



Somalia Emergency and Livelihood Restoration Program (SELRP)

First Quarter Report – August 1 – September 30, 2014



MC Staff conducting assessment, site identification, and community mobilization at Bula Jaran and Kurale villages in Afgooye

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COUNTRY CONTACT	CONTACT	PROJECT SUMMARY										
Country Director PO Box 11868-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: (254-20) 3871103/3864622 Fax: (254-20) 3871093 <hr style="border: 0.5px solid blue;"/>	Senior Program Officer 45 SW Ankeny Street Portland, Oregon, USA Phone: +1 (503) 896-5000 Fax: +1 (503) 896-5011 <hr style="border: 0.5px solid red;"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><u>Award No.</u></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">AID-OFDA-G-14-00153</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><u>Start Date</u></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">August 1, 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><u>End Date</u></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">July 30, 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><u>Report Date</u></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">October 31, 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><u>Total Award</u></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">\$1, 800,000</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Award No.</u>	AID-OFDA-G-14-00153	<u>Start Date</u>	August 1, 2014	<u>End Date</u>	July 30, 2015	<u>Report Date</u>	October 31, 2014	<u>Total Award</u>	\$1, 800,000
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Executive Summary

Somalia Emergency and Livelihood Restoration Program (SELRP), consists of two main components – Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) and WASH. The program’s geographic areas are in Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud and the Mudug regions of the South-Central Zone of Somalia. The program supports both IDP and host communities with the latter emphasis on rural populations, mainly in the riverine areas. The economies of these communities have been significantly disrupted by recurrent droughts, flooding and numerous conflicts during the long anarchy period in the country. The ERMS activities support the rehabilitation of livelihood infrastructure including irrigation canals, river embankments, irrigation ditches and culverts damaged by successive seasons of droughts and floods. The new livelihood sub-sector of the ERMS supports the developing of alternative livelihoods to generate income and build assets for the large IDP population and host youths and women in the target areas. The WASH sector, on the other hand, supports the building of WASH facilities including pit latrines, hand wash facilities and rehabilitation of water supply systems for the large populations in the targeted areas, particularly at the IDP camps as well as for the newly displaced populations in Mogadishu. The program also conducts hygiene forums in the same target areas. The rehabilitation and construction works will be done through a Cash for Work approach. The beneficiaries’ are selected through a community led consultative approach by the local communities’ with supervision by Mercy Corps.

As part of the SELRP program inception, Mercy Corps initially conducted a baseline survey and targeted assessments of the status of the ERMS and WASH sectors in the targeted districts. The methodology for the assessment included field data collection for both quantitative and qualitative data analysis using individual questionnaires, observations, key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD). In particular, Mercy Corps program team assessed the needs for the **IDPs living in the camps in Mogadishu** (for instance, in Iskashi IDP settlement at Km 8 – Km 11 along the Afgoye Corridor that consist of 12 small IDP camps) and **Kismayu** (the Dalxiiska IDP settlements that consist of five camps- Nageye, Hamdi 1, Wamo 1, Tawakal 2 and Soya) **and several large camps in Galkacyo** (Alanley, Hiraan, Midnimo, Bur-Bishaaro and Libaan) as well as Galkayo IDP camps.

In Mogadishu’s Iskashi IDP camps with estimated population of 6213 HHs, Mercy Corps recorded **only 4 water tap stands** located in different locations within the camp and **36 pit latrines**. The camps lacked sanitation and hygiene facilities. The IDP communities remain vulnerable and only a small percentage of the population earned a livelihood through mainly casual laboring in the neighboring centers in Mogadishu city, receiving a daily average rate of \$2 - \$5; equivalent to 40,000 – 100,000 Somali shilling. Similarly, in the Kismayu and Galkayo IDP settlements, the team recorded several makeshift latrines and water ‘berkads’ that needed rehabilitation. There was no proper water piping system in both locations and the population relied on water vendors, thus they had to purchase water at high prices. **Table 1** below gives a

breakdown of the IDP camps in **Iskashi IDP settlement** in Mogadishu and the estimated population within each camp.

