

Preliminary Appeal

Somalia

Appeal title - Drought response- Somalia and Somali refugees -SOM111

Appeal Target: US\$ 13,990,721

Geneva, Monday 18 July 2011

Dear Colleagues,

The drought situation in the horn of Africa has reached crisis levels. This region has experienced two consecutive seasons of significantly below average rainfall, resulting in one of the driest years since 1994. Crops have failed, substantial livestock mortality has occurred, and local cereal prices are very high. 2.85 million people currently require humanitarian assistance in Somalia¹ with 61 per cent of these located in southern Somalia.

The dire situation in Somalia is also forcing unprecedented numbers of Somalis to cross borders into neighbouring countries. More than 140,000 Somalis have been forced to cross the borders so far this year. In June alone, more than 55,000 people fled across the borders into Ethiopia and Kenya; three times the number of the preceding month. Somali refugees are also arriving to Djibouti and the total number of Somali refugees in the three neighbouring countries now stands at 582,000.

Drought affected people from agro-pastoral areas including Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba are also fleeing the region's worsening drought by going to the capital, Mogadishu², even though it is severely damaged by years of fighting.

ACT Alliance members with programmes in Somalia are planning to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to: newly displaced people in Mogadishu, drought affected people in Gedo region, Refugees in Dadaab camp in Kenya and host communities in both countries.

This is a preliminary appeal and the full ACT Alliance appeal will be issued in the next two weeks.

The emergency response will be implemented by the four ACT Somalia forum members: Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), and Christian Aid (CA). Christian aid response will be included in the full appeal.

¹ Somalia, USAID Factsheet, June 2011

² The government estimates that a total of 1,500 people are received in the city daily.<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14098646>

The appeal target is **\$14,098,721**. NCA DKH and LWF will utilise the funds to provide food, non food items (for shelter, clothing, hygiene), water, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, emergency education in the crisis phase. The post crisis phase will consist of livelihood recovery interventions relevant to the respective locations including farm inputs, restocking livestock and income generating activities in the agro-pastoral communities targeted.

Project Start/Completion Date: July 1st 2011 – June 30th 2012

Preliminary Reporting Schedule

| | Interim narrative & Financial | Final Narrative & Financial | Audit |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NCA | 31 December 2011 | 30 th August 2012 | 30 th September 2012 |
| DKH | 31 December 2011 | 30 th August 2012 | 30 th September 2012 |
| LWF | 31 December 2011 | 30 th August 2012 | 30 th September 2012 |

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$):

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Appeal Target | \$14,098,721 |
| Less: Pledges/Contr Recd | \$108,000 |
| Balance Requested from ACT Alliance | \$13,990,721 |

| | NCA | LWF | DKH | Total |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Appeal Targets | 10,406,854 | 2,186,903 | 1,504,964 | 14,098,721 |
| Less: Pledges/Contr Recd | 0 | 108,000* | 0 | 108,000 |
| Balance Requested from ACT Alliance | 10,406,854 | 2,078,903 | 1,504,964 | 13,990,721 |

**Includes \$90,000 material grant*

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 - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and the Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

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

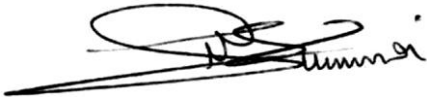
For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri (phone +41 22 791 6040 or mobile phone +41 79 433 0592)

or

ACT General Secretary, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6032/6033)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Nduna', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

John Nduna
General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

REQUESTING MEMBERS

- Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH),
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA),
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF),

1. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY:

The Eastern Horn of Africa has experienced two consecutive seasons of significantly below average rainfall, resulting in one of the driest years since 1994. Crops have failed, substantial livestock mortality has occurred, and local cereal prices are very high. 2.85 million People currently require humanitarian assistance in Somalia³ with 61 per cent of these located in Southern Somalia. Relief agencies have also reported 30.7% Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among pastoral communities and 25.3 percent% GAM rates among populations in agro-pastoral areas in southern Somalia. In Mogadishu, the poor nutritional status of the population is attributed to the reduced purchasing power of households,

reduced livelihood opportunities due to the closure of *Bakara*⁴ market, the increased presence of new groups of IDPs fleeing from the drought in other

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Mortality rate | Over 2 per 10,000 per day |
| Nutritional status of children | Over 10% with less than 80% weight for height |
| Food | Less than 2,100 calories/person/day |
| Water quantity | Less than 7.5 - 10 litres per person per day |
| Water quality | Over 25% of people with diarrhoea |
| Site space | Less than 30 sq. m. per person |
| Shelter space | Less than 3.5 sq. m. per person |
| Non-food items | Less than one full set of clothing, blanket/bedding/mat, soap, and kitchen utensils per person |

parts of Somalia⁵, high cereal prices, displacement and limited access for humanitarian agencies. Drought affected people from agro-pastoral areas including Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba are fleeing the region's worsening drought by going to the capital, Mogadishu⁶, even though it is severely damaged by years of fighting.

FSNAU Quarterly ⁷Brief issued on June 20, 2011 alerts that the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance across Somalia will increase in the second half of the year. FSNAU further indicates that the main driving factors of the worsening food security situation include unfavourable prospects for the *Gu* season harvest; reduced assets (livestock, cereal stocks) during the recent prolonged dry weather conditions; sustained soaring cereal prices due to anticipated shortage of local cereal supply; increased cost of living and eroded purchasing power; limited social support due to overstretching; continued conflict and civil insecurity resulting in population displacements and restricted access.

