

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council	
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Reserve 2016	
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Food Security	Improved Food access: Targeted Household support (livelihood/FSS)-Cash	100.00
		<b>100</b>

<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency and Recovery Assistance to Displacement Affected Communities in Kismayo
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	

OPS Details			
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/2539
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	349,371.15
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	8 months	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	02/11/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	01/07/2017
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	02/11/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	01/07/2017

<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>This project targets Internally Displaced Persons, returnees and vulnerable host community affected by conflict, forced evictions and floods along the Indian Ocean. It has dual objectives namely: (1) Target groups meet their immediate food needs. This will be achieved through unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons, host communities and returnees aimed at improving household immediate access to food. This corresponds to Food Security cluster strategic objective 1 "Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable"(2) Target groups have alternative livelihoods / resume productive activities. This corresponds to Food Security cluster strategic objective 2 "Strengthen the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyzes durable solutions". This objective aims to increase household productive assets as an alternative livelihoods source. In Kismayo, women headed households are particularly vulnerable with limited livelihoods source. The objective of creating an alternative livelihoods source will be achieved through training on income generation activities (IGA) and consequent support with conditional cash transfers grant to facilitate business start-up. This project targets more the 70% representation of women as beneficiaries.</p> <p>The activities planned under each objective are: Activity 1: Unconditional cash transfers to 555 households in Kismayo (Farjano, Dalxiska-255 households, Alanley-200households, and Fanoole-100households) reaching approximately 3,630 individuals. At least 70% of the beneficiaries are expected to be female headed households. The transfers will determined by mean minimum expenditure basket for Kismayo (\$ 100). Cash Transfer Programs will take into account seasonality of needs and agricultural calendar in order to maximize positive effects of cash injection to markets and target communities. Unconditional Cash Transfer will benefit 555 households (389 female; 166 male) in Kismayo targeting vulnerable female headed households, flood and evictions affected individuals with a focus on women and youth.</p> <p>Activity 2: Conditional cash transfers to 57 households in Kismayo spread out in Kismayo (Farjano-50 households) reaching approximately 342 individuals. The 57 women headed households will undergo intensive training on entrepreneurship and business development skills training for 2 weeks. The training curriculum will include: numeracy and literacy, business skills development, awareness on nutrition and child feeding practices and environmental conservation amongst others. At the end of the training, each business each trainees will be given start-up cash grant to \$ 500 to start up, / boost their business undertaking. This will be given in 2 phases, one after the raining and another half a month later. Each of these women headed households will also get 2 months/transfers of cash meeting food need of \$ 50 in Kismayo.</p> <p>The money will be transferred through mobile money transfer platform. Two transfers will be made, one immediately after the training is complete and the other one month later. This time lag will allow room for monitoring and follow-up as business incubation takes place. It is estimated that 20% of beneficiaries will not have mobile handsets – this is budgeted for. Post distribution monitoring will be carried out 4 weeks after cash transfer is complete in order to monitor expenditure patterns and take timely remedial actions accordingly whenever findings from post distribution monitoring deem necessary. At the end of the program, an Endline survey will be initiated in order to ascertain the change on beneficiaries attributed to the program. NRC will coordinate and network with all relevant stakeholders and actors in order to avoid duplication and optimize the use of the limited resources.</p>
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<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
294	514	1,505	1,359	3,672

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	176	308	905	814	2,203
People in Host Communities	73	129	376	340	918

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

The indirect beneficiaries are the clan kinship relationships

**Catchment Population:**

IDPs, Returnees and vulnerable host communities.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The project is in line with objective 1 , that which focuses on addressing humanitarian needs by providing lifesaving and lifesustaining assistance to people in need , prioritizing the most vulneable.This project comes to handily bridge the food access gap amongst beneficiaries in Kismayo to avoid the use of negative coping strategies that are evident and continue to have significant detrimental effects on the most vulnerable households. The coping strategies adopted include sale of productive assets, reduction of food diversity, buying food on credit. Child labour and forced marriages are also among those negative coping strategies that have been reported. Urgent lifesaving support is required along with interventions to avert further deterioration of the situation for those on the tipping point. This project intend to avert the possible increase in number of Internally Displaced Persons who slip into crisis. The project shall focus on cash programming to enable Internally Displaced Persons improve household incomes, protect assets and expand livelihood opportunities.

