

# actalliance



## Strengthening Resilience of Crisis-affected Displaced, Returnee and Host Community Populations in Somalia

**SOM 191**

Appeal Target: US\$ 5,032,687

Balance requested: US\$ 4,972,987

*Addressing dire humanitarian needs to reduce Somalia's humanitarian crisis.*



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**Core Humanitarian STANDARD**

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

Project Summary Sheet																																															
Project Title	Strengthening Resilience for Crisis-affected Displaced, Returnee and Host community populations in Somalia																																														
Project ID	SOM191																																														
Location	Puntland, Lower Juba, Gedo, Galmadug, Hirshabelee																																														
Project Period	12 February 2019 to 12 August 2020 (18months)																																														
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other <span style="margin-left: 150px;">Religious leader</span>																																														
Forum	ACT SOMALIA FORUM (ASF)																																														
Requesting members	Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Diakonia Sweden, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)																																														
Local partners	Somali Youth for Peace and Development, Center for Peace and Development (CPD), DKH local partner - KAALO Aid Development (KAD)																																														
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DRR/Climate change</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DRR/Climate change		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience																																									
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Project Impact	Enable dignified life by creating meaningful and sustainable livelihoods																																														
Project Outcome(s)	<p>Outcome 1: Improved access to inclusive, quality education for displaced school age children in the target areas in Somalia.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities for affected communities in the targeted areas in Somalia.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Protection and improvement of livelihood assets to enhance recovery and resilience of beneficiary communities in Somalia.</p>																																														
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10">Age / Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5,470</td> <td>5,746</td> <td>22,171</td> <td>25,566</td> <td>18,854</td> <td>22,713</td> <td>1,176</td> <td>1,228</td> <td>47,671</td> <td>55,253</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This intervention will serve households of Internally Displaced Persons in targeted areas, while including vulnerable households from the host population and returnees. The education program will serve school-age children and teachers.</p>	Beneficiary profile		<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population		Age / Gender										0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	5,470	5,746	22,171	25,566	18,854	22,713	1,176	1,228	47,671	55,253
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Total Project Cost (USD)	<b>USD 5,032,687</b>																																														

## Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 May 2019 quarterly
Interim narrative and financial report	31 December 2019
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 September 2020
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 October 2020

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](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and Senior Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt ([marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org](mailto:marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org)) with a copy to Africa Interim Regional Representative, Isaiah Toroitich ([Isaiah.toroitich@actalliance.org](mailto:Isaiah.toroitich@actalliance.org)) and Africa Humanitarian Officer Caroline Njogu ([caroline.njogu@actalliance.org](mailto: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:

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ACT Humanitarian Officer, Africa- Caroline Njogu ([caroline.njogu@actalliance.org](mailto:caroline.njogu@actalliance.org))

ACT Somalia Forum Convener Jurgen Feldmann ([juergen.feldmann@diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.org](mailto:juergen.feldmann@diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.org))

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

### Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs  
ACT Alliance

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. Context

According to UNOCHA humanitarian bulletin (Dec 2018), over 4.2m people will need humanitarian assistance and protection services in Somalia in 2019. The humanitarian situation in Somalia is wanting and continues to be affected by climatic shocks, protracted conflict (as a result of Al-Shabab attacks) and other issues resulting in massive internal displacement and human suffering.

#### Rainy Season:

The anticipated rainy season for 2018 (deyr) underperformed contrary to earlier projections that it would be above average. The lower amount of rain has affected several aspects of communities' abilities to cope, with abilities already severely weakened by previous long droughts. In Puntland where Diakonia and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) operate, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) highlighted that some pastoralist communities have begun migrating due to water shortage. As a result, an estimated 53,000 pastoral households in northern inland pastoral zones (Sool & Nugal) need humanitarian assistance and most of these households moved to IDP camps across the region in Puntland. Due to poor harvests, prices of local cereals remain high and a substantial loss of livestock has occurred, further constraining household resilience and stretching coping mechanisms.

#### WASH:

WASH structures constructed to support dry spells were destroyed by heavy rains in 2018 in the areas of Galmudug, Galgadud, South Mudug, Hiraan and middle Shabelle regions. As a result, more than 70,000 people and communities are affected as they rely on these structures during dry spells. DKH partner Centre for Peace and Development (CPD) conducted an assessment mid-2018 in Galmudug within IDP settlements and found that 3,005 households do not have access to safe drinking water and 2,746 households do not have access to hygiene kits. In addition, in the same area, 144 shallow wells were submerged during the heavy rains that occurred in 2018. The scarce water situation is already posing the risk of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera outbreak.

#### Internal Displacement:

Protracted IDP numbers remain high, due to conflict & natural hazards. Figures by Juba Land IDPs and Refugee Agency (JIRA) indicate that at least 133,640 IDPs reside in Juba land, and 66,304 IDPs reside in Kismayu (UNFPA demographic report, 2014). In addition, a recent report by UNHCR indicated that there are 77,767 returnees from Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya who arrived between 2014 and Sept 2018, exacerbating the IDP situation. Within all camps, women and children remain to be the most vulnerable groups. School going returnee children in Kismayu lack education facilities, and actively engage in hazardous child labour activities such as construction work, denying them the right to access education. In Puntland, IDPs are exposed and vulnerable to several protection risks arising from overcrowded camps, unhygienic living conditions and limited security provision.

