ACT Alliance

Lifesaving and Recovery Assistance to Flood Affected Communities in Somalia

Appeal SOM 231



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Project Sur	nmary Sheet										
Project Title	Lifesaving and Recov	ery Assistance to	o Flo	ood Affected communities in Somalia.							
Project ID	SOM 231										
Location	Somalia- Gedo, Lower Juba, Hiran, Mudug and Bay Regions.										
Project Period											
	Start Date										
	End Date No. of months	14 December	2024	l .							
	NO. OI MONTHS	12									
Requesting	ACT Somalia Forum										
Forum	1.Lutheran World Fe	deration (LWF).									
	2.Norwegian Church	Aid.									
	3.Diakonia Sweden										
	4.Finn Church Aid.										
	5.DKH										
	☐ The ACT Somali Appeal (tick box		endo	orses the submission of this Sub-							
Requesting members	Lead implementing r	nember - LWF So	oma	lia							
Contact	Name Somalia	Abdirahman Mo	ham	ned Farah							
Name	Forum										
Email	Coordinator			l. No. 200 and 200							
	Email WhatsApp	+252 90 77 90 2		lutheranworld.org							
Local partners	Name of Requesting	J	1/	Name of local partner							
Local partitors	Norwegian Church			Centre for Research and Integrated							
	I Wegian charen	AIG CENID.		Development Development							
	Diakonia Sweden-K	AALO.		KAALO Aid and Development							
				Organization							
	DKH-PMWDO			Puntland Minority Women							
				Development Organization							
Thematic				_							
Area(s)		ners	\boxtimes	Shelter and household items							
	☐ Camp Manager	nent	\boxtimes	Food and Nutrition							
	☐ Disaster Risk M	anagement		MHPSS and CBPS							
	⊠ WASH		\boxtimes	Gender							
	⊠ Livelihood		\boxtimes	Education							
	☐ Health			Advocacy							
	☐ Other:										



Project	1. Impro	ved acce	ss to foo	d and li	velihoods	for floo	od affect	ed comm	unities			
Outcome(s)	through the provision of live-saving assistance in Somalia.											
	_	-		_				d areas, re	ducing			
	health-re		•					a areas, re	.aacmg			
						•	-	Non Food	Litoms			
	3. Flood displaced families have access to shelter materials and Non-Food items.											
		4. Access to inclusive and quality education is promoted through rehabilitation of damaged school infrastructure and provision of other education in emergency										
	_		ınırastru	icture an	a provisio	n or otne	er educat	ion in eme	ergency			
	initiatives											
			-				-	igh empo	_			
			construct	ion of sh	elter and	engagem	ent in liv	elihood re	ecovery			
	activities.	1										
Project	Objective	1: To sup	port Flo	od affect	ed people	in meet	ing their	basic nee	ds.			
Objectives	Ohioctivo	2. To roc	luco wat	orborno s	nd water	rolated l	haalth ric	ske in floor	4			
	affected			erborne a	iiiu watei	relateu	nearth ns	sks in floo	J			
	anected	Communi	ues.									
	Objective	3: To pro	tect and	promote	the right	of flood	affected	children i	n			
	Lower Jul	oaland to	inclusive	quality e	ducation							
	Objective	4: Impro	ved Com	munity ti	nrough re	storation	n of livelil	hood activ	rities.			
Target												
Recipients					Profile							
		Refugees	\boxtimes	IDPs	⊠ l	nost		Return	ees			
					ı	oopulation						
	\boxtimes	Non-displac	ced affecte	d populatio	n							
	No. of hou	-		_	H size): 6.							
	Sex and A											
		5,617 (M 4	1,242/F 5	54,375) wi	ll be targe	ted in thi	s respons	e broken d	down as			
	follows:											
		,		S	ex and Ag	е	•					
		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+			
	Male	3,737	6,523	7,029	12,367	5,808	4,993	774	11			
	Female	4,028	7,932	11,923	17,138	6,836	5,320	11,935=	5			
Project	USD - 1,9	<u> </u>	· · ·	<u>'</u>	i '	· ·	l '	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Budget (USD)	200	.55,275										
· ,	I											

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	14 March 2024 14 September 2024
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	14 June 2024
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	14 February 2025
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	14 March 2025



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

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. Updates on funding levels are available through this link 00 Appeals reports, which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Team (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, including funds sent directly to the requesting members. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements especially from back donors. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat's Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

Africa

ACT Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (<u>Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org</u>) Humanitarian Programme Officer, Caroline Njogu (<u>Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org</u>)

Visit the ACT website: https://actalliance.org/

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva



BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

Somalia's federal government declared a state of emergency in October 2023 after extreme weather exacerbated by El Nino destroyed homes, roads, and bridges, residential and commercial buildings, health, and school facilities. The El Nino induced rains which began on 4th October 2023, have caused massive flooding, and have resulted in massive flash floods in Somalia's low lying riverine and coastal areas.