**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
Barnabas Asora	Head of Programs, Somalia	barnabas.asora@nrc.no	00252-617219993
Abdelgadir Galal Ahmed	Country Director, Somalia	abdelgadir.ahmed@nrc.no	00252-618454597

**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

According to Somalia Humanitarian needs overview, February 2016, nearly 4.7 million people in Somalia (48% of the population of an estimated 12.3 million people in Somalia) are acutely food insecure including 953,000 people that have been classified as Phase 3 and 4 (crises and emergency) and approximately 3.3 million people nationwide fall under Phase 2 ("stressed") , all of whom require intervention to protect their livelihoods and build their resilience against future shocks. Women's social indicators consistently lag behind those of men. For instance, the adult literacy rate is estimated to be 27 percent for females compared with 50 percent for males. The gross enrolment rate for girls is 15 percent compared with 27 percent for boys. It is estimated that 98 percent of Somali women and girls have undergone some form of genital mutilation. Women also tend to occupy a lesser role in the public sphere in Somalia.

According to Somalia Human Development Report; the unemployment rate for youth aged 14 to 29 is 67 percent—one of the highest rates in the world. Females experienced higher unemployment at 74 percent than males at 61 percent. The majority of unpaid family workers were young women who were mostly forced to take traditional occupations in the informal labour market due to entrenched traditional gender roles, putting them at higher risk for work-related exploitation. On the other hand, male youth are at a heightened risk of engaging in more dangerous occupations creating unique safety risks for them as well. Somali youth aged 14 to 29 face challenges deterring their transition from school to the labour market. This jobless or discouraged group is the most disadvantaged and most vulnerable to risky and criminal behaviours. When school-age children and youth are taken together, a large proportion of the population is idle, neither working nor in school.

**2. Needs assessment**

In Kismayo, the March/April 2016 rain floods aggravated the already complex displacement situation in Kismayo leading to additional displacements. They have been growing numbers of households voluntarily abandoning their traditional farming activities in Gosha area around Kamsuma, Marerey, and Hargeisa Yarey and joining internally displaced persons in Kismayo. These farmers are said to have been frustrated by the low volume of produce and poor yield of their farms. Al-Shabaab's recent orders to deduct hefty tax of all farm produces have exacerbated the growing numbers of disgruntled farmers leaving their occupation and deciding to live in sprawling conditions in Kismayo internally displaced persons camps.

The effort by the local administration's efforts to reclaim government buildings and land occupied by internally displaced persons have resulted waves of evictions. From November 2015 to April 2016 over 800 households had been evicted from their temporary shelter (NRC eviction update April 2016) rendering them homeless. Additional 20,000 IDPs are at risk of eviction and quite number of them have been given an eviction notice, as the case of Marine camp where they are about to finish their 3 month eviction notice.

Throughout 2015, Kismayo exhibited steady progress along political and security fronts thereby translating into improved on humanitarian access and coordination and networking amongst actors. Nonetheless, approximately 1.1 million people remain internally displaced in Somalia and about 147,000 people (13%) displaced in Lower Jubba region alone. While voluntary repatriation is an objective for political stakeholders, the number of returns has been considerably low to date. Reasons are the lack of basic infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. Of those who return to Somalia, almost 80% settle in Kismayo, Lower Juba, due to family ties and in expectation of employment prospects. This further adds onto the burden on the limited resources that already exist in the region. According to Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) May 2016, approximately 20% of the population in Kismayo fall within "Poor" or "borderline" food consumption score.

According to NRC multi sector assessment in Kismayo, February 2016, expenditure on fuel takes 11.8% of household expenditure after food (35.9%) and water (27.6%). The other expenditures are; health and hygiene (8.7%), clothing (7.1%), Debt payment (6.1%) and other expenditures (1.1%). Sixty percent (60%) of the population had no food stocks and would live day by day while 20% had food stocks to last 1 month, 17% have enough for 2 months and 2% have enough to last 3 months.

NRC already has a four year resilience program in Kismayo which amongst others is intended to address water sanitation & hygiene, WASH needs. This program will aim to have a small but meaningful impact on women headed households through encouraging the use of fuel efficient stoves in order to reduce on their fuel expenditure but also contribute to protecting the environment. This will pave way for learning and replication in future programs. Similar pilots by NRC in Mogadishu and Dollow show that households reduced their fuel expenditure by 26 – 50%.

This project has dual objectives namely: (1) Target groups meet their immediate food needs. This will be achieved through unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable internally displaced persons, host communities and returnees aimed at improving household immediate access to food. This corresponds to Food Security cluster (FSC) strategic objective 1 "Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable"(2) Target groups have alternative livelihoods / resume productive activities. This corresponds to Food Security cluster (FSC) strategic objective 2 "Strengthen the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyzes durable solutions".

