

Requesting Organization :	International Organization for Migration				
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Food Security	Improved Food access: Targeted Household support (livelihood/FSS)-Food	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Enhancing Access to Food for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through the Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfers in Kaxda District				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/UN/3902		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	229,892.50		
Planned project duration :	10 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/11/2016	Planned End Date :	31/08/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/11/2016	Actual End Date:	31/08/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The proposed project seeks to restore immediate food access among crisis and emergency affected IDPs and to respond to the current crisis of food insecurity in IDP settlements in Kaxda district. This will be achieved through the provision of unconditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable IDPs, targeting 490 HHs, representing 4,940 persons (706 men, 1,646 women, 176 boys, 412 girls).</p> <p>The unconditional cash transfers (UCT) will improve household (HH) food access and are expected to increase food consumption, reduce the use of negative coping mechanisms and increase the HH income level and purchasing power. A participatory awareness session will be conducted with the community members to inform the community about the project objectives and expected outcomes.</p> <p>This project is designed to address the Food Security cluster strategic response objectives to respond to the emergency food needs of the most vulnerable people in Somalia (IPC phase 3 and 4). IOM will distribute UCT using a money vender because of the safety, convenience and appropriateness of this modality. This approach ensures timely assistance and gives beneficiaries the flexibility to purchase food in accordance with their needs.</p> <p>UCT will be provided for a period of five months to 490 HHs among IDPs in Kaxda district targeting vulnerable female-headed HHs, HHs with disabled and chronically ill members, HHs with large number of dependents, HHs with malnourished children and those affected by evictions. The transfer amount of USD 65 was determined in reference to the cost of the minimum expenditure basket (CMB) for food items in Banadir region (FSNAU, January 2011 – August 2016).</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
706	1,646	176	412	2,940	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	706	1,646	176	412	2,940
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
The catchment population in Kaxda district is estimated to be 88,091 people according to the Internal Displacement Profiling exercise conducted in Mogadishu in April 2016.					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The proposed project will contribute to the second objective of the 2016 SHF Revised Reserve Allocation Strategy to “address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable” specifically through the implementation of the proposed activity of providing immediate access to food through UCT. This project will target IDPs in Kaxda who are in Crisis and Emergency (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), phases 3 and 4), who are among the target groups identified in the 2016 SHF revised allocation strategy.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Abubakar Ibrahim	Senior Programme Assistant	abuibrahim@iom.int	+254720736432
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The food security situation for southern and central Somalia is increasingly worrying. The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) projects the deterioration of the food security situation in parts of southern and central Somalia in the post-Gu period (July - December 2016) due to poor Gu and the Hagaa (June – July) seasonal rains. Across Somalia, an estimated 953,000 people were in Crisis and Emergency (IPC phases 3 and 4) between February and June 2016 (FSNAU, February 2016 Post Deyr Analysis). Additionally, about 3.7 million people were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through June 2016. The total number of acutely malnourished children under the age of five were estimated at 305,000 (FSNAU, July-December 2016 projection). According to FSNAU’s February 2016 assessment, over 68 percent of food insecure people in Somalia are internally displaced.

In Mogadishu meanwhile, the Gu 2016 assessment of IDP’s registered a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 14.7 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence of 3.5 percent which indicate a sustained serious level of acute malnutrition since Deyr 2014/15 . The crude and under five death rates reported were 0.33 /10 000/day and 0.99 /10 000/day respectively among the IDPs in Mogadishu, indicating an improvement from the reported level of under- five death rates of 1.50/10 000/day in Deyr 2015 and 1.36 in Gu 2015. The main factors leading to under-five deaths were reported to be fever, diarrhea and acute respiratory infection (ARI). Fortunately, no major outbreaks of communicable diseases were reported during this period but a high morbidity rate of 44.6 percent as compared to last year’s 29.7 percent (during Deyr, 2015) has been reported.

