

Requesting Organization :	Save the Children				
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Food Security	Improved Food access: Targeted Household support (livelihood/FSS)-Vouchers	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Addressing immediate food security needs among the most vulnerable IDPs in Deynille district, Banadir Region				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3901		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	229,999.73		
Planned project duration :	10 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	15/12/2016	Planned End Date :	15/10/2017		
Actual Start Date:	15/12/2016	Actual End Date:	15/10/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The proposed project seeks to enhance household purchasing power through entrepreneurship skills training and provision of business grants to 178 poor and vulnerable IDPs in Deynille district. The project will complement short-term life-saving food and cash assistance by SCI and other actors in the target location by catalyzing durable solutions through medium term livelihood support. The aim is to build the capacity of the targeted households to generate incomes that will allow them to sustainably afford food and non-food needs. Within the framework of durable solutions, the project seeks to contribute to the transition of beneficiaries from aid-dependent IDPs to urban residents who are able to engage in urban livelihoods for self-reliance. The project will have two main activities as outlined below.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship training: This activity will target 178 vulnerable individuals, with a priority given to women. A beneficiary selection criteria will be agreed between SCI, local communities and local authorities. The training will be facilitated by local consultants supported by SCI training and employment advisor. The training will be divided into 2 phases. The first phase will cover 60 hours focusing on topics such as introduction to entrepreneurship, record keeping, marketing, costing & pricing, completion, demand & supply, profit and loss calculation, business planning, business income versus personal expenditure etc. Beneficiaries will then receive their business grants and after 2 months into their businesses, they will receive a second round of training covering 20 hours. This will mainly focus on actual business experience in order to allow for peer learning and support.</p> <p>Distribution of business grants: The trained beneficiaries will receive small business grants, each getting USD 600 to start small scale income generating activities. As SCI is implementing similar interventions in the target location and has conducted market assessments, these will be used to support the target beneficiaries in selecting profitable business activities in their locations. Distribution of business grants will be accompanied by business mentoring and case management support by SCI staff.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	28	150	0	0	178
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	28	150	0	0	178
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Although the training and grants will only be provided to 150 individuals, the increased income generated will benefit the wider household and therefore indirect beneficiaries includes 900 family members based on 6 people per household, of which approx. 750 children.					
Catchment Population:					
Deynille District = 138,412, however it should be noted that as the number of Dadaab returnees continue to increase in the coming months, the population in the 142 IDP settlements in Deynille will be expected to increase.					
Link with allocation strategy :					
Through the provision of business skills training and business start up grants, this project will contribute toward 'Strengthen the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyze durable solutions'.					

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
Laura Jepson	Head of Program Development	Laura.Jepson@savethechildren.org	+254 (0)732 888852
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Somalia has an estimated 1.1 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) with nearly 36% (or approximately 399,292) of these living in Mogadishu (UNHCR Global Trends 2015). Further, Deynille district has become the main destination for new IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu as well as those facing secondary displacement in Mogadishu. As a result, Deynille host the highest number of IDPs in Banadir region with an estimated 138,412 IDPs as reported in a recent (April) multi-agency IDP profiling exercise. The humanitarian crisis in Deynille is sustained by new arrivals putting pressure on limited services such as food/nutrition, water, sanitation, health and education. In 2015 alone, deynille received 120,000 new IDPs. As the number of Dadaab returnees continue to increase in the coming months, the 142 IDP settlements in Deynille will be expected to receive more IDPs.

According to the 2016 post Gu assessment report, 1,096,000 and 43,000 people in Somalia are in crisis and emergency situations respectively through December 2016. Further, an estimated 58% of the population under IPC 3&4 are in 13 main IDP settlements across Somalia with a high concentration in Deynille district as reported above. The humanitarian situation in Deynille is compounded by a number of factors, which include persistent conflict in neighbouring regions particularly Lower Shabelle region leading to new displacement into Deynille, high levels of secondary displacement in Mogadishu with IDPs being evicted from private and government land, highly limited government capacity to deliver basic social services, poor livelihood opportunities, and low agricultural productivity in neighbouring regions thus limiting access to food and constraining economic activities. Recent Save the Children (SC) assessment has shown majority of evictees from Hodan District are relocating to Deynille.

In the post famine period, the humanitarian response in Mogadishu has largely focused on meeting immediate food needs of crisis and emergency affected populations. However, past and current shocks among IDPs had led to an emergence of a worse humanitarian situation characterised by protracted IDP crisis. It is now 5 years since the bulk of the 2011 IDPs arrived in Mogadishu making the displacement a protracted IDP crisis. An appropriate response to this crisis would thus require short, medium and longer term support with the aim of meeting immediate needs, catalysing durable solutions and ultimately building resilience of IDPs through reintegration into urban livelihoods or areas of return. Studies by different agencies on the return intentions among the IDPs shows more than half of the IDPs are not planning to return to their areas of origin in the near future. Even with a significant number of IDPs expressing the intention to return, the reality in the last 4 years or so has been to the contrary. Mogadishu has not experienced significant reduction in IDP population but what has happened is IDPs moving from one location to another due to evictions and also new arrivals as a result of military intervention in the Shabelle regions and returnees from other countries. The protracted nature of the IDP crisis in Mogadishu demands for medium to long terms measures to facilitate reintegration into the urban community given the low levels of return.

