

Requesting Organization :	World Food Programme	
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
Food Security		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Puntland Drought Response	
Allocation Type Category :		

OPS Details

Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/UN/2507
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	1,300,001.15
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	15/03/2016	Planned End Date :	14/09/2016
Actual Start Date:	15/03/2016	Actual End Date:	14/09/2016

Project Summary : Following the drought conditions and the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation observed in the Puntland regions of Sool, Sanaag and parts of Bari and Nugal, WFP is targeting 5,580 drought affected households with emergency relief assistance through unconditional cash-based transfers. The number of targeted beneficiaries is based on estimates established from the inter-agency needs assessment undertaken between 13-18 February alongside FSNAU figures for populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC 3 and 4).
 The total resource requirement to provide immediate food assistance is estimated at US\$9 million. WFP has received other donor funding but faces a gap of US\$4.2 million to cover the remaining costs for the duration of the project and any potential further assistance. Using existing funding WFP has already biometrically registered the targeted households and is enrolling them into the relief program in readiness for distribution of the e-transfers.

Direct beneficiaries :

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
7,546	7,855	8,859	9,220	33,480

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 18	0	0	8,859	9,220	18,079
Pastoralists	7,546	7,855	0	0	15,401

Indirect Beneficiaries :
Catchment Population:
Link with allocation strategy :

The Project is in line with the allocation strategy objective 1 of addressing Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable. Specifically to Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
WFP Cooperating Partners (see narrative)	National NGO	195,863.00
		195,863.00

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source		Other Funding Amount	
Organization focal point :			
Name	Title	Email	Phone
Liljana Jovceva	Deputy Head of Programme	liljana.jovceva@wfp.org	+254734554022
Mark Gordon	Head of Programme	mark.gordon@wfp.org	+254789365005
BACKGROUND			
<u>1. Humanitarian context analysis</u>			
<p>The Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Post-Deyr Assessment (February 2015) results indicate that an estimated 931,000 people across Somalia are acutely food insecure (IPC Crisis and Emergency phases) and in need of urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance. Nearly half (45 percent) of these are in the northern Somalia regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Bari, Nugaal, where drought conditions are currently being experienced as a result of three consecutive failed rain seasons and the effects of the El Nino climatic event. According to the Deyr 2015 estimates from FSNAU, 11% of the population of Bari region is in crisis or emergency (IPC 3 or 4). The corresponding figure for Sanaag is 10%. Below normal rainfall and drought conditions have prevailed in the large portions of the Northwest and Northeast Somalia leading to large-scale abnormal migration of livestock, rising water prices and sharp increase in debt levels among poor households. Based on trend analysis from past El Nino events, the impact in 2015 was expected to manifest itself primarily through flooding and subsequent population displacement along the major rivers in Somalia and as a result WFP and other humanitarian partners made contingency plans and mobilised funds for timely response to the flooding in south-central Somalia. Whereas the El Nino increased the risk of flooding along major rivers, the population displacement was significantly lower than expected. The extent of the drought related effects of El Nino in northern Somalia were however not anticipated until later in the year resulting in the current gaps in funding. While there were indications of dry conditions in Somaliland in the last quarter of 2015, the situation was not expected to continue into 2016 in Somaliland and to increase in magnitude in Puntland as it currently has. In fact, based on preliminary reports from the recently concluded inter-agency assessment the number of people affected in Puntland is likely to increase. Immediate funding is therefore critical to meet the needs of the new/increased needs in Puntland regions facing persistently dry conditions since late last year. This is especially critical as the targeted locations are classified as IPC Crisis and Emergency and have been prioritized for urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>the cost of living - approximated through the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) - has also increased in most of the drought affected northern regions of Awdal, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal, compared to the previous five –year average (2010-2014). Integrated food security and nutrition surveys carried out by the FSNAU in November , 2015 in Bari and Nugaal regions also found that the average food expenditure for most households constituted more than two-thirds thirds (between 60 and 80 percent) of their total household expenditure. Urban households depend on purchases from the market to access food. For poor households, spending the largest part of their household income on food makes them vulnerable to shock such as increases in food prices or a decline in household income occasioned by failed harvests, low milk production or livestock deaths.</p> <p>The nutrition cluster estimates that 23,900 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (prevalence) in in Puntland, where in Bari region, critical levels of GAM are also being observed in Bari urban region (15.4%). A detailed analysis of 2015 admission rates by month and zone also indicates an upwards trend of admission rates of malnourished children since September/October 2015.</p>			
<u>2. Needs assessment</u>			
<p>An inter-agency assessment conducted in February in Bari, Karkar and Parts of Sanaag in Puntland indicate that the drought has disrupted the pastoralist and poor host community livelihood activities and increased vulnerability. Poor body conditions and weak livestock means that they are not able to fetch a good price in the markets, leading to reduced prices from \$50 to \$20 between December 2015 and February 2016, thus the households depend on livestock sales are unable to meet their household needs. Low income earners who rely on providing casual labour and informal trade have also been affected. There is also reduced access to water with Berkads which are the main source of water for villages and towns having dried up and increase in the price of a barrel of water from US\$5 to US\$. There is increased migration and mass movement from rural areas in Sanaag to Nugaal and Togdheer regions, in search of pasture and water for their livestock. Key informants reported that people who have been displaced as a result of drought face food insecurity, with households resorting to borrowing food from traders and relatives from point of displacement in Sanaag.</p> <p>As part of WFP's regular monitoring, rapid food security assessment carried out in Qardho District indicates a deterioration in the Food Consumption Scores of 63% upwards from a baseline of 57% of the households who were assessed. In Caluula District, the Food Consumption Score of the respondents in Caluula has also deteriorated. The proportion of poor FCS increased from 13% to 57% and acceptable FCS decreased from 70% to 14%. Dietary diversity is poor and shows a slight worsening since November 2015. The baselines for both assessments had been conducted in November 2015 and follow-up was carried out in February 2016. Given the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation, many poor households are unable to meet their food needs and the situation could further deteriorate between now and the start of the Gu rains in April.</p>			
<u>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</u>			
<p>WFP proposes to reach 53,538 beneficiaries with unconditional e- transfer for one month, averaging \$130 for each household. This is figure is based on estimates from the the FSNAU estimates on People in Crisis and Emergency, (IPC 3 and 4), this has been further informed by the needs from the Inter-agency assessment on drought affected in Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugal. Targeting of needy beneficiaries will be carried out through community consultations using standard vulnerability criteria.</p>			
<u>4. Grant Request Justification</u>			
<p>The proposed unconditional cash transfers will enable households to have improved access to food and improved food consumption this will ensure sustained assistance to food insecure households through provision of predictable and reliable safety nets, lean seasonal support to stabilize vulnerable households.</p>			
<u>5. Complementarity</u>			