A joint IDP profiling exercise conducted by the Protection Cluster members between August and December 2015 identified a total of 80,657 HHs and 464,486 individuals in 486 IDP settlements in the 17 districts of Mogadishu. 85 percent of all those living in settlements were IDPs, which amounts to approximately 69,000 HHs and almost 400,000 individuals. Others residing within the settlements included host community members, refugees and economic migrants among others. All settlements were informal. 55 percent of the IDP populations resided in two districts, Daynille and Kaxda, located in the outskirts of Mogadishu. Settlements in these two districts were created after 2012 when the last extensive IDP profiling survey was conducted by the Protection Cluster members, indicating a shift whereby IDPs move from the central districts of Mogadishu towards the periphery of the city. In recent years this has mainly been caused by forced evictions, which reflects the profiling findings on IDPs’ reasons for multiple displacements. At the same time, newly arrived IDPs in Mogadishu also tended to join IDP settlements in the periphery. The majority of IDPs came from regions surrounding Banadir, mainly from Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle, but also from Bay.

2. Needs assessment

IDPs in Mogadishu suffer from food insecurity, high morbidity, low immunization coverage (less than 40 percent), and an unconfirmed outbreak of Chikungunya (clinical signs like dengue fever) (FSNAU-Nutrition-Update-June-2016). The Mogadishu IDP profiling led by the Protection Cluster shows that the largest portion of the IDP population, 35 percent of all IDP HHs enumerated or 138,412 individuals, reside in Daynille. Kaxda also hosts a significant proportion of the IDP population (20 percent of all IDP HHs enumerated or 76,739 individuals). IDPs in Mogadishu largely rely on inconsistent and unreliable sources of income, which further puts them at a disproportional risk of food insecurity. The main form of income (47 percent) for the surveyed HHs is assistance from relatives. This is followed by begging (22 percent) and garbage collection (18 percent). Other than shelter expenses, food, water, and health were the top three expenses per month.

The profiling shows that 34 percent of the IDP population aged 15 to 75 in Mogadishu reported to have worked at least one hour within seven days from the time they were surveyed. Thirteen percent of those who did not work in the previous seven days spent time looking for a job. The unemployment rate is calculated at 20 percent overall. The unemployment rate varies slightly by target group: 14 percent for economic migrants, 18 percent for host communities and 20 percent for IDPs. This rate is also higher for women, with an unemployment rate of 20 percent compared to men at 16 percent. Even for those employed, the contract, if any, and the stability of the employment, are precarious: the majority of the employed are working as daily workers (45 percent) or independent workers (26 percent). IDPs are more frequently working as daily workers (47 percent) than economic migrants and host communities (36 percent and 30 percent respectively).

According to the IDP profiling exercise, Kaxda was highlighted as a priority location in need of urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support to help meet the immediate needs of IDPs and vulnerable host community members. The increased number of new IDP arrivals and limited interventions will put pressure on already scarce resources, exacerbating the target population’s vulnerability to food insecurity. Additional investments in their HH livelihood assets will be required to build the resilience of the vulnerable populations against future shocks.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target 490 HHs, representing 2,940 IDPs in Kaxda district (706 men, 1,646 women, 176 boys, 412 girls). In addition, vulnerability-based criteria will be applied in determining beneficiaries, which will include vulnerable female-headed HHs, HHs with disabled and chronically ill members, HHs with large number of dependents, HHs with malnourished children and those affected by evictions..

4. Grant Request Justification

The primary objective of the proposed project is to improve access to food. Due to limited incomes, HHs are unable to purchase adequate and diversified food, affecting their food consumption. This exposes the HH members, particularly children, pregnant and lactating women, to the risks of food insecurity and malnutrition. The proposed food assistance will be in the form of unconditional cash vouchers. IOM's past cash transfer support projects have shown the effectiveness of these interventions to quickly improve HH food security. According to a post-assessment conducted by IOM for its recent food security intervention in Baidoa and Garbahaarey, there was a 67 percent increase in the number of HHs consuming three meals per day following cash transfers over a period of six months. Hundred percent of the beneficiaries reported a diversified diet after the intervention. Further, IOM has the capacity to implement the proposed project activities because of its solid operational footprint and track record of successful food security and livelihood interventions in Mogadishu. IOM is actively participating in the Food Security Cluster Coordination Meetings in Mogadishu and has a long-standing relationship with the local authority and the community.

