

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Reserve 2016			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
Food Security		100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	FAO Emergency Drought Response in Burao and Laasqoray districts of Somaliland			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>				
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/UN/2506	
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	800,000.00	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	15/03/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	14/09/2016	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	15/03/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	14/09/2016	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>Nearly 4.7 million people – 38 percent of Somalis – are acutely food insecure and need humanitarian assistance through June 2016, according to FSNAU/FEWS NET joint countrywide seasonal assessment data released in February 2016. This includes 22 000 people in emergency (IPC Phase 4), 931 000 people in crisis (IPC Phase 3), and 3 700 000 people classified as stressed (IPC Phase 2). Internally displaced people and rural populations are disproportionately affected.</p> <p>In Somaliland, due to the impact of the worsening drought conditions, the projected total number of acutely food insecure people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4) for February to June 2016 is 1 227 100 out of which 282 100 people are in crisis and emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4). This represents an increase from the 1 093 400 total number of acutely food insecure people in need (including 236 500 people that were in crisis and emergency) during August to December 2015.</p> <p>The main contributing factors to high food insecurity levels include the poor rainfall and drought conditions, trade disruption, new and protracted displacement and chronic poverty, among other factors. Acute malnutrition also remains high in many parts of the country, affecting 304 700 children under the age of five.</p> <p>In response to the drought, FAO has developed a Drought Response plan which is expected to help 1.3 million people (at least 30% women) in Somaliland and Puntland. It aims at delivering timely livelihood and cash-based support to help pastoral and agropastoral families withstand and recover from drought conditions in Somaliland and Puntland. It helps families to get a quick basic income to cover lifesaving expenditures, to have access to water, to make its livestock survive and to have a successful harvest in July if sufficient Gu rains will be available. These are short-term results that can and need to be achieved for families to survive from the crisis. The project will give opportunity for families to protect and restore their livelihoods before greater losses set in. The activities are time-sensitive – bound to Somalia's agricultural calendar, the Gu rainy season from March to April and families' pressing need for cash to afford critical supplies.</p> <p>Key activities included in the FAO Drought Emergency Response plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cash relief through cash for work to improve purchasing power among severely affected households and increased access to water and soil conservation</li> <li>-Livestock vaccination, fodder and water storage to protect assets by containing the CCPP further spread and outbreak, reduce livestock losses/distress sales, and improved livestock production and health</li> <li>-Restore production and improve yields through agricultural input support.</li> </ul> <p>To kick start the drought response plan, FAO aims to deliver timely livelihood and cash-based support to help pastoral and agro-pastoral families withstand and recover from drought conditions in Laasqoray. At least 700 households (at least 30% Women Headed Households) will receive cash to meet immediate needs and at the same time rehabilitate their productive infrastructures (with a strong focus on water and soil conservation) through cash-for-work. Some 67000 goats are to be treated and vaccinated to contain the current Contagious caprine pleuro pneumonia (CCPP) outbreak, in the hardest hit regions of Somaliland to reduce animal morbidity and mortality, saving the livelihoods of approximately 2 233 households.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
7,643	5,095	3,275	2,185	18,198