The number of people affected by the heavy rains and floods has reached 2.48 million, according to the Somalia Disaster Management Authority (SODMA), with 899,000 displaced according to UNHCR's Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) and 118 killed across the country (UNOCHA)

In Jubaland State for example, authorities estimate that two thirds of the entire state is submerged; two major bridges (Baardheere, Buur Dhuubo) have collapsed, leaving communities isolated. At least 55 roads are destroyed by the floods leading to severe food shortages affecting the food supply networks causing escalating prices of food commodities due to food shortages.

Health and Education Sectors

As of 22nd November, 61 health facilities including 9 hospitals were affected by the floods with Luuq District having the highest number of health facilities affected (8). Access to health facilities and schools has been disrupted due to floods as roads are destroyed.

Education Sector

Flood waters have filled school classrooms and destroyed/lost school learning materials. School water and sanitation facilities (latrines) have sunk, and school water points submerged by the floods. Schoolteachers are also among the displaced persons. There has been a slight increase in the number of suspected measles cases with 61 measles cases reported up from 44 the previous week.

<u>WASH</u>

Community water supply systems and structures in the flood affected regions in Somalia have also been destroyed. As a result, this has reduced access to safe/clean water especially for displaced persons who are relying on unprotected water for domestic use. As a result, there is likely to be an increase in the incidence of waterborne diseases such are cholera and Acute Watery diarrhoea.

Effects on Livelihoods

Several businesses have been destroyed and large tracks of crop land have been covered in water, destroying farm crops, affecting agriculture production and food security. Livestock have also died in flood affected areas.

The Somalian Ministry of Livestock confirmed that 155,789 livestock have been lost due to the floods and 58,548 ha of farmland have been covered and crops destroyed by the floods. In addition, food that had been stored, seedlings, farm tools and irrigation structures were also destroyed by the floods. Water canals and agricultural machinery have been destroyed all causing food prices to increase by more than 25 percent and up to 50 percent in locations where people have been trapped by flood waters.

In Beledweyn farmland is still flooded and many have lost their crops, farm tools, irrigation canals and water pipelines.



Protection

Protection concerns in Somalia include theft, extortion, destruction of personal property, psychosocial distress and Gender based violence (GBV). The absence of proper sanitation facilities at the displaced sites has heightened protection risks particularly for women and children whose vulnerability has increased due to risk of harassment, sexual exploitation, and gender-based violence underscoring the urgent need for decent shelter to mitigate protection concerns.

Priority protection risks identified also include discrimination, stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services, and humanitarian access as well as instances of gender-based violence.

Shelter

Shelter is one of the top three priorities for flood affected displaced people. Newly internally displaced people do not have access to proper shelter construction materials resulting in lack of privacy, space, security, protection against the elements. In addition, many of the displaced are living in other locations for example in Bulogadud, affected households have relocated to areas which also have the potential to flood due to their proximity to water.

Needs Assessments and Community consultations.

LWF was part of various assessments in Gedo and Lower Juba, NCA was part of assessments in Gedo and Lower Juba while DKH's local partner (PMWDO) conducted an assessment in Galkacyo. FCA has been part of an assessment in Baidoa while Diakonia Sweden (and local partner) has been part of various assessments in their area of operation.

Assessment teams found that flood affected communities evacuated to higher ground and are currently living in overcrowded conditions with poor access to food, safe water, proper sanitation, and shelter.

Assessments were done in conjunction with local authorities and other stakeholders. ACT Somalia Forum members employed participatory approaches and involved various stakeholders (including affected community leaders) who identified and prioritized their needs.

Members of ACT Somalia Forum and/or their local partners have participated in various joint rapid needs assessments in the flood affected regions of Somalia. The assessment team conducted assessments by visiting the flood affected areas and visiting areas displaced persons had moved to. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were held during needs assessments.

Communal shallow wells were found to be contaminated, and communities were using unprotected water for domestic use, posing a risk to possible outbreak of water borne diseases like cholera.

Women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities were found to be the most affected especially those who were living in semi-permanent or poorly constructed shelters prior to the floods as this exacerbated their vulnerability.

The assessment results also showed that food and fuel prices had increased by more than 25 % and gone up to 50 % in locations where people have been trapped by flood waters.

There was a significant demand for dignity kits and specialised case management services for GBV survivors to support vulnerable women and girls and an urgent need to establish temporary safe spaces designed for women and girls especially in areas like Luuq, Belet, Weyne, and Baidoa. Displacement and limited access to basic needs have heightened vulnerability to Gender Based Violence (GBV).

Other gaps presented during sectorial meetings:



During the shelter cluster meeting, more than 927,000 people are in need for emergency shelter and Non-Food Items across Somalia.

The WASH cluster is expediating the construction of communal latrine construction to reduce open defecation and an outbreak of water borne diseases. The WASH and Health clusters have established a monitoring and reporting mechanism to track reported diseases.

Capacity to respond.

ACT Somalia Forum (ASF) members and their local partners have had a long presence in Somalia (some from 1993) and have field offices in various field offices in various states. The ASF members have experience in implementing humanitarian response, early recovery, development, and resilience interventions in their respective areas of expertise during floods, drought, and post conflict assistance to affected populations in some of the most challenging regions in Somalia.