The sky-rocketing staple cereal prices (maize, sorghum) following the failure of the last deyr rainy season and rapid depletion of cereal stocks raised the cost of living in Somali Shilling Zones (South, Central and North of Somalia) by 35% from a year ago. The soaring prices of imported food and fuel on

³ Somalia, USAID Factsheet, June 2011

⁴ Mogadishu's main market

⁵ Reports from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe partner in Somalia indicate a huge influx of arrivals in Mogadishu from Bay, Bakool and other rural areas because of drought- related reasons.

⁶ The government estimates that a total of 1,500 people are received in the city daily. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14098646>

⁷ Food security Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Quarterly Brief released on 11th June 2011 on Post Gu Rainy Season Early Warning,

domestic markets, in line with the global price trends, also had a compounding effect on the rising cost of living. Food prices are likely to stay high in the face of below normal *Gu* crop outlook, and therefore the food access for the market dependent households, including urban and rural poor, and internally displaced population (IDP) will remain difficult through December 2011. Comparatively, the current crisis is however more severe in the agricultural-dependent livelihoods of Southern Somalia, for which Gedo is part. These areas are experiencing a second consecutive season of crop failure. In southern regions, the nutrition situation is of great concern. The rates of malnutrition are expected to be above 20% in rural areas. Refugee camps are equally affected with UNHCR reporting a 33% GAM in Dol Ado camp in Ethiopia from a survey conducted in April 2011. The survey equally reports elevated mortality again illustrating the real crisis left behind in Southern Somalia.

NCA estimates that approximately 1,000 IDPs in transit are concentrated in Dollow town daily. Majority of those arriving are women, children and few elderly men. An NCA team who was the first International Agency to visit the border town of Dollow on 7th July 2011, having been closed for more than a year because of insecurity, witnessed firsthand the human tragedy that is unfolding in Somalia. NCA team saw about a thousand IDPs in an open space, aiming to register and cross the border to Ethiopia as refugees. The refugee camp in Ethiopia, according to UNHCR, is already bursting its carrying capacity of 70,000 refugees and has reached full capacity⁸. The NCA visit was shortly followed by the head of the United Nations OCHA Somalia on 9th July 2011, which made similar observations. The north of Gedo population of 151,000 people is the most affected by the calamity in the region. NCA hopes to support at least 62% of this population that is 94,000 people with a 40:60 male female ratio.

The dire situation in Somalia is forcing unprecedented numbers of Somalis to cross its borders into neighbouring countries. More than 140,000 Somalis have been forced to cross the borders so far this year. In June alone, more than 55,000 people fled across the borders into Ethiopia and Kenya; three times the number of the preceding month. Somali refugees are also arriving to Djibouti and the total number of Somali refugees in the three neighbouring countries now stands at 582,000.

In Northern Kenya, the Dadaab complex was established in 1991 to accommodate a total of 90,000 refugees, 20 years later it is hosting almost 400,000 refugees. The refugee population in Dadaab has grown by 85 per cent in just three years, putting immense pressure on humanitarian response, environment and straining host community and refugee relations. Services to both the existing refugees and the new arrivals continue to be hampered by the inability of agencies to effectively respond either due to resource limitation or because of structural encumbrances such as the congestion in the camps. The camps have been congested for many years, with two-three families sharing a compound, but since January 2011, new arrival has been settled outside the camp boundaries where they can't be guaranteed protection and on areas prone to floods.

Since the Kenya – Somalia border officially closed in 2007, more than 200,000 refugees have arrived, and since January 2011 the numbers increased from 5,000 to over 30,000 per month. In March 2011, Department for Refugee Affairs (DRA) took over the reception and registration of refugees. The process is centralized at the Ifo registration centre, including for those asylum-seekers who arrive in Dagahaley and Hagadera and who are required to present themselves to Ifo for registration. Also in March 2011, a nutritional survey was conducted in all three camps, and it was observed that the malnutrition rate increased from 7.8% in 2010 to 15% in 2011, which eventually contributed to an increase of mortality rate of children less than five years. The malnutrition rate was evident in both the existing population, and the newly arrived asylum-seekers. It was surmised that due to the distance between the two camps and central Ifo registration, the access to reception and registration of the new arrivals was restricted, which created a burden on the old refugee caseload.

Majority of the new influx are mainly women and children, farmers and animal herders from the regions of Lower Juba, Bay, and Bakool. The main reason for fleeing is prolonged drought coupled with

⁸ UNHCR: Briefing Note, July 1st, 2011

the regrouping of Al-Shabaab militias for possible offensive against TFG positions in these areas, which are adjacent to the border of Kenya.