<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agro-Pastoralists	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoralists	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					
<p>The FAO proposed activities for SHF funding envisaged in this application is primarily prioritizing life-saving activities in drought affected population in Somaliland. The applicant also intended to scale up already on-going / planned live-saving emergency response activities of the organization from CERF rapid response funding. This approach of the applicant facilitates the “targeted” and “effective use” of the limited funding allocated to address priority needs of the drought affected population in line with SHF strategy .</p> <p>The proposed activities of the applicant also significantly complement with improved access to food and safety net activities implemented / planned by other key partners in the target areas to bring desired results as highlighted in SHF draft strategy. The live-saving conditional and unconditional transfer help to prevent households from selling of their productive assets to fulfill the food and non-food requirement of the households particularly with worsening trend of Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and increasing trends of cost of minimum expenditure basket (CMB) observed in some of the areas.</p> <p>The proposed CCPP vaccination and supportive treatment for goats in drought affected areas intended to contain the spread of disease. It is one of highly contagious livestock disease that can easily spread over a wide area unless prevented by vaccination and treatment. The impact of CCPP on the mortality and morbidity of goat is well documented in addition its impact on marketability and exports of the country that significantly reduce the disposable income of the pastoralist to fulfill food and non-food items at this critical period. The losses of such stock particularly have debilitating impact for households with limited livestock holding and make their recovery very challenging (extend their dependency period).</p>					
<b>Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :</b>					
<b>Partner Name</b>	<b>Partner Type</b>		<b>Budget in US\$</b>		
<b>Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :</b>					
<b>Other Funding Source</b>			<b>Other Funding Amount</b>		
<b>Organization focal point :</b>					
<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Phone</b>		
Mohammed Azouqa	Programme Officer	Mohammed.Azouqa@fao.org	+254 717400771		
Richard Trenchard	FAO Representative	Richard.Trenchard@fao.org	+252 020 4000000		
<b>BACKGROUND</b>					
<b>1. Humanitarian context analysis</b>					
<p>Nearly 4.7 million people – 38 percent of Somalis – are acutely food insecure and need humanitarian assistance through June 2016, according to FSNAU/FEWS NET joint countrywide seasonal assessment data released in February 2016. This includes 22 000 people in emergency (IPC Phase 4), 931 000 people in crisis (IPC Phase 3), and 3 700 000 people classified as stressed (IPC Phase 2). Internally displaced people and rural populations are disproportionately affected.</p> <p>In Somaliland, due to the impact of the worsening drought conditions, the projected total number of acutely food insecure people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4) for February to June 2016 is 1 227 100 out of which 282 100 people are in crisis and emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4). This represents an increase from the 1 093 400 total number of acutely food insecure people in need (including 236 500 people that were in crisis and emergency) during August to December 2015.</p> <p>The main contributing factors to high food insecurity levels include the poor rainfall and drought conditions, trade disruption, new and protracted displacement and chronic poverty, among other factors. Acute malnutrition also remains high in many parts of the country, affecting 304 700 children under the age of five.</p> <p>Some of the highest concentrations of food insecurity are in the north. Bari (11%), Awdal (10%) and Sanaag (10%) have the highest prevalence of IPC Phases 3 and 4, after Banadir (22 percent). In these areas, one in ten people face emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity. People affected by the poor rains and drought conditions in the north (where October-December rainfall was 30-50% below average rainfall) need urgent assistance to prevent further deterioration to their food security and nutrition status.</p> <p>It is now midway through Jilaa – Somalia’s main and harshest dry season (January - March). During this time, Somalis rely on renewed water and pasture from the preceding rainy season. However, people have not seen sufficient rains for as long as two years in parts of the Northwest. Their ability to cope has declined with each passing season.</p>					
<b>2. Needs assessment</b>					

The vast majority of people in Somaliland derive their food and income from producing crops and raising livestock, which cannot survive without water. Consequently, the estimated 2015 cereal harvest in Northwest Agropastoral Livelihood Zone is only 13 percent of an average year, leaving farmers with no return and high in debt. Acute water and pasture shortages also caused a mass exodus of livestock from central Puntland into parts of west Somaliland that received better rains. Drought-affected pastoralists from Ethiopia and Djibouti also fled there, putting massive strain on resources that will likely soon be exhausted. The most vulnerable pastoralists stayed behind, unable to afford the high cost of transport to reach areas with better conditions. FAO confirms the outbreak of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) been reported in Awdal (Borama, Zeila'a and Baki districts) and Sanag (Elafwein, Erigavo and Badhan districts) regions, that will accelerate the mortality of goats. So far, livestock keepers have received limited support to protect their goats from CCPP (estimated number of goats reportedly affected with CCPP in all drought affected districts is more than 10 to 15% of goat population in the drought affected districts). Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia is a disease with high morbidity (80-100%) and mortality (60-80%) rates. Rapid diagnosis of this devastating disease is essential for its immediate containment. There are however reports of other humanitarian partners providing emergency fodder and water tanks/trucking to the affected areas.

Families urgently need cash to cover the lean season until fodder recovers and possible crops mature, make up for lost income, pay off accumulated debts, refrain from selling their assets (such as livestock) and rebuild their livelihoods. Pastoralists need rapid veterinary support, fodder and water to keep their animals alive, healthy and productive and to continue providing vital nutrition to their families, including from milk and meat.

There is a limited window of opportunity to help families protect and restore their livelihoods before greater losses set in. FAO appeals to resource partners to respond to this critical time of need in Somaliland.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

FAO's beneficiary selection is guided primarily by FSNAU data, prioritizing populations in IPC 3 and 4, and further covering IPC 2 where possible and/or where reports indicate there is a risk of deterioration. For this Action, SWALIM rainfall and flood alerts and partners' humanitarian alerts guide targeting of flood- and drought-affected districts. Within the districts, the most vulnerable and food insecure villages and IDP settlements are identified in collaboration with communities, local authorities and implementing partners (IPs). IPs engage community elders, farmers' associations, women and youth in beneficiary selection. Women's share is at minimum 30% of all assistance, and focus is directed to vulnerable or marginalized groups and IDPs.