#### Insecurity:

Displacements in Galmudug, a state government-controlled area continues to receive new caseloads thus stretching facilities in the camp. This is caused by forced child recruitment and radicalization by Al Shabaab (AS) militia especially in Harardheere and El Bur districts where AS are in control. Many families flee from Al Shabab (AS) controlled areas, leaving behind property and livestock. In addition, 10-13-year-old children are forcefully taken from their parents and recruited as child soldiers. Girls are forcefully married off to AS fighters, sometimes as a second, third and fourth wife. Parents are forced to surrender children 8-10 years and even pay \$50 for radicalization lessons with AS per month. Parents who send their children to other towns to evade the recruitment are arrested and their livestock confiscated and released on condition that they recall back their children.

#### Access to education:

Poor rains, internal displacement, poverty and insecurity have had the most negative impact on access to education within Somalia's protracted conflict, causing rampant poverty.

Parents cannot afford to pay monthly fees of between 10 to 17 USD/month/per child in Kismayu as this is way above the reach of most parents from vulnerable communities. As result, parents who cannot afford school fees send their children to work at various markets so that children can supplement household food gaps. These children end up getting engaged in negative social and harmful vices. They take up trades and work as shoe shiners, water vendors, touts, construction workers and domestic workers, exposing them to protection risks ranging from physical, emotional and sexual abuses while denying them the right to access to education. Girls are more vulnerable since girls as young as 10 years are encouraged or married off to older men in order to reduce the feeding burden to their families.

## 1.2. Needs

According to UNOCHA report of 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2019, a quarter of Somalia population (4.2m) are projected to require humanitarian and protection services in 2019. In Puntland for example, acute food insecurity remains prevalent among pastoral populations who lost most of their livestock and became destitute during the 2016/2017 drought & Cyclone (Sagar).

There is dire need for safe water, according to assessments by NCA and the Humanitarian and disaster Management Agency (HADMA, 2018) which both show increased water prices affecting pastoralists and IDPS as many need to buy water at exorbitant prices. According to NCA's assessments in Bari, Sool and Nugaal regions, pastoral and rural communities travel long distances to access safe water (borehole) and this also puts women at risk of gender-based violence. Purchasing trucked water by vendors is too expensive for most households to afford. Findings also indicate that over 40% of the IDP population practice poor hygiene due to poor knowledge, attitudes and cultures and poor waste disposal management mechanisms. Sanitation facilities are also very limited, and a significant portion of IDPs practice open defecation.

Other identified needs include access to food and the protection of productive assets, both of which remain a huge challenge among vulnerable IDP pastoralist households.

### Needs in Juba Land

In Juba land, the needs of displaced and vulnerable children, persons living with specific needs and women are diverse and need timely and appropriate intervention to promote their dignity. The situation for children with disabilities is even worse due to lack of assistive devices, rehabilitation services and continuous stigma and discrimination from communities. An assessment conducted in Juba land by LWF and Ministry of Education in 2018 showed that only 23% of 3,000 teachers in Juba land have some form of required teacher training in education and as such, the ministry of education classified the situation as "learner teaching learner". As a result, education standards are compromised, and the situation is made worse by the lack of a standardised national curriculum in Juba land thus schools follow diverse curriculums from different countries like Yemen, Kenya, Pakistan and Sudan. Given that Juba Land Administration is at its inception stages, their capacity to support the development of the primary education, pay staff salaries and run day-to-day administrative activities is difficult and this affects education quality and results in high dropout rates in schools. The ministry of education also lacks adequate resources to conduct schools monitoring due to lack of logistics support or incentives for its officials.

Accordingly, the above-mentioned needs anchor well with the Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia 2018, which revolves around 4 objectives namely: lifesaving action, protection, nutrition, and resilience interventions in order to address the bleak humanitarian situation in Somalia.

### 1.3. Capacity to respond

**Diakonia Sweden** has been successfully responding to emergencies in Somalia since 1994. In 2015, Diakonia intervened in WASH, food and NFIs sectors for 4,200 persons in Puntland and Galmudug, through the SOM141 ACT Appeal. In the 2011/2012 drought, Diakonia raised funds to support Somali refugees in the same sectors. In 2011, Diakonia assisted 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, without any interruptions. DKH has been able to reach many in need in areas 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 also leads the regional WASH cluster in Galmudug Region and is deeply rooted in the Somali Civil Society movement. CPD, which has 115 employees has its HQ in Adado and field offices in Dhusamareb, Hobyo and Mogadishu. The coordination with DKH will be done through DKH offices in Mogadishu. It is highly professional in various sectors of intervention with expertise in WASH, Food Security, Nutrition, Health and Education.

**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 the 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.

**Lutheran World Federation (LWF)**, LWF Kenya/Djibouti/Somalia established Somalia operation in Kismayu in 2017 to continue supporting vulnerable communities in Somalia through program continuity of its refugee programs in Dadaab and Kakuma. LWF Kenya/Djibouti is currently the lead



agent in education and child protection in Kakuma and Dadaab and has extensive capacity and experience to deploy key staff for its operation in Somalia.

LWF has robust working relationship with Education, gender and family affairs line ministries in Juba land state of Somalia in order to effectively implement its projects. LWF has conducted rapid assessments to determine gaps in the humanitarian sector and responded to identified needs. LWF has successfully implemented programs such as school feeding program, supply of clean water to schools, school learning materials for over 8,000 learners, hygiene kits for women and girls, transport support for children under Special Need Education (SNE). LWF has also supported teacher training programs, supported Ministry of Education in promoting access to quality education by employing 47 teachers and 3 Regional Education Officers. The project also supported with Income Generating grants to 97 parents of children with disabilities, child mothers and parents of children involved in child labour.