5. Complementarity

Currently, IOM is implementing a range of projects in Kaxda district including WASH and Health projects targeting IDPs, and reintegration activities targeting returnees from Yemen through cash based interventions. IOM has also conducted community stabilization projects in Mogadishu including in the Kaxda district through which IOM has fostered a rapport with local authorities and community leaders. The proposed project will build on the successes and lessons learned from the conditional and unconditional cash transfer programme that IOM conducted in Kaxda in November and December 2015 which targeted Yemen returnees, IDPs and host communities.

Working closely with other UN agencies, I/NGOs, community-based organizations, and target community members, IOM will complement and contribute to the overall recovery effort by addressing assistance gaps and working with under-supported communities. Ongoing sectoral coordination meetings at the local level will be the chief means to ensure effective synergies among actors. District-level partners will be closely consulted throughout the planning and implementation stages to maximize the impact of the assistance. Furthermore, IOM is coordinating its activities through active participation in the Food Security Cluster to promote synergy and avoid duplication among agencies.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To address the immediate food needs of vulnerable IDPs through unconditional cash transfers (UCT) in areas affected by food insecurity in Kaxda district.

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 : The proposed project will contribute directly to the Food Security Cluster's Objective 1 by improving access to food among vulnerable IDP HHs in Kaxda District through the provision of unconditional cash transfers.

Outcome 1

490 HHs, representing 2,940 beneficiaries in Kaxda district (706 men, 1,646 women, 176 boys, 412 girls) have improved access to food through the provision of unconditional cash transfer support for five months,

Output 1.1

Description

The food intake of 490 vulnerable IDP HHs has been enhanced through the provision of UCT. The UCT beneficiaries will receive a monthly UCT voucher of USD 65 per HH to meet their monthly food needs for five months while the selection criteria will consider HH size, number of disabled or chronically ill members, elderly HH members and malnourished children, single female-headed HHs and HH income level to prioritize the individuals and HHs in most need.

Assumptions & Risks

Project assumptions include: 1) the security situation will remain stable and permit access to target areas for project staff as well as the beneficiaries. The possible risks associated with this project are: 1) a rise in insurgency along the Afgoye corridor could lead to a resumption of fighting and thereby prevent the implementation of the project activities, as it may lead to the further displacement of target beneficiaries and of some project partners; 2) conflict and resultant increase in insecurity may hinder staff access. In case of an eruption of conflict, project implementation will be scaled down and prompt communication will be provided to OCHA. The possibility of a no-cost extension beyond the project period to cater for the time lost during the rise in insecurity will be considered.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

At the start of project implementation, community mobilization and sensitization sessions will be held with IDP community leaders, local authorities and target community members to inform stakeholders about project activities and the beneficiary selection criteria. Selection of 490 IDP HHs in Kaxda district (343 female-headed, 147 male-headed) will be done in coordination with local authorities, local IDP leaders and community members.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Provision of the unconditional cash transfers will target 490 HHs IDP settlements in Kaxda district with unconditional cash transfers (USD 65/month) for 5 months. IOM will advertise call for proposal to private companies (money vendors) for the direct cash transfer to the beneficiaries regarding the cash guideline and FSC guideline.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact

Post distribution monitoring (PMD) of UCT will be conducted to determine the degree of effectiveness of the provided support in meeting the beneficiaries' food needs.