Wherever possible, qualitative consultations, focus group discussions and other participatory processes with communities are included to identify innovative selection criteria (e.g. targeting households with a milking animal on loan, which women have clearly identified as a marker of extreme poverty). Through its Call Centre surveys and post-distribution monitoring reports, FAO identifies potential bias in beneficiary selection and inclusion or exclusion errors in targeting and takes remedial action.

A sample of CFW beneficiary selection criteria includes:

- Smallholders with small farms, focused on subsistence farming in drought-prone, rainfed and peripheral and marginal areas, beyond the reach of tertiary canals elsewhere;
- Agropastoralists and pastoralists with small herds on or below subsistence level;
- Women dependent households with members of their household or community who can provide labour for CFW activities (at least 30 percent of total direct beneficiaries should be women/women-dependent households).
- Households headed by the disabled and elderly if there are members of the household or community able to provide labour for CFW.

### **4. Grant Request Justification**

The proposed SHF intervention will contribute to the Food Security Cluster strategy and objectives to address acute food insecurity needs of the drought affected populations in Somaliland and help them to recover from the cumulative impact. The population in IPC phase 3 and 4 as per the post deyr classification of FSNAU in Somaliland regions will be targeted and supported for a period of 5 months.

The following are the priority activities:

a) Cash for work supporting 700 households over 10 weeks with cash payments to help support access to food and other basic needs, while rehabilitating productive infrastructure used by communities. These households be involved in the rehabilitation of approximately 4 water catch and construct adjacent soil bunds if applicable. The actual sites will be identified in the first phase of implementation together with the government. FAO will check with the food security cluster on other cash and food transfers being implemented by other agencies so as to identify the gaps on the number of households to be reached at District level. The district of implementation will be Laasqoray. Beneficiaries will work on CFW activities for six days a week paid at the rate of between USD 5.5 to 6.5 per day. This rate is determined by a calculation of 80% of the cost of minimum expenditure basket (CMB) while keeping it just below the average daily wage rates in order to balance between meeting food security objectives and minimizing distortion in the labor market. As the beneficiaries of CFW will be in IPC 3 and 4, FAO has substantially lower workloads and will allow for flexible working hours so that beneficiaries can continue working without interrupting productive activities.

b) Controlling the Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) outbreak through the vaccination of approximately 67000 heads of goats (benefiting approximately 2 233 households) under severe and moderate drought conditions. CCPP control will not only lower the risk level of goats contracting CCPP but will minimize the impact of other drought related diseases such as pneumonia, bronchitis, skin diseases, endo- parasites, etc. This activity will be complemented by emergency treatment from funding from other donors.

The proposed intervention intends to target 3 033 households in drought affected areas in Somaliland. During beneficiary selection, preference will be given to women headed, returnee and IDP households where present in those areas. Failing to provide adequate support to vulnerable households will cause protracted or even aggravated hardship, as many households in the affected areas do not have enough access to food for consumption or cash to secure necessary food for their families, leading to a foreseeable deterioration of the food security situation. With the emergency CCPP control measures, FAO aims to protect the food source and livelihoods of poor vulnerable households in emergency crisis from important drought related trans-boundary diseases which will save animals and preserve a vital source of milk. The protection of the 67 000 goats will greatly help in containing the CCPP disease outbreak and the subsequent respiratory disease transmission among goats. Through this goat vaccination campaign approximately 2 233 pastoral and agro pastoral households will be served; of these households, at least 30% of them will be women dependent households that are generally considered to be more vulnerable as compared to male headed households.

Further, using funds mobilized from other sources, FAO will provide emergency supportive treatment to approximately 750,000 animals that will display signs of clinical illness upon clinical examination. It is anticipated that with this intervention, overall livestock morbidity and mortality will be reduced thus protecting valuable livelihood assets and sources of food for livestock dependent households.