2. Needs assessment

Although the current humanitarian situation demands prioritization of life-saving food security interventions, the protracted nature of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) crisis does require a proper balance between life-saving responses and support to transition from reliance on aid support to self reliance through urban livelihood opportunities. There is a significant number of agencies delivering life-saving food interventions but high level of unmet needs in relation to transitional aid. Transitional aid should thus focus on graduating IDPs from their current IDP status to normal urban residents pursuing urban livelihoods. This will thus catalyze durable solutions in the medium term. Poor IDPs in the target location heavily rely on humanitarian support for household provisioning. In the absence of humanitarian support, their main source of food is market purchases yet their incomes are very low and household asset base extremely low. Interventions seeking to catalyze durable solutions around household food provisioning should thus target building household economic opportunities to grow their incomes and assets. These responses will enable affected populations to meet food and non-food needs in a more sustainable manner.

The IDPs in Deynille have few assets, low income opportunities and largely rely on markets for household food provisioning. For instance, 69% of IDPs in Deynille have their main source of food as the local markets according to a recent assessment by Mercy Corps. This shows low levels of humanitarian support as well as limited ability of IDP households to access food from their own production activities or incomes. The IDP profiling assessment found that the main source of household income for these IDPs is causal labour as reported by 45% of those interviewed. The main challenge is that IDP populations compete with host communities for the limited labour opportunities. The unemployment rate varies slightly by target group: 14% for economic migrants, 18% for host communities and 20% for IDPs. This rate is also higher for women, with an unemployment rate at 20% compared to men at 16%. Considering that female-headed households represent 17% of the population, strong consideration needs to be given to supporting women. Incomes from these casual labour opportunities are extremely low. For instance, the profiling assessment found that 82% of employed females and 72% of employed males earned a weekly income of 14USD. Women are more vulnerable as they are always disadvantaged when it comes to negotiating wages for casual jobs. Indeed, 49% of those interviewed earned less than 9USD per week which translated to 36USD per month assuming the opportunities are sustained. With the current cost of full MEB at USD 84, it means a female headed household relying on casual labour is only able to purchase 43% of the monthly basket. However, these labour opportunities are scarce for IDPs and exhibit seasonal dips. Further, a 2015 SC assessment among poor IDPs in Deynille reported a household asset score of 11.0, an indication of extremely vulnerable group. Such asset base does not offer a reliable alternative source of livelihoods in times of crisis.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Assistance will target poor and very poor Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) households as defined by wealth ranking and household interest or expressed capacity to pursue income generating activities. This will further be narrowed down to prioritize extremely vulnerable households, in particular poor female-headed households; destitute IDPs and poor pregnant and lactating women who are at increased risk of malnutrition. Beneficiary identification will be conducted by community-elected project committees, based on the selection criteria. The targeted IDP settlements will be facilitated to form project committees made up of both male and female community representatives. SC will sign an agreement with these committees stipulating the roles and obligations of both parties. Selected beneficiaries will be verified publicly at sub-camp level through which the lists provided by the project committees will be read to both project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The public verification process will scrutinize the selected beneficiaries against the agreed targeting criteria and those found not eligible will be replaced during the verification. Any changes to the lists will be documented and signed by both SC staff and the project committees. The public verification will be complemented by further verification by SC Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) staff through random house visits. Besides verification against the agreed criteria, this exercise verifies the fairness of the selection process in terms of gender, minority groups, and clan composition. This will reduce inclusion and exclusion errors in the targeting process. The final beneficiaries will be registered through digital data gathering platform, using a standard registration questionnaire.

4. Grant Request Justification

Humanitarian agencies continue to offer assistance in the form of emergency support to secure the immediate needs of the people. In the recent past, there are concerted efforts to advocate for more funding and support to resilience building interventions alongside the emergency support. For Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), such efforts are now being consolidated within the framework of durable solutions that seek (re)integration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in their current towns as self-reliant residents rather than IDPs relying on humanitarian support. The protracted nature of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) crisis as well as associated chronic food insecurity is the main driving factors. Within the context of transitional aid, SC views the durable solutions framework approach as a critical avenue for facilitating beneficiaries to transit from chronic dependence on humanitarian aid as IDPs to more self-reliant urban residents. The initial investment to build the livelihoods of these IDPs could be relatively high but SC sees this as the most cost effective approach compared to sustained emergency support to meet immediate food and non-food needs in camps. The project will implement the "durable solutions" approach to the protracted IDP crisis in Somalia. According to the Solutions Alliance for Somalia, the current support to IDPs is largely humanitarian with agencies employing the "stay and deliver" approach which emphasizes on the importance to sustain humanitarian programs and avoid closing them. Under the leadership of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a new coalition of agencies interested in implementing durable solutions is emerging. This is informed by some level of piloting, interest among IDPs to pursue durable livelihoods and the prevailing IDPs situation in Somalia. The overall security and livelihood situation in Somalia remains fragile thus creating conditions that are far from conducive large scale returns. The durable solutions approach provides humanitarian support while providing beneficiaries with avenues to pursue sustainable livelihoods as returnees or populations integrated in their host communities.

