPD	Month	2	1200	2400	2,400.00	2,400.00						2,400.00
	SYPD - Executive Director						SYPD	Month	2	1000	2000	2,000.00	2,000.00						2,000.00
	SYPD - Project Manager						SYPD	Month	2	360	720	720.00	720.00						720.00
	SYPD - Project Officers						SYPD	Month	8	220	1760	1,760.00	1,760.00						1,760.00
	SYPD - Field Officers						SYPD	Month	4	160	640	640.00	640.00						640.00
	SYPD Data Collectors (per day) for selection of beneficiaries						SYPD	Month	45	20	900	900.00	900.00						900.00
	SYPD WASH Engineer (Supervision drinking water production)						SYPD	Month	2	3000	6000	6,000.00	6,000.00						6,000.00
	SYPD WASH Officer (Assistance)						SYPD	Month	2	700	1400	1,400.00	1,400.00						1,400.00
	SYPD Monitoring & Evaluation Officer						SYPD	Month	2	190	380	380.00	380.00						380.00
	SYPD -						SYPD	Month			0	0.00	0.00						0.00
					0	0.00					0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	Office Operations				0	0.00					0	0.00	0.00						0.00
B.2.2.1	CPD - Office rent (Adado, Hobyio and Mogadishu office)	Month	12	1,320	15,840	15,840.00												0.00	23,760.00
B.2.2.2	CPD - Office Utilities -electricity, water, fuel	Month	12	600	7,200	7,200.00												0.00	10,800.00
B.2.2.3	CPD - Office stationery	Month	12	600	7,200	7,200.00												0.00	9,000.00
	SYPD - Office supplies, printing of vouchers						SYPD	Lumpsum	1	1000.45	1000.45	1,000.45	1,000.45						1,000.45
	SYPD -										0	0.00	0.00						0.00
											0	0.00	0.00						0.00
											0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	CPD - Bank Charges (transfer charges, check books, bank fees)										0	0.00	0.00						24,000.00
	DKH - Bank charges										0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	SYPD - Bank charges (transfer charges, check books, bank fees)										0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	Communications										0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	Telephone and fax				0	0.00					0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	Other										0	0.00	0.00						0.00
	Insurance				0	0.00					0	0.00	0.00						0.00
B.2.2.6	CPD - Trips to attend project meetings (unit covers tick Trip		6	1,200	7,200	7,200.00					0	0.00	0.00						12,000.00
	SYPD - Trips to attend project meetings (unit covers tickets, transport, accommodation and per diem for 1 person)										0	0.00	0.00						0.00
											0	0.00	0.00						0.00
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					75,968	75,968	0	0	70	7,850	17,200	17,200	17,200	163,405					
																			0.00

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AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION												0.00	0.00
B.3.3	CPD, DKH - Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,300	7,300	7,300.00	DKH					0.00	18,000.00
	DKH - Monitoring & Evaluation (Post Distribution Monit	Estimate	1	15,000	15,000	15,000.00						0.00	15,000.00
	DKH - Monitoring Field Trips (Mogadishu-Adadado; Mogadishu-Hoby; Mogadishu - Beletweyn - Mogadishu)	Trip	6	1,200	7,200	7,200.00						0.00	7,200.00
	DKH - Hire of armoured car with escort during monitori	Days	12	1,000	12,000	12,000.00						0.00	2,000.00
												0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					41,500	41,500					0	0	42,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee					778,189	778,189					0	0	1,696,768
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%						23,345.67	23,345.67				0.00	0.00	50,903.04
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					801,534.66	801,534.66					0.00	0.00	1,747,671.18
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					751,534.66	751,534.66					0.00	0.00	1,697,671.18
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD													
	Budget rate		1.00										
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date													
	<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>		<u>Actual cost</u>		<u>Disposition</u>								

	THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION			
	LWF World Service - Kenya/Djibouti Programme			
	ACT APPEAL SOM 171: Integrated lifesaving response to drought and conflict affected populations in Togdheer, Nugaal, Bari, Karkaar, Sool, Sanaag, Mudug, Galgaduud, Gedo and Lower Jubba regions of Somalia.			
	Implementing Period: 01 March 2017 - 30 June 2018 (Revision 1)			
	LWF Project No. 09-4413			
Account Code		ACT Appeal Budget 2017/2018 USD	ACT Appeal Revised Budget 2017/2018 USD	ACT Appeal Change Budget 2017/2018 USD
	INCOME			
	Received and recognized in current year			
5100-09-4413-1291	Australian Lutheran World Service		38,765	
5100-09-4413-1493	Church of Sweden		266,898	
5100-09-4413-1525	Evangelical Lutheran Church In America		45,707	
5100-09-4413-1526	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance		14,624	
5100-09-4413-1529	Wider Church Ministries		14,159	
5100-09-4413-1599	Finnish congregation		1,013	
5100-09-4413-3579	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wurttemberg		91,945	
	Total Funds Available		473,111	
	EXPENDITURE			
	DIRECT COST			
	Education and Child protection			
6101-09-4413-351-2811	Construction of 4 shallow wells	45,000	30,000	(15,000)
6101-09-4413-351-1126	Food support for children in schools	127,440	157,440	30,000
6101-09-4413-351-2901	Installation of 10 cubic meters water tanks in schools	10,000	8,000	(2,000)
6101-09-4413-351-2821	Installation of hand washing facilities in schools	2,000	1,500	(500)
	Non-food items			0
6101-09-4413-351-1236	Hygiene kits for girls and women	100,000	50,000	(50,000)

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	saxl			
	TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING			
	Transport (of relief materials)			
	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles			
6101-09-4413-354-5176	hire vehicle inclusive of fuel and driver	40,000	30,000	(10,000)
	Warehousing			
6101-09-4413-355-5601	Rental of warehouse	20,000	0	(20,000)
6101-09-4413-355-7941	Wages for Security/ Guards	15,000	35,000	20,000
	Handling			
6101-09-4413-356-7521	Salaries / wages for labourers	10,000	1,000	(9,000)
	Total Transport, Warehousing & Handling	85,000	66,000	(19,000)
	CAPITAL ASSETS (over \$500)			
6101-09-4413-357-4666	Computers and accessories	6,400	3,000	(3,400)
6101-09-4413-357-4731	Printers	3,000	1,000	(2,000)
	Office security		5,000	5,000
6101-09-4413-357-4671	Office Furniture	4,000	6,000	2,000
	Guesthouse furniture & supplies			
	Total Capital Assets	13,400	15,000	1,600
	TOTAL DIRECT COST	896,040	688,940	(207,100)
	INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT			
	Staff Salaries			
6109-09-4413-358-7076	Country Director	8,000	12,000	4,000
6109-09-4413-358-7081	Finance Coordination	8,000	10,000	2,000
6109-09-4413-358-7086	General Administration & Human Resource support	15,000	5,000	(10,000)
	Logistics staff - partly		3,000	3,000
6109-09-4413-358-7681	Emergency Coordinator (partly)	25,000	0	(25,000)
6109-09-4413-358-7537	Internal Audit team	6,000	6,000	0
6109-09-4413-358-7691	Program Coordination and support	8,000	8,000	0
	Office Operations			0
6101-09-4413-359-6121	Office rent	30,000	36,000	6,000
	Bank charges		1,000	1,000
6101-09-4413-359-6221	Office Utilities/supplies	20,000	6,000	(14,000)
6101-09-4413-359-6191	Office stationery	5,000	5,000	0
	Communications			
6101-09-4413-360-5856	Telephone, TV, radio, Internet, Email	10,000	2,500	(7,500)
	Other			
6101-09-4413-361-6001	Insurance	5,000	1,000	(4,000)
6101-09-4413-361-6526	Travel/perdiem	10,000	5,000	(5,000)
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT	150,000	100,500	(49,500)