Refugees are arriving in an extremely poor condition from insecure and drought-ridden areas inside Somalia. Some 55 per cent of the children are admitted to therapeutic feeding centres for malnourishment immediately upon arrival, compared to 10 per cent in December 2010. Mortality rates for children under 5 years have increased sharply, from 0.24 per 1,000 per month to between 0.6-0.8 per 1,000 per month, which is three to four times the December 2010 rate. GAM rates are currently at 15 per cent compared to 7.8 per cent in December 2010

ACTIONS TO DATE, AND EMERGENCY NEEDS:

NCA has undertaken several actions in response to the drought and conflict crisis in Gedo. This includes:

- In Bula hawa district, NCA in partnership with UNCHR and UNICEF distributed a minimum package of non food items to 3000 households. These were mainly affected by the fighting between militia groups and the transitional federal government forces. In Elwak district an additional 1500 kits were distributed to 1500 households also affected by the same conflict.
- In Garbaharrey district, 31500 people received assorted food items between April and June 2011 in response to the drought.
- 4,000 people, 60% women were provided 5 litres of water per person per day through trucking in April 2011.
- In partnership with UNCHR in Puntland state, NCA managed to distribute 11,361 NFIs to IDPs living in the outskirts of Garowe town.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe through its implementing partner in Somalia (DBG) has continuously been responding to the needs of IDPs in Mogadishu. Recently, consultations with the newly arrived IDPs have been carried out and the findings indicate that despite the civil insecurity in Mogadishu, drought affected persons from mainly rural areas continue to seek refuge in the already overwhelmed camps with friends, relatives or well-wishers. IDPs in the urban camps are hosting drought stricken persons coming to Mogadishu and the outskirts. The camps are becoming overcrowded and the little aid offered is inadequate to meet the needs of the newly displaced persons. Moreover, the current sporadic rains being received in the area are adding on to an increased health risk for the new IDPs. Several camps which are already hosting drought affected new arrivals in Mogadishu and its outskirts (i.e. Lower and Middle Shabelle) include: *Weydow, xamdi, weheliye, il bulacle, xareed, xaliimo, sureer, gargaar, Saxan, hobyo, sharmarke, amaano, qansaxdheere, quracle, durdur, lafoole, xabeeb, lugeeye, ruun, Aroor*. Among the priority needs identified include food, shelter, blankets, mosquito nets, soap and water jerry cans.

To respond effectively to the large number of new arrivals into the Dadaab refugee camp, the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, WFP and partners have begun to implement an emergency response strategy. The strategy aims to ensure a timely protection and assistance response to newly arriving refugees. Vulnerability centres are being established in all three camps to offer assistance within 24-hours of arrival to extremely vulnerable people. The strategy will boost reception/registration, primary health care and feeding centres for vulnerable refugees and people with special needs. The slow registration of new arrivals remains one of the main protection-related challenges, increasing in particular the risk of sexual and gender-based violence. The strategy allows for quickly scaling up reception and registration capacity; provision of water and high-energy biscuits; administering emergency primary health care (including vulnerability assessment, medical screening, immunization, healthcare and feeding); and the distribution of food rations by WFP.

Activities to improve protection and assistance for the new arrivals include: (i) further reinforcing reception, screening and registration capacity; (ii) provision of water, sanitation, emergency/therapeutic feeding and nutrition, essential personal and domestic items (jerry cans, blankets, sleeping mats, sanitary pads & kitchen sets), energy-efficient stoves, firewood, temporary shelter and site planning; (iii)

The entire population of North Gedo, women, girls, boys, men, those constituting host and IDP communities, duty bearers and right holders alike are facing the worst form of humanitarian disaster driven by both successive drought and conflict. Livelihoods across the board have been lost, farming communities have lost their crop, pastoralist have lost their animals to drought, businesses have no buyers due to extremely reduced purchasing power. General community vulnerability is at its peak, and the more reason people are journeying en-mass to refugee camps.

- **PROPOSED ASSISTANCE:**

Activities by sector to be implemented by NCA are as follows:

ASSISTANC IN CRISIS PHASE – JULY – DECEMBER 2011

a) Emergency Food Relief sector

- Activity 1: Procure and deliver 1661 metric tons of assorted food commodities to 94000 people across Garbaharrey, Luuq, Doolow and Belet Xaawa districts over a period of 5 months
- Activity 2: Identify local traders to supply selected food commodities to contribute to the minimum required daily kcal of 2020 per person per day.

b) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector

- Rehabilitate 30 shallow wells in 30 villages
- Rehabilitate 10 water pans each per village
- Construct 1120 latrines (Dollow – 400, 400 in Belet Xaawo, 300 in Luuq and 20 latrines in Garbaharrey)
- Dig 7 garbage waste pits in Dollow (4) and in Belet xaawo (3)
- Distribute 5000 water jericans in Doolow
- Conduct 10 hygiene awareness campaigns using the Emergency PHAST training methodology
- Provide sanitation kits to women in Doolow to include 2 bar soaps, 2 pants and 6 packets of sanitary pads of 16 pieces each.

c) Emergency Transitional shelter and non food items (NFIs) sector

- Provide temporary/transitional shelter kits to 200 IDPs households in Dollow
- Provide NFIs to 4000 IDP households and vulnerable host communities in the 4 districts

ASSISTANCE IN POST-CRISIS PHASE – JANUARY – JUNE 2012

d) Livelihood recovery sector

- Start income generating activities for 600 urban women, 150 in each district, giving a seed grant of \$500 per woman
- Support re-stocking of shoats and draught animals giving at least 10 animals per agro-pastoral household at \$35 for 1000 households in 4 districts
- Provide \$200 cash relief each to 4700 labor deficit persons such aged, sick, disabled, lactating mothers etc
- Provide short season drought resistant crop seeds (beans, maize,) to agro-pastoral farmers

Provide 600 drums of fuel for riverine farmers for irrigation.

DKH

B) DKH PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

- **OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

- To provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to newly displaced drought affected women, children and men in Mogadishu, South Central Somalia.