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					490

Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list, feedback from beneficiaries, invoices from the money vendor, paid list for the money vendor with signed beneficiaries, photos of beneficiaries, reports from the IOM Field Officer, post distribution monitoring

Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Percentage of HHs reporting improved access to food					70
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Means of Verification : : Beneficiary registration list, feedback from beneficiaries, invoices from the money vendor, paid list for the money vendor with signed beneficiaries, photos of beneficiaries, reports from the IOM Field Officer, post distribution monitoring

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

IOM will carry out field visits to monitor the project's progress using IOM's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework detailing the essential tools for capturing data related to the project. These include a baseline survey and post distribution monitoring templates, and monthly progress reports from the field. These will be incorporated into interim progress and final reports which IOM will submit to OCHA. Additional updates will be provided as and when required by the project stakeholders throughout the project period. IOM will maintain a list of payments distributed to beneficiaries through the money vendor, individual receipt vouchers, and photos from the field and beneficiaries' contact list. Post distribution monitoring will be conducted at the end of the five month UCT distribution period.

IOM upholds the policy of enabling affected individuals and communities to play an active role in the measurement of the quality of interventions that affect them and actively seeks their views to improve policy and programming, through addressing concerns and complaints. In accordance with this policy, the community will be engaged in data collection, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms will be enabled through monthly meetings and focus groups. The project's feedback mechanism will allow the beneficiaries to address relevant issues and concerns as well as report on any positive outcomes of the initiative. Planning and review meetings for the staff will be done on a quarterly basis to review performance and adjust plans accordingly. Project progress and lessons learnt through project monitoring will be shared with relevant cluster partners during cluster meetings.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: At the start of project implementation, community mobilization and sensitization sessions will be held with IDP community leaders, local authorities and target community members to inform stakeholders about project activities and the beneficiary selection criteria. Selection of 490 IDP HHs in Kaxda district (343 female-headed, 147 male-headed) will be done in coordination with local authorities, local IDP leaders and community members.	2016											X	X
	2017												
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of the unconditional cash transfers will target 490 HHs IDP settlements in Kaxda district with unconditional cash transfers (USD 65/month) for 5 months. IOM will advertise call for proposal to private companies (money vendors) for the direct cash transfer to the beneficiaries regarding the cash guideline and FSC guideline.	2016												
	2017	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.3: Post distribution monitoring (PMD) of UCT will be conducted to determine the degree of effectiveness of the provided support in meeting the beneficiaries' food needs.	2016												
	2017							X	X				

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Before the start of project activities, a community sensitization session with the local authorities and IDP camp leaders will be held to inform of the project activities and ensure that they align with community needs. IOM in coordination with the local authorities and IDP leaders will conduct a community mobilization session to inform the target population members of the project activities and the beneficiary selection criteria. Beneficiaries will be informed of the packages they are expected to receive and the timeline for receiving them including the location of the distribution points. During the project implementation period, regular community meetings will be held by IOM and community leaders as a platform to receive feedback on the project progress and potential areas for improvement.

As per IOM's global policy, IOM fosters inclusive participation in decision making processes, builds on affected individuals' and communities' capacities in the development and delivery of services and relief and supports the development of self-protection capacities while assisting people to claim their rights. In line with this policy, the project beneficiaries will be selected in consultations with community leaders based on vulnerability criteria, which will include female-headed HHs, HHs with malnourished children and elderly members, HHs with persons with disabilities and chronically ill members, and HHs with a large number of dependents.

Implementation Plan

In coordination with the local authorities and IDP leaders, IOM field staff will lead the selection process of the 490 HHs for UCTs. IOM will ensure that 70% of the project target beneficiaries will be female while 30% will be male. IOM field staff will lead the project implementation, including the project introduction and community mobilization meetings, and coordinate with other actors implementing food security and livelihood projects in Mogadishu. The UCTs to beneficiaries will be distributed through a money vendor, IOM will send the list of beneficiaries and contact details including the total sum of cash to the money vendor. Local authorities will be involved in every step of the project providing additional oversight. The project will commence with the sensitization and mobilization of key stakeholders. This will be intended to create awareness about the project, discuss roles and responsibilities of project staff and others involved in its implementation, and agree on the selection criteria of the beneficiaries.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Local authorities	IOM will involve local authorities in the selection of the beneficiaries. IOM will also regularly update the local authorities on the project's progress and invite them to take part in project monitoring activities.
Local NGOs and international organizations	IOM will coordinate and cooperate on an ongoing manner with local and international NGOs and international organizations, including UN agencies, to avoid duplication. IOM will coordinate activities with the Food Cluster partners operating in Kaxda district to avoid double targeting of beneficiaries as well as share information on the project progress with cluster partners.
Local Authorities	IOM will work closely with the District commissioner, the district representative in the IDP settlements, ministry of Agriculture and other line ministries.
Local NGOs and international organizations	IOM will coordinate its activities with the Food cluster coordinator for Banadir as well as Save the children, Danish Refugee council and the Norwegian refugee council to make sure we don't target the same beneficiaries