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

According to NRC assessments, the major causes of household level vulnerabilities are displacement, death of one or more of the parents (particularly female headed households and lack of livelihoods. Accordingly, the beneficiaries for this project will be internally displaced persons, returnees, female headed households and vulnerable host community affected by conflict, floods and forced evictions in Kismayo town and surrounding villages and settlements. Households within Integrated Phase Classification, integrated phase classification (IPC) 3 and integrated phase classification, IPC 4 will be NRC major target including those with Food Consumption Score (FCS) in borderline and poor. Also to be included are households with Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) less than 4 (meaning those that consume less than 4 food groups at the moment). The training of women headed households on nutrition and child feeding will target these category with awareness messages aimed at reversing the poor food security and nutrition indicators.

According to NRC profiling in Kismayo, the ratio of internally displaced persons to host community to returnees is 60% to 25% to 15% respectively. This is the basis on which beneficiary figures have been projected and calculated with an estimated household size of 6 members.

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

This is in response to improve access to food by beneficiaries in Kismayo to avoid the use of negative coping strategies that are evident and continue to have significant detrimental effects on the most vulnerable households. The coping strategies adopted include sale of productive assets, reduction of food diversity, buying food on credit. Child labour and forced marriages are also among those negative coping strategies that have been reported. Urgent lifesaving support is required along with interventions to avert further deterioration of the situation for those on the tipping point. This project is in response to avert the possibility of a crisis.

### **5. Complementarity**

NRC will work in Kismayo where NRC is implementing resilience projects in Livelihoods, Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) in Fanoole, Farjano and Alanley settlements (communities) in Kismayo running until September 2017. Community based disaster managed committees (CBDMCs) have been in operation since the inception of the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) project and shall support upcoming program activities in encouraging community participation and ownership.

This SHF project will support in meeting short and medium term needs while still keeping households and communities along the resilience path. The cash transfer will help cushion the household against shocks like floods, evictions while maintaining the long term goals of the project.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

Overall objective of the project is, "Displacement affected communities including those that are hard to reach have improved food security and livelihood opportunities". The specific objective of the project are: Specific Objective1: Target groups meet their immediate food needs. This will be achieved through unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities and returnees. This is aimed at improving household immediate access to food. Specific Objective 2: Target groups have alternative livelihoods / resume productive activities. Increase household productive assets. This will be achieved through training of female headed households on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills, environmental awareness training, nutrition and child feeding practices and thereafter and extending to them conditional cash transfers (Income Generation Activity - IGA training and kits).

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			91		
Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs.		Somalia HRP 2016			9		
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> Through specific objective 1: Target groups meet their immediate food needs, targeted vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities and returnees households will receive unconditional cash transfers to which aims to improve household immediate access to food. Additionally, specific objective 2: Target groups have alternative livelihoods / resume productive activities will contribute to increasing productive capacity of household. This will be achieved through training of female headed households on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills, environmental awareness training, nutrition and child feeding practices and thereafter and extending to them conditional cash transfers (IGA training and kits).</p>							
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
Specific Objective (Outcome) 1: Target groups meet their immediate food needs.							
This is aimed at addressing humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable							
<b>Output 1.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
555 households-HHs (389 Female; 168 Male).							
Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) will benefit 555 households (389 Female; 168 Male) in Kismayo targeting vulnerable female headed households and flood and evictions affected individuals including women and youth.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Markets remain functional							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Community based participation</b>							
Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.							
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact</b>							
Monitoring will be composed of 3 main activities namely: (1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done 4 weeks after each distribution when beneficiaries will have used the amounts of money distributed. Expenditure patterns will be monitored in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) Endline survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project.							
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer</b>							
Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Four cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including Kismayo. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess their monthly transfers. NRC previous electronic mobile money transfers did not register any significant challenges. NRC will learn and make this time round even better. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable displacement affected population in Kismayo settlements.							
<b>Indicators</b>							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
<b>Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Target</b>
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food					555
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Beneficiary cash receipt forms							

## Outcome 2

Specific Objective (Outcome) 2: Target groups have alternative livelihoods / resume productive activities.

This is aimed at strengthening the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyzes durable solutions.

### Output 2.1

#### Description

50 Female headed households

Fifty (50) women headed households will undergo entrepreneurship and business development skills training for 2 weeks. The training curriculum will include: numeracy and literacy, business skills development, awareness on nutrition and child feeding practices and environmental conservation amongst others. At the end of the training, each business each trainees will be given start-up cash grant to \$500 to start up, / boost their business undertaking.