- **TARGET POPULATIONS:**

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe through its local partner Daryeel Bulsho Guud intends to assist 4,500⁹ Households (approximately 27,000 persons) in Mogadishu

Locations

Target camps in Mogadishu and its outskirts and number of HH affected by drought

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Amaano | 184 |
| weydow | 274 | Qansaxdheere | 205 |
| xamdi | 328 | Quracle | 279 |
| weheliye | 239 | Durdur | 126 |
| il bulacle | 288 | Lafoole | 210 |
| xareed | 216 | Xabeeb | 258 |
| xaliimo | 232 | Lugeeye | 217 |
| sureer | 220 | Ruun | 210 |
| gargaar | 219 | Aroor | 178 |
| saxan | 198 | Total HH | 4,500 |
| hobyo | 231 | | |
| sharmarke | 188 | | |

- **PROPOSED ASSISTANCE:**

General food distribution

DKH will provide relief food consisting of 30kgs of rice, 30kgs of beans and 15litres of vegetable oil to the newly displaced persons fleeing the drought.

Non Food Items

DKH will provide an integrated package of non-food items and shelter that include blankets, plastic sheets, impregnated mosquito, soap, water jerry cans and sleeping mats.

Outputs necessary to achieve objectives

An effective community-level system of distribution of assorted supplementary food rations and NFIs established and operationalized in target IDP settlements

- Community mobilization to identify the needy and most vulnerable;
- Procurement of supplementary food items;
- Procurement of NFIs
- Recruitment of volunteers for the distribution exercise;
- Oversee distribution of supplementary food rations.
- Oversee distribution of NFIs

Indicators to measure outputs

⁹ Each family consists of approximately of 6 persons

- 4500 HH in Mogadishu receive 30kg of rice, 30kg of beans and 15 litres of oil during the project period.
- 4500 HH each receive 2 pieces of blankets, 2 plastic sheets, 1 impregnated mosquito net, 1 soap, water jerry can and 1 sleeping mat.
- **Protection**
DKH will ensure the area selected for distribution of food and non-food items is safe for the target households. This will be done by continuous monitoring of security situation by use of volunteers, field officers, camp and religious leaders.
- **ACT code of conduct**
DKH staff adheres to ACT code of conduct on sexual exploitation and abuse of power. DBG also assists those affected by providing psychosocial support.

LWF

c) LWF PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

LWF is already heavily involved in the implementation of all above mentioned activities as the Camp Management Agency of the three Dadaab camps, i.e. coordination at camp level to discuss emergency response, managing the reception centres, conduction vulnerability screening at the registration site and sharing information from all agencies to the refugees. So far, LWF and other partners have been able to respond to the needs of new arrivals by advancing from its 2011 planned programme. However, current resources available are insufficient to meet the needs of the growing number of arrivals and is now in the process to reprioritize activities and resources for emergency assistance, it is becoming clear that additional donor support is required to meet the immediate challenges in this operation.

OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Enhanced access to information for all refugees as a strategy for protection, minimizing opportunities for exploitation and redress of complaints.
2. All extreme vulnerable new arrivals receive support through referral to other agencies or by direct assistance by LWF.
3. Water supplied to support immediate shortages among host community and refugees.
4. Children provided an opportunity for healing and psychosocial support through play and learning sessions.

TARGET POPULATIONS (LWF – DADAAB):

| | Population | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Under 5 | 5-17yrs | 18 - 59yrs | Over 60 | Under 5 | 5-17yrs | 18 - 59yrs | Over 60 |
| Dagahaley | 122,718 | 12,223 | 25,787 | 20,375 | 1,905 | 11,828 | 23,320 | 25,239 | 2,041 |
| Hagadera | 121,643 | 10,554 | 23,586 | 25,626 | 2,034 | 10,055 | 20,496 | 27,198 | 2,094 |
| Ifo | 132,619 | 12,591 | 25,635 | 26,178 | 2,235 | 12,074 | 22,963 | 28,536 | 2,407 |
| Total | 376,980 | 35,368 | 75,008 | 72,179 | 6,174 | 33,957 | 66,779 | 80,973 | 6,542 |
| | % | 9% | 20% | 19% | 2% | 9% | 18% | 21% | 2% |
| Under 5 | 5-17yrs | 18 - 59yrs | Over 60 | | | | | | |
| 18% | 38% | 41% | 3% | | | | | | |

In addition to the registered refugees, it is estimated that around 25,000 people are awaiting registration. LWF is intending to target the whole refugee population as well as an approximate of 10,000 host community members, either direct or indirect.

PROPOSED ASSISTANCE (LWF – DADAAB):