### **5. Complementarity**

FAO's programmes are strongly synergistic and complimentary, both with other FAO programmes and with the work of other partners. The proposed action is no exception and will link closely with other ongoing FAO programmes, enhancing overall humanitarian impacts in Somalia, deepening sustainability and broadening the range of benefits (through both time and space). In particular, the proposed action will be strongly synergistic with FAO's other drought-related initiatives. Both primary activities are aimed to compliment and kick start a larger but similar expected funding through CERF. FAO's overall Drought Response plan which is expected to help 1.3 million people (at least 30% women) in Somaliland and Puntland. It aims at delivering timely livelihood and cash-based support to help pastoral and agropastoral families withstand and recover from drought conditions in Somaliland and Puntland. It helps families to get a quick basic income to cover lifesaving expenditures, to have access to water, to make its livestock survive and to have a successful harvest in July if sufficient Gu rains will be available. These are short-term results that can and need to be achieved for families to survive from the crisis. The project will give opportunity for families to protect and restore their livelihoods before greater losses set in. The activities are time-sensitive - bound to Somalia's agricultural calendar, the Gu rainy season from March to April and families' pressing need for cash to afford critical supplies. Key activities included in the FAO Drought Emergency Response plan include:

- Cash relief through cash for work to improve purchasing power among severely affected households and increased access to water and soil conservation
- Livestock vaccination, fodder and water storage to protect assets by containing the CCPP further spread and outbreak, reduce livestock losses/distress sales, and improved livestock production and health
- Restore production and improve yields through agricultural input support.

FAO continues to fund raise to compliment the existing resources and cover the larger needs in both Somaliland and Puntland.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

Deliver timely livelihood and cash-based support to help pastoral and agro-pastoral families withstand and recover from drought conditions in Somaliland.

### Food Security

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Support rehabilitation and/or restoration of household and community productive assets and capacity to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration	Somalia HRP 2016	63
Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs.	Somalia HRP 2016	37

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** The FAO SHF project will contribute to the Food Security cluster strategy and objectives, as it aims to sustain lives and livelihoods of those most severely affected by the erratic Deyr rainfalls causing severe drought conditions in Somaliland. The objective of the request is to address acute food insecurity needs of the drought affected populations in Somaliland and help them to recover from the cumulative impact. The population in IPC phase 3 and 4 as per the post Deyr classification of FSNAU in the regions in Somaliland will be targeted and supported for a period of 3-5 months. Given the current humanitarian situation in Somalia, FAO, through the CERF funded Rapid Response window will contribute towards meeting the first and second key objectives, i.e. meet immediate food needs through safety nets and preserve an essential food source (livestock).

### Outcome 1

Targeted households and communities are able to restore/maintain their livelihoods and productive capacity when faced with emergency shocks, specifically in relation to the severely drought affected areas of Somaliland.

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Targeted households and communities benefit from timely conditional cash transfers. And productive infrastructure is rehabilitated through Cash for Work.

#### Assumptions & Risks

### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

##### Standard Activity : Cash for Work

Selection and training of Implementing Partner

#### Activity 1.1.2

##### Standard Activity : Cash for Work

Implementation of CFW activities (community mobilization including beneficiary and infrastructure selection culminating in rehabilitation works).

#### Activity 1.1.3

##### Standard Activity : Cash for Work

Training of water management committees.

#### Activity 1.1.4

##### Standard Activity : Cash for Work

Conducting Post Distribution Assessment.

### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets					4,800

**Means of Verification** : The source of verification are Post Distribution Assessments (PDAs), household surveys, qualitative participatory methods, reports from implementing partners, post implementation assessment and FSNAU assessments.

#### Output 1.2

##### Description

Targeted households and communities are able to restore/maintain their productive capacity faced with chronic pressure or shock.

##### Assumptions & Risks

##### Activities

###### Activity 1.2.1

###### Standard Activity : Community based participation

Procurement of 67 000 doses of Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia vaccine

###### Activity 1.2.2

###### Standard Activity : Community based participation

Distribution of vaccines to the implementing partners.

###### Activity 1.2.3

###### Standard Activity : Community based participation

Implementation of the vaccination campaign and the complementary emergency supportive treatments.

###### Activity 1.2.4

###### Standard Activity : Community based participation

Conducting Post Vaccination/Treatment Assessment.

##### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package					13,398

**Means of Verification** : Resilience studies using TLU (Tropical Livestock Units) as the prime measure. Call Centre verification, field monitoring visits and post distribution surveys.