Each of these women headed households will also get 2 months/transfers of cash meeting food need of \$50 in Kismayo

#### Assumptions & Risks

Business conditions in Kismayo remain favorable

#### Activities

##### Activity 2.1.1

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

Beneficiary identification and registration:

Only women headed households will participate in this activity. Nonetheless, the selection criteria will be similar to the one for unconditional cash transfer (UCT), i.e. based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.

##### Activity 2.1.2

###### Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact

Monitoring will be composed of 3 main activities namely:

(1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done once - at least 4 weeks after cash disbursement. This will be used to monitor expenditure patterns will be monitored in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) Endline survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project.

##### Activity 2.1.3

###### Standard Activity : Capacity building

Training of beneficiaries on Small Scale Business (SSB), entrepreneurial skills, environment conservation and nutrition and child feeding practices.

This will be done by NRC experienced officers and assistants involving business community to share experiences and advise to these potentially new entrants into the venture. Much of the learning and training will be experience sharing and use of visual aids to improve on participation of these adult learners. Learning sessions will last no longer than 3 hours each day to allow for bread winners (female headed households) to get back home and attend to other household chores. Hot meals will be provided during training sessions. Capacity building will contribute to strengthening the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyzes durable solutions by creating self reliance of the most disadvantaged in the community.

##### Activity 2.1.4

###### Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Distribution of Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) for Income Generation Activity input. This activity will target female headed households with particular social vulnerabilities like; (1) no external support/remittances, more than 3 children of school going age, presence of physical disability, chronic illness within the household/head, etc.

The cash transfer that will be distributed will be intended to capitalize/re-capitalize the different choices of business ventures being taken or intended to be undertaken by female headed households with disability in Kismayo. Each beneficiary will receive in cash \$500 intended to either boost (re-capitalize) their business Income Generation Activities or provide start-up capital for those that are already doing something within the choices enterprises. Business choices will be range from vegetable vendors, small merchandise, sale of assorted food and non food items and clothing business amongst others. The new entrants will have their chosen enterprises evaluated for viability during the training sessions before approval.

The transfers will be done in two phases, half-way through the training and at the end of the training; the former intended to enable learning while training is still. The transfer will be through electronic money transfer (Hormuud). Monitoring of expenditure pattern will take place as stated in activity 2.1.2.

##### Activity 2.1.5

###### Standard Activity : Capacity building

Distribution of Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES).

This activity will follow activity 2.1.4 and comes as an additional package to the Income Generation Activity beneficiaries. Alongside training on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills to female headed households, there will be capacity building on environmental conservation that will contribute to strengthening awareness on environmental conservation and protect of displaced and other vulnerable groups from the dangers of climate change which indirectly has an effect on their food security.

Each beneficiary will receive in kind a fuel efficient stove (FES) to help put into practice some of the knowledge acquired from the awareness sessions. The use of the FES is hoped to have a significant reduction on the expenditure on fuel wood within these households. NRC previous studies show that use of fuel wood reduces expenditure on fuel wood by between 26% - 51% depending on geographical location amongst many other factors.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets					57
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Beneficiary receipt forms							
Indicator 2.1.2	Food Security	# of female headed households trained on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills					57
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training Attendance list Training Report							
Indicator 2.1.3	Food Security	# of female headed households receiving Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES)					57
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution list							
Indicator 2.1.4	Food Security	Amount of cash transferred to support Income Generation Activity (IGA) input					28,500
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Money transfer records (Hormuud Telecom) Cash Receipt Acknowledgement							
Indicator 2.1.5	Food Security	Number of individuals trained					57
<b>Means of Verification</b> : # of female headed households receiving training on Environmental Conservation (including use of FES)							
<b>Additional Targets</b> : Each of the female headed households that are trained on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills, environmental awareness training, nutrition and child feeding practices and thereafter and extended conditional cash transfers to meet income generation activity input needs will also get a fuel efficient cook stove each to conserve energy and save on fuel costs that have really show to take between 4 - 15% of household expenditure, according to NRC multi sector surveys.							

## M & R

### Monitoring & Reporting plan

At the project start-up, meetings will be held with the community and their leaders to create awareness about the project. Details about selection criteria will be discussed and agreed upon. Roles and responsibilities of all parties involved will also be agreed upon including beneficiaries, local leaders, Hormuud telecom and NRC.

The above activities will be followed by beneficiary identification and registration. Registered beneficiaries will have their names displayed at the community level for verification. The selected beneficiaries will be briefed on their entitlements, roles and responsibilities by NRC project officers and assistants.