	Protection			0
6101-09-4413-351-2871	Water trucking 8 trips/month/school	24,000	20,000	(4,000)
6101-09-4413-351-3511	Support children in child labour	30,000	30,000	0
6102-09-4413-351-3511	Support for child mothers	10,000	10,000	0
	celebration of international days		1,000	1,000
	Education materials			0
	Education Trainings and Campaigns			0
6101-09-4413-351-4131	Enrolment campaigns (1/quarter)	10,000	20,000	10,000
NEW	Support Teachher Training		80,000	80,000
NEW	Support MoE staff with salaries		10,000	10,000
NEW	Support MoE on schools examinations		10,000	10,000
	Sub-Total	358,440	427,940	69,500
	Psychosocial Support			
	Non-food items			
6101-09-4413-352-4271	Baseline Survey on PWSN	5,000	5,000	0
6101-09-4413-352-1236	Hygiene kits for PWSN	50,000	40,000	(10,000)
6101-09-4413-352-3506	Livelihood support for persons with specific needs	200,000	0	(200,000)
6102-09-4413-352-3506	Facilitate 40 Business development trainings for 1000 PSNs	4,200	4,000	(200)
	Sub-Total	259,200	49,000	(210,200)
	Other Sector Related Direct Costs			
	Salaries & benefits for direct staff (e.g. nutritionist, engineers, program			
6101-09-4413-353-7246	Education & Child Protection Officer	20,000	0	(20,000)
6101-09-4413-353-7581	Logistics & Procurement Officer	18,000	0	(18,000)
6101-09-4413-353-7671	35 Teachers	50,000	75,000	25,000
6101-09-4413-353-7716	Project Coordinator	30,000	30,000	0
PME and Accounatbility	PME and Accounatbility		12,000	12,000
6101-09-4413-353-7841	Social Worker	25,000	0	(25,000)
6101-09-4413-353-7091	Accountant	23,000	0	(23,000)
6101-09-4413-353-5856	Communication/visibility cost	4,000	4,000	0
6101-09-4413-353-6526	Travel/perdiem	10,000	10,000	0
	Sub-Total	180,000	131,000	(49,000)
	Total Direct Assistance	797,640	607,940	(189,700)

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	AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION			
	Audit & Monitoring			
6110-09-4413-362-5826	Audit of ACT appeal	5,000	6,000	1,000
6101-09-4413-362-4306	Monitoring & Evaluation	5,800	12,000	6,200
	Total Audit & Monitoring	10,800	18,000	7,200
	TOTAL Expenditure exclusive ICF 3%	1,056,840	807,440	(249,400)
6110-09-4413-363-9559	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%	32,686	24,223	(8,463)
	TOTAL Expenditure Inclusive ICF	1,089,526	831,663	(257,863)
		1,089,526	(358,552)	
	Closing Balance 31 December 2017			

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT							
Requesting ACT member:		FINN CHURCH AID (FCA)					
Appeal Number:		SOM 171 (rev.1)					
Appeal Title:		Drought Response in Somalia					
Implementing Period:		1 March 2017 - 30 June 2018					
					Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget	
					EUR	USD	
INCOME							
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva							
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #					
23.10.2017	Primate's World Relief and Development Fund,Canada Ref:1	P714			1,043	3,675	
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors							
Date	Donor Name						
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount				0	0	
	Interest earned				0	0	
INCOME - In-kind donations received							
Date	Donor Name						
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief				0.00	0.00	
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					0.00	0.00	
Date	Donor Name						
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount						
TOTAL INCOME					1,043	3,675	