LWF Kenya/Djibouti/Somalia has offices in Nairobi that provide administrative technical and logistical support to LWF Somalia. LWF has recruited new Team leader to lead and support Somalia program. The Team leader has extensive experience on matters education and project management. LWF has a technical program unit based in Nairobi which supports countries in the region within the areas of Education, Child Protection, Human Rights, Advocacy, Community Services & Community Based Psychosocial Support with staff who hold extensive experience of over 10 years. LWF also has a Monitoring and Controls unit with an Internal Auditor and a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Officer. Other support units include Human Resources and a Finance and Administration department headed by an International Finance and Administration Manager overseeing Finances, Procurement & Logistics, IT and Administration. The unit heads report to the Program Representative who has the overall oversight responsibility.

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE**

### **2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change**

The long-term outcome of this project is to enable affected communities to have sustainable livelihood, improved WASH facilities and thus enable affected communities to improve their coping mechanisms and resilience. In addition, the project will serve school children to access quality education as a long-term resilience strategy to improve diversified livelihoods.

To achieve this goal, the Appeal members will construct WASH facilities and improve knowledge, skills and attitudes of beneficiaries on the importance of hygiene and sanitation as a measure to reduce disease outbreaks. Communities and stakeholders will be provided with training on how to identify locally customized intervention strategies (waste management approaches, DRR, establishing and strengthening of community structure e.g. WASH committees, school committees etc.) and how their work is going to change their communities. The empowered communities with appropriate infrastructure supported under this project will have an improved resilience and coping mechanism thus enabling a dignified life.

New school structures will be built, and existing school buildings rehabilitated in order to increase school attendance and a teacher training program will be conducted to improve number and quality of teachers.

#### **Impact**

The project aims to enable a dignified life by creating meaningful and sustainable livelihoods for disaster-affected communities in Somalia.

### **2.2. Outcomes**

The project aims to achieve three outcomes in Education, WASH and Food Security sectors that will significantly contribute to community resilience in the face of slow onset disasters and protracted insecurity situation.

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Safe access to inclusive, quality education for children from displaced families in the target areas in Somalia.

Outcome 2: Improved access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene interventions according to what is appropriate to the needs of affected communities in Somalia.

Outcome 3: Improved food security and protection of livelihood assets to enhance recovery and resilience of affected communities in Somalia.

Indicators

Education:

1.1: % increase in school attendance and retention of school aged children accessing education

1.2: % increase of learning outcome of school-age children

WASH:

2.1: % of households with access to safe water

2.2: % of households reported improved sanitation and hygiene

Recovery and Resilience:

3.1: % of household with increased income

**2.3. Outputs**

Education:

i). Learning environment is enhanced for safety and protection of children in emergencies

ii). Capacity of teachers and Community Education Committees (CEC) is enhanced for effective education service delivery

iii). Improved support and coordination of regional education office to respond to education in emergency needs

WASH:

i). Affected communities have safe and equitable access to safe drinking water

ii). Affected communities have adequate access to safe and appropriate sanitary services

iii). Affected communities have access to improved hygiene practices

Recovery and Resilience:

i) Increased access to food for vulnerable households

ii) Communal assets rehabilitated

iii) Vulnerable communities receive appropriate income generating interventions

iv). Strengthened capacity of local communities and local authorities in DRR

**Output indicators**

Education:

i). # of Classroom constructed/rehabilitated

# of schools with improved sanitation and handwashing facilities disaggregated by gender.

# of teachers and CEC trained to deliver quality education disaggregated by gender.

ii). # of school management initiatives supported by Ministry of Education.

Activities

1.1. Conduct joint baseline assessment



- 1.2. Construction and/ or rehabilitation of class rooms
- 1.3. Beneficiary registration
- 1.4. Provision of school desks
- 1.5. Construct/rehabilitation school latrines with handwashing facilities segregated boys/ girls
- 1.6. Provision of school teaching and learning materials
- 1.7. Personal and school hygiene promotion awareness campaign
- 1.8. Provision of sanitary kits for adolescent girls
- 1.9. Provision of food voucher (NCA)
- 1.10. School feeding (LWF)
- 1.11. Construction/ rehabilitation of school water points.
- 1.12. Teacher and CEC training
- 1.13. Provide capacity building to the teachers based on assessment findings
- 1.14. Payment of teachers' incentives
- 1.15. Sanitation campaign against child labour (LWF)
- 1.16. Psychosocial support for teachers and CEC (LWF)
- 1.17. Provide support CEC to implement school development plan (NCA, Diakonia)
- 1.18. Support for MOE (LWF, NCA)
- 1.19. Mobility aid device support/ transport for SNE children (LWF)
- 1.20. Provide recreational activities for schools (Diakonia)
- 1.21. Monitoring and Evaluation

WASH:

- i) # of households accessing safe drinking water.  
% of households report safe access to WASH facilities.
- ii): # of latrines and handwashing facilities constructed/rehabilitated disaggregated by gender.
- iii) % of people who can correctly report the use of toilet facilities five critical times.