WFP is providing an integrated response to the drought affected households thus ensuring that activities in food security and nutrition are well coordinated. Beneficiaries targeted for the unconditional transfers are also being targeted under the Nutritional preventative, treatment and community outreach programmes. In addition, lean season asset creation activities is planned and ongoing as part of the recovery phase for these drought- affected households to ensure that they are able to meet their food needs through investment in livelihood/community assets. Through its school meals programme, WFP continues to provide much a much needed safety net for school going children in WFP supported schools thus meeting short-term hunger needs and reducing drop-outs.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To provide humanitarian assistance to 8,923 drought affected households in Bari, Sool, Sanaag and Nugaal regions in Puntland

Food Security

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods.	Somalia HRP 2016	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project will contribute to the HRP strategic objective 1 to Address humanitarian needs by providing lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable; In addition, it falls under the Food security's cluster objective 1 to Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods.

The unconditional e-transfers will enable households meet their basic daily food requirements and address their nutritional and dietary needs through the purchase of staples and fresh food items such as fruit and vegetables. Beneficiaries will receive USD 129 (per household) to purchase food that meets 78 per cent of their daily energy requirements for a period of 1 month. All beneficiaries have already been registered bio-metrically by WFP and data is stored on the age and sex of households' members. Based on this information, WFP will prioritize the most vulnerable households, such as households with children under the age of five years, female-headed households, households with members living with a disability, households whose member(s) are above 60 years of age, etc. Once selected, the households will receive cash assistance with the aim to further improve their food security situation.