#	Names of IDP Camps Umbrellas	Population (in HHs)	District	Region
1.	Bandar	748	Daynile	Banadir
2.	Aran	516	Daynile	Banadir
3.	Wanaagsan	557	Daynile	Banadir
4.	Wasuge	294	Daynile	Banadir
5.	Talo-Wanaagsan	393	Daynile	Banadir
6.	Burane	295	Daynile	Banadir
7.	Buufow	780	Daynile	Banadir
8.	Kalsan	550	Daynile	Banadir
9.	Mas'uul	600	Daynile	Banadir
10.	Yaan-Booley	564	Daynile	Banadir
11.	Farhaano	456	Daynile	Banadir
12.	Ugunji	460	Daynile	Banadir
TOTAL POPULATION IN HH		6,213 HHs		

In the first quarter, the program activities have been mainly in the planning stage. In addition, field visits were conducted in the earlier assessed program target sites– Mogadishu, Lower/Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Galgaduud and Galmudug regions in the south/central zone of Somalia.

Sector 1: ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND MARKET SYSTEMS

Sub-Sector 1.1: Market System Rehabilitation

The program team conducted field visits to the earlier assessed villages in Lower/Middle Shabelle regions in order to conduct further community consultations and identify infrastructures for rehabilitation under the ERMS sector. **Table 2 below** shows the identified infrastructures earmarked for rehabilitation during the 2nd quarter. The team identified **a total of 14 irrigation canals, 16 irrigation ditches, 13 culverts, 5 river embankments and 1 feeder road in the Afgooye, Jowhar and Balcaad districts.** The team has earmarked to start with the three canals of **Jambalul, Kurale and Bulajaran villages in Afgooye district** and is currently working on the MOU signing and procurement process for the cash for work tools.

Table 2: ERMS Infrastructure assessed and earmarked for rehabilitation from the 2nd Quarter onwards

District	Activity 1: <i>Rehabilitation of Irrigation canals</i>	Activity 2: <i>Rehabilitation of Irrigation ditches</i>	Activity 3: <i>Rehabilitation of irrigation culverts</i>	Activity 4: <i>Rehabilitation of River Embankments</i>	Activity 5: <i>Rehabilitation of Market Feeder Roads (Bush Clearing)</i>
Afgooye	Bulajaran, Kuraale, Jambalul, Anole, Sabid, Boorow	Bulajaran, Kuraale, Jambalul, Anole, Sabid, Boorow	Jambalul, Kuraale, Bulajaran, Sabid, Boorow, Kuraale	-	Jambaluul
Jowhar	Jowhar Somali, Mayungale, Timire, Kalundi,	Jowhar Somali, Mayungale, Timire, Kalundi, Gedabarkan/Ahad, Awnurow,	Jowhar Somali, Mayungale, Timire, Kalundi,	Nukay, Timire	-
Balcad	Kowaad, Shanaad, Waalimoy, Labaad	Kowaad 1 and 2, Shanaad, Waalimoy	Kowaad, Walamoy, Marerey	Iridoley, Marerey, Hawa Tako,	-



Photo 2: Disused Marerey canal (right), flooded river embankment alog Nukay in Jowhar (center, and destroyed ditch at Mayungale

For the river embankment the team conducted a physical assessment of areas identified by the UN Food and Agriculture agency named Somali Water and Land Mapping Unit (SWALIM) through its “River Breakage Mapping” program. In addition, the MC team assessed other areas

prone to flooding with an increase in the river volumes in villages in **Afgoye (4), Jowhar (8) and Balcad (3)**. The local communities indicated that the recurrent flooding in the area was often caused by the topography of the area, uncontrolled irrigation activities, and poor river basin management due to the collapse of pre-war flood controlled infrastructures.