Several ACT Somalia Forum members have implemented programs funded by back donor government funds, ECHO, ACT Appeals, Bread for the World among other institution funding streams. ACT Somalia Forum members are also active in UN Clusters and working groups at the regional and national levels.

LWF has been operating in Somalia since 2017 and has two offices (Kismayo and Dobley) and has staff with expertise in Education and WASH, Protection and Social cohesion and sustainable livelihoods. LWF has already supported 300 displaced households with shelter material and NFI kits in severely flood affected areas of Qamqam, Luglow and Gobweyn areas of northern Kismayo. LWF is also providing 2,500 Households in Dobley with Non – Food Items kits and LWF plans to provide 500 Household with shelter tarpaulins and construct 100 semi – permanent latrines. **FCA** has three field offices and has been implementing emergency response programs with support from MFA Finland, ECHO, among others. FCA has an experienced and well-trained staff in emergencies based in the field locations.

DKH has extensive experience in emergency response programs, Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, Shelter/NFI and GBV and protection.

NCA has over 30 years experience working in Gedo region with the first office established in Dolow district. NCA has experience in WASH, Food Security, Livelihood, GBV/Protection, Education, Resilience, and peacebuilding among others. NCA's partner CeRID has over 10 years experience in the region with geographical presence and offices in Luuq, Dolow and Belet Hawa districts under Jubaland State of Somalia. NCA has already submitted an emergency alert proposal to NCA internal humanitarian funds to fundraise and access other resources.

Diakonia Sweden and local partner, KAALO have had a long-standing implementation partnership in Puntland where KAALO has an operational office and staff. KAALO was established in 1991 after the fall of the Central Government in Somalia and has collaboratively partnered with the communities it serves and other stakeholders including government line ministries.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Results Framework

ACT Somalia Forum members will take a multi-sector approach and have selected areas of response based on their experience in the sector, presence in the area, connections with community members and line government departments. Target areas and population groups as identified in the needs assessment will be selected. ASF members will work in the most affected regions of Gedo, Lower Juba, Bay (Baidoa), Hiraan (Beledweyn), and Mudug (Galkacyo).



Intended activities will address unmet needs and will cover the following sectors:

- 1. Multipurpose cash transfers and vouchers-DKH, FCA, NCA,
- 2. WASH- LWF, NCA, DKH,
- 3. Distribution of dignity kits NCA.
- 4. Provision of shelter kits- DKH.
- 5. Education-LWF
- 6. Livelihoods- NCA, FCA, DKH
- 7. Gender- NCA
- 8. Shelter-DKH

A. CASH ASSISTANCE

- i. <u>Unconditional cash transfers</u> -NCA will provide unconditional cash transfers aimed at enabling the flood affected persons meet their immediate basic needs, reduce suffering, or prevent death due to deprivation of basic needs because of high degree of vulnerability.
- ii. <u>Conditional cash transfers-</u> NCA will also provide conditional cash transfers which will be received by the targeted persons upon fulfilment of/or meet certain criteria e.g. clearing water ways. This activity will be implemented during the early recovery and rehabilitation phases of the emergency.

iii. Multipurpose cash transfers and vouchers-DKH, FCA, NCA,

Multi purpose cash transfers (MPCT)-will be provided for 1,260 HH by Diakonia (200), DKH (250 HH), FCA (700 HH) and NCA (110 HH) with transfers valued at approximately \$90-\$100 per month based on Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) stipulated for different locations to meet several basic needs.

- iv. <u>Cash for Work (CFW)</u> activities will be implemented by NCA and local partner and will target 250 HH in Luuq, Beledhawo and Dollow. The CFW will be used to rehabilitate and reconstruct irrigation canals and provision of farm inputs (certified seeds and tools). The cash for work will also support farmers with funds to purchase fuel for irrigation pumps.
- v. <u>Cash Vouchers</u> DKH will provide 250 HH with cash vouchers to enable them to purchase food and non food items from local shops.
- vi. <u>Mobile Cash</u>- FCA will provide mobile cash transfers to 700 HH in 3 monthly distribution of \$ 90 USD to support them meet their immediate basic needs.

B. Education in Emergencies

LWF will support and train 25 teachers for 12 months and provide teaching and learning materials to flood affected schools. LWF will rehabilitate and renovate damaged school infrastructures and encourage school enrolment through education campaigns while training school committees on Education in Emergency skills.

C. WASH

Given the damage to the water points of school water sources in collaboration with the WASH cluster, NCA will conduct cholera awareness training, and recruit hygiene promoters. NCA will also conduct environmental cleaning campaign targeting 40 women group members (20 in Dollow and 20 in Baledhawo). NCA will also conduct water quality testing at water sources, establish and train Waste management and WASH committees. In addition, NCA will construct 40 emergency latrines and twin latrines (M/F) in schools and rehabilitate 3 twin latrines and hand washing stations in schools in Dollow, Waberi and Khalid in Baledhawo.

Through NCA partner (CERID), five shallow wells will be rehabilitated, semi permanent latrines constructed, and hygiene kits provided for 250 floods affected IDPs households. The kit composition will be according to UN cluster and Government specifications.

