

Requesting Organization :	Norwegian Refugee Council			
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Food Security	Improved Food access: Blanket Household support-Cash	100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Contributing to self-reliance amongst displacement affected populations in Kaxda district through small scale business support			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3817	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	224,048.80	
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/01/2017	Planned End Date :	30/06/2017	
Actual Start Date:	01/01/2017	Actual End Date:	30/06/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>This six-months project targets mainly protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kaxda district, Mogadishu. Women headed households will be given preferential treatment including youth and household heads with physical disability. The project aims to increase access to food and non-food items for these displacement affected communities.</p> <p>The overall objective of this project is: "Displacement-affected populations in Kaxda district, Mogadishu have improved food security and livelihood opportunities", with the specific objective: "Displacement affected communities in Kaxda district have alternative livelihoods and resume productive activity"</p> <p>This project is designed in order to address the Food Security cluster strategic response objectives: To respond the emergency food needs for the most vulnerable people in (IPC phase 3 and 4). NRC will employ conditional cash transfers (CCT) using electronic mobile money transfer as a modality to transfer money to beneficiaries because of safety, convenience and appropriateness.</p> <p>The project will target 300 households (1,800 individuals) in Kaxda district. Female headed households will be identified through community based targeting approach using NRC trained community based committees in the area. Beneficiaries will undergo 2 weeks training on small business and entrepreneurial skills training. Training will include short mentorship and lectures from people already in the business industry. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will be given a start-up cash input kit of \$500.</p> <p>At program start-up immediately after beneficiaries have been registered, a Baseline survey will be commissioned to establish, amongst beneficiary households, key food security and nutrition indicators that shall be followed through across the project period. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be done 4 weeks after cash is receipt by beneficiaries. This will be supported by project assistants and trained NRC enumerators. This will give time enough to allow for expenditure and utilization of the monthly cash transfers. This will be intended to monitor expenditure patterns and take remedial actions if there are deviations from objectives.</p> <p>For ease of identification, beneficiaries will be issued with token cards having unique serial numbers. Photographs will not be on the cards because of security reasons. Each card will have NRC complaints response and feedback (CRF) hotline 308 at the back for ease of reference whenever required.</p> <p>At the end of the project, an Endline survey, having similar indicators that were monitored at baseline, will be commissioned to ascertain the changes in beneficiary households that can be attributed to this project.</p> <p>NRC will liaise, network and coordinate with local leaders and actors in targeted districts to galvanize on their support in the project, facilitate unlimited access for remote parts of the district including participation in local dispute resolution.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
143	254	737	666	1,800

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	130	227	664	599	1,620
People in Host Communities	13	27	73	67	180

Indirect Beneficiaries :

The indirect beneficiaries will be communities in Sarkuusta group of settlements along the Afgooye corridor on the western end of Mogadishu. Indirect beneficiaries will have close access to goods and services provided by the target beneficiaries. They should be able to re-allocate time to other productive activities. Idle minds might create insecurity by possibility of engaging in crime and violent acts. This is also beneficial for the leadership of the targeted districts.

Catchment Population:

The Catchment population will be displacement affected persons from Kaxda district-Mogadishu including spill overs to Dharkenley and Hodan districts that border Kaxda district. The project will also target 10% of the vulnerable host communities.

Link with allocation strategy :

According to FSNAU post Gu 2016 (September 2016), 1,096,000 people will be in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and another 43,000 will be in Emergency (IPC phase 4) across Somalia through December 2016. Additionally, 3.9 million people will remain within IPC phase 2 (stressed) through to December 2016. This trend has shown deterioration in the humanitarian situation when compared to the same period last year. Mogadishu is one of the worst affected urban areas.

NRC will prioritize vulnerable population groups among the IDPs (e.g. those categorized to be in IPC 3 and 4 as well as women headed households, households with malnourished children and those at risk of malnutrition) to ensure effective use of the limited funding to address priority needs.

The project is in line with the current allocation strategic objective in which the FSC aims to support immediate access to food (improve nutrition) and strengthen initiatives that enhance sustainable income generation activities. This program approach will promote livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills and groups training programs.

This project will be complimentary to other NRC's core competence projects that has been implemented and planned in both Kaxda and Daynille IDP settlements (WASH, Shelter and ICLA) and would respond the Food security needs identified by the cluster.