EXPENDITURE		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget	
		Unit	Units	EUR	EUR	USD	
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)							
<u>Water, sanitation & hygiene</u>							
1.1	Rehabilitation of water wells	wells	15	2,262	33,930	41,992	
1.2	Awareness raising on water well maintenance	communities	3	1,000	3,000	3,713	
	Development and roll-out of maintenance plan in 2-3 targeted communities, where wells have been rehabilitated	communities	3	1,615	4,845	5,996	
1.3	Identification meetings and selection of water trucking companies	meetings	3	1,000	3,000	3,713	
1.4	Deployment of water trucks; 2 trucks per targeted community per day for 3 months for 2 target communities	Trips	360	186	66,960	82,870	
1.5	Awareness raising on basic community based disaster risk reduction management	communities	5	1,200	6,000	7,426	
1.6	Sub total WASH				117,735	145,710	
<u>Cash Transfer Programming</u>							
2.1	Revise selection criteria meeting and select beneficiaries for well repair through cash for work in participation with local partner, elders, religious leaders and district authorities	lumpsum	1	400	400	495	
2.2	Implementation of CFW project, namely well repair, targeting the 120 head of household of most vulnerable HHs in 3 target communities, 7 USD/ day/person for a total duration of 60 days	people	120	342	41,040	50,792	
	Sub total CTP				41,440	51,287	
<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)</u>							
	CLHE Project Manager, 25%	Month	3	250	750	928	
	CLHE Finance Officer, 25%	Month	3	88	263	325	
	Project manager FCA, 50%	Month	3	1,056	3,167	3,919	
	Monitoring Office FCA, 50%	Month	3	452	1,355	1,676	
	Foremen, 2 persons (external), 100%	Well	15	500	7,500	9,282	
	Per Diems FCA for travel to field, 25%	Lumpsum	1	484	484	599	
	Per Diems CLHE for travel to field	days	15	24	360	446	

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Monitoring Office FCAr, 50%	Month	3	452	1,355	1,676
Foremen, 2 persons (external), 100%	Well	15	500	7,500	9,282
Per Diems FCA for travel to field, 25%	Lumpsum	1	484	484	599
Per Diems CLHE for travel to field	days	15	24	360	446
Visibility	Lumpsum	1	3,636	3,636	4,500
Complaint Handling Mechanism	Lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000	1,238
Sub Total other sector related direct costs				18,514	22,912
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				177,689	219,909
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Transport (of relief materials)					
Vehicle maintenance and fuel, 50%, (25% FCA, 25% CLHE)	months	3	1,697	5,090	6,299
Handling					
Logistic & Security officer FCA, 25%	Month	3	437	1,311	1,059
Driver FCA, 25%	Month	3	226	678	548
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				7,079	7,906
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...				0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COST				184,767	227,815

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
e.g.	Staff salaries					
	Programme Coordinator FCA,5%	Month	3	351	1,053	1,304
	Finance Manager FCA, 5%	Month	3	187	560	693
	Finance assistant FCA, 10%	Month	3	135	405	501
	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager FCA10%	Month	3	292	877	1,085
	Security/Office (SPU/guards), 25%	Month	3	1,357	4,070	5,036
	Office Operations					0
	Office rent FCA, 25%	Month	3	243	728	900
	Office Utilities FCA, 25%	Month	3	121	364	450
	Office Utilities CLHE, 5%	Month	3	5	15	19
						0
	Communications					0
	Telephone, FAX, Internet FCA, 25%	Month	3	152	455	562
	Telephone, FAX, Internet CLHE, 25%	Month	3	63	188	232
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					8,713	10,783
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	3,638	3,638	4,502
	Real Time & Post Distribution Monitoring & Evaluation, including travel to the field, accommodation	Estimate	1	14,500	14,500	17,945
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					18,138	22,448
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee						
					211,618	261,046
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%						
					6,349	7,831
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					217,966	268,877
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					216,923	265,202
EXCHANGE RATE: 1 EUR to 1 USD						
		7 Jan 2018		OANDA		