LWF will construct / rehabilitate latrines in Lower Jubba district and support hygiene promotion campaigns and provide non food items and hygiene kits to flood affected community members.



NCA will also distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable persons and conduct hygiene promotion and awareness raising.

D. Livelihoods

NCA will support 150 flood affected farming households with agricultural inputs (certified seeds), a fuel subsidy and spare parts, and provide tools for road rehabilitation through NCA's local partner CERID. FCA will also provide small business grants for 40 graduates of \$450 per graduate to restart businesses.

E. Gender

NCA will provide dignity kits to 400 women and girls displaced by the floods in Dolow and Belet Hawa Districts. NCA will also support GBV management by providing cash assistance to 150 women affected by floods in the same districts to reduce GBV risk and promote safety and dignity.

F. Shelter

DKH will distribute standard emergency shelter kits as recommended by the Shelter/NFI cluster.

Exit strategy.

To ensure that the benefits derived from the actions are sustained after the project is complete, members will engage the various stakeholders during the whole project cycle process to allow and encourage, project ownership through participation.

Local community leaders, local authorities, relevant government line ministries and administration will be engaged through out the project period thus contributing towards the sustainability of the project after the end of the project period.

Project management committees will be established to oversee the day-to-day project activities, and this will help the committees to develop linkages with future projects.

At the end of the project, handover meetings will be organized with community leaders, project committees and local authorities where project documents will be handed over to the community leaders, project committees and local authorities.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

This intervention will be implemented in a consortium composed of the five ACT Somalia Forum members in Somalia namely FCA, DKH, LWF, NCA, and Diakonia Sweden in five different geographical locations. LWF will take the lead in this appeal and coordinate appeal activities within the forum.

NCA will implement some project activities directly while other project activities will be done by NCA's local partner CeRID. DKH will implement the project through their local partner KAALO while Diakonia Sweden will implement through their local experienced partner PMWDO. Working through a local actor for Diakonia Sweden, DKH and NCA will bring specific skills, knowledge and access as local partners understand the local context.



Project activities by LWF and FCA will be implemented directly by their experienced local staff based at their various field offices in Somalia.

Other actors that will be involved in this project will be community leaders, government officials, other civil society organizations and stakeholders and private sector firms on cash distribution.

To ensure that the project recipients have been informed adequately about the project, each ACT Somalia member will organize community meetings to provide detailed project information to the target community. During the meetings, information on project duration, thematic activities, modality, and type of response will be shared. Project management committees with representation from among others, minority groups, women, youth, and religious leaders will be established

Implementation Arrangements

The project will be implemented by a consortium of ACT Somalia forum members, led by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). The ACT Somalia forum coordinator, with the support of ACT Somalia Forum Convener, will coordinate the implementation of the project and oversee the implementation of the project across the country. A technical team composed of all requesting members will be established to technically lead the implementation of the day-to-day implementation in close collaboration with the forum coordinator to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities. The technical unit will hold regular coordination meetings, on a monthly basis, to update the implementation status and provide technical guidance to the field staff. This will ensure and maintain the quality of service delivered. In case of any delays that could increase the risk of the implementation of the appeal for a specific location, the forum coordinator and technical team will arrange ad hoc meetings to resolve this matter and reach the decision collectively. Each agency will have its own work plan for their specific implementation, with particular geographical areas focusing on this appeal. Based on the vulnerability and impact of the flood, RM, with the close collaboration of the government administration at the regional and local levels, will be responsible for identifying the specific project locations to implement.

As requesting members have solid working relationships with the local administration and state-level government offices, this will enhance the smooth implementation of the project activities and attain the project's intended goals. At the inception stage, RMs will coordinate with the relevant government office to inform the project, provide the details, and work with the government line ministry for the specific implementation of the project activities. During the implementation, project staff will regularly attend coordination meetings, including different clusters (WASH, FSL, Protection, and other main clusters), UN meetings, and government-relevant coordination meetings at the targeting state and regional levels to exchange information and avoid duplication of the assistance. Diakonia Katastrophenhilfe will sign a cooperation agreement (CA) with its local humanitarian partner, PMWDO, who will implement the project. The CA will include a detailed list of terms and conditions that the DKH Somalia office will monitor for compliance. The DKH program and finance staff will review monthly financial and narrative reports and project documents submitted by DKH partners to ensure compliance and quality implementation of the project.

A project implementation plan will also be developed at the local humanitarian partner level, supported by the DKH MEAL officer, after a consultative meeting with key persons at the community and other levels. DKH local partner, PMWDO, together with the other stakeholders, will hold a preliminary meeting to schedule all the activities.

These activities will be implemented with daily supervision and monitoring by the project officers. There will be monthly meetings between PMWDO and other stakeholders to give reports and input on any changes. These reports will be used as continuous monitoring indicators.