Activities:

- 1.1. Conduct community mobilization and sensitization
- 1.2. Beneficiary registration
- 1.3. Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures (Borehole, Berkads, Shallow wells and sand damps)
- 1.4. Provision of water vouchers
- 1.5. Provision of water storage container/ bladders and tanks
- 1.6. conduct training/ strengthening of WASH committees, Operation and Maintenance committee
- 1.7. Construction/ rehabilitation of emergency latrines with handwashing facilities
- 1.8. Conduct training of hygiene promoters,
- 1.9. Conduct sanitation/ hygiene promotion and distribution of IEC materials
- 1.10. Distribution of hygiene kits
- 1.11. Support hygiene promoters
- 1.12. Introduce household-based water treatment technology (DKH)
- 1.13. Conduct community-based disaster risk reduction and district emergency planning training
- 1.14. Monitoring and evaluation

Recovery and Resilience:

- i). # of people with increased quality and quantity of meals per day.
- ii). # of communal assets constructed/rehabilitated.

Activities

- 1.1. Conduct market survey
- 1.2. Community mobilization and sensitization
- 1.3. Identification and rehabilitation of irrigation canals and infrastructures
- 1.4. Facilitate establishment of community project committees.

- 1.5. Beneficiary registration
- 1.6. Provision of unconditional and conditional cash
- 1.7. Training of selected farmer's representative on best agronomics practices and post-harvest farm handling and management
- 1.8. Provision of fishing gear inputs for 20 fishers in Qandala District
- 1.9. Provision of entrepreneurship and business skills training
- 1.10. Rehabilitation of community livelihood assets through cash for work
- 1.11. Training beneficiary households on use and maintenance of irrigation water and hand spraying pumps
- 1.12. Training farmers / community on management disaster risk reduction, preparedness and mitigation measures.
- 1.13. Conduct community-based disaster risk reduction and district emergency planning training
- 1.14. Provision of agricultural inputs (water pumps, farm tools and seeds) (DKH, NCA)
- 1.15. Provision of entrepreneurship and business skills training
- 1.16. Provision of business start-up grants
- 1.17. Strengthening existing women cooperative business
- 1.18. Rehabilitation of community livelihood assets through cash for work
- 1.19. Conduct Disaster Risk Reduction Survey
- 1.20. Monitoring and evaluation

#### **2.4. Preconditions / Assumptions**

The preconditions and assumptions specific to this project have been derived from various project locations across Somalia where various ASF members will undertake their projects. The project will be conducted if security situations remain stable and calm, and improves to allow easy access to project areas.

Relationships with stakeholders and active involvement and participation of communities and their leaders also play an important role in the success of the project. More specifically, good relationships with relevant line ministries in different regional states such as Ministry of Education, Water etc. would be important.

Other preconditions and assumptions include beneficiary households' willingness to adopt HH water treatment methods proposed and if beneficiaries use the created assets to produce their livelihood. In addition, it is important that currency exchange rates between USD and Somalia/Somaliland Shilling and price of commodities fluctuation do not exceed 10 %, along with efficient supply chain systems.

#### **2.5. Risk Analysis**

The anticipated risks associated to this project include internal and external operational, programmatic, economic and environmental risks. Both operational and programmatic risks are termed to be internal and their likelihood of them occurring ranges from low to medium, respectively. On the other hand, external risks are categorized to be environmental and economic and they stand at medium to high likelihood of occurrence.

#### **2.8 Sustainability / Exit strategy**

The project is designed to address both the immediate needs of the crisis affected households and support recovery and resilience building. Construction and rehabilitation of WASH, education and livelihood facilities and assets are geared towards the long term.

The ACT Somalia Forum will ensure communities are involved in the project from the planning stage and throughout the whole project implementation cycle. This is a deliberate effort to ensure the

community owns and takes responsibility for the project. These actions are expected to lead to the sustainability of the project even after the end of the intervention.

The involvement of the communities strengthens the ability to manage the project and ensure that needs prioritized locally are responded to. Besides this, empowering/capacity development of the different committees will ensure increased management and sustained access to WASH, education and livelihood assets. Through partnerships, the different and complementary roles of local authorities, committees and the local population will be strengthened. This, along with building the capacity of the committees on DRR will enhance community development in a manner that communities are responsible for their own needs. At the end of the project, community capacities and coping mechanisms are expected to be strengthened on different fronts, constructed/rehabilitated infrastructure will remain in place, and hopefully, capacities for peace and stability will be enhanced.

### **3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

*Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding?*    X Yes     No

ASF members and their implementing partners will comply and adhere to ACT's commitments on child protection. All members who are part of this Appeal will educate the stakeholders on the rights of children. Staff trainings on child safeguarding policies and procedures will be conducted. When developing safeguarding procedures, stakeholders will be involved as much as possible. When incidents related to child protection happen, all ASF members will provide standard forms for staff, community and others to report any such incidents.

#### **3.1. ACT Code of Conduct**

As clearly stipulated in the ACT code of conduct, ASF members recognise that sexual exploitation and abuse can occur in any development or humanitarian setting. To protect stakeholders in all situations, ACT members will promote and integrate gender-sensitive approaches in all its efforts during this Appeal and beyond to prevent and respond to sexual abuse and exploitation. All staff will sign the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, which will be communicated to the affected communities and persons through meeting sessions.

#### **3.2. Implementation Approach**

ACT Somalia Forum will use an integrated implementation approach to execute project activities. The integrated implementation approach will be used in service provision, in-kind support, and cash transfer modality. The three implementation approaches combined promote beneficiary dignity and uphold transparency.