The project contributes to the CAP strategic objective on enhancing resilience of vulnerable households and communities through investment that enhance the productivity of livelihoods, the provision of access to basic social services and predictable safety nets through community and social infrastructure, and secure land tenure and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees. Under food security cluster, the project contributes to the objective on assets and investments. Under the strategy allocation, the proposed project seeks to make a contribution to the objective on strengthening the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyze durable solutions.. This is through entrepreneurship training and conditional cash transfers for income generation.

5. Complementarity

SC is currently working in Deynille implementing projects in nutrition, child protection, health, WASH and food security. The current food security interventions focus on durable solutions for IDPs with a main focus on improving economic opportunities for poor IDPs. SC has completed a small emergency food support project in Deynille and there are other ongoing food support projects by other agencies such as WFP, DRC, NRC, CARE and Concern WorldWide among others.

SC has implemented similar interventions since 2013 and has produced evidence to demonstrate the ability of income generating interventions to transform the livelihoods of poor IDPs. In Mogadishu, these initiatives have focused on entrepreneurship training and support for income generation. They have been very successful and well received by the IDPs themselves and the government. Households that were supported by SCI with livelihood grants 2-3 years ago are able to engage in income generating activities and are able to access adequate food and education for their children even after SCI support. SCI has completed an emergency food support to 300 households in Deynille prioritizing new arrivals while other agencies are implementing emergency cash and food interventions in Deynille.

SC is also planning to initiate more unconditional cash transfer support to emergency and crisis affected populations in Deynille with support from DFID and FFO. The proposed income generation project will complement these short-term life-saving interventions to ensure the conditional cash transfers actually support business start up, rather than being spent on immediate food and non-food needs, and also by offering avenues for transitional aid by catalyzing durable solutions in the medium term. Further, SCI is currently implementing resilience building interventions modelled along the durable solutions framework. Deynille is one of the locations where these interventions focusing IDP economic empowerment. The proposed project will complement these existing resilience interventions alongside coordinating with other agencies implementing complementary interventions. Further, as SCI implements integrated projects, this project is being implemented alongside others on health (primary and secondary health care), nutrition (Outpatient Therapeutic Program services and community nutrition activities), WASH and child protection interventions among IDPs and host communities. The proposed intervention will strengthen the existing integrated programming among the IDP populations in Deynille.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To improve household incomes for sustained household purchasing power

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 : Enhance resilience of vulnerable households and communities through robust productive livelihoods and disaster risk reduction, secure land tenure and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.							
Outcome 1							
Improved capacity to generate incomes among targeted poor IDPs							
Output 1.1							
Description							
Number of IDPs trained on Entrepreneurship (disaggregated by sex)							
Assumptions & Risks							
The humanitarian crisis does not drastically worsen as a result of new influx of Dadaab Returnees Food prices remain stable Security situation allows continued access to beneficiaries							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Community based participation							
Sensitisation of communities and stakeholders and beneficiary identification: Beneficiary selection will be guided by SC standard implementation tools and protocols for cash based programming. Sensitization sessions with communities and authorities will be held in order to ensure the understanding of the project's aims and agree targeting criteria. Project committees will be engaged in sensitization campaigns. SC ensures that selection will not exacerbate existing conflicts/tensions, gender is appropriately reflected, and an appropriate proportion of marginalized groups are included. All community members will be invited to beneficiary verification meetings. Beneficiaries found not meeting the targeting criteria will be removed and replaced.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Capacity building							
Entrepreneurship training: The 178 beneficiaries will undergo a 80 hours business skills training followed by regular mentoring activities. The training will be facilitated by entrepreneurship consultants. The first 60 hours training will be delivered before the commencement of their businesses and after undertaking a market survey to help the beneficiaries understand and select profitable business activities in their localities. This training will cover modules on introduction to entrepreneurship, record keeping, marketing, costing & pricing, completion, demand & supply, profit and loss calculation, business planning, business income versus personal expenditure etc. There will be a pre-test and post test for this training. Beneficiaries will produce their own business plans at the end of the training. After the training, beneficiaries will receive start up capital to commence their income generating activities. After 2 months into their business activities, beneficiaries will be given another 20 hours of training focusing on real challenges experienced by the beneficiaries in their businesses and how to overcome them. Learning will be facilitated by trainers with an emphasis on peer support to benefit from successful cases among the beneficiaries. Subsequent mentoring activities will be facilitated by project staff.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of individuals trained					178
Means of Verification : Training reports/ Participant sheets from the business skills training							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Amount of business grants distributed to 178 beneficiaries (Target: 90,000 USD)							
Assumptions & Risks							
The humanitarian crisis does not drastically worsen as a result of new influx of Dadaab Returnees Food prices remain stable Security situation allows continued access to beneficiaries							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer							