##### Additional Targets :

##### M & R

##### Monitoring & Reporting plan

A series of formal and informal processes for programme monitoring and evaluation will be used to assess the progress, outputs and outcomes of the intervention. Financial and narrative reports will be produced as per CERF guidelines. The sources of data and process of monitoring and evaluation are described below:

**FAO Programme and field monitoring:** Field Monitors provide information on field activities by conducting interviews with elders, beneficiaries, and other key informants at the implementation sites. Information will be collected and reported through an automated system, the Form Management Tool (FMT). The Field Monitors will also play a key role in coordinating implementing partners and general situation assessments of issues that might affect implementation. Further to these, FAO technical staff will undertake periodic field visits to monitor vaccination campaign progress. Related to the cash based interventions, the field monitors take an active role during the conducting of the post activity assessment.

**Photographic evidence:** Date stamped and GPS tagged pictures must be included in the implementing partner reports, showing proof of CCPP vaccination and CFW activities carried out by the implementing partner.

**Call centre surveys:** Using mobile phone numbers systematically collected and compiled in the FAO Somalia central database of beneficiaries, elders and focal people, the key informants are identified and contacted. In the past, the call centre focused largely on post-factum verifications, but it is now also collecting real-time information as part of contractual arrangements with partners, thereby conditioning the payment for goods and services and raising immediate alerts in case of irregularities before payments are released. The implementing partner will provide active telephone numbers of at least 30% of the targeted beneficiaries to FAO which will be used to conduct phone-based surveys during the implementation cycle. Related to the CFW activities, a post-distribution assessment is done through the call centre to ensure that all intended beneficiaries have received cash in a transparent and inclusive manner at the communities' level (including gender and minority participation).

**Remote Sensing or satellite imagery** will be used to verify that the infrastructure rehabilitation was in fact performed and is a source of verification in areas not reachable by FAO programme or monitoring staff.

**Partner Reports:** weekly or biweekly reports (depending on agreement) will be received from the Ministry of Livestock and implementing partners on activities and performance in regard to their respective LoAs.

**Use of independent bodies:** on an ad hoc basis, third party information and verification missions are being used to verify implementation of the proposed activities.

FAO benefits from an enhanced collaboration and exchange of information with other UN entities in Somalia, including with the UN's Risk Management Unit to conduct field verification missions in Somalia. When needed, specialized third party monitoring organizations are being hired.

**Biometrics-based information system:** To reduce the processing time of data, improve accuracy and enhance activity monitoring, FAO Somalia has developed a biometrics-based information system. New beneficiaries will be registered in the system through the digitalization of their thumbprint.

**Beneficiary Complaint Hotline number:** this will be publicized during sensitization meetings and other awareness campaigns before and during the vaccination campaign, to enable the beneficiaries to channel their feedback or complaints regarding the implementation directly to FAO. In the CFW campaign, all vouchers given to the beneficiary also carry this hotline number.

**Other Means:** For the vaccination campaign vaccine bottles will be returned to FAO office for verification against the number of animals vaccinated

## Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Selection and training of Implementing Partner	2016			X									
Activity 1.1.2: Implementation of CFW activities (community mobilization including beneficiary and infrastructure selection culminating in rehabilitation works).	2016				X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.3: Training of water management committees.	2016							X					
Activity 1.1.4: Conducting Post Distribution Assessment.	2016								X	X			
Activity 1.2.1: Procurement of 67 000 doses of Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia vaccine	2016				X								
Activity 1.2.2: Distribution of vaccines to the implementing partners.	2016					X							
Activity 1.2.3: Implementation of the vaccination campaign and the complementary emergency supportive treatments.	2016				X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.2.4: Conducting Post Vaccination/Treatment Assessment.	2016								X	X			

## OTHER INFO

### Accountability to Affected Populations

FAO remains committed in meeting the needs and realities of women, men, boys and girls whose lives it aims to improve. FAO puts the responsibility to account for women, men, boys and girls central to its humanitarian policy. In ensuring meaningful programming and observance of human rights, FAO defines Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) as "an active commitment by humanitarian actors and organizations to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to and being held to account by the people they seek to assist".

In light of this definition and to ensure it remains accountable to the affected people, FAO will continue to engage Somali women, men, boys and girls in designing programs that accommodate their respective needs, priorities and realities. Indeed through single sex consultations, FAO will increase space for affected communities in the stated districts to shape their own recovery by identifying what works best for them. This will ensure the proposed project will attain a higher quality and translate to a greater and more sustainable impact. FAO through its inclusive feedback and complaint mechanism (its call center and beneficiary structure- with women and men representative), will enhance effective information sharing mechanism which will (inclusively) put affected communities in a position to understand and shape decisions that impact their lives. Moreover, FAO is committed to ensure that people receiving support participate in and influence all steps of the programme cycle. This is visible through the said consultative (Single sex FGDs) processes in identifying beneficiaries and establishing the feedback channels. The FAO SOP for gender mainstreaming and the annexed sexual exploitation guideline to IPs LOAs, does emphasis on the importance of having systems of community representation that is fair and representative, that enables the most marginalized, vulnerable and affected to have a voice. Besides FAO and its partners are committed to providing an effective complain structures that rapidly address beneficiaries problems/concerns including those on sexual abuse and exploitation.