Outcome 1

Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted drought-affected households (8,923 households)

Output 1.1

Description

cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries - target 53,538 beneficiaries (8,923 households)

Assumptions & Risks

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Community consultations, targeting and information dissemination on activity, modality, selection criteria and how to redeem the e-transfer. Review of proposals from partners.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Transfer and redemption of e-transfer

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact

Post-distribution monitoring, Responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism, reporting to CHF and cluster

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food					53,538

Means of Verification : Distribution reports/ Biometric reports

Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Total cash equivalent of food bought by beneficiaries with e-vouchers transferred					53,538
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Means of Verification : Retailer reconciliation reports, Distribution reports

Indicator 1.1.3	Food Security	Number of vulnerable people supported through safety nets					53,538
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Means of Verification : % of households with improved food consumption scores

Indicator 1.1.4	Food Security	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned													53,538
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Means of Verification : distribution reports, PDMs

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

WFP will monitor how beneficiaries are receiving transfers using its electronic beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE which shows redemptions in near real time. This information together with data from physical and remote monitoring as well as market assessments and price monitoring will provide WFP and partners with the necessary information on household food security, food consumption and market performance.

Cognisant of the precarious security and infrastructure conditions in Somalia, WFP continuously identifies and monitors risks to its operations through physical process monitoring and remote monitoring ('call centres' and feedback hotline), as well as third party monitoring. WFP works with third party monitors to conduct physical process monitoring of food distributions at distribution sites as well as post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through visits to beneficiary households. The field monitors are equipped with GPS-enhanced mobile devices to conduct the surveys enabling WFP to identify the location at which the information has been gathered. In addition, WFP operates a call center in Galkayo, central Somalia for remote monitoring. Operators as well as an interactive voice response (IVR) system call beneficiaries as a control mechanism and to collect information on the food security situation of households, including food consumption and coping mechanisms in lean seasons. WFP also operates a hotline where beneficiaries can contact the organization to provide feedback on distributions and transfers and to flag potential issues should they arise. WFP also monitors the performance of its partner through distribution monitoring as well as post distribution monitoring; every Final Delivery Point (FDP) is monitored once every 3 months.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community consultations, targeting and information dissemination on activity, modality, selection criteria and how to redeem the e-transfer. Review of proposals from partners.	2016			X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Transfer and redemption of e-transfer	2016				X	X							
Activity 1.1.3: Post-distribution monitoring, Responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism, reporting to CHF and cluster	2016					X	X	X	X	X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2015, WFP increased its focus on accountability to affected populations (AAP) in an environment where direct WFP contact with communities was challenging. Community consultations are carried out with men and women separately to ensure that the voices of both are heard in the prioritization of projects and identification of project sites. Communities are involved from determination of the needs, design of the activity and implementation. Through the consultations, targeting of beneficiaries is carried out, including information dissemination on the criteria used for targeting. Information is also provided on the avenues that beneficiaries can pursue to provide feedback and complaints.

In addition, WFP increased the use of modern communication technology to complement physical monitoring by WFP food monitors and third party monitors, especially in areas where access was a challenge. The widespread use of mobile phones in Somalia provided an opportunity for WFP to use mobile telecommunications technology to collect feedback from beneficiaries. The mVAM (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) project was piloted in Somalia from May 2014 to April 2015, collecting food security data from households through short mobile phone surveys, text messages, live telephone interviews and automated phone calls (Interactive Voice Response). Building upon this experience, WFP launched the country-wide implementation of this technology under the name of mKormeer*, expanding the geographical coverage, number of surveys conducted and the topics covered. Having this first-hand information enabled WFP to quickly respond to emerging issues. This is particularly important in a fragile context like Somalia, where droughts, floods, displacement and other shocks regularly affect the food security and nutrition situation. WFP developed a beneficiary feedback and complaints system in 2014 to enhance its accountability and interaction with beneficiaries by regularly communicating with them as well as allowing them to call directly. At the start of the hotline service, the major challenge was the low number of calls from beneficiaries. In 2015, the beneficiary hotline received an increased number of calls due to active and sustained communication and sensitization campaigns.

The number of calls received increased from a few calls a week earlier in 2015, to as many as 40 calls a week by the end of the year. The use of new tools and the expansion of the complaints and feedback mechanism is reflected in the very strong AAP indicator results with over 95 percent of surveyed beneficiaries informed about the programme, and aware of how they can make a complaint. While these results are very strong, WFP recognizes that further effort is required in strengthening the new tools and the general awareness and adoption of AAP approaches going forward. For example, the results do not specify if respondents stating high awareness and comfort in accessing mechanisms were referring to more traditional avenues such as community leaders, or WFP managed mechanisms such as the hotline. In August 2015, WFP moved from paper-based checklists to mobile data collection through an open data kit (ODK) platform. The platform allows WFP to collect monitoring data using Android mobile devices and submit it to an online server, even without an internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. The use of mobile phones allowed WFP to quickly collect data from the field in a standardized way, and to analyze and share it securely.