Distribution of business grants: Each of the 178 beneficiaries will be given a business capital of USD 600. The beneficiaries will be facilitated to select businesses of their choice based on their interests and guided by the market assessment conducted by SC in other projects. Business are usual small scale/general trade, such as merchandise, food, market stalls etc. Due to the small nature of the project, the amount of grant is lower than what SC offers in similar projects. It is on the condition that beneficiaries will engage in small scale business focusing on locally appropriate, low cost business enterprises of their choosing. The transfers will be done through mobile phone cash transfer. as this delivery mechanism minimizes risks to beneficiaries during movement/collection, in particular women. The commission charged by mobile phone companies is only 2% compared to Hawala charges of 5-8%. These savings help in purchasing new mobile phone handsets for beneficiaries, which also improves communication between SC and beneficiaries for accountability. Mobile phone firms will be vetted to ensure they are financially viable as companies and are not engaged in prohibited activities such as money laundering or terrorism related money transfer activities. Besides the largely quantitative baseline, 15 beneficiaries will be selected and further qualitative data collected on their livelihoods. These will be monitored closely through written and video documented case studies.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Post distribution monitoring: All the beneficiaries will be put in a standard case management database which will be updated after every 2 months in the form of post distribution monitoring to assess their progress and challenges faced. The monitoring will involve tracking business operation, profit/losses, growth, etc.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package					178

Means of Verification : This is the same target group as the number of IDPs undertaking income generating activities. We have only included it because we are required to have a standard indicator

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

SC will use an integrated Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system that generates detailed, field-based information and continuously improves program quality and learning. Led by an independent MEAL team, this system ensures stakeholder opinions are actively sought, activities are assessed against quality benchmarks, program improvement actions are planned and completed, and findings feedback into management decision making and organizational knowledge. Accordingly, Quality benchmarks (minimum requirement for all project activities) will be defined and monitored for all program activities to ensure they are carried out following agreed processes and result in quality outputs and outcomes. Further, there will be a detailed indicator performance tracking table that will be used to track progress towards performance targets.

Monitoring Plan: A detailed Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plan will be used to track the achievement of the project. The monitoring plan specifies indicators, data sources, methods of data collection and responsibilities for data collection and analysis. It will specifically incorporate guidance provided by the food security cluster (FSC) and follow the M&E approach and tools developed by Cash Consortium and the cash and voucher monitoring group. The step-by-step check and control approach applied in other SC cash programs will be implemented in this project. A baseline will be conducted before distribution of grants. Post Distribution Monitoring will be conducted using digital data gathering platform to track project outputs and outcomes. In addition, SC staff will collect market monitoring data through bi-weekly assessments in markets accessed by the project beneficiaries. The market monitoring will give information on availability and prices of basic commodities, daily wages, exchange rates etc. to help track the consumer price index trends and the impact of the project on both the beneficiaries and traders.

Joint monitoring visits: This will be done by SC and the government stakeholders at least quarterly to all project sites. The outcomes of these monitoring visits will be discussed with the project team to address quality shortcomings. At project level, there will be a monthly review and analysis of data from program implementation and the results will be used to make any required implementation adjustments. Monthly and quarterly review meetings will include discussions on key challenges and actions to address them.

Third party monitors: SC will engage an external consultant who will act as ghost monitors during the project period. The role of the third party monitor is to collect independent information on the project, both process and outcome oriented data. SC uses these independent monitors to help verify internal Post Distribution Monitoring data and to specifically gather information on implementation of the accountability quality benchmarks and the risk of or existence of aid diversion.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Activity 1.1.1: Sensitisation of communities and stakeholders and beneficiary identification: Beneficiary selection will be guided by SC standard implementation tools and protocols for cash based programming. Sensitization sessions with communities and authorities will be held in order to ensure the understanding of the project's aims and agree targeting criteria. Project committees will be engaged in sensitization campaigns. SC ensures that selection will not exacerbate existing conflicts/tensions, gender is appropriately reflected, and an appropriate proportion of marginalized groups are included. All community members will be invited to beneficiary verification meetings. Beneficiaries found not meeting the targeting criteria will be removed and replaced.	2016											
2017													

Identification of project beneficiaries will be done after project sensitization with local communities, other agencies working in the area as well as local authorities. SC will participate in cluster meetings to share information and joint planning of responses. The beneficiary selection criteria will be agreed with the IDPs and local authorities before beneficiaries are selected by a project committee composed of community members. Beneficiaries will be registered using a digital platform and a beneficiary database will be produced

Once beneficiaries are selected, a baseline will be conducted as explained earlier. The baseline will be followed by the first training phase, with beneficiaries receiving a maximum of 6 hours of training per day, for up to 10 days. The training will be facilitated by external consultants supported by SC training and employment advisor.

Save the Children will contract a local mobile phone firm using normal procurement processes and carrying out due diligence assessments before contracting. Each beneficiary will be provided with a mobile handset and registered for mobile cash transfer by the mobile phone firm. SC will provide the firm with beneficiary registration details.

Beneficiaries will receive the business grants after completion of business training and development of business plans. After initiating businesses, the beneficiaries will receive a second phase of training as described earlier.

Monitoring activities will be implemented through out the project with a focus on post-distribution monitoring, third party monitoring using independent consultants, beneficiary complain response mechanism and case management system to support project beneficiaries.

SC will coordinate with local communities (IDPs and host communities) to identify and select the most vulnerable households. This will be done through community project committees and public beneficiary verification processes. The local authorities will be involved in identification of specific sub-camps to target to avoid duplication. SC participates in Banadir cluster meetings and will coordinate with other actors in the project area to ensure the support goes to areas that deserve the support and avoid duplication. These agencies include; NRC, CARE, DRC, Concern Worldwide, WFP and local NGOs among others.