Diakonia Sweden has a partnership agreement with KAALO for the implementation of this appeal. Diakonia, through KAALO, is currently implementing project activities in Galkacyo under the Mudug region. KAALO will be primarily responsible for the overall implementation of the project activities, while Diakonia will provide technical support and backstop as well as serve as the recipient of all the



project funds for eventual disbursement to KAALO. Besides direct implementation, KAALO will also engage with all local stakeholders and actors, including the community and governance actors. At the same time, KAALO will be responsible for all cluster coordination and engagement with local stakeholders at the local level. The priority interventions activities would be provision of unconditional cash transfer (UCT), rehabilitation of destroyed or damaged WASH facilities, dislodging and rehabilitation of the flood-affected latrines, and mass disinfection of environmental areas with a considerable risk of mosquito breeding and sources of fecal contamination. provision of multi-purpose cash assistants and distribution of NFI to the flood-impacted communities in Galkacyo.

NCA and partner CERID will collaborate on the implementation of the proposed flood response intervention in the GEDO region to respond to the severely affected communities through multisectoral assistance in WASH, GBV, and food security assistance that is appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs. The NCA field office and local partner will be responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the project initiatives. They will work hand in hand with the community and local administrations in the target districts. NCA will cover Dolow and Beledhawo districts, while CERID will cover Luug District for the entire duration of the response. Planned actions include rehabilitation of water supply systems washed away by floods to restore water supply, conducting hygiene promotion activities to equip communities with skills and knowledge on good sanitation practices and prevent the risk of disease outbreaks, creating awareness on cholera response, constructing emergency latrines with consideration for People Living With Disabilities (PLWD) in communities and institutions, and strengthening the capacities of WASH committees for sustained water management beyond the emergency, among other planned interventions. Further, the project will focus on improving food security and restoring livelihood assets of affected people so communities can access needed food assistance and be able to build back better into the recovery period. This will be done through the provision of unconditional cash grants to affected households, cash for work for rehabilitation of community assets (water catchments, canals, and breached river sections), as well as the provision of agricultural inputs to improve agricultural productivity.

Finn Church Aid (FCA) will be implementing the project activities in Southwest State, Somalia. FCA's priority focus is the provision of food assistance, training of vulnerable women and PWDs, and providing small business grants to the flood-affected community in Baidoa. In addition, FCA will support the development of a disaster preparedness plan to mitigate the future impact of natural crises.

FCA will coordinate with the government, UN, other NGOs, the private sector, and interfaith networks to ensure that the project is aligned with other initiatives and that there is no duplication of effort.

FCA will play an active role in the ACT Forum, which is a forum for ACT Alliance members to share information and collaborate on projects.

LWF will direct the implementation of projects in Kismayo and Dhoobley districts under Jubaland. LWF will emphasize supporting the displaced people due to the flood in the aforementioned two districts. to effectively respond to the immediate needs of the displaced and those negatively affected by the flood with multi-sector assistance from WASH through rehabilitation of the damaged schools and latrines, provision of learning and teaching kits, as well as teacher's incentives to ensure the continuation of education for the displaced learners, and distribution of NFI to provide the displaced people with temporary shelter. The NFI kits items will be as per UNFPA guidelines and provide 1 plastic sheet, blanket, sleeping mat, Kitchen set, mosquito net and solar lamp. For hygiene kits, items such as reusable dignity kits, laundry soap, underwear garments.



Project Consolidated Budget

actalliance						
Requesting Forum/Country	Somalia ACT Foru	ım				
Appeal Number:	SOM231					
Appeal Title:	Somalia Floods R					
Implementing Period:		3- 18 December 20 Lutheran World		Finn Church Aid		
	Appeal Total	Federation	Church Aid	- Somalia	DKH	Diakonia Swed
Direct Costs	1,790,491	344,790	384,149	356,708	360,108	344,730
1 Project Staff	284,589	58,560	57,572	51,954	58,000	58,50
1.1 Appeal Lead	3,000	3,000	_	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	45,114	27,960	-	17,154	-	-
1.3 National Staff	236,475	27,600	57,572	34,800	58,000	58,50
2 Project Activities	1,327,495	239,100	290,450	279,044	261,908	256,99
2.1 Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	9,800	_		-	9,800	_
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	2,500	-	_	-	2,500	-
2.4 WASH	415,100	131,100	107,500	-	53,500	123,00
2.5 Livelihood	515,244	-	131,200	279,044	105,000	-
2.6 Education	108,000	108,000	-	-	-	-
2.7 Shelter and Household items	68,000	-	-	-	20,000	48,0
2.8 Food Security	157,101	-		-	71,108	85,9
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.10 Gender	51,750	-	51,750	-		-
3 Project Implementation	19,738	9,800	-	3,938	2,000	4,0
3.1. Forum Coordination	15,738	7,800	-	1,938	2,000	4,0
3.2. Capacity Development	4,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
4 Quality and Accountability	60,487	9,400	18,527	16,760	7,800	8,0
5 Logistics	92,412	24,600	17,600	4,062	30,400	15,7
6 Assets and Equipment	5,770	3,330	-	950	-	1,49
Indirect Costs	150,557	43,560	4,200	31,292	27,892	43,61
Staff Salaries	87,333	33,060	-	23,652	21,048	9,5
Office Operations	63,224	10,500	4,200	7,640	6,844	34,04
Total Expenditure	1,941,047	388,350	388,349	388,000	388,000	388,34
ACT Secretariat management and coordination cost SMC	58,231	11,650	11,650	11,640	11,640	11,6
Total Expenditure + SMC						
Total Expenditure : Sino	1,999,279	400,000	400,000	399,640	399,640	399,99

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

ACT Somalia Forum members are committed to ensuring that their projects are coordinated and that they provide a quality program to the target beneficiaries in an effective and accountable manner. The ACT Somalia forum team will formulate a comprehensive MEAL plan within the initial month of implementation in coordination with the ACT Secretariat, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods, to reflect the methodology and rationale following their results framework.