Implementation Plan

As a co-leader of the Food Security and leader of the Logistics and Electronic Telecommunications Clusters, WFP actively coordinates its response to the food security and nutrition challenges in Somalia with UN sister agencies and non-governmental organizations. Through the Cash and Voucher Working Group as well as bilateral exchanges, WFP will coordinate the proposed intervention with other actors to ensure any overlaps or conflicting actions be avoided.

Through its cooperating partners, (CPs), WFP will carry out community sensitization on the beneficiary selection criteria, biometric registration and e-voucher transfers. At the end of every month, CPs will submit to WFP a list of participants who have met the condition to receive transfers through SCOPE database. WFP Area Offices shall verify the list submitted before requesting WFP Country Office to transfer the respective beneficiaries' benefits to their e-transfer cards. WFP will monitor delivery of e-transfers to beneficiaries through credit reports from Financial Service Providers, use of humanitarian card to buy food through the SCOPE database, and household food security through post distribution monitoring. Below is a list of WFP's current cooperating partners in the targeted locations. WFP may engage other partners in the course of the project depending on arising needs and partner capacities.

1. Deegan Relief and Development Organization
2. African Community Development Concern
3. Kulmiye Development Organization
4. Puntland Highway Authority
5. Social Empowerment Rehabilitation and Development Organization
6. Social and Environmental Development Organization
7. Puntland Relief and Development Organization
8. Puntland Development Organization
9. Ocean Training and Promotion
10. Sanaag Concern Development Organization
11. Shilaale Rehabilitation and Ecological Concern
12. Al Ta'awun Social Service
13. Action for Semi-Arid Lands

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Organisations in the food security cluster	Agree on operational areas, to avoid duplication and ensure coverage of needy populations

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a- The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

WFP recognizes that gender inequality directly affects the ability of nations to become free from hunger and food insecurity, and that transfers (in-kind, cash or vouchers) have the potential of empowering women and transforming gender social norms at the household and community level. Empowerment is however a complex long-term goal dependent on individual, social, institutional and infrastructural environments; individual cash based transfer activities in the limited context and duration of the planned drought response therefore represent a limited but important step toward the achievement of this goal. Recognizing this, WFP shall employ gender sensitive beneficiary targeting and whenever possible, shall deliver household transfers to women to help boost their confidence and bargaining power within the household. Normally, through post distribution monitoring, WFP aims to ascertain how households are utilizing transfers and whether gender relations are indeed being transformed by the activity through shared or improved participation of women in decision-making and increased dignity, social status and livelihoods of both men and women. However, considering the short duration of this emergency intervention, this may not be possible. Even so, through initial and regular project sensitization, community consultations in the targeting of beneficiaries and an efficient registration and disbursement system, WFP hopes to minimize the likelihood of intra-household and intra-community conflicts over resource transfers.

Protection Mainstreaming

Through initial and regular project sensitization, community consultations in the targeting of beneficiaries and an efficient registration and disbursement system, WFP hopes to minimize the likelihood of intra-household and intra-community conflicts over resource transfers. WFP also ensures that retailers are available in the nearest markets to avoid beneficiaries traveling for long distances to redeem their transfers.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

All targeted areas identified for assistance are accessible, and are in areas of WFP Operational presence, WFP has also been able to conduct registration of beneficiaries on SCOPE and also ensure that retailers are accessible by the beneficiaries. Regular monitoring of the security situation continues to be maintained through WFP security and UNDSS, Staff receive regular updates on the security situation and are expected to comply with security measures particularly in regards to movement and adhering to Minimum Operating Security Standards. Monitoring will be conducted through own monitoring or third party monitoring where needed. WFP will continue to share regular updates on the security information to CHF in case this would hinder the implementation of activities.