NRC will work with and coordinate with members of Food Security cluster in order to map out areas of needs, and gaps and optimize the use of limited resources at hand and maximize impact on targeted communities.

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 FSNAU post Gu 2016 (September 2016), 1,096,000 people will be in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and another 43,000 will be in Emergency (IPC phase 4) across Somalia through December 2016. Additionally, 3.9 million people will remain within IPC phase 2 (stressed) through to December 2016. This trend has shown deterioration in the humanitarian situation when compared to the same period last year. Approximately 40% (5 million people) of Somali population will need some form of humanitarian intervention.

Accordingly, Somalia Humanitarian Strategy 2016 – 2018 estimates that about 4.7 million people or 38 percent of the total population of Somalia are acutely food insecure and will be in need of humanitarian assistance. There are 1.1 million internally displaced people in Somalia who continue to live in crowded settlements, exposed to protection risks and with limited access to basic services including health, food security, sanitation and hygiene facilities. IDPs represent 68 percent (648,040), of the total number of the people who are in crisis and emergency and therefore in need of immediate life-saving assistance. The greatest number of population of concern are in Mogadishu. The most vulnerable IDPs reside in Mogadishu as it hosts the largest estimated protracted IDP population in Somalia with more than half residing in the outskirts of Mogadishu, along the Afgooye corridor. Events such as forced evictions, clan conflicts, military operations in southern and central Somalia, natural disasters have continued to create new displacements along the Afgooye corridor.

NRC evictions monthly tracker report, (compiled by the Information Counseling and Legal Assistance – ICLA) shows that from January to July 2016, more than 10,080 people have been evicted forcefully from government public premises and the private owned lands. This is relatively small when compared to eviction figures of over 120,000 IDPs forcibly evicted from Mogadishu in 2015. Most of the evictees have settled in Daynille and Kaxda districts that hosts the highest number of IDPs (138,412 and 76,739 people respectively).

According to REACH Mogadishu factsheets, January 2016, Daynille hosts 18,467 HHs composed of IDPs, economic migrants and host community. Daynille hosts 33% of displaced population while Kaxda hosts 19%, findings of the report show. These two districts host the largest number of protracted IDPs in Mogadishu where the living condition is appalling, with limited basic services as the landlords continually practicing forceful evictions by the IDPs without giving a notice period. This has resulted distraction of some basic services that has been put by humanitarian organizations for the benefit of the people including health, WASH and Education facilities.

Internal displacement profiling in Mogadishu, (July 2016) show that services are limited or not existing at all amongst IDPs. They live in makeshifts in very congested settlements with lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities.

2. Needs assessment

FSNAU, estimates that 5 million of people (40% of Somalia's population) are acutely food insecure and will remain in humanitarian need through to December 2016, an increase of 2% of the people in need when compared to statistics from the same source six months ago. Of the population in Crisis and Emergency, 58% are IDPs down from 68% six months ago, over twenty percent are rural populations and about 6% are urban population. Nearly one third of the population in humanitarian emergency and crisis (IPC phase 3 and IPC phase 4) are found in Banadir with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence of 14.7 per cent and 3.5 percent respectively.

An NRC multi sector assesment conducted during the last quarter of 2015 revealed that more than 90% of IDP population in Kaxda and Daynille have no land tenure documents and their primary needs is food (75%) as the major sources of food for the households are purchases (75.8%, borrowing (20.9%), gifts (17.9%), and begging (1.9%). IDP women and men in these areas have similar unsecured income source such as casual labor, begging and small trades. Women are the main income source providers for the household while Men cannot generate enough income to ensure the household food security. The Major expenditures are food, water and cooking fuel therefore there is a need of supporting women empowerment so that their contribution to the house income increases enough to ensure the household food security. Female headed household are especially at risk since they don't have anyone to support to earn income for the children. They are very vulnerable and need specific attention. The majority of the population in humanitarian Emergency and Crisis are in Mogadishu where the current malnutrition rates indicate a sustained serious level of acute malnutrition since Deyr 2014/15 with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence of 14.7 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.