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Requesting ACT member: DIAKONIA														
Appeal Number: 1			To be supplied by ACT Secretariat											
Appeal Title: Integrated lifesaving response to drought and conflict affected populations in Togdheer, Nugaal, Bari, Karkaar,														
Implementing Period: 01 March 2017 - 30 June 2018														
			Original	Original	Original	Original	Original	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised		
			Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal		
						Budget	Budget				Budget	Budget		
INCOME			Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD	Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD		
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva														
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #						Payment advice #						
4/10/2017	ACT for Peace Australia (Aus\$ 80,000)	R133-0493			80,000.00		59,222.32	R133-0493		80,000		59,222.32		
5/10/2017	Church of Sweden (SEK2,000,000)	R159-0678			2,000,000.00		225,988.71	R159-0678		2,000,000		225,988.71		
8/25/2017	ACT for Peace Australia (Aus\$ 90,000)	R300-1643			90,000.00		69,383.75	R300-1643		90,000		69,383.75		
10/18/2017	Church of Sweden (SEK1,000,000)	R363-2002			1,000,000.00		122,549.02	R363-2002		1,000,000		122,549.02		
11/21/2017	Diakonia Sweden (SEK1,100,000)	J681-2203			1,100,000.00		130,341.33	J681-2203		1,100,000		130,341.33		
11/21/2017	Radiohjalpen (SEK1,000,000)	J681-2203			1,000,000.00		118,764.85	J681-2203		1,000,000		118,764.85		
12/30/2017	Disciples of Christ, USA (US\$12,000)	J784-2458			12,000.00		12,000.00	J784-2458		12,000		12,000.00		
12/30/2017	United Church of Canada (US\$36,240.01)	J784-2458			36,240.01		36,240.01	J784-2458		36,240		36,240.01		
12/30/2017	Wider Church Ministries (US\$10,000)	J784-2458			10,000.00		10,000.00	J784-2458		10,000		10,000.00		
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors														
Date	Donor Name													
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount				0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00		
	Interest earned				0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00		
INCOME - In-kind donations received														
Date	Donor Name													
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief				0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00		
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00		
Date	Donor Name													
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount													
TOTAL INCOME			784,489.99					784,489.99						

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EXPENDITURE		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
		Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD	Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)											
e.g.	Food security										
	Provision of partial food voucher to 4368 HH, 3 months	HH	2,400	120	288,000	288,000.00	HH	2,400	120	288,000	288,000.00
	Sub Total Food Security				288,000	288,000				288,000	288,000
	Water, sanitation & hygiene										
	Water trucking for 4368 HH, 3 months	HH	2,400	68	162,000	162,000.00	HH	2,400	68	162,000	162,000.00
	Printing of vouchers	HH	2,400	3	7,200	7,200.00	HH	2,400	3	7,200	7,200.00
	Hygiene Kits	HH	2,400	32	76,800	76,800.00	HH	2,400	32	76,800	76,800.00
	Hygiene awareness campaigns	Villages	9	1,000	9,000	9,000.00	Villages	9	1,000	9,000	9,000.00
	Training of hygiene promoters	Villages	9	100	900	900.00	Villages	9	100	900	900.00
	Sub Total Water, Sanitation & Hygiene				255,900	255,900				255,900	255,900
	Emergency Preparedness										
	District disaster preparedness plan	district	1	2,000	2,000	2,000.00	district				
	Formation of DRR committees	district	1	2,000	2,000	2,000.00	district				
	Resilience Plans development	Villages	9	1,000	9,000	9,000.00	Villages				
	Resilience outreach via radio	days	90	75	6,750	6,750.00	days	90	75	6,750	6,750.00
	Sub Total Emergency Preparedness				19,750	19,750				6,750	6,750
	Early recovery & livelihood restoration										
	Destocking of sheep/Goats	HH	2,400	90	216,000	216,000.00	HH	2,400	90	216,000	216,000.00
	Sub Total Early Recovery & Livelihoods Restoration				216,000	216,000				216,000	216,000
	Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)										
e.g.	Local Implementing Partner: Kaalo Aid & Development (KAD)										
	Project Manager, 1 person, 100%	month	12	1,200	14,400	14,400.00	month	12	1,200	14,400	14,400.00
	Project Accountant, 1 person, 40%	month	12	480	5,760	5,760.00	month	12	480	5,760	5,760.00
	M & E Officer, 1 person, 30%	month	12	360	4,320	4,320.00	month	12	360	4,320	4,320.00
	Logistics Officer, 1 person, 30%	month	12	360	4,320	4,320.00	month	12	360	4,320	4,320.00
	Communication Costs, 40%	month	12	200	2,400	2,400.00	month	12	200	2,400	2,400.00
	Office Stationery, 35%	month	12	123	1,470	1,470.00	month	12	123	1,470	1,470.00
	Office Utilities, 35%	month	12	100	1,200	1,200.00	month	12	100	1,200	1,200.00
	Sub Total KAD				33,870	33,870				33,870	33,870