A baseline survey will then be commissioned to ascertain the indicators at start for this project. NRC will use trained enumerators and supported by Project assistants to do the survey. This will be based on confidence levels of 95%; separate surveys will be done for both activities (Unconditional Cash Transfer and Income Generation Activity, IGA).

The baseline will be followed by Unconditional Cash Transfer to 555 households. There will be four (4) transfers made through Hormuud mobile money transfer platform. Each transfer will follow another approximately 4 weeks after the first because the transfers amount was based on a monthly based, minimum expenditure basket, MEB.

NRC Food Security Project Coordinator supported Officers and assistants will train enumerators will administer post distribution monitoring (PDM) forms approximately 4 weeks after cash transfers have taken place. The time lag (4 weeks) is intended to ensure that usage / expenditure of the cash has taken place. Post distribution monitoring is intended to monitor expenditure patterns and take timely remedial actions accordingly whenever PDM findings deem necessary.

Income Generation Activity beneficiaries will be composed of 50 female headed households; these will undergo training on Small Scale Business and entrepreneurial skills training including environmental conservation and nutritional and child feeding awareness sessions. Cash transfers for Income Generation Activity beneficiaries will take place during and after the training is completed to ensure hand-on learning and skills acquisition but also putting to use the skills acquired. Post distribution monitoring for Income Generation Activity cash transfer will take place one month after disbursement.

There will be an interim report to SHF done during the fifth month of the project when the project will have gone halfway incorporating findings from Baseline and post distribution monitoring, PDMs.

At the end of the project, an Endline survey will be commissioned to establish the changes in beneficiaries that could be attributed to this project. For all surveys and post distribution monitoring, a 95% confidence levels will be used will working on the sample sizes of the surveys.

Activitydescription	Year	Activitydescription												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity 1.1.1: Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.	2016												X	X
	2017													





**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

Kismayo like any other part of Somali society is largely patriarchal. Strong cultural and traditional attitudes reinforce this situation. Men are the key decision makers and often take most leadership roles and generally tend to take up most of the activities deemed to provide income. This makes women, and youth to be more vulnerable. Despite this system, the local administration of Kismayo supports the idea that when money is given to women it is more likely to be used for productive household benefits. NRC will utilize a deliberate effort to enroll women and provide them with energy saving cook stoves and enrolling most of them into the unconditional cash transfer (UCT) program. Women's work groups, where applicable, will be supervised by females and specific gender concerns will be addressed on the worksites, and hours will be set to minimize interference with other household duties whose omission might result in household tension.

NRC places great value on gender in its programming. NRC shall ensure that during all the stages of the project management cycle, women representation and participation is prioritized. At least 60% of beneficiaries shall be female. NRC will build capacity of female headed households on specific needs of women like nutrition and child care, and environmental conservation. During beneficiary registration, NRC will collect gender segregated data in order to better plan for the needs of all categories. While doing Baseline, Endline and other monitoring, gender sensitivities will be taken care of by collecting information from all these groups in society.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

There is often significant extortion of the vulnerable and displaced by from gate keepers of often in disguise of rental for the plots of land in which Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) live. Internally Displaced Persons often enter into verbal informal agreements just when they begin to live in that settlement - well before humanitarian and development actors begin to offer any kinds of support. This informal agreements are often in return for security and rent. occupants will pay a fixed amount monthly to gatekeepers for these services. However, anecdotal evidence shows that such payments are often higher when it is a cash program supposedly because of the liquidity. To reduce on this vice, NRC will transfer money to beneficiaries anonymously through the mobile phone platform which reduces on the chances of extortion from gatekeepers when compared to the other modalities of transfer. Protection issues that will be identified through the post distribution monitoring (PDMs) will be addressed timely. Income Generation Activity trainings will be designed in a manner that will not interfere with women roles within the household and thereby create potential conflict in the households. Approach and timing will be discussed with beneficiaries and an amicable middle ground arrived upon.

**Country Specific Information****Safety and Security**

NRC national staff are recruited locally within Kismayo and are therefore locally accepted and work freely within the settlements without restrictions. NRC will occasionally use security armed escorts to visit field locations and settlements when expatriate staff visit Kismayo for monitoring purposes. Besides, NRC has a security policy which includes awareness on first aid, management of fire outbreak and staff reaction and behavior in case of an incident. There is a crisis management team that will be activated once a security incident occurs and requires action. This is aimed at managing the situation to reduce on the impact

**Access**

NRC has a functional office in Kismayo with field based staff. NRC will use the technical staff in Kismayo to delivery activities and projects.