For majority of IDPs in Daynille and Kaxda districts, the current food access strategy, of depending on handouts from aid agencies, is no longer sustainable and therefore there is need develop alternative sustainable livelihoods options for these households. This project will create livelihoods opportunities for populations that fall under IPC Phases 3 and 4 by providing training and capacity building on small scale business (SSB) and entrepreneurial skills. Each beneficiary will receive a business start-up kit of \$500.

NRC has implemented activities in parts of Kaxda since 2014. NRC will utilize its network of community mobilizers to work with the beneficiaries to establish businesses in their settlements. NRC will link beneficiaries to current or future resilience programmes in the target locations to cushion these households as they establish alternative livelihoods at their new locations.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target female-headed households including youth and household head with physical disability because of their relative disadvantage and vulnerability. These categories have limited source of food and livelihood options and yet they are the main bread winners of households. The identification of the beneficiaries will be based on a set of vulnerability criteria covering the characteristic of the head of the household (female, elder, child, sick/ill, disabled), the poverty situation of household (level of debt, external assistance, level of savings, access to credits), the impact of the successive crises on the household (loss of production asset, loss of labor opportunities, displaced, loss of household items) and the composition of the household (number of babies under 5 years old, number of orphans, children, female pregnant / breastfeeding, malnourished children, elders, disabled, sick/ill). These vulnerability criteria will be shared with relevant district leaderships & stakeholders and validated by community leaders and local authorities. Based on these criteria, beneficiary households will be identified by the community leaders and NRC.

Verification of beneficiaries registered will be conducted to make sure that 300 households (1,800 individuals) in Kaxda district qualify. The final list of the beneficiaries will be approved by the community leaders and the local authorities before the start of the cash distribution.

4. Grant Request Justification

The project will support 300 female headed households (1,800 individuals) in Kaxda districts with small scale business and entrepreneurial skills training over 2 weeks. This is in line with the Food Security Cluster (FSC) program approach to promote livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills and groups training programs. Beneficiaries will undergo 2 weeks training on small business and entrepreneurial skills training. Training will include short mentorship and lectures from people already in the business industry. During this training period, beneficiaries will be guided through the process of writing a viable business proposal. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will be given a start-up cash input kit of \$500. Routine follow up and monitoring activities will be conducted during implementation and support will be given to the beneficiaries depending on their business needs.

5. Complementarity

The provision of small scale business and entrepreneurial skills training and income generation activity (IGA) input start-up kit will promote livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills and groups training programs in Kaxda district, Mogadishu.

This project will be complimentary to current cash transfer programs that NRC is implementing with funding from ECHO that are ongoing in parts of IDP settlements in Kaxda. NRC WASH programme on hygiene will be used to create awareness to beneficiaries on basic hygiene, health and nutrition in the household. Beneficiaries will benefit from NRC Shelter programme that NRC is currently implementing in Kaxda on a needs case by cases basis. NRC information Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) program will support these beneficiaries to obtain tenancy documents including business registration paper whenever required. This could help them pool resources and benefit from local business opportunities. Beneficiaries will be sensitized on the rights of IDPs (rights holders). Similar sensitization and awareness creation also goes to the local authorities as duty bearers. This will be aimed at reduces the incidences of forced evictions, largely occurring because of lack of knowledge of their rights on the side of IDPs. NRC will proactively plan and, whenever required, incorporate beneficiaries into future programs in order to sustain the gains that have already been made for sustainability and self-reliance.

NRC will work with other humanitarian actors in the district to ensure that targeting is done rightly to avoid duplication, optimize use of resources and maximize impact on beneficiaries.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is that: "Vulnerable displacement-affected populations in Kaxda district, Mogadishu have improved livelihoods opportunities". This will be achieved by promoting livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills and groups training programs.

Food Security

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs.	Somalia HRP 2016	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project aims to "improve food security and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable displacement- affected populations in Kaxda district". The overall objective of this project is that: "Vulnerable displacement-affected populations in Kaxda district, Mogadishu have improved livelihoods opportunities". This will be achieved by promoting livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills and groups training programs.

Beneficiaries will undergo 2 weeks training on small business and entrepreneurial skills training. Training will include short mentorship and lectures from people already in the business industry. During this training period, beneficiaries will be guided through the process of writing a viable business proposal. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will be given a start-up cash input kit of \$500

This project is significantly contributing to Food Security Cluster Strategic objective - 1 "Improve access to and availability of food to the most vulnerable segments of the population". We aim to improve self-sufficiency (increase production and household income) of household members through access to traditional and alternative livelihood strategies.

