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|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Requesting Organization : | Cooperazione E Sviluppo - CESVI | | | | |
| Allocation Type : | Reserve 2016 | | | | |
| Primary Cluster | Sub Cluster | Percentage | | | |
| Food Security | Improved Food access: Targeted Household support (livelihood/FSS)-Cash | 100.00 | | | |
| | | 100 | | | |
| Project Title : | Increase access to food and boost sustainable livelihoods capacities of vulnerable households living in the IDP camps of Kaxda between K5 and K15 along Afgoye Corridor in Mogadishu through integrated approach. | | | | |
| Allocation Type Category : | | | | | |
| OPS Details | | | | | |
| Project Code : | | Fund Project Code : | SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3896 | | |
| Cluster : | | Project Budget in US\$: | 300,000.00 | | |
| Planned project duration : | 12 months | Priority: | | | |
| Planned Start Date : | 01/01/2017 | Planned End Date : | 31/12/2017 | | |
| Actual Start Date: | 01/01/2017 | Actual End Date: | 31/12/2017 | | |
| Project Summary : | <p>According to a rapid assessment conducted by Cesvi in Sept 2016, the living conditions of Internal Displaced People (IDP) in the Afgoye corridor K7/K15 are characterized by a general lack of access to food, livelihood opportunities and jobs, safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities, health care, education, proper shelter, protection and security. Since 2011, Cesvi has been present in the area, providing health services and boosting the livelihood opportunities of IDPs and urban poor and it's well accepted by the population and the local authorities. This project aims at integrating and scaling -up ongoing activities through capacity building and start-up grants to 200 women for the creation of business (tie and dye fabrics, charcoal briquette production, small shops).</p> <p>Furthermore, 60 males will be engaged in the cutting of the Prosopis Juliflora (an invasive species that is spreading fast due to its adaptive and suppressive traits) that, however, constitutes also a valuable resource (wood is valued for high quality firewood, premium charcoal, round wood for construction, posts and poles and even high grade sawn timber while other products include pods for fodder and processing into human foods, bee forage, gums, tannins, fibres, dyes, bio-pesticides, mulches and medicines).</p> <p>Finally, 25 highly vulnerable IDPs will receive a donkey cart as resource to enhance their income generation opportunity.</p> <p>As result of the action, the livelihoods and business opportunities of 285 House Holds (HHs) (1710 individuals) will be strongly enhanced.</p> | | | | |
| Direct beneficiaries : | | | | | |
| Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| 70 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 285 | |
| Other Beneficiaries : | | | | | |
| Beneficiary name | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Internally Displaced People/Returnees | 60 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 204 |
| People in Host Communities | 10 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Women of Child-Bearing Age | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Indirect Beneficiaries : | | | | | |
| 1710 | | | | | |
| Catchment Population: | | | | | |
| 76739 | | | | | |
| Link with allocation strategy : | | | | | |

The proposed intervention will focus on the key areas identified by the Inter Cluster Coordination Group, specifically Kaxda IDPs settlements along the Afgooye corridor at the outskirts of Mogadishu. Cesvi is already present in the IDP camps along K 7 and 15 of the Afgoye corridor with two Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics and women interest groups. The project intends to address the humanitarian needs of the IDP population living in the districts of Kaxda, by improving capacities and livelihood opportunities of 285 HHs (215 women and 70 men).The proposed activities will be embedded in Cesvi's ongoing health and resilience/ livelihood programmes implemented in the location, thus grating a high level of integration among sectors. Finally, the project will take into consideration the needs, priorities and capacities of both female and male population, always considering the Do No Harm approach, and always paying attention to gender issues. In line with the Allocation Strategy, the project will:

- Promote livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills training program;
- Build capacities of the IDPs by supporting entrepreneurs and skilled IDPs through targeted interventions;
- Strengthen and build community level groups.

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 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Isabella Garino | Head of Mission | isabellagarino@cesvioverseas.org | 00254714517381 |

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Twenty years of armed conflict combined with cyclic natural disasters such as severe recurring droughts and floods triggered the major displacement of the Somali population. Mogadishu hosts approximately 50% of the IDPs in South Central - 400,000 people (IDMC 2015). In the capital city, the lack of secure land and housing tenure, particularly for IDPs, results in evictions from the inner city to informal settlements located in the outskirts which have fewer services including education, health care and sanitation (IDP Profiling 2015). The majority of these IDPs are consistently more vulnerable, experiencing lower standards of living compared to the host communities. In addition to those internally displaced, the city's settlements also host numerous refugee returnees, refugees, and economic migrants as well as members of the host population (Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu, 2016). In particular, Daynille and Kaxda districts between K7 and K15 on the road that leads to Afgoye, are hosting the majority of the more than 120,000 IDPs who were forcibly evicted in Mogadishu in 2015 as economic growth in the centre of the city pushes out the most vulnerable. The area consist of 262 settlements, which account for more than half of all IDP settlements in Mogadishu. Findings from a recent IDP profiling exercise indicates that Daynille and Kaxda host nearly 140,000 and 77,000 internally displaced people, respectively (UNHCR Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia Aug. 2016). Persistence of severe levels of acute malnutrition (according to FSNAU, June 2016: Global Acute Malnutrition –GAM, and Severe Acute Malnutrition –SAM, prevalence of 14.7 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively), exposure to protection risks (with an upsurge in GBV incidences caused by the many evictions that continued in early 2016 and the increased intrusion by armed groups in the settlements), poor access to basic services including health (Cesvi is the only partner organization providing health services in the areas, coping with recurrent cholera/AWD crises), sanitation and hygiene facilities (more than half of the IDPs do not treat drinking water, majority use communal latrines that are not segregated by sex and are not lockable), lack of livelihood opportunity, deterioration in food security situation, limited access to education (Education cluster, July 2016: only 15 per cent of children in settlements along the Afgooye corridor are accessing education), overcrowding (Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu, April 2016 : most displaced people are in urgent need of improved transitional shelters that offer more protection, privacy and dignity over longer periods of time) show the need to urgently intervene with immediate life-saving assistance, embedded into an integrated response.