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Food Security Specialist	D	1	7,500.00	7	5.00	2,625.00
	<i>The position is based in Mogadishu. He will offer overall Country support to Food Security Programs implementation and offering overall technical support and leadership and direction. SHF will contribute 5% to salary @ \$7,500 for 7 months.</i>						
1.2	Resilience Project Coordinator	D	1	7,500.00	7	5.00	2,625.00
	<i>This position will support in building capacity on resilience through training of stakeholders and technical support including to actors. The position will based in Mogadishu. SHF will contribute 5% to salary @ \$ 7,500 for 7 months.</i>						
1.3	Food Security Manager	D	1	5,000.00	8	15.00	6,000.00
	<i>The position will based in Mogadishu. Responsible for direct implementation of the food security project implementation. SHF will contribute 15% to salary @ \$ 5,000 for 8 months.</i>						
1.4	Food Security Coordinator	D	1	2,200.00	8	20.00	3,520.00
	<i>The position will based in Mogadishu. Supports field officers in training and backstopping of project activities whenever required. SHF will contribute 20% to salary @ \$ 2,200 for 8 months.</i>						
1.5	Food Security Officer	D	1	1,300.00	8	50.00	5,200.00
	<i>The Food Security Project Officer will support field trainings, program guidance and report compilation. He/she will work closely with the FS Assistants and the Project Coordinators. SHF will contribute 50% to salary @ \$ 1,300 for 8 months.</i>						
1.6	Food Security Assistants	D	2	850.00	8	75.00	10,200.00
	<i>Project assistants will work directly with the beneficiaries. They will be directly involved in the implementation of this project. SHF will contribute 75% to salary of 2 staff member @ \$ 850 for 8 months.</i>						

1.7	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer	S	1	1,300.00	8	30.00	3,120.00
	<i>The Food Security monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M&amp;E) Officer will be responsible for supporting monitoring for adherence to set results and goals. They will help in beneficiary data caption and analysis for this project. SHF will contribute 30% to salary @ \$ 1,300 for 8 months.</i>						
1.8	Finance Assistant	S	1	850.00	8	30.00	2,040.00
	<i>The Finance Assistant position will be based in Mogadishu and will support with financial transactions and monitoring. SHF will contribute 30% to salary @ \$ 850 for 8 months.</i>						
1.9	Admin Assistant	S	1	850.00	7	30.00	1,785.00
	<i>The Admin Assistant will be based at Kismayo and will support the program with bookings and travel arrangements. The position will help in handling admin issues. SHF will contribute 30% to salary @ \$ 850 for 7 months.</i>						
1.10	Logistics Assistant	S	1	850.00	5	30.00	1,275.00
	<i>The Logistics Assistant will be based in Kismayo and will support logistical works related to this project at the field level. SHF will contribute 30% to salary @ \$ 850 for 5 months.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>38,390.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Unconditional Cash Transfers - Kismayo	D	555	100.00	4	100.00	222,000.00
	<i>Funds will be disbursed during either lean/ hunger gap season. Beneficiaries will be registered and provided with UCT for 4 months, at \$100 per transfer. Beneficiaries are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), vulnerable host community (HC) and returnees in Kismayo in the ratio 80%, 15% and 5%. Preferential treatment will be given to women headed households, child headed households and people with special needs.</i>						
2.2	Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) for Income Generation Activity (IGA) - Kismayo	D	57	50.00	2	100.00	5,700.00
	<i>Funds will be disbursed during the months when Income generation activity, Income Generation Activity goes on to cushion food needs. Income Generation Activity beneficiaries will get half the MEB for 2 months, at \$50 per transfer. Beneficiaries are only women headed households from Internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, vulnerable host community and returnees.</i>						
2.3	Income Generation Activity (IGA), cash input kit - Kismayo	D	57	500.00	1	100.00	28,500.00
	<i>Funds will be disbursed after completion of training. Income Generation Activity beneficiaries will get \$ 500 for business start-up. Beneficiaries are only women headed households from Internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, vulnerable host community and returnees stated in 2.2 above.</i>						
2.4	Token cards	D	612	4.00	1	100.00	2,448.00
	<i>Token cards will be used for the identification of beneficiaries, it will be collected back at the end of the program. Each token costs \$ 4</i>						
2.5	Training for Income Generation Activity (IGA) beneficiaries	D	57	30.00	1	100.00	1,710.00
	<i>This costs include meals and transportation of beneficiaries during the training of Income Generation Activities beneficiaries on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills. Meals for 57 people at \$ 3 per day for 5 days. Transportation for 57 participants at \$ 3 per for 5 days.</i>						
2.6	Energy saving cooking stoves for Income Generation Activity beneficiaries	D	57	10.00	1	100.00	570.00
	<i>This is the cost that will ensure that each of the Income Generation Activity beneficiaries get a Fuel Efficient Stoves as input kit after the environmental awareness training. Each Fuel efficient stove costs \$ 10</i>						
2.7	Visibility items	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Visibility items will include: 50 caps at \$ 10 each, 15 polo T-Shirts at \$ 30, shirts, 20 Round neck T-shirts at \$ 25 each and 55 neck scarf at \$ 10 each to support in awareness creation to beneficiaries but also acknowledging the contribution of SHF to supporting needs in Kismayo.</i>						
2.8	Post distribution monitoring (PDM)	D	5	20.00	30	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Cash transfers will be monitored on a monthly basis to ascertain expenditure patterns and take corrective measures whenever required. This cost is required for the monitoring of the impact of these project activities; 5 enumerators at \$ 20 for 30 days</i>						
2.9	Distribution security costs	D	2	100.00	4	100.00	800.00
	<i>This cost will serve to provide additional security required at distributions sites to avoid losses to militias if not armed guards/security are in place; 2 escort vehicles at \$ 100 each for 4 journeys/trips</i>						
2.10	Other equipment purchase (Office furniture, registration gudget/handset)	D	1	1,200.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>This is contribution to registration gudgets and office furniture costs to support program work in Kismayo namely: 3 mobile phones at \$100 each, 4 tables at \$ 100 each, 8 chairs and \$ 62.5 each.</i>						
2.11	Bank charges for transferring cash - (Hormuud mobile money)	D	1	267,928.00	1	1.20	3,215.14