Outcome 1

Target groups have alternative livelihoods / resume productive activities

Output 1.1

Description

300 female headed households (1,800 individuals) in Kaxda district have improved livelihoods opportunities and resume productive activities.

Assumptions & Risks

1. There are viable business opportunities are obtained by the trainees.
2. Security remains conducive for business operations

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Beneficiary selection and registration: NRC will create awareness about the project to targeted communities and local authorities. Selection criteria will be shared for comments and adopted all actors. Beneficiaries will then be registered using the Mobile phone data collection platform that NRC uses – Mobenzi. This will allow for greater transparency, less chances of error, real time support to field teams and greater accountability to donors. Beneficiaries will thereafter undergo verification before program can start.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Baseline /Endline survey: Baseline survey: A Baseline survey will be commissioned immediately after the beneficiaries have been registered. This will set out to measure the basic indicators. NRC staff and enumerators will administer the tools which will include household questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informants' interviews (KIs) including observations. Endline Survey: During the last month of the project, an Endline survey will be administered to determine what changes in the indicators can be attributed to this project.

The indicators the will be measured at Baseline and Endline will be reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) and household Food Consumption Score (FCS) for the households affected.

Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Capacity building							
Training on small scale business (SSB) and entrepreneurial skills: Two (2) weeks training on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills will be organized for beneficiaries. During this training, special sessions on awareness on nutrition and child feeding practices, household food hygiene and environmental conservation will be administered. Practitioners that are already in the small scale business field will be invited to guide these potential new entrants on how best they could approach it when their time comes. A training attendance will be taken at the end of the sessions for accountability.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer							
Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT): This transfer will be made to support small scale business initiatives as an income generation activity (IGA). Cash transfer will be made for 300 Female headed households (1,800 individuals) in Kaxda district, Mogadishu, where each beneficiary will be supported with USD 500 as business start-up to support their various business ideas. Beneficiaries will be organized in groups in order to benefit from the advantages of economies of scale, collective bargaining power and marketing.							
Activity 1.1.5							
Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact							
Post Distribution Monitoring, (PDM): PDM will be done by field staff and enumerators 4 weeks after cash distribution takes place. This is intended to give ample time to beneficiaries to spend before expenditure patterns can be monitored through this process. Findings will be used to take remedial actions whenever there are deviations.							
Activity 1.1.6							
Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact							
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Routine M&E takes place throughout the project period. This will include field visits, monthly meetings, courtesy calls to leadership of target district amongst others.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package					300
Means of Verification : Cash Receipt Acknowledgement Sheet Cash Transfer Report from Hormuud							
Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Number of people attending training on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills					300
Means of Verification : Training Attendance List Training Report							
Indicator 1.1.3	Food Security	% beneficiaries who (report/are observed) using cash (IGA input kit) to cover productivity needs within 4 weeks after distribution (Target: 80%)					80
Means of Verification : Baseline Endline							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

NRC will create awareness about the project to targeted communities and local authorities. Selection criteria will be shared for comments and adopted all actors. Roles and responsibilities of all actors in the project will also be discussed including potential for complementarities.

NRC will use its project field staff and a team of trained enumerators to register beneficiaries on her mobile phone data collection platform, Mobenzi. This online cloud system enables faster sharing of information, increases transparency.

A baseline survey will be commissioned after beneficiaries are registered on a representative sample ensuring a confidence level of 95%. Independent random samples on beneficiary database will be taken to ensure that there is an equal chance of choosing any beneficiary to participate in the household survey. Focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) and observations will be other approaches that will be used to collect information. The baseline report will provide a benchmark on selected indicators that will be monitored throughout the project. At the end of the project, an Endline will be administered to ascertain progress on the indicators that were set at the project start-up.

During the course of the small scale business / income generation activity trainings, trainers will assess retention and adopt training approaches accordingly in order to meet set daily training targets.

When beneficiaries receive IGA cash input kit, post distribution monitoring, (PDM) will be conducted 4 weeks upon distribution of IGA cash input to establish usage of the cash and monitor the expenditure patterns to enable corrective actions whenever necessary.