Activities under service provision include: trainings and capacity building for WASH committees, school committees, teacher training program, psychosocial support, DRR, and support to relevant line ministries in the form of incentive teacher support.

In-kind support will include rehabilitation of communal assets, construction of schools, WASH facilities, and livelihoods assets such as farms and farm inputs. Hygiene kits, provision of school materials also fall under this category.

The project will adopt the use of vouchers to reach out to beneficiaries in WASH and livelihood interventions. The vouchers by default are a form of restricted cash transfers and are redeemed from pre-selected vendors in target locations. The vouchers are predetermined and distributed to beneficiaries to redeem the value or items indicated in the agreed sales basket. The vouchers will be adopted to aid beneficiaries' access to water, hygiene kits, farm inputs and cash for CFW interventions.

The Cash for work interventions require that payments are provided on the condition of undertaking designated work. This is generally paid according to amount of time worked (e.g.

number of days, daily rate), but may also be quantified in terms of outputs (e.g. number of items produced, cubic metres dug). CFW interventions are usually in public or community work programmes but can also include home-based and other forms of work. This will be adopted in the rehabilitation of community assets to improve household livelihood conditions.

### **3.3. Project Stakeholders**

The stakeholders for this Appeal include line Ministries of Education and Water, local authorities at district level, teachers, Community Education Committees (CEC), WASH committees, and learners. The level of engagement of these stakeholders remains strong since the last ACT Appeal.

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

ASF meetings will be held monthly in Nairobi and forum members will provide the necessary leadership during project implementation period. LWF will be the Appeal Lead during the project implementation period. Local partner meetings will also be coordinated. In the event that one or more ASF members are working with local partners, the respective member will be responsible for organizing field meetings in order to have timely reviews of project activities. Field meetings will keep on reviewing the situation and other emerging needs and how the intervention is progressing. Coordination meetings with agencies working in the areas of intervention will be attended by ASF representatives where deliberation of such meetings will be widely shared with implementing partners. Such meetings include the ones organised by UN agencies especially UNOCHA and UNICEF Somalia in Nairobi. Implementing partners and ASF staff members will also attend relevant monthly sector meetings relevant to the area of interventions. These meetings will be a launchpad for the members for coordinating actions and discuss other relevant humanitarian needs with other actors.

### **3.5. Project Management**

In the management of the Appeal, some ASF members have implementing partners with all coordination and monitoring being assumed by their relevant area offices. For example:

- Diakonia Sweden has an office in Garowe, Puntland state of Somalia that will have direct responsibility for oversight role in the programmatic and support functions. Additionally, its regional office will provide managerial support to the teams in the area of operation. The implementing partner for Diakonia Sweden is Kallo Aid and Development (KAD) which has relevant and competent project staff.
- DKH has a country office in Mogadishu which gets technical and managerial support from the regional office in Nairobi. DKH through its staff in Somalia will monitor activity implementation thorough frequent visits. The local implementing partners will send monthly reports.
- NCA will directly implement the Appeal activities in Garowe, Puntland and in Gedo region of Jubaland state of Somalia. Their project staff have all the required knowledge for project management.
- LWF will directly implement the project and manage the Appeal activities through it is office in Kismayu. The office is managed by the Somalia Team Leader and is supported by a project officer, logistics officer, finance officer, social worker, and MEAL assistant. LWF Kenya program office will provide functional and other technical support for the implementation of this Appeal.

### **3.6. Implementing Partners**

Below are the Implementing partners of ASF members in their different areas of operation.

- Diakonia – KAALO Aid Development (KAD)
  - DKH – Center for Peace and Development, Somali Youth Peace and Development (SYPD)
- Both DKH and Diakonia have existing field level agreement and MOUs signed for partnership agreement. LWF and NCA will do direct implementation.

### **3.7. Project Advocacy**

The issue of right holders (vulnerable women and children) will be championed as a key point of discussion during stakeholder meetings. The duty bearers like the Ministry of Education, local

leaders, community education committees and other relevant stakeholders will be enlightened and sensitized on their roles towards the right holders. Duty bearers will be included in all coordination meetings. In the hope of addressing the underlying causes of vulnerabilities, the requesting members will actively communicate the needs of the beneficiaries with government agencies, other humanitarian actors and local authorities, and their capacities will be strengthened.

#### **4. PROJECT MONITORING**

**Project Monitoring** 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.

##### **4.1. Safety and Security plans**

In the implementation of this Appeal, ASF members in their different areas of operation will consider the security and the wellbeing of project staff, and will assume the duty of care role to ensure staff safety in and around areas of interventions. A thorough risk assessment has been done and levels of risk have been rated for the safety of beneficiaries and implementing partners. Projects staff will be provided with trainings to address the dynamics of Somalia security and the context of operations. Communication gadgets like satellite phones and other forms of communication will be provided to project teams. In case of high-impact security incidents, staff will be evacuated to safety.

##### **4.2. Knowledge Management**

To make project teams competent in the delivery of the appeal, ASF members will apply knowledge transfer methodologies throughout the project management cycle. The process will be informed by the collected information from previous projects to make this appeal delivered effectively and efficiently. ASF members will carry out processes that will include trainings, journaling, review workshop and other learning processes. Regular meetings will be held in the project areas where project staff will discuss how they are working together in achieving project outcomes, and document success stories and lessons learned to capture knowledge at each stage of the project.