Access

BUDGET							
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	International Programme Officer	D	1	17,370.00	6	1985.00 %	20,687.67
	<i>Levels of effort</i>						
1.2	Senior Programme Assistant (G6)	D	1	2,581.00	6	6000.00 %	9,291.60
	<i>Number of months</i>						
1.3	Programme Assistant (G5)	D	2	2,480.00	6	6000.00 %	17,856.00
	<i>Number of months</i>						
1.4	Field Monitors	D	2	1,399.00	6	6000.00 %	10,072.80
	<i>Number of months</i>						
	Section Total						57,908.07
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	E- transfers to beneficiaries	D	5580.14	135.00	1	10000.00 %	753,318.90
	<i>Number</i>						
	Section Total						753,318.90
Equipment							
3.1	Communication equipment		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00
	<i></i>						
	Section Total						0.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Commission for delivery of payments to retailers	D	0.02	753,319.00	1	10000.00 %	15,066.38
	<i>lump sum</i>						
4.2	CTG Monitoring	D	6	3,200.00	6	10000.00 %	115,200.00
	<i>monthly</i>						
	Section Total						130,266.38
Travel							
5.1	Travel for project monitoring. [1] Costs are based on ticket: 1,895 USD, DSA 81 USD/day, Hazard Pay 53 USD/day = Total 2,484	D	5	2,484.00	6	8000.00 %	59,616.00
	<i>Trps</i>						
	Section Total						59,616.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Agreements with Cooperating partners (vetted by WFP somalia)	D	1	195,863.00	1	10000.00 %	195,863.00
	<i>lump sump</i>						
	Section Total						195,863.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	vehicle running costs and maintenance	D	1	2,481.00	6	2000.00 %	2,977.20
	<i>Monthly</i>						

7.2	Office Space/Rental of facility	D	1	1,972.00	6	2000.00 %	2,366.40
	<i>monthly</i>						
7.3	Utilities	D	1	1,457.00	6	2000.00 %	1,748.40
	<i>Monthly</i>						
7.4	Office supplies and Consumables	D	1	1,578.00	6	2000.00 %	1,893.60
	<i>Monthly</i>						
7.5	Equipment repair and maintenance	D	1	58.00	6	2000.00 %	69.60
	<i>Monthly</i>						
7.6	Communications services	D	1	2,570.00	6	2000.00 %	3,084.00
	<i>Monthly</i>						
7.7	Office set up and Repairs	D	1	4,869.00	6	2000.00 %	5,842.80
	<i>Monthly</i>						
	Section Total						17,982.00
SubTotal				5,605.16			1,214,954.35
Direct							1,214,954.35
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							85,046.80
Total Cost							1,300,001.15
Grand Total CHF Cost							1,300,001.15

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bari -> Bossaso	17	1,317	1,371	1,546	1,610	5,844	Activity 1.1.1 : Community consultations, targeting and information dissemination on activity, modality, selection criteria and how to redeem the e-transfer. Review of proposals from partners. Activity 1.1.2 : Transfer and redemption of e-transfer Activity 1.1.3 : Post-distribution monitoring, Responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism, reporting to CHF and cluster
Bari -> Iskushuban	22	1,630	1,696	1,913	1,991	7,230	Activity 1.1.1 : Community consultations, targeting and information dissemination on activity, modality, selection criteria and how to redeem the e-transfer. Review of proposals from partners. Activity 1.1.2 : Transfer and redemption of e-transfer Activity 1.1.3 : Post-distribution monitoring, Responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism, reporting to CHF and cluster

Bari -> Qardho	14	1,089	1,133	1,278	1,330	4,830	Activity 1.1.1 : Community consultations, targeting and information dissemination on activity, modality, selection criteria and how to redeem the e-transfer. Review of proposals from partners. Activity 1.1.2 : Transfer and redemption of e-transfer Activity 1.1.3 : Post-distribution monitoring, Responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism, reporting to CHF and cluster
Nugaal -> Garowe	47	3,511	3,654	4,121	4,290	15,576	Activity 1.1.1 : Community consultations, targeting and information dissemination on activity, modality, selection criteria and how to redeem the e-transfer. Review of proposals from partners. Activity 1.1.2 : Transfer and redemption of e-transfer Activity 1.1.3 : Post-distribution monitoring, Responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism, reporting to CHF and cluster

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	20160225Inter-agency assessment drought in Puntland Final.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	51. Somalia_Bulletin51_Caluula_mKormeer_Final.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	47. Somalia_Bulletin47_Qardho_mKormeer_Final.pdf
Budget Documents	CHF BOQ _general operating cost.xlsx