SC will implement a beneficiary complaint response mechanism as described in the accountability section above. The system will be established at the project mobilization and sensitization phase to allow beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to start using the system during the beneficiary identification phase of the project. The system has a toll-free line managed by MEAL staff, feedback desks during community engagement meetings and proactive calls to beneficiaries to seek feedback.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
NRC	They are supporting 200 HHs on unconditional cash transfer. Will collaborate in beneficiary selection
Concern Worldwide	They are supporting 182 HHs on unconditional cash transfer. Will collaborate in beneficiary selection
CARE	They are supporting 900 HHs on unconditional cash transfer and 400 HHs on Cash for work.. Will collaborate in beneficiary selection
DRC	They are supporting 115 HHs on cash for work. Will collaborate in beneficiary selection

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

According to a gender analysis done by SC in Somalia in 2015, the needs of men, women, girls and boys vary considerably. The participation of these groups in decision making varies significantly. This also applies to access to and control over resources and how they are affected by shocks such as food insecurity. In this project, men, women, boys and girls will actively participate in the project's development and implementation through a gender sensitive approach which will ensure all four groups are consulted regularly through targeted single-sex and age-based focus group discussions (FGDs). FGDs will capture the specific vulnerabilities and capacities of each group, as well as each group's level of control over the project entitlements and decision-making. The programme also aims to improve both practical and strategic needs of women through project process and outcome oriented activities. The beneficiary selection criteria will consider vulnerabilities of specific categories such as female headed households, pregnant and lactating women, and households headed by elderly females or males. Both men and women will be selected as members of project committees ensuring gender balance. As past SC income generation interventions have demonstrated that women businesses are relatively more successful, the bulk of the project beneficiaries will be women. The M&E tools and activities of the project will collect data disaggregated into these gender, age and specific vulnerabilities. Data collection will ensure female enumerators are engaged. The implementation of the project complaint response mechanism (CRM) will ensure the presence of both male and female CRM focal points/desks in order to enhance feedback reporting by women.

In addition, the project will be linked to ongoing nutrition and resilience interventions in Mogadishu to sensitize beneficiaries on basic nutrition practices (dietary diversity, food hygiene and Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)). This sensitization will help prevent gendered vulnerabilities to micronutrient deficiency and malnutrition and ensure health improvement for both boys and girls.

Protection Mainstreaming

Beneficiary selection will be conducted through project committees with adequate knowledge on the target population, their needs, conflict dynamics and vulnerability of different groups. Use of community structures will ensure the project does not cause conflict or escalate existing tensions through unfair targeting processes.

In addition, the project will be linked to SCI child protection interventions in Mogadishu in order to address any child protection concerns among project beneficiaries. At the minimum, the time and location of the training will be assessed to ensure these two are appropriate to the needs of women and children and that they don't create protection concerns. The use of mobile cash transfer will minimize profiling of beneficiaries during payments and will further reduce mobility of beneficiaries thus enhancing child and beneficiary protection. Further, project staff and contractors will adhere to SCI protection policies and that they will be obligated to report any concerns related to PSEA (protection against sexual exploitation and abuse) and child safeguarding concerns. Post distribution monitoring will collect data on distances to the distribution points, waiting time, demand for favours, conflict over the use of the voucher at the household and other protection oriented issues.

Monitoring systems including post distribution surveys, complaint response mechanism and third party monitoring will investigate whether the project beneficiaries have been exposed to intimidation by third parties as a result of their entitlement, whether they have been asked for favors by project staff or contractors in order to be registered or receive their entitlement and whether the beneficiary selection process was fair enough allowing equal access to the assistance based on need. Special focus will be given to errors of inclusion or exclusion in relation to marginalized groups such as minority clans or people with disabilities.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Despite significant territorial gains by AMISOM and the Somalia National Government, there has been only slight improvement in the security situation in South and Central Somalia. It represents a complex and dynamic security environment for humanitarian operations. SC operations have largely continued despite ongoing military and insurgent operations within the city. Could result in limited or reduced access to areas of operation/project sites/beneficiaries and possible disruption to supply chain. SC has area specific security plans in place and each area office has a Security Focal Point who plan, regularly monitor and update all staff about the security issues/concerns. We have a dedicated Safety and Security Department in place, whose main task is to gather regular security information and to take precautionary measures. Acceptance, negotiation, active engagement and advocacy with all stakeholders, especially authorities and target communities. All staff delivering programmes in Mogadishu are required to: complete Personal Safety & Security training course as part of their induction; receive Basic First Aid training at least twice a year, and Psychological First Aid training at least once a year; and newly recruited staff must participate in a Resilience Profiling Training prior to starting their mission. Traumatic and Stress Management Training is required for Managers running the programme to support their junior staff. All staff operating in the IDP camps in Mogadishu are briefed on the IDP Camp safety and security protocols that are currently in place and are continuously reviewed and upgraded to meet the security demands. All SC staff, both national and expat staff, are provided with comprehensive health insurance and personal accident and disability insurance.