#### **5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

##### **5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues**

The following cross-cutting issues will be addressed in the Appeal:

**Gender:** In the implementation of the Appeal, consideration will be given to women and how they can become agents of change. Their expertise and knowledge on resilience will be tapped. Boys and men who are at risk of being recruited by militia groups will not be left out. Based on the existing gender disparity in Somalia, ASF members and implementing partners will use all local available information to reduce negative impacts from existing gender beliefs.

**Environment:** Deforestation, drought, flooding and other climatic related issues will be openly tackled. Disaster risk management of the Appeal will include interventions towards increasing the

knowledge of climate change, and prevention and mitigation strategies to address causes of environmental variability.

**Resilience:** In response to shocks, drought and militant attacks, Appeal members will protect the fundamental means of livelihood for disaster affected populations by employing emergency measures in order to reduce vulnerability and minimize the effect of humanitarian need to recover as quickly as possible.

**Participation:** Beneficiaries, stakeholders and line ministries will be involved in the implementation of this Appeal. Participation will be inclusive by bringing on board members from marginalized communities from the IDP camps, who will take active part in activity implementation.

**Social inclusion:** To respect diversity, ASF members, stakeholders, line ministries and implementing partners will liaise and engage vulnerable groups, and their protection needs will be catered to.

**Anti-terrorism and corruption:** ASF members and their implementing partners will remain vigilant and conduct thorough screening of staff, vendors, and any other persons or institutions who will be engaged directly or indirectly in the delivery of project activities. For instance, ASF members and partners will use a watchdog software for thorough background checks. This will discourage any implicated or blacklisted individuals, vendors/institutions from engaging or entering into partnership agreements with ASF members.

#### **5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV**

Conflict and other crises have different impacts on women, men, boys and girls. Some may be denied their rights because of their gender. Others may be exposed to sexual violence and abuse or at risk of being recruited into armed groups. All ASF members through this appeal will commit taking gender issues into account. Speaking up for women's rights, building girls' toilets in schools, and protecting boys from being recruited into armed groups. ASF members will listen to their needs no matter their age and gender.

#### **5.1.2. Resilience Marker**

In this appeal the ASF members will address the immediate requirement that arises out of natural disasters. Action designed in addressing the needs of the affected population will provide opportunities that will address the coping mechanism. These opportunities will be used further to greater extent without compromising the humanitarian principles. The affected communities will be trained on Disaster Risk Reductions (DDR), interrupt protracted violence by enabling access to education to curb children from joining militant groups, communities/ peace committee will be involved in identifying water points in order to avoid aggravating tensions.

#### **5.1.3. Environmental Marker**

Environmental management will be integrated throughout the project management cycle. Community engagement and participation will be used as a key part of environment management including working with local partners, government line ministries and other stakeholders will be consulted, promoted and their capacities enhanced. People in these institutions have invaluable skills and knowledge about the management of the local environment. Throughout the project cycle gender will be considered in relation to access, and management of environmental resources. For example, in the assessments of water use both men and women will be consulted seeing that they different roles in the society. Men have better knowledge about the amount of water used for livestock and women also often have the use of water for household chores.

#### **5.1.4. Participation**

The beneficiary population have been involved in the identification of the needs in the areas of interventions and they will continue to participate in the project planning and implementation phase and the whole project cycle. An all-inclusive mobilization drives will be used to ensure the



communities have a better understanding about the purpose and objectives of the projects. The Appeal is designed in a way that show the communities in the areas of interventions as implementers and owners to instil senses of ownership. Committees involved in the beneficiaries' selection will also play active role in community participation. They also play crucial role in dissemination of information with all the groups and individuals within the community. Do No Harm approach will be used to ensure sensitivity and conflict situations in order to promote human dignity and that of right holders.

#### **5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups**

ASF members will uphold community values and support mainstream inclusion in this Appeal and it will do it in the following ways:

**Promote awareness:** All Appeal members in their areas of intervention will promote awareness among the communities, stakeholders, local authorities and line ministries in supporting people to find their place in their communities with defined roles. E.g. the role of disability groups and marginalised communities in community development initiatives.

**Embrace differences:** All Appeal members will embrace differences of everyone and celebrate it. Everyone has a gift or something they can bring to life and connect with other people.

**Fight exclusion:** All Appeal members will help community members, beneficiaries and other stakeholders break the long-standing barriers or speak up when something is unfair or exclusive.

**Identify opportunities to grow inclusion:** through this Appeal, ASF members will foster activities that will ensure inclusive approaches in their own communities. E.g. inclusive education, disability friendly WASH facilities.

#### **5.1.6. Anti-terrorism / Corruption**

There are some elements of militant groups that operate in some of the areas of interventions. The most notable spots are in South-central Somalia, where LWF and DKH operate. The LWF area of operation is accessible and the level of risk is rated from low to moderate, since Al Shabab is losing grip of their strongholds. The presence of AMISOM and Jubaland forces is providing security assurance to humanitarian interventions in the Lower Juba districts of Jubaland State. In the case of DKH, which operates in Mudug, the risk level is the same as LWF's. There are no alarming security challenges that are seen to hamper the project implementation. NCA and Diakonia Sweden operate in relatively peaceful states in North-East Somalia. The areas have enjoyed stability for more than two decades. The level of accountability and transparency among the ASF members makes the occurrence of corruption very low. All staff comply and sign the ACT Code of Conduct, and there is zero tolerance to corruption. For example, LWF uses a software to check on the details of vendors and staff before they are engaged.