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Requesting Member: Diakonia Somalia Country Office (CO)										
Beneficiary database update	Update	2	3,000	6,000	6,000.00	Update	2	3,000	6,000	6,000.00
Programme Officer, 1 person, 50%	month	12	1,003	12,030	12,030.00	month	12	1,003	12,030	12,030.00
Finance & Administration Assistant, 1 person, 50%	month	12	585	7,020	7,020.00	month	12	585	7,020	7,020.00
Programme Coordinator, 1 person, 10%	month	12	272	3,258	3,258.00	month	12	272	3,258	3,258.00
Finance & Administration Officer, 1 person, 10%	month	12	1,003	12,030	12,030.00	month	12	1,003	12,030	12,030.00
Office Utilities, 10%	month	12		0	0.00	month	12		0	0.00
Office Stationery, 10%	month	12		0	0.00	month	12		0	0.00
Communication Costs, 10%	month	12		2,000	2,000.00	month	12		2,000	2,000.00
Sub Total Diakonia CO				42,338	42,338				42,338	42,338
Requesting Member: Diakonia Regional Office (RO)										
Country Manager, 1 person, 5%	month	12	240	2,880	2,880.00	month	12	240	2,880	2,880.00
Finance Officer, 1 person, 5%	month	12	120	1,440	1,440.00	month	12	120	1,440	1,440.00
Sub Total Diakonia RO				4,320	4,320.00				4,320	4,320.00
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				860,178	860,178				847,178	847,178
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING										
Transport (of relief materials)										
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles, 1 vehicles	month	12	2,250	27,000	27,000.00	month	12	2,250	27,000	27,000.00
Vehicle Maintenance, 1 vehicles, 10%	month	12	2,250	27,000	27,000.00	month	12	2,250	27,000	27,000.00
Warehousing										
Wages for Special Police Unit (SPU), 4 persons	month	6	1,800.0	10,800	10,800.00	month	6	1,800.0	10,800	10,800.00
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				64,800	64,800				64,800	64,800
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)										
e.g. Computers and accessories				0	0.00				0	0.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				0	0				0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COST				924,978	924,978				911,978	911,978
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT										
e.g. Administration										
Diakonia Head Office Administration Costs, 5%	month	12	1,680	20,160	20,160.00	month	12	1,680	20,160	20,160.00
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				20,160	20,160				20,160	20,160

AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION											
	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	5,000	5,000	5,000.00	Estimate	1	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	2	5,000	10,000	10,000.00	Estimate	2	5,000	10,000	10,000.00
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						15,000	15,000				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee						960,138	960,138				
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%						28,804.14	28,804.14				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee						988,942.14	988,942.14				
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)						988,942.14	204,452.15				
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD											
	Budget rate	1.00					Budget rate	1.00			
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date											
	<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>	<u>Actual cost</u>		<u>Disposition</u>							