	<i>These are transfer charges incurred during transfer of cash to beneficiaries for the Unconditional and conditional Cash transfers and other associated costs for the project at 1.2% of the sum of all these costs</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>271,143.14</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Flight costs to Kismayo from Mogadishu	D	2	400.00	4	100.00	3,200.00
	<i>This line will meet local and international flights for program delivery and support. Four (4) staff members (Project Coordinator, Project Manager, Logistics Assistant and monitoring and evaluation officer making 2 trips from Mogadishu to Kismayo through the project period at a cost of \$ 400 per trip</i>						
5.2	Vehicle hire for project activities	D	1	2,000.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>This costs will serve to meet vehicle hire for activity support per month on a day to day basis at \$2,000 per months as per NRC vehicle procurement guidelines</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>7,200.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Office rent	S	1	2,000.00	8	25.00	4,000.00
	<i>Office space 25% rent monthly contribution to Kismayo office @ \$ 2000 per month over 8 months</i>						
7.2	Electricity	S	1	1,700.00	8	25.00	3,400.00
	<i>This is 25% Electricity bill contribution to Kismayo office at \$1700 per month for 8 months</i>						
7.3	Communication costs	S	1	1,000.00	8	25.00	2,000.00
	<i>This is 25% communication costs bill contribution to Kismayo @ \$ 1000 for 8 months</i>						
7.4	Office supplies and stationery	S	1	763.90	1	50.00	381.95
	<i>This is 50% Office supplies and stationery contribution in Kismayo as per breakdown</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>9,781.95</b>
	<b>SubTotal</b>			1,423.00			<b>326,515.09</b>
	Direct						308,513.14
	Support						18,001.95
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
	PSC Cost Percent						7.00
	PSC Amount						22,856.06
	<b>Total Cost</b>						<b>349,371.15</b>

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Lower Juba -> Kismayo -> Anole	33	96	168	492	444	1,200	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Monitoring will be composed of 3 main activities namely: (1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done 4 weeks after each distribution when beneficiaries will have used the amounts of money distributed. Expenditure patterns will be monitored in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) Endline survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Four cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including Kismayo. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess their monthly transfers. NRC previous electronic mobile money transfers did not register any significant challenges. NRC will learn and make this time round even better. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable displacement affected population in Kismayo settlements.</p>
Lower Juba -> Kismayo -> Dalxiiska	51	150	262	768	692	1,872	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Monitoring will be composed of 3 main activities namely: (1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done 4 weeks after each distribution</p>

when beneficiaries will have used the amounts of money distributed. Expenditure patterns will be monitored in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) Endline survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project.

Activity 1.1.3 : Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT):

Four cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including Kismayo. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess their monthly transfers. NRC previous electronic mobile money transfers did not register any significant challenges. NRC will learn and make this time round even better. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable displacement affected population in Kismayo settlements.

Activity 2.1.1 : Beneficiary identification and registration:

Only women headed households will participate in this activity. Nonetheless, the selection criteria will be similar to the one for unconditional cash transfer (UCT), i.e. based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.