1. Even though the refugee camps have been emergency operations for the past 20 years, the current influx of refugees to camps to an existing situation of strained resources makes it a New Emergency. In this situation, LWF will take an early and collective action to promote accountability to beneficiaries. This will significantly improve the quality and impact of the humanitarian work. One key action to ensure accountability will be to make information available and accessible for all. Information management is one of the key components of Camp Management, and LWF will increase the capacity of its Information Management Unit to reach out to the larger population, targeting especially the newly arrived refugees settled outside the camps with messages from all other agencies on essential life saving issues like attention to malnutrition and access to basic services and that these services are free and should not be paid for. LWF will also provide access to information about positive coping methods. Complaint Handling System is already being launched by LWF in Dadaab. With this growing emergency, there is an even more immediate need to strengthen and implement such a system.
2. Psychosocial support to vulnerable new arrivals: Refugees are currently arriving in an extremely poor condition and many agencies are contributing to the most immediate basic needs. The mandate of LWF in this aspect is to coordinate and identify gaps and make sure the most vulnerable people are provided for by the existing system. At the registration point LWF has built a temporary structure where vulnerability screening is being conducted. Upon identification, the case will either be referred to another agency or to the LWF Social Assistance Unit who will conduct a home visit and recommend further assistance, such as material support or other services. The material support will be given using a participatory approach and be based on actual needs. It can include kits of sanitary wear; enriched porridge flour for children and elderly; clothing and slippers for children; tarpaulins; soap; and tents.
3. Supply of water: Early 2011, LWF used to have a water truck to supply both the host community and the refugees outside the camps with additional water during the dry season. A good relationship with the host community will be ensured as they are equally affected by the drought. The agencies supplying water to the refugees are also heavily stretched and LWF will complement these efforts. One truck will be available for each camp for the four months until the next expected rains.
4. Emergency Education: LWF is implementing primary education to the refugees of Hagadera camp (Dadaab). But due to limited resources, the sector has been severely underfunded for many years and standards are far from met. With the very high number of new arrivals the past few months, there has been very little possibility for them to be admitted to the existing schools. LWF is therefore setting up temporary learning and recreational centres, giving children an opportunity to learn in a protected environment and by recreational activities they will also be helped to deal with the stress they are under. Special attention will be given to Psychosocial Support.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:

The ACT Somalia Forum members are operational in different areas of Somalia and the refugee camp in Northern Kenya. As such each will implement its own component of the appeal.

NCA will implement the project in the four districts directly and through selected and capable local NGO partners. Respectively, both phases of the project will be implemented by NCA, ASEP, CERID, and

NAPAD, each in Garbaharrey, Doolow, Luuq and Bula Hawa districts. NCA partners will be engaged through sub-project agreements stipulating the relationship and expected deliverables.

DKH will implement the project in 20 camps in Mogadishu and its outskirts i.e. Lower and Middle Shabelle area through its local partner Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG). DBG has been implementing projects in Somalia since 1992. DBG thematic areas include: emergency aid/humanitarian assistance, food security through agricultural development, rehabilitation of infrastructure, income generation, educational/vocational training, reconciliation and demobilization.

During the period 01 January and 31 December 2011, LWF has a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and The Government of Kenya to implement activities within the set mandate of Camp Management, Education, Shelter, Camp Planning and Layout, Community Based Safety and Security, and within the three refugee camps of the Dadaab complex. During the period of January to December 2012, LWF similarly, is planning to conclude a tripartite agreement with GoK and UNHCR

COORDINATION:

Co-ordination with other ACT members

NCA, as the current chair of the forum, will be coordinating between the partners. It is the responsibility of each ASF member to involve local authorities, local and international NGOs and, where relevant, other agencies. The objective of the coordination is to ensure that the project is implemented successfully, the project objectives are achieved, and the targeted beneficiaries benefit from the assistance in a timely manner. ACT Somalia Forum members will coordinate their efforts in order to avoid overlap and look into ways of creating synergies with each other's work. NCA and DKH inside Somalia have been coordinating and collaborating in previous appeals, utilizing each agency's expertise. It is therefore envisaged that such coordination and collaboration will further continue; building on the relationship which has already been established.

Christian Aid (CA) also a member of ASF and active inside Somalia, and though initially unable to participate in the concept stage is expected to join other members in developing the full proposal. As such coordination and consultation with CA will be undertaken.

ASF meetings will be an avenue to share information on each partners project progress, share experiences and provide one on one technical inputs and support to each other. Equally the forum monthly meetings will be used to discuss security scenarios and possible impact on implementation.

Co-ordination with other organizations in the area of intervention

Both NCA /and partners (ASEP, CERID and NAPAD) and DKH (and partner DBG) are active participants of the UN Somalia coordination mechanism under different clusters, namely: NFI & Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Protection and Education. For the purpose of this project, NCA will be active participants in the WASH, protection Agriculture and Livelihoods and Shelter & NFIs clusters at Nairobi level, and the sub-clusters levels where they exist. It is under such forums that issues of overlaps, planned, on-going and completed interventions are shared by different agencies, particularly by use of the 3W (Who does, What, Where) matrix for each cluster and quarterly reporting.

With full support from UNHCR, LWF coordinates with NGOs working in Dadaab, the Kenyan Government (GOK) and host community leaders. LWF, responsible for camp management and coordination, organizes monthly inter-agency meetings with refugee leaders and representatives of all agencies operating in the camps to discuss issues affecting refugees and share information about ongoing and planned activities. Project staff members also participate in weekly security meetings coordinated by UNHCR and work closely with the GOK's Department of Refugee Affairs, the Kenyan Police and UNHCR to monitor camp security and issues between refugees and host communities. As part of its services for new arrivals, LWF assists vulnerable new arrivals to access services provided by other implementing

agencies including Handicap International, Save the Children, GTZ, CARE, IRC, MSF Swiss and UNHCR's Protection and Security Units. Project staff members also participate at the national-level in monthly inter-agency coordination meetings convened by UNHCR-Nairobi, where participants share plans and review gaps in service and coordinate strategies.

Due to security concerns it has been communicated that all agencies operating in the Dadaab area, follow the regular escorts and adhere to convoy rules. Special escorts will only be approved by UNHCR in very special circumstances, since the police officers and their vehicles will be given priority to patrol the camps.

COMMUNICATIONS:

A Communication Officer/ press secretary will be seconded to LWF from Christian Aid during July 15th to August 15th to respond to the media attention and also assist in developing a communication strategy. An ACT RST photojournalist will be visiting the areas of response for 11 days during the launch of the appeal.

PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: July 1st 2011 – June 30th 2012

The crisis phase will run for the first 6 months and the post-crisis for another six months to June 2012.

NEXT STEPS - INDICATE:

Full Appeal will be issued in the next two weeks.

A fund advance of 20% of each agency budget will be required

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

| DKH | | Type | No. | Unit Cost | Budget |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Unit | Units | USD | USD |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | | |
| <u>Crisis Phase (if applicable)</u> | | | | | |
| Food Relief Assistance¹⁰ | | | | | |
| Beans | 4,500 | 60 | 270,000 | 1.40 | 378,000 |
| Rice | 4,500 | 60 | 270,000 | 1.10 | 297,000 |
| Vegetable Oil | 4,500 | 30 | 135,000 | 1.45 | 195,750 |
| | | | | | 870,750 |
| <u>Non Food Relief Assistance</u> | | | | | |
| Plastic Sheets | | 2 | 4,500 | 10.00 | 90,000 |
| Impregnated Mosquito Nets | | 1 | 4,500 | 11.00 | 49,500 |
| Blanket | | 2 | 4,500 | 9.00 | 81,000 |
| Jerry cans | | 1 | 4,500 | 2.00 | 9,000 |
| Sleeping mats | | 1 | 4,500 | 3.00 | 13,500 |
| General soap | | 1 | 4,500 | 0.50 | 2,250 |
| | | | | | 245,250 |
| <u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u> | | | | | |
| Agonomist | Times | | 3 | 300.00 | 900 |
| Lawyer | Person | | 1 | 2,000.00 | 2,000 |
| Consultative Meetings | Meeting | | 5 | 950.00 | 4,750 |
| Wages for Field Officers | | 3 | 12 | 525.00 | 18,900 |
| Wages for Field Assistants | | 6 | 12 | 450.00 | 32,400 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 58,950 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | | 1,174,950 |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | | |
| <u>Transport</u> | | | | | |
| Food Transportation cost | MT | | 675 | 130.00 | 87,750 |
| Hire / Rental of Vehicles | | 2 | 250 | 90.00 | 45,000 |
| Transportation cost of NFIs and Latrines | | | 145 | 130.00 | 18,850 |
| TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | | 151,600 |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT | | | | | |
| <u>Staff salaries</u> | | | | | |
| Visibilities | Unit | | 1 | 5,400.00 | 5,400 |
| Banking fees | Unit | | 1 | 17,800.00 | 17,800 |
| Office stationery | Unit | | 1 | 8,900.00 | 8,900 |
| Communication, Telephone, DHL, Email etc | Unit | | 1 | 9,800.00 | 9,800 |
| Shared Cost: Office rent | Unit | | 1 | 37,800.00 | 37,800 |
| Executive Director | Per Month | | 12 | 600.00 | 7,200 |
| Head of Finance | Per Month | | 12 | 300.00 | 3,600 |
| Head of Programme | Per Month | | 12 | 255.00 | 3,060 |

10

Note: 4500 beneficiaries for food assistance 4,500 beneficiaries will receive 2 distributions of relief food each distribution will be 30 kg rice, 30kg beans & 15ltr VO

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----|--------|------------------|
| Administrator | Per Month | | 12 | 255.00 | 3,060 |
| Project Officer 1 | Per Month | | 12 | 195.00 | 2,340 |
| Project Officer 2 | Per Month | | 12 | 195.00 | 2,340 |
| Logistic Officer | Per Month | | 12 | 195.00 | 2,340 |
| DBG Accountant | Per Month | | 12 | 195.00 | 2,340 |
| DBG Nairobi-Financial Support | Per Month | | 12 | 450.00 | 5,400 |
| DBG -Reporting and Project support | Per Month | | 12 | 450.00 | 5,400 |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT | | | | | 116,780 |
| AUDIT & MONITORING | | | | | |
| Audit of ACT Funds | | Estimate | | | 8,000 |
| Internal Monitoring | | Estimate | | | 9,800 |
| TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING | | | | | 17,800 |
| Estimated Program Expenditure | | | | | 1,461,130 |
| ACT International coordination fee 3% | | | | | 43,834 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | 1,504,964 |