Requesting ACT member: NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID						
Appeal Number: 1 To be supplied by ACT Secretariat						
Appeal Title: Integrated lifesaving response to drought and conflict affected populations in Togdheer, Nugaal,						
Implementing Period: 01 March 2017 - 28 February 2018						
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
INCOME		Unit	Units	USD	USD	USD
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva						
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and				0.00	0.00
	payment advice #					
	Donor	Payment Advise	Date	Gross	Act Fee - 3%	Net to NCA
	ACT For Peace	P 260 Inv 243	20-Apr-17	59,222.32	1,776.67	57,445.65
	Icelandic Church Aid	P 375 Inv 290	5-Jun-17	151,000.00	4,530.00	146,470.00
	Icelandic Church Aid	P 375 Inv 291	5-Jun-17	8,300.00	249.00	8,051.00
	ACT For Peace	P 441 Inv 297	3-Jul-17	124,905.00	3,747.15	121,157.85
	ACT For Peace	P 572 Inv 336	16-Aug-17	139,590.00	4,187.70	135,402.30
	ACT For Peace	P 823 Inv 432	29-Nov-17	60,040.00	1,801.20	58,238.80
	ACT For Peace	P94	19-Feb-18	5,778.75	173.36	5,605.39
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors						
Date	Donor Name					
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount				0.00	0.00
	Interest earned				0.00	0.00
INCOME - In-kind donations received						

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Date	Donor Name					
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount					
TOTAL INCOME				548,836.07	16,465.08	532,370.99
EXPENDITURE						
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
					Budget	Budget
		Unit	Units	USD	USD	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
	<u>Water, sanitation & hygiene</u>					
	<i>Water</i>					
	Community mobilization and awareness creation, identification and mobilization of beneficiaries	Locations	4	4,000	16,000	16,000.00
	Designing and colour printing of vouchers	Pcs	10,100	3	30,300	30,300.00
	Provision of 40 Litres of water @ \$ 1.0/ HH/ Day for 3100 by Water Voucher for 45 days (water voucher provided after 2 days)- Garbaharey	Households	3,100	45	139,500	139,500.00
	Distribution of water vouchers puntland 7000	Households	7,000	18	126,000	126,000.00
	Operation and maintenance support (Fuel, spare parts) for 5 systems- Gedo	Systems	5	4,992	24,960	24,960.00

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Cash for work for rehabilitation of 6 community assets water catchments (20.x40mx1.5m)- 1200m3 -30 foremen working 6hrs/day for 30 days	Mandays	900	10	9,000	9,000.00
Cash for work for rehabilitation of 6 community assets water catchments (20.x40mx1.5m)- 1200m4- 180 labourers working 6hrs/day for 30 days	Mandays	5,400	5	27,000	27,000.00
Provision of assorted Cash for work tools	Set of tools	200	150	30,000	30,000.00
Transport for CFW tools Garbaharey 1 and puntland 3	Locations	2	1,700	3,400	3,400.00
Rehabilitaion of shallow wells	Shallow wells	26	2,870	74,620	74,620.00
Construction of communal berkads	Berkads	5	4,000	20,000	20,000.00
Expansion of water supply to Dangorayo (Construction of water tank and exteniosn pipeline to dangorayo marginalized	Water supply system	1	105,216	105,216	105,216.00
Strengthen existing water committees, training of members (5 water committees with 10 members	Committees	4	410	1,640	1,640.00
Capacity building for local authorities/communities on disaster preparedness/Resilience	Trainings	2	3,000	6,000	6,000.00
Desilting of water catchments	Water supply system	30	2,000	60,000	60,000.00

<u>Sanitation</u>				0	0.00
Construction of emergency latrines	Latrines	225	300	67,500	67,500.00
Sanitation tool- Puntland	Tools	130	150	19,500	19,500.00
Mass solid waste collection through CFW for 3 month	environmental sanitaion	100	300	30,000	30,000.00
packaging and transportation of WASH materials	sanitaio	1	2,500	2,500	2,500.00
<u>Hygiene</u>				0	0.00
Hygiene awareness campaigns	Campaigns	10	500	5,000	5,000.00
Distribute Sanitary kits Puntland and	Sanitary Kits	2,600	27	70,200	70,200.00
Hygiene promoters training 60 people	Promoters	60	20	1,200	1,200.00
Hygiene promoters incentives	Promoters	60	100	6,000	6,000.00
Sub Total				885,843	885,843.00
<u>Food security and Livelihood Asset protection</u>					
Food Vouchers (MEB of \$102/HH/Month) for 2000 HH for 3 months	Households	2,000	306	612,000	612,000.00
Unconditional Cash grants to improve food access 500HH for 3 months@80	Households	1,500	210	315,000	315,000.00
Community mobilization, awareness creation and identification of beneficiaries for food security and livelihoods	Locations	2	4,000	8,000	8,000.00
Destocking of weak animals (Sheep and Goats)	Shoats	1,500	100	150,000	150,000.00
CFW 500 HH working for 54 days	Households	500	270	135,000	135,000.00