Project Manager will submit one interim report before the project closure and final report at most 1 month after project end date. The interim report will highlight updates and progress in implementation on in order to aim timely redress and response where necessary. Local authorities including women representatives will be actively involved at all stages of the program through monthly coordination meetings and involvement of local leaders in dispute resolution whenever it arises. Group discussions will be held with various interest groups at projects onset to further shape the project including involved of all parties concerned during the community process at projects start-up.

All staff members and stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the project will have a grants start-up meeting at the start of the program to understand the different roles of the project and requirements. Similarly, NRC will hold a grants closure meeting at the end of the project with all its department staff and sectors involved directly or indirectly in the project to draw learning for future program development.

The food security team will be guided to measure and monitor project indicators and through the use of tools to be used, roles of stakeholders involved, timelines and targets. The project manager reports to FSC specialist and Area Manager. The Food Security team is guided by the Food Security specialist for Somalia on program development, quality, policy direction and synchronization of projects across the country.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Beneficiary selection and registration: NRC will create awareness about the project to targeted communities and local authorities. Selection criteria will be shared for comments and adopted all actors. Beneficiaries will then be registered using the Mobile phone data collection platform that NRC uses – Mobenzi. This will allow for greater transparency, less chances of error, real time support to field teams and greater accountability to donors. Beneficiaries will thereafter undergo verification before program can start.	2017	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Baseline /Endline survey: Baseline survey: A Baseline survey will be commissioned immediately after the beneficiaries have been registered. This will set out to measure the basic indicators. NRC staff and enumerators will administer the tools which will include household questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informants' interviews (KIIs) including observations. Endline Survey: During the last month of the project, an Endline survey will be administered to determine what changes in the indicators can be attributed to this project. The indicators the will be measured at Baseline and Endline will be reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) and household Food Consumption Score (FCS) for the households affected.	2017	X				X							
Activity 1.1.3: Training on small scale business (SSB) and entrepreneurial skills: Two (2) weeks training on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills will be organized for beneficiaries. During this training, special sessions on awareness on nutrition and child feeding practices, household food hygiene and environmental conservation will be administered. Practitioners that are already in the small scale business field will be invited to guide these potential new entrants on how best they could approach it when their time comes. A training attendance will be taken at the end of the sessions for accountability.	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.4: Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT): This transfer will be made to support small scale business initiatives as an income generation activity (IGA). Cash transfer will be made for 300 Female headed households (1,800 individuals) in Kaxda district, Mogadishu, where each beneficiary will be supported with USD 500 as business start-up to support their various business ideas. Beneficiaries will be organized in groups in order to benefit from the advantages of economies of scale, collective bargaining power and marketing.	2017	X											
Activity 1.1.5: Post Distribution Monitoring, (PDM): PDM will be done by field staff and enumerators 4 weeks after cash distribution takes place. This is intended to give ample time to beneficiaries to spend before expenditure patterns can be monitored through this process. Findings will be used to take remedial actions whenever there are deviations.	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.6: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Routine M&E takes place throughout the project period. This will include field visits, monthly meetings, courtesy calls to leadership of target district amongst others.	2017	X	X	X	X	X							

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

NRC complies with Humanitarian Accountability partnership (HAP) standards, therefore HAP standards will be applied in all the phases of the project life cycle management on the participation of the crisis affected population, quality assurance, information sharing and management, inclusive and transparent process of beneficiary selection and Complain Response and Feedback mechanism (CRFM). NRC will implement the project directly and overseeing this project at the project sites on a daily basis. Together with the representative of the crisis affected population, NRC will start with community mobilization to create awareness of the project and highlight the roles of all the partners and stakeholders that shall be involved. The criteria of beneficiary selection will also be highlighted in these meetings so that the community knows who the project is meant to primarily serve. NRC will work with technical expertise in water and environment to design and implement quality programs that meet minimum technical specifications. Local authorities will be engaged and involved during community mobilization and local dispute resolution while doing the activity. This is because they have a better knowledge of the local environment and are better placed to handle the issues.

Money will be transferred to beneficiaries through mobile money transfer agent (Hormuud) who have coverage and agents in most parts of Somalia including a wide network of branches in Mogadishu.