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

IOM is committed to gender mainstreaming, promoting gender equality and prioritizing the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups. In the course of project implementation, IOM will contribute to promoting gender equality by including both men and women in all components of the project. IOM in partnership with community will further promote female participation in consultation meetings and decision-making processes. IOM staff will ensure that women are given a voice during the community consultations during the project inception. IOM will have female field staff present in all community mobilization sessions to further encourage the active participation of women from the target communities. IOM will also specifically target female-headed HHs in the beneficiary selection, as female-headed HHs are particularly vulnerable to food and livelihood insecurity due to limited income generating activities available for women. Improved livelihood conditions will empower women and enable them to make decisions that affect their families in a positive way.

IOM, local authorities and community leaders will also take different gender considerations into account when implementing all interventions, which will include security and distance to community mobilization and cash distribution sites. To the extent possible, the project will use the information and follow the relevant steps of the gender checklist provided in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee handbook. All reported beneficiary data will be disaggregated by gender.

Protection Mainstreaming

In accordance with IOM's global policy on protection mainstreaming, IOM provides assistance and services according to needs and not on the basis of age, sex, gender, nationality, race, ethnic allegiance and so on. Services and assistance are provided in an adequate scale, within safe and easy reach, are known by the affected individuals and accessible by all groups including: medical cases, disabled individuals, discriminated groups and others. IOM delivers services and assistance in ways that preserve the physical integrity of individuals and communities, that are culturally appropriate and that avoid any unintended negative consequences.

Protection will be mainstreamed in this project by paying special attention to the needs of vulnerable beneficiaries, particularly women and children. Beneficiaries will be selected based on a vulnerability criteria and in consultation with community leaders to ensure that the project targets those in most need. Various community feedback mechanisms will be used to gather feedback from youth, women and other marginalized groups on protection related issues in order to address them in a timely manner.

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security**

On the safety and security front, all actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) of which IOM is a member. UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). IOM is a permanent member of the SMT, which provides recommendations and consultations on security policy and criteria in coordination with the designated security representatives of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Somalia and the UN in New York. IOM in coordination with the local authorities will select community mobilization and distribution sites, which will be safe for the staff and beneficiaries to access. Furthermore, where security will not be guaranteed, IOM will employ minimal to zero visibility for the project activities.