Each implementing agency will develop a comprehensive system for monitoring, evaluating, ensuring accountability, and promoting learning, which will include the following:

Assessments: At the start of the project, each partner will conduct a rapid assessment for their specific locations to understand the baseline situation of the target beneficiaries. This rapid assessment will help measure achievements reached throughout the implementation period at the end of the action in relation to key indicators and project outcomes.

Reporting: All implementing agencies will adhere to a reporting schedule, prioritizing monthly narrative reporting timelines. They will conduct quarterly reviews of progress against intended milestones and plan a joint monitoring to review progress and achievement for the first 6 months, followed by subsequent at 12 months of implementation to track for any delays and ensure quality. **Quality standard:** to improve the quality of the execution of the project activities, various approaches will be applied. These include setting up the standard beneficiary's selection criteria in consultation with other key stakeholders. ASF members and other humanitarian agencies implementing similar projects in the same geographical areas will share the registration list to avoid



☐ No

double targeting. Common Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and SPHERE standards will be implemented in each sector of activity, such as cash transfers, WASH and NFI distributions.

Accountability and feedback: Each project area will establish a feedback and accountability system to provide project beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders with a platform to share their feedback with the implementation agency. This feedback mechanism system will enable project implementation agencies and other important stakeholders to analyze community reflections or feedback towards the project, further analyze their feedback, and make appropriate responses on time. Meanwhile, the accountability system will correct the implementation errors and contribute to improving the program. Additionally, we will utilize community feedback to enhance our future programming strategies.

Learning: The good practices learned from the implementation will be circulated to the ASF members, relevant government institutions, donors, and other humanitarian actors in place to apply for future programs.

Post Distribution Monitoring

Members will conduct post distribution monitoring after implementation of activities using the household emergency assessment tool (HEAT), and Mobile Data Collection Platform (ODK).

Safety and Security plans

In line with the ACT Alliance security policy and as part of the Quality and Accountability Frameworks, all requesting members (DS, DKH, LWF, FCA, and NCA) and local partners (KAALO, PMWDO, and CERID) are committed to the Do No Harm and Duty of Care principles. Health, Safety, and Security Plans (HSS) and Security Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) are in place, regulating procedures in different events such as lockdown, kidnapping, or evacuation. Corresponding security risk registers are updated frequently by the members' security focal points. The ASF members and local partners have received security training from the International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) and/or ACT Alliance. Multiple risks and risk mitigation responses have already been described in the appeal application. In addition to these, the slow or sudden onset of a natural disaster (flood or any other natural crisis) leads to increased mass displacement and the loss of livelihoods during floods. All ASF members participating in the appeal will regularly update their risk log and security plan as per context. In addition to that, each request member has a security focal person responsible for ensuring the security of the project operational areas and providing security advice to the field staff to minimize the security-related risk. Regularly, security information will be circulated among the ASF members and local partners to make ASF staff more aware of the security situation in the project areas. Similarly, the security focal person will participate in the monthly technical meeting of the consortium project to provide security updates.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA?	X Yes
All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the	
response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't	
have one, members can use <u>ACT's Code of Conduct.</u>	

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

Accountability and adherence to the Code of Conduct plays a very important role in giving employees and volunteers a definitive guide on how they should work and act while performing their job. As members of ACT Alliance, the requesting members are signatories of the ACT Code of



Conduct (CoC) that is mandatory for adherence and must be practiced with commitment from every member. Staff members of ACT Alliance projects are signatory to ACT Code of Conduct. The primary aim is to prevent misconduct, including corruption, fraud, exploitation, and abuse, including sexual; and to ensure child safeguarding as it serves a framework for making ethical decisions in the implementation of the project activities.

It is ensured that besides the codes of conduct and member organization's own policies, staff have a responsibility in promoting the application of the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct. ACT Alliance and member organisation have the responsibility for ensuring that staff are aware of this Code of Conduct, understand its meaning in concrete terms, and apply it in their work. The project staff have the responsibility to uphold these standards, to set a good example and to create a conducive working environment that supports and empowers others. This fosters a collaborative environment wherein choices are made keeping in view the interests of all parties rather than individual preferences.

ACT Alliance and member organisation takes a disciplinary action in breaching of their Code of Conduct that may result in disciplinary action in accordance with the respective terms, conditions and regulations and other applicable legal provision. The member organisations are committed to protect anyone reporting a breach of the Code of Conduct in good faith and on reasonable grounds and endeavors to offer protective measures to individuals assessed to be at risk because of a reported breach of the Code of Conduct.