NRC will use her telephone hotline 308 in community response and feedback (CRFM) where beneficiaries can feedback and pass any complaints that arises during before and after project implementation, hotline call, suggestion boxes and open door policy are among complaints and feedback channels of which beneficiaries have access to go for will also be employed.

Using the established CRFM will be used to identify issues that could create conflict and handle them timely. Where necessary, NRC will mediate or link affected people to means of redress in order to mitigate negative consequences.

NRC, through its Information Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) program will develop community governance structures to enable faster and systematic flow of information and enable a clear organisation structure while working with the camp leadership.

Implementation Plan

NRC will directly implement the project in Kaxda district, Mogadishu while working with local authorities as stakeholders and Hormuud as the mobile money transfer agent.

Project start up with sensitization and mobilization of key stakeholders and local and will be conducted. This will be intended to create awareness about the project. The objective of the project will be discussed, roles and responsibilities in the project will be clearly defined and selection criteria of the beneficiaries agreed upon.

Beneficiaries will then be registered on NRC mobile phone data collection platform - Mobenzi. This has potential for greater accountability, real time support for field teams and lower chances of mistakes and errors while doing the entries in the field. It also cuts away the data entry component when using paper based registration. During registration, beneficiary mobile phones will be verified and checked for compliance with Hormuud EVC-plus money transfer facility. Beneficiaries that do not have will be supported to get telephone lines compatible with EVC-plus.

Thereafter, training and capacity building on of female headed households on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills for 2 weeks will follow. Training will include short mentorship and lectures from people already in the business industry. During this training period, beneficiaries will be guided through the process of writing a viable business proposal. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will be given a start-up cash input kit of \$500. Cash transfer will be made through mobile money transfer – Hormuud.

NRC food security sector staff together with the monitoring and evaluation team, will be responsible for reporting of the project in close collaboration with Food Security Project Manager. NRC will work with local leaders to map out cluster of settlements that are not served yet and target these locations to avoid duplication of resources. Through the monthly Food Security Cluster coordination meetings, NRC together with all other actors, will strategize on best approach to this Crisis, share learning and challenges and find ways to collectively redress the challenges.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Food Security Cluster (FSC)	Coordination and networking for increased program efficiency, eliminate duplication, optimize use of resource and increase overall program impact
Local Authority	Security and access to the project sites, discussion on vulnerability, roles and responsibilities, general program support
WASH Cluster	On availability and access to water to meals preparation, and general household hygiene which has an impact on household nutrition.
Nutrition Cluster	On the vulnerability levels and data on the targeted district(s) and its incorporation as part of the selection criteria
Protection Cluster	Eviction and displacement information on Daynille and Kaxda districts
OCHA	Mapping of the settlements in Daynille and Kaxda districts and overall humanitarian situation and coordination
Danish Refugee Council, DRC	Mapping and sharing information on beneficiaries in Kaxda district on on-going or planned operations to avoid duplication of activities
Save the Children Internation, SCI	Sharing information related to vulnerabilities at nutrition centres run by SCI for possible support of such households
Concern Worldwide, CWW	Sharing notes on small scale business training modules. CWW has been doing this for more than 10 years
International Rescue Committe, IRC	Coordination and networking for increased program efficiency, eliminate duplication, optimize use of resource and increase overall program impact

Environment Marker Of The Project

N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services

Gender Marker Of The Project

2b- The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

This project deliberately targets female headed households because of their marginalization and limited opportunities to obtain food and income. Through NRC existing community structures, women will be purposely involved in the community management structure as a means to building their capacity but also increasing women voice in the decisions that affects their lives and livelihoods in the communities that they live. Special sessions of FGDs are planned to attend to issues that affect women and take redress whenever required.

Protection Mainstreaming

NRC will give preferential treatment to women and youth particularly targeting female headed households only because of the household burden levied on them. Women will be engaged in separate focus group discussions at the project start-up to brainstorm on issues that affect their lives and livelihoods. Protection issues related to cash transfers in this project will also be discussed and appropriate remedial actions put in place to avoid them occurring.

Gender will be mainstreamed into the project through the specific consideration of the needs of women, men, boys and girls during the design of activities

The project will use the information and follow the relevant steps of the IASC handbook gender checklist. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on gender, age and diversity disaggregated data. Community consultation, awareness raising and social mobilization activities will be carried out in a culturally appropriate manner to enable maximum participation from women.