Access

SC has an office in Mogadishu with full access to the project area. SC is currently implementing other projects in IDP settlements in Mogadishu.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Program Manager	D	1	3,537.00	10	20.00	7,074.00
	<i>The Food Security and Livelihoods manager based in Mogadishu will offer overall management of the project with full accountability on implementation of activities and budget holder responsibilities. The manager will line manage the project deputy manager and will be responsible for preparation of project work plans, monitoring and preparation of project reports. The unit cost is \$ 3,537 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 20% over the life of the award.</i>						
1.2	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Deputy program manager	D	1	1,850.00	10	20.00	3,700.00
	<i>The deputy manager based in Mogadishu will provide day to day supervision of project officer and project assistants. The role holder will plan daily staff movement and activities. The deputy manager will deliver on implementation of project quality benchmarks. The deputy manager will conduct all project representation and coordination activities in Mogadishu. The unit cost is \$ 1,850 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 20% over the life of the award.</i>						
1.3	Food Security and Livelihoods Project Officer	D	1	1,450.00	10	45.00	6,525.00
	<i>The project officer based in Mogadishu will lead in project data collection and data management. The role holder will lead in day to day implementation of project activities with communities and suppliers. They will prepare periodic progress reports for consolidation by the deputy manager. The unit cost is \$ 1,450 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 45% over the life of the award.</i>						
1.4	Food Security and Livelihoods Project assistants	D	1	772.00	10	65.00	5,018.00
	<i>The 2 project assistants based in Mogadishu will be responsible for all community mobilization activities to support beneficiary selection, registration, distributions and training. The unit cost is \$ 772 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 65% over the life of the award.</i>						

1.5	Food Security and Livelihoods Technical Assistant	D	1	275.00	2	100.00	550.00
<p><i>The FSL Technical assistance (TA) support will be involved in the kick off meetings, project monitoring and review of the reports hence CHF will contribute 2 days of their cost at \$275 each.</i></p>							
1.6	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Officer	S	1	1,441.00	10	10.00	1,441.00
<p><i>The MEAL officer based in Mogadishu will be responsible for the day to day implementation of the MEAL plan. He will be responsible for setting up the accountability mechanisms and conducting the post distribution monitoring. The unit cost is \$1,441 inclusive of medical , terminal benefits and eid bonus and SHF will contribute 10% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.7	Head of Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL)	S	1	6,224.00	10	5.00	3,112.00
<p><i>The head of MEAL based in Nairobi will give overall management of key monitoring and evaluation activities including reports on quality benchmarks, digital data gathering, baselines and third party monitoring activities. The unit cost is \$ 6224 inclusive of medical and life insurance as per Save The Children policy and SHF will contribute 5% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.8	Area Representative	S	1	6,550.00	10	6.00	3,930.00
<p><i>The Area Representative based on Mogadishu has oversight over the field team in the area where the program is being implemented. The unit cost is \$6,550 inclusive of medical and life insurance as per Save The Children policy and SHF will contribute 6% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.9	Compliance Officer	S	1	2,096.00	10	7.00	1,467.20
<p><i>This position based in Mogadishu is primarily responsible for ensuring compliance with donor/Save The Children regulations, contract management and auditing. The unit cost is \$2,096 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 7% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.10	Finance Officer	S	1	1,877.00	10	7.00	1,313.90
<p><i>The Finance officer based in Mogadishu will be managing this award and ensuring all our expenditure is in line with the donor regulations ,processing payments and maintaining cash. The unit cost is \$ 1,877 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 7% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.11	Reporting Officer	S	1	1,504.00	10	7.00	1,052.80
<p><i>The Reporting Officer based in Nairobi will be responsible for coordinating the reporting process, reviewing the reports against financials and submitting this to the donor and member. The unit cost is \$1,504 inclusive of social security, terminal benefits and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 7% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.12	Logistic Officer	S	1	1,517.00	10	7.00	1,061.90
<p><i>The logistics officer based in Mogadishu will be responsible for purchasing supplies for this project, as well as organizing transport during meetings and during workshops. The unit cost is \$ 1,517 inclusive of terminal benefits, eid bonus and medical insurance and SHF will contribute 7% over the life of the award.</i></p>							
1.13	Training & Employment Advisor	D	1	5,617.00	10	10.00	5,617.00
<p><i>The advisor will support the beneficiary trainers in delivering entrepreneurship training and will give the project overall technical support in small business development and management. The position is covered under other grants and will be covered 10% by SHF. The unit cost is \$5,617 and is inclusive of social security and medical insurance.</i></p>							
Section Total							41,862.80
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Beneficiary sensitization, Identification and registration	D	5	147.20	1	100.00	736.00
<p><i>This will involve community level meetings to sensitize local communities on the project, to select beneficiaries and conduct public verification as required under Save The Children cash based programming protocols. The total cost will be \$736. This is the cost of conducting 5 meetings each at \$147.20. See BOQ attached</i></p>							
2.2	Business training	D	178	59.99	1	100.00	10,678.22
<p><i>This is essential to equip beneficiaries with skills to run their business. The Training will be conducted by external consultants supported by Save The Children training and employment advisor. The costs have been calculated based on similar activities implemented by Save The Children who daily average cost has been approximately 4.5USD to cater for the trainer's fee, venue hire and refreshments. Each trainee will attend a 13.33 days training and the cost per day is estimated at \$4.50 which means cost per trainee is 13.33 days * \$4.50=\$59.99.</i></p>							
2.3	Beneficiary identification cards	D	178	3.00	1	100.00	534.00