#### **5.2. Conflict sensitivity / Do no Harm**

ASF member and their partners will utilize the Do No Harm (DNH) approach for conflict sensitivity in all stages of 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, scarce 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.

#### **5.3. Complaints mechanism and feedback**

ASF members have well established Complaint and Response Mechanisms (CRMs) that will be used throughout the Appeal. Each member will use their CRM in respective areas of intervention, and will further inform and notify beneficiaries of its use and importance. Community feedback will be analysed, appreciated and acted upon accordingly. Should complaints arise during the implementation of this Appeal, ASF members will listen, empathize and involve the beneficiaries in order to resolve all types of complaints.

**5.4. Communication and visibility**

Each of the requesting members will be responsible for sharing crucial information in their own area of operation with the Forum Chair, who will later share to other members. For visibility purposes, members will co-brand member logos with that of ACT Alliance in all materials used. Implementing partners will also promote ACT visibility in their respective areas of operation, if it is not going to cause security-related issues.

**6. PROJECT FINANCE**

**Project Budget Summary:**

<b>% of total budget for activities (USD)</b>					
<i>Activities</i>	<i>NCA</i>	<i>DKH</i>	<i>LWF</i>	<i>Diakonia</i>	<i>Total</i>
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	27.8%	23.98%	5.5%	43%	0%
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	28%	50%	0%	22%	0%
Education	14%	0%	73%	12%	0%
	<b>% of members' individual expenditures vis-à-vis total expenditures (USD)</b>				
	<i>NCA</i>	<i>Member 2</i>	<i>Member 3</i>	<i>Member 4</i>	
	20.6%	22.9%	27.8%	28.7%	

**Consolidated Budget**

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT			
Requesting ACT member:		NCA, DKH, LWF, Diakonia Sweden	
Appeal Number:		SOM191	
Appeal Title: Strengthening resilience for crisis affected Displaced, Returnee and Host community populations in Somalia.			
Implementing Period:		1 February 2019 to 30 July 2020	
		<b>Appeal Budget</b>	
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>Donor code</b>	
	Evangelical Lutheran church of America (ELCA)	From SOM181	59,700.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>			<b>59,700.00</b>
			<b>Appeal Budget USD</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>PROGRAM STAFF</b>		
Total appeal lead			36,000
Total international program staff			189,630
Total national program staff			401,958
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>		<b>627,588</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)		1,224,317
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration		820,484.00
2.7.	Education		1,196,646.00
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>3,241,447</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		<b>189,300</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		
	Transport (of relief materials)		118,800.00
	Warehousing		55,560.00
	Handling		124,458.00
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		<b>298,818</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>39,580</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>		
<b>6.1.</b>	<b>SECURITY</b>		
	<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>		<b>7,000</b>
<b>6.2.</b>	<b>FORUM COORDINATION</b>		
	<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>		<b>93,610</b>
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>		<b>4,419,565</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>			
e.g.	<u>Staff salaries</u>		
	Programme Director/Country directors		59,094.00
	Support staff-Finance, HR &Admin, Logistics/Procurement team)		75,330.00
	Program coordination team		42,102.00
	<u>Office Operations</u>		
	Office rent- Members & local partners		117,666.00
	Office Utilities-Members & local partners		71,676.00
	Office stationery-Members & local partners		12,978.00
	<u>Communications</u>		
	Telephone and fax-Members & local partners		34,974.00
	<u>Other</u>		
	Insurance		31,625.00
	Bank charges		9,500.00
	Office transport		11,594.00
	<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>		<b>466,539</b>
			<b>10%</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>4,886,104</b>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>		146,583.12
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>5,032,687.01</b>
	<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>		<b>4,972,987.01</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date</b>			
	ITEM - (List each over US\$500)		Disposition

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

<b>Logical Framework</b>			
<b>IMPACT</b> Enabled dignified life by creating meaningful and sustainable livelihoods			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b>  Outcome 1: Enhanced safe access to inclusive, quality education for the displaced and affected school age children in Somalia.  Outcome 2: Improved access to safe WASH interventions appropriate to the needs of affected communities in Somalia.  Outcome3: Improved food security and protection of livelihood assets to enhance recovery and resilience of affected communities in Somalia.	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>  1.1. % increased retention of school aged children accessing education. 1.2. % increase of learning outcome of school aged children.  2.1. % of household have access to safe water 2.2. % of Household reported improved sanitation and hygiene  3.1. % households with increased income	<b>Source of verification</b>  1.1. - School records - MOE records) - School survey - Final evaluation report  2.1. -Household / KAP survey - physical verification - water quality test report - FGD - beneficiary testimonials - Final evaluation report  3.1. - Household survey - Project reports - final evaluation	<b>Assumptions</b>  - security situations remain calm to allow access to the most vulnerable. - Favourable weather condition - continuous support by Ministry of Education - Reponses mechanism reduces adaption of negative coping strategies  - Good collaboration between communities and Government/ local leaders to support implementation of proposed interventions - 2019 rains will be normal to exacerbate the current situation - The huge needs experience can be addressed through funds received being allocated in timely manner

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**Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD**