NRC will ensure sufficient numbers of female staff in field teams to implement activities in a culturally and gender-appropriate manner. NRC will ensure that areas of intervention and beneficiary selection is conducted in a transparent, objective and neutral manner, to avoid the perception that any one interest group is being unfairly favored over another. NRC recognizes that women face particular barriers in accessing and controlling housing, land and property rights and NRC will provide specific assistance aiming to remove such barriers. During the post distribution monitoring processes, issues related control over cash will feature prominently. Family decision making on the use of cash will be explored and if practice puts women at a disadvantage, more sensitization will be organized by staff to create awareness on the same.

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security**

Kaxda district of southern part of Mogadishu in Banadir region, it is under the fully control of the Somalia federal government. NRC has presence and program activities particularly Shelter, WASH, Shelter, Food Security and Education programs that are running at the moment in the Daynille and Kaxda districts.

NRC will continue to work closely with local authorities of Kaxda districts on security and safety of the staff and beneficiaries as well, on a ground level security, NRC has acceptance of the communities in that where projects implemented and others are ongoing currently, additional NRC, shall be collaborating with community leaders and Community Based Disaster Management Committees (CBDMCs) a grass root level structures within communities which support NRC on save guarding communal assets and solve issues that might arise, in some districts NRC has formed CBDMCs to support on resilience and recovery projects where community participation is immanent

Access

Project sites in Kaxda district are fully accessible both physical and information, NRC visits and collects information from the project sites on a daily basis. Presently, NRC has running projects in both Daynille and Kaxda districts. NRC staff visit the project locations on a routine basis meeting with the crisis affected population and local authorities on project matters.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Area Manager	D	1	8,500.00	6	10.00	5,100.00
	<i>The position is based in Mogadishu. He will offer overall Area level program and security management including program coordination with government and other actors. SHF will contribute 10% to salary @ USD 8,500 for 6 months.</i>						
1.2	Food Security Manager	D	1	5,000.00	6	10.00	3,000.00
	<i>The position will be based in Mogadishu. Responsible for direct implementation of the food security project implementation. SHF will contribute 10% to salary @ USD 5,000 for 6 months.</i>						
1.3	Finance Officer	D	1	1,300.00	6	10.00	780.00
	<i>The Finance Officer position will be based in Mogadishu and will support with financial transactions and monitoring. SHF will contribute 10% to salary @ USD 1,300 for 6 months.</i>						
1.4	Food Security Assistant	D	1	850.00	6	10.00	510.00
	<i>Project assistant will work directly with the beneficiaries. They will be directly involved in the implementation of this project. SHF will contribute 10% to salary of 1 staff member @ USD 850 for 6 months.</i>						
1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer	D	1	1,300.00	6	10.00	780.00
	<i>The Food Security monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Officer will be responsible for supporting monitoring for adherence to set results and goals. They will help in beneficiary data capture and analysis for this project. SHF will contribute 10% to salary @ USD 1,300 for 6 months.</i>						
1.6	Administration Officer	D	1	1,300.00	6	10.00	780.00