Activity 2.1.2 : Monitoring will be composed of 3 main activities namely:

(1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done once - at least 4 weeks after cash disbursement. This will be used to monitor expenditure patterns will be monitored in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) Endline survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project.

Activity 2.1.3 : Training of beneficiaries on Small Scale Business (SSB), entrepreneurial skills, environment conservation and nutrition and child feeding practices.

This will be done by NRC experienced officers and assistants involving business community to share experiences and advise to these potentially new entrants into the venture. Much of the learning and training will be experience sharing and use of visual aids to improve on participation of these adult learners. Learning sessions will last no longer than 3 hours each day to allow for bread winners (female headed households) to get back home and attend to other household chores. Hot meals will be provided during training sessions. Capacity building will contribute to strengthening the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyzes durable solutions by creating self reliance of the most disadvantaged in the community.

Activity 2.1.4 : Distribution of Conditional Cash

Transfers (CCT) for Income Generation Activity input. This activity will target female headed households with particular social vulnerabilities like; (1) no external support/remittances, more than 3 children of school going age, presence of physical disability, chronic illness within the household/head, etc.

The cash transfer that will be distributed will be intended to capitalize/re-capitalize the different choices of business ventures being taken or intended to be undertaken by female headed households with disability in Kismayo. Each beneficiary will receive in cash \$500 intended to either boost (re-capitalize) their business Income Generation Activities or provide start-up capital for those that are already doing something within the choices enterprises. Business choices will be range from vegetable vendors, small merchandise, sale of assorted food and non food items and clothing business amongst others. The new entrants will have their chosen enterprises evaluated for viability during the training sessions before approval.

The transfers will be done in two phases, half-way through the training and at the end of the training; the former intended to enable learning while training is still. The transfer will be through electronic money transfer (Hormuud). Monitoring of expenditure pattern will take place as stated in activity 2.1.2.

Activity 2.1.5 : Distribution of Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES).

This activity will follows activity 2.1.4 and comes as a additional package to the Income Generation Activity beneficiaries. Alongside training on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills to female headed households, there will be capacity building on environmental conservation that will contribute to strengthening awareness on environmental conservation and protect of displaced and other vulnerable groups from the dangers of climate change which indirectly has an effect on their food security.

Each beneficiary will receive in kind a fuel efficient stove (FES) to help put into practice some of the knowledge acquired from the awareness sessions. The use of the FES is hope to have a significant reduction on the expenditure on fuel wood within these households. NRC previous studies show that use of fuel wood reduces expenditure on fuel wood by between 26% - 51% depending on geographical location amongst many other factors.

Lower Juba -> Kismayo -> Jiroole	16	48	84	246	222	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and NRC based mainly on socio economic indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size amongst others. NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Monitoring will be composed of 3 main activities namely: (1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done 4 weeks after each distribution when beneficiaries will have used the amounts of money distributed. Expenditure patterns will be monitored in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) Endline survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Four cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including Kismayo. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess their monthly transfers. NRC previous electronic mobile money transfers did not register any significant challenges. NRC will learn and make this time round even better. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable displacement affected population in Kismayo settlements.</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Signed Project documents	HC signed Combined Allocation letter for NRCs and WV.doc.pdf
Signed Project documents	HC signed combined FTR for NRC and WV.pdf
Signed Project documents	HC IP and EO Signed allocation letter 281016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	2016 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash memo- NRC 2539.docx
Project Supporting Documents	COMM FSC 2016 08 10 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Memo FSC NRC 2539 14916.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Memo 2539 15916.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Memo FSC NRC 2539 (ERADAC-Kismayo).pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Memo 2539_15-9-2016.pdf
Budget Documents	2016 07 24 SHF Budget and BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 07 26 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 07 29 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	NRC 2539 BOQs - 3.8.16.xlsx

Budget Documents	2016 08 10 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 08 12 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 09 15 SHF Food Security Budget & Budget Narrative & BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 09 16 SHF Food Security Budget & Budget Narrative & BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 08 12 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 08 15 SHF Budget & BoQs - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 08 24 SHF Food Security Budget & Budget Narrative & BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 09 02 SHF Food Security Budget & Budget Narrative & BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 09 06 SHF Food Security Budget & Budget Narrative & BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Budget Documents	2016 09 14 SHF Food Security Budget & Budget Narrative & BoQ - Kismayo.xls
Grant Agreement	HC signed GA for NRC 2539.pdf
Grant Agreement	EO Signed MOU 2539.pdf