Safeguarding

All ACT Somalia Forum (ASF) requesting members and partners will adhere to ACT Alliance's Child Safeguarding policy, which seeks to promote greater accountability among staff, partners, community stakeholders and service providers towards children and prevent sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA).

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has a robust internal control system that ensures transparency and accountability at all levels.

LWF is committed to be accountable to the people they serve and adhering to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). LWF has and adheres to its Child Protection Policy, PSEA Policy, and other related guidelines that cover protection and ensures that there is no discrimination and corruption.

LWF uses a rights-based participatory approach to relief, recovery and development assistance and includes the participation of beneficiaries during all levels of all its interventions with special attention to those who may be more vulnerable in a community including affected IDPs, and returnees' elderly and People with Disabilities, including girls, boys, women, and men.

Diakonia Sweden is CHS certified and adheres to all international human rights and humanitarian principles including child protection and DO-NO-HARM principle. Diakonia integrates gender equality and social cohesion and conducts a gender sensitive needs and gaps analysis using gender mainstreaming toolkit.

Diakonia Sweden will ensure the inclusion of neediest and most vulnerable community groups including women, children, elderly, and People living With Disabilities, during the project implementation. Due to Diakonia Sweden humanitarian and development mandate, Diakonia's human right promotion activities are already in place in Puntland, where Diakonia advocates towards the duty bearers to protect rights of the right holders, including women and children and trains right holders on their basic rights and how to advocate for themselves, towards duty bearers to ensure their basic rights. Diakonia and its local partner Kaalo Aid and Development (KAD) will closely work with the local authorities and the community to smooth the project activities and make it more community centred as well as community led and owned.



KAALO / Diakonia have organizational level PSEA, Child Protection / Safeguarding policies and manuals which all their staff, project beneficiaries and stakeholders adhere to. These will be applied jointly with the Act Alliance PSEA and Child Safeguarding protocols.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA): Inclusion and engagement of rights holders and their representatives will be an on-going process right from assessment to this stage of proposal development, the relevant stakes will be engaged and consulted. Rapid mapping of the humanitarian intervention has been done to avoid duplication and as well create synergy with ongoing humanitarian intervention through coordination with regional clusters and local authorities in the districts targeted. During beneficiary registration NCA will use Community Based Targeting (CBT) to ensure the most vulnerable members of the community are selected and inclusivity of all stakeholders. Clear beneficiary selection criteria will be developed for every sector so that beneficiary selection is done smoothly. The registration will be done through NCA Somalia KOBO where beneficiary details will be well captured, and this will strengthen accountability as MEL sector can easily do sample verification of beneficiary eligibility. NCA will ensure application of protection principles and environmental sustainability approach and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). NCA will ensure that identified committees are representative of the community and well informed on the project components. Do No Harm principles and conflict sensitivity approaches will be used during beneficiaries' selection and the selection committees will be sensitised on to mitigate clan-based, or IDPs/host-community conflicts. The overall intervention will adhere the fundamental and technical aspect of SPHERE standards. Feedback mechanisms (complaint system) provide target beneficiaries platforms for reporting PHSEA cases and CRM mechanism where they can raise any concerns for NCA direct intervention beneficiaries and those of partner. Throughout the planning and response cycle, the four humanitarian principles will be central. NCA will encourage compliance to recognised standards across all sectors such as Inter Agency Standard Committee Guidelines on integrating GBV in other sectors, SPHERE standards, IA Case Management Guidelines and Minimum Initial Standard Package (MISP) among others.

Finn Church Aid (FCA), as a certified Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and right based organisation, FCA adheres to all key international principles including humanitarian principles, human rights-based approach, and Do-No-Harm principle. As an active member of INEE, FCA aims to address its minimum standard for education in emergencies. Active participation of direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders is ensured throughout the project cycle. Their needs, capacity gaps and priorities were documented and used in the design of the action. In addition, the Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) will be established through feedback boxes, CRM focal point in each school supported by FCA CRM focal point, verbal communication, and hotline number to be circulated to the surrounding communities through regular sensitization activities to inform the communities about the mechanism. This process will enable the project to identify and address unintended harm and allow people from all education background to engage in the process. All feedback will be handled in a confidential way, while outcomes will be used to adjust interventions.

DKH and local PMWDO partner will adhere to humanitarian principles including child protection, code of conduct and IASC commitments throughout project implementation. DKH and PMWDO have zero tolerance to sexual misconduct. DKH and partner create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

DKH local partner PMWDO ensures that project staff, community members and other stakeholders who have a direct or indirect contact with children maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.



Conflict sensitivity / do no harm.

The requesting members will adhere to the "Do No Harm" principle, ensuring no discrimination in how project activities are delivered. This will be done by ensuring extensive community and stakeholder consultation, conducting sensitization and mobilization on important aspects of the project at the start of the project. This will minimize the possibility of harmful project outcomes during the project period.