IGA support for 50 families	Households	50	500	25,000	25,000.00
Cash for work canal rehabilitaion 1000m3	livelihood	1,000	20	20,000	20,000.00
Sub Total				1,301,480	1,301,480
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)					
Somalia WASH Coordinator	Months	3	3,300	9,900	9,900.00
Assistant WASH Officer	Months	3	2,500	7,500	7,500.00
Food Security and Livelihoods Office	Months	3	3,300	9,900	9,900.00
Finance manager	Months	3	4,560	13,680	13,680.00
Logistics and Admin Officer	Months	5	1,962	9,810	9,810.00
Water Engineer -Gedo	Months	3	2,240	6,720	6,720.00
Logistics Officer -Gedo	Months	3	1,200	3,600	3,600.00
Livelihoods Officer -Gedo	Months	3	1,800	5,400	5,400.00
Accountant -Gedo	Months	3	1,800	5,400	5,400.00
WASH CLTS Officer Gedo	Months	3	1,200	3,600	3,600.00
Gedo Team Leader	Months	3	1,984	5,952	5,952.00
WASH Support Officer Puntland	Months	6	1,456	8,736	8,736.00
Admin and Logistics Officer- Puntland	Months	2	678	1,356	1,356.00
Water Project Engineer -Puntland	Months	5	1,500	7,500	7,500.00
Coordinator Puntland & Mogadishu	Months	3	2,072	6,216	6,216.00
Accountant -Puntland	Months	2	1,680	3,360	3,360.00
Field Monitoring Nairobi Offices	Trips	4	2,500	10,000	10,000.00
Monthly Field Monitoring	Trips	24	250	6,000	6,000.00
Security	Quarters	4	5,120	20,480	20,480.00
Sub Total				145,110	145,110.00
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				2,332,433	2,332,433

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Transport (of relief materials)					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles -Puntland & Months		8	2,250	18,000	18,000.00
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				18,000	18,000
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
				0	0.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COST				2,350,433	2,350,433
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
<u>Staff salaries</u>					
Cashier	Months	5	1,510	7,550	7,550.00
Office assistant -Puntland	Months	2	378	756	756.00
Cleaners -2 Puntland	Months	2	500	1,000	1,000.00
Security guards -4 Puntland	Months	2	600	1,200	1,200.00
Data entry clerks 2 -Puntland	Months	2	400	800	800.00
Security costs -SPUs Puntland	Months	2	580	1,160	1,160.00
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office Rent -Nairobi	Months	1	2,500	2,500	2,500.00
Internet services	Months	5	1,600	8,000	8,000.00
Office cleaning services	Months	5	400	2,000	2,000.00
Office stationery	Months	1	1,000	1,000	1,000.00
Maintenance of office equipment	Months	1	1,000	1,000	1,000.00
Transport within Nairobi	Months	1	200	200	200.00
Office refreshments	Months	3	600	1,800	1,800.00

Other				0	0.00
Money transfer cost 1.5% of total costs		0.02		0	0.00
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				57,652	57,652
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,000	7,000	3,000.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				12,000	8,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				2,420,085	2,416,085
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				72,602.55	72,482.55
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				2,492,687.55	2,488,567.55
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					1,939,731.48
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate		1.00			
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date					
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ITEM - (List each over US\$500)		Actual cost		Disposition	