	<i>The Administration Officer will be based at Mogadishu and will support the program with bookings and travel arrangements. The position will help in handling admin issues. SHF will contribute 10% to salary @ USD 1,300 for 6 months.</i>						
	Section Total						10,950.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Token cards	D	300	4.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<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>						
2.2	Income Generation Activity (IGA) - Input kit	D	300	500.00	1	100.00	150,000.00
	<i>Funds will be disbursed after the training on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills training in Kaxda. Beneficiaries in will be registered and provided with cash business start-up of \$500.</i>						
2.3	Training - Income Generation Activity and entrepreneurial skills	D	300	69.00	1	100.00	20,700.00
	<i>"This is training costs that will go towards 5 days capacity building and awareness on small scale business and entrepreneurial skills. The other costs are: Meals at \$3 per beneficiary for 5 days; refreshments at \$1 per beneficiary for 5 days; transport refund at \$5 per beneficiary for 5 days; 2 instructor per class wages at \$75 per day for 5 days, 6 guest instructors at \$75 per day; 1- learning aid per class at \$7.5 total cost for the assortment; 6 venues at \$60 per day for 5 days. The estimated costs is \$69 per beneficiary."</i>						
2.4	Visibility items	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Visibility items will include: 20 caps at \$7 each, 40 polo T-Shirts at \$12.5 per shirts, 30 Round neck T-shirts at \$8 each and 20 neck scurf at \$6 each to support in awareness creation to beneficiaries but also acknowledging the contribution of SHF to supporting needs in Mogadishu.</i>						
2.5	Post Distribution monitoring (PDM)	D	3	20.00	30	100.00	1,800.00
	<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; 3 enumerators at \$20 for 30 days</i>						
2.6	Bank charges for transferring cash - (Hormuud mobile money)	D	1	2,096.40	1	100.00	2,096.40
	<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. Total cost of \$176,500 (Sum of 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5) all of which go to support program work directly.</i>						
	Section Total						176,796.40
Travel							
5.1	Vehicle hire for project activities	D	1	2,000.00	6	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>This costs will serve to meet vehicle hire for program activity support per month on a day to day basis at \$2,000 per months as per NRC vehicle procurement agreement for 3 months of the project period.</i>						
	Section Total						6,000.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rent	D	1	10,000.00	6	10.00	6,000.00
	<i>Office space 10% rent contribution to Mogadishu office @ \$10,000 per month for 6 months</i>						
7.2	Electricity	D	1	5,000.00	6	20.00	6,000.00
	<i>This is 20% Electricity bill contribution to Mogadishu office at \$5000 per month for 6 months</i>						
7.3	Internet	D	1	1,050.00	6	50.00	3,150.00
	<i>This is 50% communication costs bill contribution to mogadishu @ \$1050 for 6 months</i>						
7.4	Office supplies	D	1	250.00	6	33.00	495.00

This is 33% Office supplies and stationery contribution in Mogadishu at \$250 month for 6 months			
Section Total			15,645.00
SubTotal	916.00		209,391.40
Direct			209,391.40
Support			
PSC Cost			
PSC Cost Percent			7.00
PSC Amount			14,657.40
Total Cost			224,048.80

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	144	252	738	666	1,800	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Beneficiary selection and registration: NRC will create awareness about the project to targeted communities and local authorities. Selection criteria will be shared for comments and adopted all actors. Beneficiaries will then be registered using the Mobile phone data collection platform that NRC uses – Mobenzi. This will allow for greater transparency, less chances of error, real time support to field teams and greater accountability to donors. Beneficiaries will thereafter undergo verification before program can start.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Baseline /Endline survey: Baseline survey: A Baseline survey will be commissioned immediately after the beneficiaries have been registered. This will set out to measure the basic indicators. NRC staff and enumerators will administer the tools which will include household questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informants' interviews (KIIs) including observations. Endline Survey: During the last month of the project, an Endline survey will be administered to determine what changes in the indicators can be attributed to this project.</p> <p>The indicators the will be measured at Baseline and Endline will be reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) and household Food Consumption Score (FCS) for the households affected.</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016 to 2018.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	REACH Som_mogadishu_factsheet_daynile_settlements_january2016_0.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu REPORT - April 2016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash memo- NRC 3817.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Memo 3817.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Mogadishu Multi Sectorial Assessment Report Feb 2016.docx
Budget Documents	2016 09 12 SHF Food Security Budget Budget Narrative BoQ - Mogadishu.xls
Budget Documents	2016 09 26 SHF Food Security Budget Budget Narrative BoQ - Mogadishu.xls
Budget Documents	28-9-2016 Food Security SHF-3817 Project Budget and Financial Reporting Tool.xlsx

Budget Documents	Comments Food Security SHF-3817 Project Budget and Financial Reporting Tool.xlsx
Budget Documents	2016 10 18 SHF Food Security Budget Budget Narrative BoQ - Mogadishu.xls
Budget Documents	2016 10 29 SHF Food Security Budget Budget Narrative BoQ - Mogadishu.xls
Budget Documents	Copy of 2016 10 31 SHF Food Security Budget Budget Narrative BoQ - Mogadishu.xls
Budget Documents	Copy of 2016 11 01 SHF Food Security Budget Budget Narrative BoQ - Mogadishu.xls
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-FSC-INGO-3817-NRC SHF Food Security Budget and BoQs -23-11-2016.xls
Grant Agreement	NRC signed agreement 3817.pdf