### Implementation Plan

Under the CFW component, priority districts are determined using IPC data from FSNAU taking into consideration other ongoing activities in the Districts. The Implementing Partners (IPs) have been identified through a competitive bidding process amongst pre-qualified and technically competent NGOs. These NGOs have received training on the CFW implementation modalities and the complex remote management system.

As the beneficiaries of CFW activities will be in areas in IPC phase 3 and 4 (emergency and crisis), FAO (i) will organize substantially lower workloads; (ii) will allow for flexible working hours so that beneficiaries can continue working without interrupting their productive activities; and (iii) may provide in the case of IPC Phase 4, unconditional cash transfers in cases of extreme vulnerability (either during the first two weeks of a CFW cycle or a certain percentage of beneficiaries as needed depending on the severity of the impact of the drought conditions in that area, and through vouchers), with substantially reduced workloads.

Operations will begin with the identification of communities/beneficiaries most affected by the current crisis, through consultations with local stakeholders and authorities.

In drought affected areas, the infrastructure to be selected for rehabilitation will be water catchments and soil bunds that help in water harvesting.

The CFW interventions take into consideration the seasonality of the different livelihoods of Somalia. The programming takes into account (i) the seasonal nature of livelihood activities in the targeted communities; and (ii) the objectives of the interventions (i.e. improve immediate food security while enhancing production in the longer term).

Under the food source/asset protection component, FAO will vaccinate approximately 67 000 (part of planned 3 million heads) heads of goats against Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) and with other funding provide emergency treatment in areas under severe drought situations as well as those experiencing moderate drought situations. The intervention will be implemented by FAO in collaboration with Ministry of Livestock in Somaliland whose staff are well trained and have a vast experience in implementation of strategic disease control interventions. FAO will be responsible for overall project management (i.e. planning, monitoring, budgeting, coordination with different stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation etc). FAO will procure and supply the vaccines and veterinary equipment to the Ministry of Livestock as per FAO procurement procedures. The Ministry of Livestock will be responsible for organizing, equipping and dispatching the veterinary teams to the field to carry out the CCPP vaccination.

Under the agro pastoral and pastoral livestock production systems, disease spread is not confined to specific geographic locations because animals are in a continuum where they are continuously mixing in communal grazing areas and watering points. Vaccination targets the population of animals at risk to reduce the effective contact rate, minimise the risk of infection and disease spread. Timely vaccination of the animals at risk greatly reduces the incidence of disease, protect animal health and productivity, particularly of milk and thereby ensuring constant food supply (milk for malnourished children, elderly and pregnant women) and income for the targeted communities. FAO's vaccination campaign will target livestock disease threat areas overall but will focus CERF funding in severely drought affected areas.

#### **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

#### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

#### **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

#### **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

Gender issues are well articulated in the need assessment/humanitarian context, activities and outcomes/outputs, Additionally, the project will benefit both women and men, hence a gender code of 2a

#### **Protection Mainstreaming**

FAO strives to apply the no-harm approach to all of its interventions by deploying rigorous gender analysis to inform implementation of its activities. This is a constant effort to minimize any unintended negative effects that might increase people's vulnerability and result in harm/abuse and or exploitation. Additionally, efforts will be made to identify and articulate the distinct issues of women and men. For instance, to minimize risks associated with vaccination of animals particularly lactating goats/cows, deliberate efforts will be made to raise awareness and provide protective information to women and men. Other steps that will be taken to enhance protection particularly in the cash for work activities include; prioritizing all works near homesteads for women, allowing flexible working hours , where possible offering payment at work site or villages(to minimize walking distances to collect cash), permitting lactating or pregnant or sick or elderly women to nominate someone to work on their behalf but cash be given to them(the principle beneficiary) and where possible providing unconditional cash transfers.

#### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

Somalia has experienced and continues to experience both a high degree of conflict and high levels of insecurity and related uncertainty. The security situation makes Somalia one of the most challenging environments in which to deliver humanitarian operations. 2016 will likely see continued security challenges in the short to medium term. However, FAO is confident to continue maintaining access and delivering even in the most challenging areas by maintaining the appropriate security posture and profile and by utilizing practiced engagement strategies, robust security plans and a wealth of community-based knowledge.

#### **Access**

The security situation is perhaps singularly the most important factor in determining FAO's ability to access rural communities. Limited infrastructure further exacerbates the problem in more remote rural locations. The communities that FAO supports, partners with and engages with are spread across the whole of Somalia. While each region possesses its own unique set of challenges, FAO's operational teams have developed sophisticated and solid engagement strategies to ensure delivery at a grassroots level. All travel of FAO staff and consultants (including national staff) is subject to the UN Security Management Framework, which mandates security clearance prior to any travel and details the security requirements for all missions undertaken. FAO is able to ensure the safety of its staff, assets and programmes. FAO's past performance and relationship with local communities affords the Organization an additional crucial degree of risk mitigation. Even with limited access, FAO has continued to work throughout the country despite the security challenges. FAO's reputation for continued delivery and partnering with local communities has enabled the Organization to forge strong ties with agrarian and fishing cooperatives. FAO has worked tirelessly to not only maintain this essential linkage but to also foster new ones.

## BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	CFW Sector Coordinator - 50%	D	1	3,500.00	3	10000.00%	10,500.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs:CFW Sector Coordinator - 50% time allocate for the projects</i>						
1.2	Livestock Sector Coordinator – P4 equivalent grade 26.67%	D	1	6,000.00	3	10000.00%	18,000.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs:Livestock Sector Coordinator – P4 equivalent grade 26.67% of time allocated on livestock component of the project.</i>						
1.3	M&E Officer – P4 grade 47%	D	1	8,846.00	1	10000.00%	8,846.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs:provides 47% of his time on the project</i>						
1.4	Finance/admin officer - P5 grade 50%	D	1	6,250.00	3	10000.00%	18,750.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Finance /Admin Officer will be engaged for Financial managment &amp; repoting . This costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.5	Compliance Officer -P-4 grade 38%	D	1	7,000.00	1	10000.00%	7,000.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: compliance officer . This costs include salary only. for a period of 1months at a rate of USD 7,000(TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.6	Programme Coordinator- P-5 grade 65%	D	1	12,000.00	3	10000.00%	36,000.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Programme coordinator This costs include salary only. for a period of 3months at a rate of USD 12,000 (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.7	Operations Officer – SC5 15.99%	D	1	2,400.00	3	10000.00%	7,200.00
	<i>provides operational support for the project for a total period of 3 months. The post is cost shared. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.8	Livestock Technical Officer – SC11 grade (50%)	D	1	3,250.00	2	10000.00%	6,500.00
	<i>provides technical support for livestock component in the project for a period of two months at the rate USD 3250 Per month (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.9	CFW sector National Staff 50%	D	1	8,000.00	2	10000.00%	16,000.00
	<i>taff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provide support for this project for a total period of 2 months. The post is cost shared. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.10	Data Entry clerk	D	1	2,000.00	2	10000.00%	4,000.00
	<i>taff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provides Data entry support to this project for a total period of 2 months. The post is cost shared. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.11	Sector Operations Assistant – SC5 grade (100%)	D	1	2,400.00	4	10000.00%	9,600.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provide field logistics, procurement and finance support to this project for a total period of 4 months. The post is cost shared. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.12	Procurement Assistant – SC5 grade (100%)	D	1	2,450.00	4	10000.00%	9,800.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provides programme support support to this project for a total period of 4 months. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.13	Logistician – SC5 grade (100%)	D	1	2,450.00	4	10000.00%	9,800.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provide field logistics support to this project for a total period of 4 months.The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						