	<i>These are photographic cards used by beneficiaries to identify themselves to project staff and contractors. The costs are based on prevailing market prices of USD 3 to produce similar cards. USD 534 has been allocated for this.</i>						
2.4	Business grants	D	178	600.00	1	100.00	106,800.00
	<i>These are grants provided to beneficiaries after training to enable beneficiaries start businesses. Each beneficiary will receive USD 600 , with a total of USD 106,800 allocated for this activities. The amounts have been calculated based on other Save The Children activities that give a minimum of 600USD and a maximum of 1,000 USD.</i>						
2.5	Cash transfer fees	D	1	106,800.00	1	2.00	2,136.00
	<i>This is a 2% commission charged by mobile phone firms to transfer cash to beneficiaries.</i>						
2.6	Routine Monitoring	D	1	2,880.00	1	100.00	2,880.00
	<i>Routine Monitoring will be done to track the achievement of the project against the baseline data. The costs include expenses for printed materials and communication costs. The MEAL team will be making random calls to the beneficiaries for verification purposes. BOQ is attached</i>						
2.7	Baseline survey	D	1	910.00	1	100.00	910.00
	<i>A baseline will be conducted before distribution of business grants. The baseline will produce data on food security trends (such as food intake, dietary diversity, coping mechanisms), household incomes, assets etc. The baseline will form the basis for subsequent outcome monitoring. The costs include expenses for digital data gathering, subsistence for enumerators, printed materials, vehicle hire and communication costs. This will be a one off activity costing USD 910. BOQ is attached</i>						
2.8	Accountability including CRM	D	1	300.00	7	100.00	2,100.00
	<i>Beneficiaries will receive a pamphlet containing unconditional food transfer accountability standards and for those unable to read or in the case of children will receive visual illustrations of the standards. The pamphlet will contain a toll free telephone number through which they can call and register their complaints. The costs constitute monthly expenses for printed materials, toll free line and proactive calls. The costs will be incurred for 7 months, with a monthly cost of USD 300. BOQ is attached</i>						
2.9	Post Distribution Monitoring	D	1	910.00	3	100.00	2,730.00
	<i>The PDM will monitor the distribution process as well as the impact of the project on household food security and impact on local market. The costs include expenses for digital data gathering, subsistence for enumerators, printed materials, vehicle hire and communication costs. There will be 3 PDMs each costing USD 910. BOQ is attached</i>						
	Section Total						129,504.22
Equipment							
3.1	Mobile phone handsets	D	178	20.00	1	100.00	3,560.00
	<i>The beneficiaries will receive their cash through mobile phones hence the need to buy them reliable phone handsets to receive the cash and maintain contact with project staff and suppliers. The cost of the handsets is based on prevailing market prices for similar phones used in other Save The Children projects. USD 3,560 has been allocated for this.</i>						
	Section Total						3,560.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Third Party Monitoring	D	1	4,065.00	1	100.00	4,065.00
	<i>Save The Children will engage an external consultant who will act as ghost monitors during the project period. The role of the third party monitor is to collect independent information on the project, both process and outcome oriented data. Save The Children uses these independent monitors to help verify internal Post Distribution Monitoring data and to specifically gather information on implementation of the accountability quality benchmarks and the risk of or existence of aid diversion. The costs constitute hiring of a consultant at a daily rate of USD 250 for 13 days plus travel and accommodation expenses for the consultant for 7 days. BOQ is attached.</i>						
	Section Total						4,065.00
Travel							
5.1	Field Staff Travel Costs - Perdiem, Flights and Accommodation	D	1	7,825.00	1	100.00	7,825.00
	<i>The costs include travel costs for key project staff based in the field consisting staff movement between Mogadishu and Nairobi. This includes flight costs, per diems and accommodation expenses for the Food Security and Livelihoods program manager, the deputy Program manager, head of Food Security and Livelihoods and Head of MEAL for monitoring, kick off, project implementation, program review meetings and close out. It also includes travel cost for the Area representative, Compliance Officer and the Area Security manager for kick off meetings , program review meetings and close out meetings. This is will cover staff allowance during the routine monitoring visits and the project implementation. This will cover accommodation and meals for the program staff(program manager, deputy program manager, project officers and assistants and the MEAL staff(MEAL officer) going to the field site. BOQ is attached.</i>						