Access

IOM, which has an office in Mogadishu, has been operating within Kaxda district since 2015. IOM has implemented various projects related to IDPs and returnees from Yemen, as well as WASH and Health projects in Kaxda district. IOM targets locations where the local authorities have control and the capacity to provide security for the field staff and beneficiaries during the implementation of project activities, and it is expected that access to Kaxda district will remain open throughout the project period.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Senior Programme Assistant 30%	D	1	2,700.00	10	30.00	8,100.00
	<i>The Project Coordinator who is going to coordinate and supervise all the components of the project including management, reporting and overall monitoring of the project.</i>						
1.2	PRD Food security Project Assistant Nairobi 50%	D	1	1,354.00	10	50.00	6,770.00
	<i>Project Assistant will provide support to the implementation of the project, especially to the field staff and manage field activities and field reports. He will dedicate 50% his time in the field.</i>						
1.3	Project assistant Mogadishu (Third Party Contract) 60%	D	1	1,969.87	10	60.00	11,819.22
	<i>is based in Mogadishu and will provide support to the proposed SHF project including monthly reporting and 4W matrix of project activities. He will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring, consultations with local authorities and community leaders as well as evaluation of project activities.</i>						
1.4	Admin Finance Assistant 50%	D	1	1,672.76	10	50.00	8,363.80
	<i>Project Assistant is an IOM staff based in Nairobi and will provide support for the proposed SHF project on administration and financial transactions. He/she will be responsible for preparation of interim and final financial reports and will dedicate 50% of his time for project support.</i>						
	Section Total						35,053.02
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Communities sensitisation workshop- for the project inception	D	20	20.00	1	100.00	400.00
	<i>workshop for 20 people at @20 USD including refreshments and venue</i>						
2.2	Vehicle Rent for the distribution days (10 days per month)	D	1	60.00	30	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>vehicle use in the field 10 days a month for 3 months</i>						
2.3	Enumerators for the beneficiaries Registration	D	4	20.00	10	100.00	800.00
	<i>4 enumerators @ USD 20 per day by 10days</i>						
2.4	Unconditional Cash Transfers 490 HHs (UCCT Beneficiaries) for 5 months	D	490	65.00	5	100.00	159,250.00
	<i>Cash transfer for beneficiaries 490HH each getting USD 65</i>						
2.5	Beneficiaries Cards-Printing	D	490	6.00	1	100.00	2,940.00
	<i>Beneficiary cards for verification printed with photos and names @USD 6 for 490HH</i>						
2.6	Dahabshiiil Charges for cash distribution 5%, 3% on cash distribution and 2% on the initial transfer	D	1	7,962.50	1	100.00	7,962.50
	<i>Dhahabshiiil charges during transfer of the total beneficiaries Amount 3% on cash distribution and 2% on the initial transfer. 5% OF the Unconditional cash transfer to beneficiaries of 159,250.00 = 7962.5</i>						
	Section Total						173,152.50

Travel							
5.1	Travel and security for regular M&E 100%	D	2	1,050.00	2	63.00	2,646.00
<i>Two Trips, UNHAS Ticket Nairobi-Mogadishu-Nairobi.(the senior programme assistant and food security project assistant will travel to Mogadishu from Nairobi. percentage charged to this project will be 63%</i>							
Section Total							2,646.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Building Office Premises	D	1	10,000.00	10	3.00	3,000.00
<i>Office premises is charged proportionally to the projects</i>							
7.2	Communication	D	1	800.00	4	12.54	401.28
<i>Communication cost (telephone and internet). the cost is based on the cost telecommunication in Somalia and Nairobi.</i>							
7.3	Stationery	D	1	600.00	1	100.00	600.00
<i>Stationary such pens, files, printing papers, as lump sum. The cost is based on IOM field office consumption per month</i>							
Section Total							4,001.28
SubTotal			1,015.00				214,852.80
Direct							214,852.80
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							15,039.70
Total Cost							229,892.50
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Banadir -> Mogadishu -> Mogadishu	100	706	1,646	176	412	2,940	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : At the start of project implementation, community mobilization and sensitization sessions will be held with IDP community leaders, local authorities and target community members to inform stakeholders about project activities and the beneficiary selection criteria. Selection of 490 IDP HHS in Kaxda district (343 female-headed, 147 male-headed) will be done in coordination with local authorities, local IDP leaders and community members.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of the unconditional cash transfers will target 490 HHS IDP settlements in Kaxda district with unconditional cash transfers (USD 65/month) for 5 months. IOM will advertise call for proposal to private companies (money venders) for the direct cash transfer to the beneficiaries regarding the cash guideline and FSC guideline.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Post distribution monitoring (PMD) of UCT will be conducted to determine the degree of effectiveness of the provided support in meeting the beneficiaries' food needs.</p>
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			
Signed Project documents				Combined FTR for IOM WFP and SYPD.pdf			