NCA

| NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID | Type | No. | Unit Cost | Budget |
|---|-------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Unit | Units | USD | USD |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| <u>Crisis Phase (if applicable)</u> | | | | |
| <u>Food Relief Assistance</u> | | | | |
| Rice (40kgs for 15667 HHs for 5 months) | kgs | 78,335 | 40.00 | 3,133,400 |
| Maize (50kgs for 15667HHs for 5 mths) | kgs | 78,335 | 21.30 | 1,668,536 |
| Beans (8kgs for 15667HHs for 5mths) | kgs | 78,335 | 8.00 | 626,680 |
| Veg. Oil (4lts for 15667HHs for 5mths) | Lts | 78,335 | 8.96 | 701,882 |
| Sugar (4kgs for 15667 HHs for 5mths) | kgs | 78,335 | 4.72 | 369,741 |
| | | | | 6,500,238 |
| <u>Non Food Relief Assistance</u> | | | | |
| <u>WASH INTERVENTIONS</u> | | | | |
| Shallow wells rehabilitation | No. | 30 | 800.00 | 24,000 |
| Construction of latrines | No. | 1,120 | 200.00 | 224,000 |
| Water pan rehabilitation | No. | 10 | 4,000.00 | 40,000 |
| Sanitation tools for hygiene promotion | No. | 200 | 150.00 | 30,000 |
| Water Jerricans | No. | 5,000 | 5.00 | 25,000 |
| Digging of garbage pits | No. | 7 | 2,000.00 | 14,000 |
| Sanitation kits for women (bar soap, pads, panties etc) | No. | 8,100 | 20.00 | 162,000 |
| | | | | 519,000 |
| TRANSITIONAL SHELTER AND NFI INTERVENTION | | | | |
| NFI kits | No. | 4,000 | 65.00 | 260,000 |
| Transitional shelter kits | No. | 200 | 400.00 | 80,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|----------|------------------|
| | | | | 0 |
| | | | | 340,000 |
| POST- Crisis Phase (if applicable) | | | | |
| LIVELIHOOD RECOVER INTERVENTIONS | | | | |
| IGA start up grants for urban women | Each | 600 | 500.00 | 300,000 |
| Livestock restocking (shoats) 5 per HH for 950 Household | Each | 4,750 | 35.00 | 166,250 |
| Cash relief for labor deficit persosn | Each | 4,700 | 200.00 | 940,000 |
| Generator fuel for riverine farmers for 300 HHs | Drums | 600 | 350.00 | 210,000 |
| Agri inputs - maize and beans seeds for 870 HHs | kgs | 8,700 | 1.00 | 8,700 |
| | | | | 1,624,950 |
| Direct Programme Related Costs | | | | |
| Agronomist/Livelihood officer | | 4 | 400.00 | 1,600 |
| Emergency coordinator | | 4 | 400.00 | 1,600 |
| Watsan officer | | 4 | 500.00 | 2,000 |
| Sanitation technician | | 2 | 550.00 | 1,100 |
| | | | | 0 |
| Sub Total | | | | 6,300 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| | | | | 8,990,488 |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | |
| <u>Transport</u> | | | | |
| Food Transport - 1661 metric tons @\$4 per 50kg | MT | 166,065 | 4.00 | 664,260 |
| Hire / Rental of Vehicles including fuel - NCA | No | 12 | 2,200.00 | 26,400 |
| Hire / Rental of Vehicles including fuel - Partners | | 36 | 2,200.00 | 79,200 |
| Transportation cost of NFIs and sanitation kits | Each | 4,200 | 5.00 | 21,000 |
| Warehousing | month | 6 | 400.00 | 2,400 |
| | | | | 793,260 |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT | | | | |
| <u>Staff salaries</u> | | | | |
| Program officer (NCA) | month | 1 | 2,200.00 | 2,200 |
| Program officer (Partners) | month | 3 | 1,500.00 | 4,500 |
| Program accountant (NCA) | month | 1 | 1,800.00 | 1,800 |
| Program accountant (Partners) | month | 3 | 1,000.00 | 3,000 |
| Logistics officer (NCA) | month | 1 | 900.00 | 900 |
| Logistics officer (Partners) | month | 3 | 500.00 | 1,500 |
| <u>Staff travel</u> | | | | |
| Per diems for NCA staff | day | 120 | 25.00 | 3,000 |
| Per diems - partners | day | 360 | 25.00 | 9,000 |
| Vehicle hire - NCA | day | 120 | 70.00 | 8,400 |
| Vehicle hire - Partners | day | 240 | 70.00 | 16,800 |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|----|---------------|-------------------|
| Staff accommodation in the field - NCA | day | 6 | 1,500.00 | 9,000 |
| | | | | |
| <u>Communication</u> | | | | |
| Telephone and email - NCA | month | 6 | 650.00 | 3,900 |
| Telephone and email - Partners | month | 6 | 150.00 | 900 |
| | | | | |
| <u>Officer Operations</u> | | | | |
| Stationery expenses - NCA | month | 12 | 600.00 | 7,200 |
| Stationery expenses - Partners | month | 36 | 300.00 | 10,800 |
| Office rent and utilities - NCA | month | 12 | 400.00 | 4,800 |
| Office rent and utilities - Partners | month | 36 | 400.00 | 14,400 |
| Funds transfer - 2% (on direct field cost) | % | 2% | 9,844,648.30 | 196,893 |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT | | | | 298,993 |
| AUDIT & MONITORING | | | | |
| Audit of ACT Funds (mid and end term) | Estimate | 2 | 5,500.00 | 11,000 |
| Project Evaluation (mid and end term) | Estimate | 2 | 5,000.00 | 10,000 |
| TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING | | | | 21,000 |
| | | | | |
| Total | | | | 10,103,741 |
| | | | | |
| ACT International coordination fee 3% | % | 3% | 10,103,741.27 | 303,112 |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES | | | | 303,112 |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | 10,406,854 |