Sub-Sector 1.3: NEW LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT

Activity 1: Establishment and training of youth and women cooperative groups

During the 1st Quarter, a skills training needs assessments was conducted in IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Galkayo and Kismayu. Identified priority areas were chosen based on the people's needs. Beneficiary identification and selection for three trainings, training venues and facilitators was completed and training plans were put in place in each of the regions in Mogadishu, Kismayu and Galkayo. In Mogadishu, the first 8 female IDP participant trainees from Wanaagsan IDP camps were selected for a 6-week tailoring course and MOUs signed with the Camp VRC to commence the training in October. The preliminary identification of the first 16 participants for the 6-week tailoring course in Kismayu (8 from Wamo camp) and Galkacyo (8 from Liiban camp) is ongoing. The tailoring course will be conducted by a local skilled provider teaching sewing and embroidery as well as employability / entrepreneurial skills. At the end of the training, the participants will form co-operative groups, each consisting of four members, thereby receiving the co-operative start up materials and first cash grant installment.

Sector 2: Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Sub-Sector 2.1: WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE

Activity 1: Rehabilitation of water supply systems in the IDP communities

Mercy Corps assessed the water supply systems in Mogadishu, Kismayu and Galkayo IDP settlements and **recorded only four water tap stands in Mogadishu Sarkusta IDP camps, and make-shift structures in Kismayu Dalxista IDP camp and Galkayo Liiban IDP camp**. The team put in place plans and initiated procurement processes for the rehabilitation of the first four water taps in Mogadishu.

Sub-Sector 2.2: SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Activity 1 and 2: Community mobilization and site selections; and construction of latrines

The team conducted community mobilization sessions in the IDP settlements in Mogadishu (Iskashi), Kismayu (Dalxiska), and Galkayo (Liiban) on sanitation awareness and selection of sites for the single stance pit latrine constructions. Through a consultative process with IDP camp members/leaders and other stakeholders, the program team earmarked 20 latrines for

Wasuge and Bandar IDP camps within Mogadishu Iskashi IDP camps and 10 latrines for Dalxiska IDP camps to commence during the 2nd Quarter. The program team has already completed the selection of the 20 skilled laborers and 40 unskilled laborers for the Mogadishu Iskashi IDP camp activity. The pit latrine structure will consist of timber of different sizes, iron sheets, cement, gravel and sand and will be constructed through CfW for two days.

Activity 3: Installation of hand-washing facilities

Following the identification of the pit latrines, the team commenced the mobilization of community members in preparation for the installation of ten hand washing facilities for Mogadishu IDP camps. Each hand washing facility will be installed between every two pit latrines. The construction of these facilities will start during the 2nd Quarter.

Sub-Sector 2.3: HYGIENE PROMOTION

Hygiene promotion campaigns with community mobilization have involved men, women, and youth, as well as community leaders/elders in the IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Kismayu, and Galkayo. The program team identified active participants who will be organized to form camp-based hygiene and sanitation groups to promote hygiene promotion messaging. These groups will be leading participation in the 14 SELRP targeted hygiene promotion forums that will also commence during the 2nd Quarter.

Monitoring and Evaluation

During this Quarter, the program team conducted field and needs assessments to avoid duplication of roles with other humanitarian actors in the region and the verification of whether the needs identified during the program's baseline survey still exist. In an effort to ensure high quality CfW programming activities, targeted literate youth will be employed as supervisors through CfW, to support the daily monitoring of activities. This is not only ensuring quality but will ensure positive engagement of the youth. The youth supervisors will work closely under the supervision of Mercy Corps program staff on the ground.

Coordination

The program team closely coordinated with other humanitarian actors in the program implementation areas and the local administrations in all the villages before undertaking activities. Project outcomes and data are always shared with food security and WASH clusters as well as mainstreaming protection in each project activity. A team representative also participates in sector and cluster meetings/workshops for information sharing and to address concerns in the need gaps.

Challenges & Conclusions

There have been an increasing number of suicide bombings, IEDs and targeted killings in the last couple of months, mostly inside the capital city Mogadishu, but this had no effect on the implementation of project activities.