In addition, information on the project will be shared widely so that all stakeholders are informed thus reducing incidences of mistrust and conflict.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

All requesting members have existing Complaint Response Mechanisms (CRM) in place that include complaint boxes, toll free telephone lines among other means. The CRMs will enable beneficiaries to safely raise concerns, provide feedback or make a complaint in respect of the project and to be assured that appropriate action will be taken.

The CRM will be used to receive feedback on the project as well as be used to report sexual exploitation and abuse incidences (PSEA) incidences and child safeguarding.

This will ensure that all individuals associated with the project including staff, volunteers, beneficiaries, and community members have an accessible platform to raise concerns and provide feedback.

The respective CRM are ensured to maintain confidentiality and anonymity. acknowledge the complaint and ensure prompt response to the persons who raised the complains or concerns.

Communication and visibility

ACT Alliance branding guidelines will be adapted by all the requesting members for communication and visibility. Requesting members will communicate to back donors through regular SITREPS, interim reports, information on websites, and social media platforms, to make visible the donor funding received.

Human interest stories gathered from project locations will be shared through ACT Alliance Secretariat alongside sitreps and interim and final reporting.



Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	LWF-Somalia					Norwegian Church Aid				Diakonia Sweden			
Start Date	14 D	ecember 2023	3		14 D	14 December 2023				14 December 2023			
End Date	14 December 2024					ecember 2024			14 D	ecember 2024			
Project Period (in months)		1	2 mont	:hs		1:	2 mont	hs		1	2 mont	:hs	
Response Locations	Kismayo and Dhoobley districts of Lower Juba Region-Somalia					Gedo Region-Luuq, Doolow and Beledhawo districts)				Mudug Region (Galkacyo district)			
Sectors of response	□ Public Health ⊠ Shelter and					Public Health		Shelter and	□ Public Health □ Shelter and				
				household items				household items				household items	
		Community Engagement		Food Security		Community Engagement		Food Security		Community Engagement		Food Security	
		Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social		Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social		Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	
		WASH	×	Gender		WASH		Gender		WASH		Gender	
		Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions		Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions		Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	
		Education		Advocacy		Education		Advocacy		Education		Advocacy	
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Education in Emergency: 6,608 Persons. Shelter and NFI materials: 500 Persons. WASH: 10,500 individuals.					Livelihoods- 5500 Persons (under climate smart economic empowerment CSEE). WASH- 6450 persons				WASH- 12,600 Persons. NFI- 4,800 Persons. Livelihoods-1,200 Persons			
Requested budget (USD)	\$ 40	0,000		\$ 40	0,000			\$ 399,640					



	Finn Church Aid					DKH						
Start Date	14 D	ecember 2023	3		14 December 2023							
End Date	14 D	ecember 2024	1		14 D	ecember 2024	1					
Project Period (in months)		1	2 mon	ths		1	2 mont	ths				
Response Locations	Bay region (Baidoa District)					Hiran Region (Beledweyn District)						
Sectors of												
response		Public Health		Shelter and household items		Public Health		Shelter and household items				
		Community Engagement		Food Security		Community Engagement		Food Security				
		Preparedness ☐ MHPSS and Community Prevention Psycho-social		Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social						
	⊠	WASH	⊠	Gender		WASH		Gender				
		Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions		Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions				
		☑ Education □ Advocacy				Education		Advocacy				
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Livelihoods- 4,880 Persons			Livelihood- 10,054. WASH- 1,036. NFI- 1,800								
Requested budget (USD)	\$ 39	9,640			\$ 39	9,999						

Annex 2 - Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Competition over dwindling resources can result in internal conflict among the beneficiaries, causing limited access for ACT alliance members staff which may hinder the implementation.

Threat 2: Prices of commodities may sharply increase as result of cut off food supply system and damaged of food production system caused by floods.

Threat 3: Massive internal displacement has led to crowding the IDP camps of the large towns as people seeking live saving support. However, project cannot accommodate all and There is risk of mortality of the vulnerable women and children under 5 years due to limited access to food and water.

Threat 4: Limited access to the some of the severely affected areas due to destruction of the main roads.

Threat 5: There will be a risk of acute water borne disease outbreak due to contamination as result of water stagnant. This risk can lead morbidity rate to increase and also ACT members may not be able to manage this risk.



Impact	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Probability					
Very likely	Low	Medium	High	Very high Threat one	Very high
Likely	Low	Medium	High Threat Two	High	Very high
Moderately likely	Very low	Low Threat Three.	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Very low Threat Four	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely	Very low Threat Five	Very low	Very low	Low	Low

Annex 3 – Breakdown of Sex and Age per Requesting Member

	Sex and Age											
		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+			
LWF	Male	280	2389	3234	1253	668	432	76				
	Female	350	3278	4235	1986	786	573	69				
NCA	Male	182	365	547	1,094	911	365	109				
	Female	223	446	668	1,337	1114	446	134				
DS	Male	325	929	1228	633	586	586	334				
	Female	325	1028	1728	2633	1086	1086	678				
FCA	Male	150	340	520	887	443	10	0				
	Female	210	430	545	982	350	15	0				
DKH	Male	2,800	2,500	1,500	8,500	3,200	3,600	255	11			
	Female	2,920	2,750	4,747	10,200	3,500	3,200	312	5			