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some beneficiary households may be hesitant to apply the HH water treatment methods.</li> <li>- Security situations remain calm to access all vulnerable communities.</li> <li>-In 2019 the rainfalls will remain normal</li> <li>- Beneficiaries will use the created assets for the production of their livelihoods</li> <li>- Currency exchange rates don't fluctuate by more than 10% between USD and SL Sh.</li> <li>-Price of commodities is will remain same</li> <li>- Gaps in resilience to droughts can be better identified and addressed</li> <li>- Supply chains are sufficient fast and comprehensive to provide all required relief items timely for redemption of vouchers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT(S)</b></p> <p>A.1. Learning environment is enhanced for safety and protection of children in emergencies</p> <p>A2: capacity of teachers and CEC is enhanced for effective education services delivery</p>	<p><b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b></p> <p>A.1.</p> <p># of classrooms constructed/ rehabilitated</p> <p># of schools with improved sanitation and handwashing facilities disaggregated by gender</p> <p># of teachers and CEC trained to deliver quality education disaggregated by gender</p>	<p><b>Source of verification</b></p> <p>Assessment reports</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>School data</p> <p>PDM</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>Beneficiaries testimonials</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>project reports</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Same as above</p>

<p>A3. Improved support and coordination of regional education office to respond to education in emergency needs</p> <p>B1. Affected communities have safe and equitable access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>B2: affected community have access to safe and appropriate sanitary services.</p> <p>B3: affected community have access to improved hygiene practices.</p> <p>C1: Increased access to food for affected vulnerable households.</p> <p>C2: Communal assets rehabilitated.</p> <p>C3: Affected vulnerable community receive appropriate income generating interventions.</p>	<p>A3. # of a school management initiatives supported by MOE</p> <p>B.1. # of HHs accessing safe drinking water % of HHs reported safe access WASH facilities</p> <p>B2. # of latrines and handwashing facilities constructed/rehabilitated disaggregated by gender</p> <p>B3. % of people who can correctly reported five critical times.</p> <p>C1. # of people with increased meals per day</p> <p>C2. # of communal assets constructed/rehabilitated</p>	<p>PDM Monitoring reports Field visits case studies Beneficiaries testimonials Project reports Vendor records Beneficiaries list Wash committees reports Assessment reports</p> <p>PDM Monitoring reports Field visits Case studies Beneficiaries testimonials Project reports Beneficiaries list DRR committee records Assessment reports</p>	
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<p>C4: Strengthened capacity of local communities and local authorities in DRR</p>			
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Education in Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct joint baseline assessment</li> <li>Construction and/ or rehabilitation of class rooms</li> <li>Beneficiary registration</li> <li>Provision of desk</li> <li>Construct/ rehabilitation of school latrines with handwashing facilities segregated by boys and girls</li> <li>Provision of school teaching and learning materials</li> <li>Personal and school hygiene promotion awareness campaign</li> <li>Provision of sanitary kits for adolescent girls</li> <li>Provision of food voucher (NCA)</li> <li>School feeding (LWF)</li> <li>Construction/ rehabilitation of school water points.</li> <li>Teacher and CEC training</li> <li>Provide capacity building to the teachers based on assessment findings</li> <li>Payment of teachers’ incentives</li> <li>Sanitation campaign against child labour (LWF)</li> <li>Psychosocial support for teachers and CEC (LWF)</li> <li>Provide support CEC to implement school development plan (NCA, Diakonia)</li> <li>Provision of office stationary and equipment</li> <li>Support for MOE (LWF, NCA)</li> <li>Mobility aid device support/ transport for SNE children (LWF)</li> <li>Provide recreational activities for schools (Diakonia)</li> <li>Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul> <p>WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct community mobilization and sensitization</li> <li>Beneficiary registration</li> <li>Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures (Borehole, hallow wells and sand damps)</li> </ul>		<p><b>Pre-conditions</b></p> <p>That ASF member response mechanism will effectively contribute to community resilience.</p> <p>That communities will take self-initiative to use and protect community assets sustainably.</p> <p>That the anticipated rains will be timely, adequate and distributed well over time and location.</p> <p>That relevant local authorities and government line ministries to continue to support the implementation of project activities</p> <p>That security continues to remain calm to allow easy access to project sites and communities.</p>	

<p>Provision of water vouchers                  Provision of water storage container/ bladders and tanks                  conduct training/ strengthening of WASH committees, Operation and Maintenance committee                  Construction/ rehabilitation of emergency latrines with handwashing facilities                  Conduct training of hygiene promotors,                  Conduct sanitation/ hygiene promotion and distribution of IEC materials                  Distribution of hygiene kits                  Support hygiene promotors                  Introduce household-based water treatment technology (DKH)                  Conduct community based disaster risk reduction and district emergency planning training                  Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Recovery and Resilience</p> <p>Conduct market survey                  Community mobilization and sensitization                  Identification and rehabilitation of irrigation canals and infrastructures                  Facilitate establishment of community project committees.                  Beneficiary registration                  Provision of unconditional and conditional cash                  Training of selected farmers representative on best agronomics practices and post-harvest farm handling and management                  Training beneficiary households on use and maintenance of irrigation water and hand spraying pumps                  Training farmers / community on management disaster risk reduction, preparedness and mitigation measures                  Provision of agricultural inputs (water pumps, farm tools and seeds) (DKH, NCA)                  Provision of entrepreneurship and business skills training                  Provision of business start-up grants                  Strengthening existing women cooperative business                  Rehabilitation of community livelihood assets through cash for work                  Conduct DRR Survey                  Monitoring and evaluation</p>	
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