In addition, the 25-district military offensive by SNAF/AMISOM in Somalia to recover Al-Shabaab controlled areas has led to the displacement of more IDPs from other lower Shabelle districts, particularly Qoryoley and Kunturwarey. The displacement resulted in a significant increase in the demand for humanitarian intervention by agencies such as Mercy Corps. In fact, Mogadishu IDP camps are experiencing more challenges with an increasing number of people arriving in Mogadishu who have been recently affected by the offensives against Al-Shabaab in parts of the Lower Shabelle region. There is a growing need for food, water, protection and shelter for the new IDP arrivals on the outskirts of Mogadishu. The security in the camps is likely to deteriorate with this massive influx, which may result in increased fighting over the few available resources and as well as land issues.

Nevertheless, the SELRP program implementation is on course and has lined up program activities destined to be put in place by the team members.

Summary of Project Activities

Objective 1: ERMS				
#	Description	OVERAL SELRP Target Number	1st Quarter Achievements	Remarks
1.	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canals	16 Km	14 irrigation canals assessed and identified for rehabilitation.	3 Canals in Afgoye (Jambulul, Bula Jaran and Kurale irrigations canals) earmarked for immediate commencement. PRs and MOUs with communities were completed. The rehabilitation works will commence during the second quarter.
2.	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Ditches	16 ditches	16 irrigation ditches assessed and identified for rehabilitation	3 ditches along Jambulul, Bula Jaran and Kurale canals were also earmarked for immediate rehabilitation. PRs and MOU process completed. The rehabilitation works will commence during the second quarter.
3.	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Culverts	15 culverts	13 culverts assessed and identified for rehabilitation	Culverts BOQs and designing ongoing.
4.	Rehabilitation of River Embankments	3 Km flood control embankments	MC team assessed flooded and weak sections along the river in Afgoye (4), Jowhar (8) and Balcad (3).	5 river sections identified as priority areas (Iridoley, Marerey, Hawa Tako, Nukay and Timire).
5.	Rehabilitation of Market Feeder Roads (Bush clearing)	20 Km	1 feeder road (Jambalul) in Afgooye identified.	Further assessments of areas in Lower/Middle Shabelle, Kismayu and Galkacyo ongoing.
Sub-sector 2: New Livelihood Development				
1.	Provision of service for skills training centers/ Training beneficiaries of skill trainings	64 individuals to be trained in 8 skill training centers in groups of 8 persons	3 groups identified (1 in Mogadishu, 1 in Galkacyo and 1 in Kismayu)	The Mogadishu 1 st 8 participants already registered.
2.	Establish and Seed Capital for youth cooperative groups	8 new formed youth cooperative groups will be provided with business seed capital (start up grant)	N/A	These activities will be executed after the completion of planned activities; and cooperative groups' formation done.

3.	Establish and Seed Capital for Women cooperative groups	8 new formed women cooperative groups will be provided with business seed capital (start up grant).	N/A	These activities, will be executed after the completion of the planned activities; and cooperative group formations done.
4.	Business Fairs	5 business fairs conducted to promote the business of the cooperatives established.	1st fair will be conducted during the 2nd quarter	To be confirmed
Objective 2: WASH				
1.	Construction of pit latrines	Construction of 140 pit latrines in the camp settings.	Sites for 20 latrines in Mogadishu and 10 in Kismayu, IDP camps identified. The team is consulting on the first 10 latrine sites for Galkacyo IDP camp.	Construction will begin during the 2 nd quarter.
2.	Installation of hand wash facilities	70 hand wash facilities will be installed near constructed latrines at camp settings community infrastructure to promote good hand hygiene	Sites for first 10 hand wash facilities in Mogadishu to go with the 20 latrines identified	Hand wash facilities will be installed between every 2 latrines.
3.	Conduct hygiene promotion forums	A total of 14 forums will be conducted.	At planning stage	First 6 forums planned in Kismayu and Mogadishu (3 each).
4.	Rehabilitation for water supply systems in the IDP Camp Settings	Rehabilitation of 14 water supply system (broken pipes, water wells, taps and like).	At planning stage	Rehabilitation of first 4 tap stands in Mogadishu to start in 2 nd quarter.