5.2	Vehicle hire	D	1	1,800.00	10	50.00	9,000.00
<p><i>The costs constitute monthly costs for hiring a vehicle including monthly rental plus associated costs such as vehicle fuel and driver. The vehicle will be used by the project staff during the field visits, meetings and during distributions. Rates based on prevailing market rates. BOQ is attached</i></p>							
Section Total							16,825.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Rent	s	1	10,000.00	10	6.61	6,610.00
<p><i>This covers office rent for the office in Mogadishu. The office will support the project activities. The program review meetings, kick off meetings, close out meetings and budget variance meetings will held in this office. Where possible some trainings will also be conducted in the office. See BOQ attached.</i></p>							
7.2	Office Utilities	s	1	3,000.00	10	6.70	2,010.00
<p><i>This covers the cost of electricity and water. This is meant to ensure the office has electricity which powers the laptops/desktops, the servers thus enabling communication and also water for staff to drink and maintain a clean working environment. See BOQ attached.</i></p>							
7.3	Office Internet and Communication	s	1	2,000.00	10	6.70	1,340.00
<p><i>This will cover internet costs which enables the staff to communicate, exchange of project documents, storing of digital data gathered and also liaison with the different stakeholders. See BOQ attached.</i></p>							
7.4	Office Security	s	1	12,500.00	10	6.50	8,125.00
<p><i>This will cover the cost of office security. Save The Children has a contract with a security company. The company provides escorts to project staff going for field visits during trainings, meetings and also for the office where some of the project meetings like the review meetings will be conducted. See BOQ attached.</i></p>							
7.5	Contribution to Bank Charges	s	1	1,051.00	1	100.00	1,051.00
<p><i>This will cover transfer charges for the salaries paid to staff and payments to suppliers. Dahabshil charges 1% of the total amount being transferred. Save The Children has provided 1% of the total project direct cost. See BOQ attached.</i></p>							
Section Total							19,136.00
SubTotal			743.00				214,953.02
Direct							182,438.22
Support							32,514.80
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							15,046.71
Total Cost							229,999.73
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-Daynile	100	28	150			178	Activity 1.1.1 : Sensitisation of communities and stakeholders and beneficiary identification: Beneficiary selection will be guided by SC standard implementation tools and protocols for cash based programming. Sensitization sessions with communities and authorities will be held in order to ensure the understanding of the project's aims and agree targeting criteria. Project committees will be engaged in sensitization campaigns. SC ensures that selection will not exacerbate existing conflicts/tensions, gender is appropriately reflected, and an appropriate

proportion of marginalized groups are included. All community members will be invited to beneficiary verification meetings. Beneficiaries found not meeting the targeting criteria will be removed and replaced.

Activity 1.1.2 : Entrepreneurship training: The 178 beneficiaries will undergo a 80 hours business skills training followed by regular mentoring activities. The training will be facilitated by entrepreneurship consultants. The first 60 hours training will be delivered before the commencement of their businesses and after undertaking a market survey to help the beneficiaries understand and select profitable business activities in their localities. This training will cover modules on introduction to entrepreneurship, record keeping, marketing, costing & pricing, completion, demand & supply, profit and loss calculation, business planning, business income versus personal expenditure etc. There will be a pre-test and post test for this training. Beneficiaries will produce their own business plans at the end of the training. After the training, beneficiaries will receive start up capital to commence their income generating activities. After 2 months into their business activities, beneficiaries will be given another 20 hours of training focusing on real challenges experienced by the beneficiaries in their businesses and how to overcome them. Learning will be facilitated by trainers with an emphasis on peer support to benefit from successful cases among the beneficiaries. Subsequent mentoring activities will be facilitated by project staff.

Activity 1.2.1 : Distribution of business grants: Each of the 178 beneficiaries will be given a business capital of USD 600. The beneficiaries will be facilitated to select businesses of their choice based on their interests and guided by the market assessment conducted by SC in other projects. Business are usual small scale/general trade, such as merchandise, food, market stalls etc. Due to the small nature of the project, the amount of grant is lower than what SC offers in similar projects. It is on the condition that beneficiaries will engage in small scale business focusing on locally appropriate, low cost business enterprises of their choosing. The transfers will be done through mobile phone cash transfer. as this delivery mechanism minimizes risks to beneficiaries during movement/collection, in particular women. The commission charged by mobile phone companies is only 2% compared to Hawala charges of 5-8%. These savings help in purchasing new mobile phone handsets for beneficiaries, which also improves communication between SC and beneficiaries for accountability. Mobile phone firms will be vetted to ensure they are financially viable as companies and are not engaged in prohibited activities such as money laundering or terrorism related money transfer activities. Besides the largely quantitative baseline, 15 beneficiaries will be selected and further qualitative data collected on their livelihoods. These will be monitored closely through written and video documented case studies.

Activity 1.2.2 : Post distribution monitoring: All the beneficiaries will be put in a standard case management database which will be updated after every 2 months in the form of post distribution monitoring to assess their progress and challenges faced. The monitoring will involve tracking business operation, profit/losses, growth, etc.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Target locations.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Template memo for cash grant internal controls.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Cash grant internal controls memo.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	2016.12.12 NFF on Save the Children grant agreements.pdf
Budget Documents	Budget SHF_FSL 15092016.xls
Budget Documents	Mogadishu SHF_FSL 29092016.xls
Budget Documents	Revised BOQs 19.10.2016.xls
Budget Documents	Revised BOQs 2.11.2016.xls
Budget Documents	Revised BOQs 7.11.2016.xls
Budget Documents	Revised BOQs 10.11.2016.xls
Budget Documents	SC Revised BOQs 10.11.2016.xls
Budget Documents	Revised BOQs 17.11.2016.xls
Grant Agreement	HC signed GA SC 3901.pdf
Grant Agreement	HC signed GA SC 3901.pdf