1.14	Direct Administrative support staff (finance, travel) - SC5 grade 50%	D	1	3,000.00	4	10000.00%	12,000.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provide field Direct administrative ( finance, travel) support for project for a total period of 4 months. The post is cost shared. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
1.15	Field Monitor - SC8 grade 100%	D	1	2,500.00	3	10000.00%	7,500.00
	<i>Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff) Operations assistant will provide field monitoring support during the implementation for a period of 3 months. The costs include salary only. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>181,496.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Procurement of CCPP Vaccines	D	1703306	0.11	1	10000.00%	187,363.66
	<i>67 000 Livestock (Goats- mainly owned by women) vaccinated and treated contributing to the containment of the current Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) outbreak, better livestock health/lower mortality saving livelihoods of approximately 2 233 households. Burao district, Toghdheer region. quantity of vaccines 1,703,306</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>187,363.66</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Cash for Work Contracts for Money Vendor Cash Transfers to the beneficiaries	D	1	249,570.00	1	10000.00%	249,570.00
	<i>Payments to the beneficiaries will be implemented through money vendor(s) (MV) who will perform payments in the MV designated field office locations, with possibility for MV to make payments within village locations especially in distant villages away from main MV offices, in coordination with the selected SPs. The provision of payment at village locations will ensure no extra burden (of walking or travelling to distant places to collect funds) is added to women who mainly suffer from time poverty owing to the expansive care of the young ones, among other reproductive roles. FAO will also provide payments for the beneficiaries travel allowances for collection of payments from designated MV offices while MV payments at village levels will not attract any transport allowances, instead MV will be paid the fees for security and delivery of such payments. 700 households (at least 30% WDHS) receive cash to meet immediate needs and Rehabilitation/construction of productive infrastructures with strong focus on water and soil conservation through cash-for-work. Laasqoray, Sanaag Region and Lughaye, Awdal region</i>						
4.2	Money Vendor cost for Cash transfer at rate of 0.04%	D	249570	0.04	1	10000.00%	9,982.80
	<i>Money vendor charges for remittance of transfer of cash to the beneficiaries.</i>						
4.3	Contract with third party monitor for CFW activities	D	1	6,000.00	1	10000.00%	6,000.00
	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation of CFW activities.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>265,552.80</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Travel from/to Somalia to the project regions	D	3	2,213.43	1	10000.00%	6,640.29
	<i>this cost covers International Staff -CFW Coordinator, CFW Officer/ Flight cost and The costs have been estimated based on past travel cost</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>6,640.29</b>
<b>Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
6.1	Letter of Agreement with NGO for implementation of CFW	D	1	30,000.00	1	10000.00%	30,000.00
	<i>Letter of Agreement with NGO for supervision of rehabilitation works</i>						
6.2	Letter of Agreement with Ministry of Agriculture for CFW	D	1	10,000.00	1	10000.00%	10,000.00
	<i>Supervision of infrastructure activity implemented with local IP's</i>						
6.3	Letter of Agreement with Ministry of Agriculture for CFW	D	1	10,000.00	1	10000.00%	10,000.00
	<i>Supervision of infrastructure activity implemented with local IP's</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>50,000.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Rental Of Premises	D	1	12,000.00	1	10000.00%	12,000.00
	<i>Proportioned between Nairobi 10 % , Somaliland 45%</i>						
7.2	Utilities and Other Operating Costs	D	1	9,800.00	1	10000.00%	9,800.00

	<i>This cost covers communication, compliance and operational costsThe costs have been estimated based on past Utilities and Other Operating Costs</i>						
7.3	Vehicles Operation And Maintenance	D	1	6,000.00	1	10000.00 %	6,000.00
	<i>cost for operations and maintenance of FAO vehicles at somaliland filed office and Nairobi. this cost have been estimated based on past consumption.</i>						
7.4	Electricity, Gas, Water	D	3	5,453.00	1	10000.00 %	16,359.00
	<i>this will cover the cost of Electricity, water and also Gas for both office and The costs have been estimated based on past consumption.</i>						
7.5	Stationary and Supplies	D	4	3,112.95	1	10000.00 %	12,451.80
	<i>This will cover cost for stationery and office material such as printing papers, printer cartridges, and other material related to the project. The costs have been estimated based on past consumption. (TimeUnit: Month)</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>56,610.80</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>				1,952,909.00			<b>747,663.55</b>
Direct							747,663.55
Support							
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							52,336.45
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>800,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>800,000.00</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Sanaag -> Laasqoray	63						Activity 1.1.1 : Selection and training of Implementing Partner Activity 1.1.2 : Implementation of CFW activities (community mobilization including beneficiary and infrastructure selection culminating in rehabilitation works). Activity 1.1.3 : Training of water management committees. Activity 1.1.4 : Conducting Post Distribution Assessment.
Togdheer -> Burco	37						Activity 1.2.1 : Procurement of 67 000 doses of Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia vaccine Activity 1.2.2 : Distribution of vaccines to the implementing partners. Activity 1.2.3 : Implementation of the vaccination campaign and the complementary emergency supportive treatments. Activity 1.2.4 : Conducting Post Vaccination/Treatment Assessment.
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name				Document Description			