| Lutheran World Federation | Type | No. | Unit Cost | Budget |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Unit | Units | USD | USD |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| <u>Food Items</u> | | | | |
| Porridge flour | Kgs | 9,000 | 1 | 12,784 |
| Sub Total | | | | 12,784 |
| <u>Non Food Items</u> | | | | |
| Tarpaulin (plastic sheets) | pieces | 5,000 | 10 | 50,000 |
| Clothes for girl child | Girls | 18,000 | 8 | 143,182 |
| Slippers | pairs | 36,000 | 2 | 81,818 |
| Sanitary kits | Packs | 9,000 | 5 | 40,909 |
| <i>In-kind contribution*</i> | | | | |
| Sanitary pads (in kind GOAL) | pcs | 4,736 | | - |
| Multipurpose soap (in kind GOAL) | pcs | 25,000 | | 0 |
| Bar soap (in kind GOAL) | pcs | 578 | | - |
| Kangas (in kind GOAL) | pcs | 800 | | - |
| Sub Total | | | | 315,909 |
| <u>Temporary Shelter</u> | | | | |
| Emergency tents | pieces | 2,000 | 300 | 600,000 |
| Tent pitching artisans (30) | Months | 12 | 1,534 | 18,409 |
| Sub Total | | | | 618,409 |
| <u>Accountability, Visibility and Advocacy</u> | | | | |
| Visibility | Lump sum | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Advocacy | Lump sum | 1 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Communication/Advocacy RST | Lump sum | 1 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Accountability Officer (CRM) | Months | 12 | 1,705 | 20,455 |
| Training on Accountability | Lump sum | 1 | 7,955 | 7,955 |
| Information management vehicle hire (1 vehicle/camp) | Months | 12 | 8,182 | 98,182 |
| Information Management PA system | Pcs | 3 | 2,273 | 6,818 |
| Information Management Megaphones | pcs | 6 | 136 | 818 |
| IEC material | lump sum | 1 | 3,409 | 3,409 |
| Information Management Shed | pcs | 9 | 1,136 | 10,227 |
| Information Management clerks (30) | Months | 12 | 2,557 | 30,682 |
| Sub Total | | | | 207,545 |
| <u>Psychosocial Support</u> | | | | |
| Vehicle hire-social work (1 vehicle/camp) | Months | 12 | 8,182 | 98,182 |
| Senior Social Worker | Months | 12 | 1,364 | 16,364 |
| Social workers (6) | Months | 12 | 4,773 | 57,273 |
| Social assistance clerks (30) | Months | 12 | 2,557 | 30,682 |
| Training on CBPA and PFA | Lump sum | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Sub Total | | | | 207,500 |
| <u>Water provision</u> | | | | |
| Hire of 3 Water bowsers | Months | 4 | 25,568 | 102,273 |
| Truck Hire fuel | Months | 4 | 6,136 | 24,545 |
| Sub Total | | | | 126,818 |
| <u>Emergency Education</u> | | | | |
| Misc learning and playing material | lump sum | 1 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Temporary learning centres incl furniture, fencing etc | no | 3 | 19,318 | 57,955 |
| Teachers and other staff | Months | 12 | 1,705 | 20,455 |
| Sub Total | | | | 108,409 |
| <u>Other Direct Programme Costs</u> | | | | |
| <u>Salaries & benefits</u> | | | | |
| Emergency Coordinator | months | 12 | 2,841 | 34,091 |
| Emergency Finance Officer (international) | months | 1 | 12,000 | 12,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|--------|------------------|
| Logistics Officer | months | 12 | 2,273 | 27,273 |
| Drivers (2) | month | 12 | 1,136 | 13,636 |
| Staff accommodation costs in Dadaab | lump sum | 1 | 11,364 | 11,364 |
| <u>Travel</u> | | | | |
| Air ticket/ perdiem/ accommodation & meals (monitoring) | days | 50 | 455 | 22,727 |
| Pickup rental cost (1) | months | 12 | 2,727 | 32,727 |
| Fuel/ minor repairs/ | months | 240 | 114 | 27,360 |
| Sub Total | | | | 181,178 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | 1,778,553 |
| TRANSPORT & WAREHOUSING | | | | |
| <u>Transport</u> | | | | |
| Truck hire/transport Nairobi-Dadaab | trips | 4 | 2,273 | 9,091 |
| Truck hire distributions within Dadaab | days | 60 | 284 | 17,045 |
| <u>Warehousing</u> | | | | |
| Labour | months | 12 | 1,364 | 16,364 |
| Fumigation | months | 12 | 341 | 4,091 |
| Store supplies | months | 12 | 295 | 3,545 |
| TOTAL TRANSPORT & WAREHOUSING | | | | 50,136 |
| CAPITAL ASSETS | | | | |
| Mobile phone | pc | 4 | 114 | 455 |
| Camera | pc | 2 | 227 | 455 |
| Quick run kit for staff | kits | 10 | 213 | 2,132 |
| Computers/laptops | pc | 4 | 1,364 | 5,455 |
| Office furniture | sets | 4 | 568 | 2,273 |
| Printer | pc | 2 | 511 | 1,023 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS | | | | 11,791 |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT | | | | |
| <u>Staff salaries</u> | | | | |
| Share of salaries & benefits, Dadaab (partly) | month | 12 | 4,545 | 54,545 |
| Share of salaries & benefits, Nairobi (partly) | month | 12 | 7,386 | 88,636 |
| Staff travel costs | month | 12 | 795 | 9,545 |
| Share of office costs, Dadaab (partly) | month | 12 | 2,841 | 34,091 |
| Share of office costs, Nairobi (partly) | month | 12 | 2,273 | 27,273 |
| Communication costs | month | 12 | 1,136 | 13,636 |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT | | | | 227,727 |
| AUDIT & MONITORING | | | | |
| Resource Management Audit | lump sum | 1 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| External Audit | lump sum | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | lump sum | 1 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING | | | | 55,000 |
| Total Project Costs | | | | 2,123,207 |
| ACT International coordination fee 3% | | | | 63,696 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | 2,186,903 |