2. Needs assessment

CESVI conducted quick rapid needs assessment in 5 selected IDP Camps along Kaxda and Deynille locations within Banadir region (Aug 2016). Though the IDP Camps were not entirely representative of all the settlements along the area, they were selected based on FS, Health and WASH needs of the population attached to 2 health centres operated by CESVI and after an extensive consultation with IDP representatives, elders and local administration. The information is complimented by data from FSNAU, WASH cluster & SWALIM. The quick rapid assessment findings show that Kaxda host's protracted IDP Population households (13,530 according to UNOCHA 2016) with frequent displacement by both owners of land and government entities, there are also reports of newly arrived IDP households in the last 6 months, majorly due to clan conflicts, military operations in southern and central Somalia, natural disasters and forced evictions. The IDPs lack basic commodities, depend on market purchase, have limited access to safe water and sanitation facilities, have low knowledge on hygiene and are exposed to disease outbreaks. Moreover, they have poor access to food and limited income generating opportunities. Especially women, who predominate as heads of households among IDPs are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and exposed to a wide range of protection issues. Current malnutrition rates show a persistent 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. According to key informant interviews, influx of more IDPs is observed from Marka, Afgoye and Qoryoley districts in lower Shabelle due to fighting between AMISOM forces and Al Shabaab. Moreover, new returnees are expected from Dadaab camps through the UNHCR returnee exercise. This influx of IDPs into this area and frequent eviction continues to put pressure on limited resources & opens up new settlements. According to Cesvi's assessment, the majority of households have experienced food shortages in 2015. The analysis of the main economic challenges faced by Somali HHs further reinforces this sense of growing economic uncertainty and vulnerability. Lack of employment is the main HH concern, and a growing one particularly in Banadir. Lack of skills and education is still perceived as the second main HH challenge (BRCIS BASELINE SURVEY 2014, ANNUAL SURVEYS 2015-2016). Household income is mostly used to purchase food. In such a context even minor shocks might have a particular negative effect on food security and easily reverse the gains achieved. It is worth noting that in target areas, female participation to the income of the family is very low and, consequently, their purchasing power is limited. On the other side, when women and girls spend more time looking for casual labor, they leave the infants and young children with infants, leading to poor care practices, infant young feeding and contributing to malnutrition. Thus, practical and strategic intervention targeting women (such as income generating groups and cash transfers) are particularly needed. Ensuring equal access of men and women to resources, services and opportunities for employment will boost livestock production, food security, economic growth and the well-being of families and communities.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

IDP settlements in Somalia are intermixed: IDPs represent 85% of the overall population living in informal settlements in Mogadishu (IDPM,2016), followed by economic migrants (6%), host communities (5%), refugees and returnees (1%). The 262 informal settlements along K7/K15- Afgoye corridor are no exception: only in Kaxda the IDPs are 13,530 HHs. Cesvi intervention will target 285 direct beneficiaries (215 female, 70 males) living in the informal settlements of Kaxda district around K7 and K15 among. 86% will be IDPs and 14% will be from the other groups (host communities, refugees, returnees, economic migrants). The project will target particularly Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who, because of the nature of displacement, are at a greater disadvantage due to 1) loss of assets and networks, 2) closed labour market (the labour market operates on personal social networks and people without such networks or from outside are not allowed in), 3) Skills gaps: employers indicate that the lack of skill is the main obstacle to not finding work as they struggle with finding skilled people to work for them. 78% of the total number of beneficiaries are women: the role of women in the income generation is crucial as their economic activity supplements household income. Moreover improving women capacity to generate income thus becoming more independent is an added value for the entire family. Selection of individual beneficiaries will be done as activities start up throughout the project. The selection process will be thorough, and will prioritize the most vulnerable groups -- including women and women-headed households; youth and youth-headed households; people with disability. The specific criteria for selection (par activity) are as follows:

- training and business start up grant to 200 women: women already engaged in micro businesses (Non-food items such as firewood, dry food rations, clothes, fruit and vegetables etc..). The selected women have limited education, lack the most basic business skills and are the only breadwinner in the family.
- creation, training and distribution of kits and donkey carts to 5 groups of men (60 people) for Prosopis clearance and production of charcoal: 60 unemployed young men who are willing to enter in the charcoal business.
- distribution of donkey carts to 25 highly vulnerable IDPs: beneficiaries under this activity don't fall in the above two categories and with no proper business running and/or people selected among the most vulnerable (low or no income, female headed HHs, females with high malnourished children, youth-headed household).

The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leaders and local authorities. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and shared with beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholders. Any complain/feedback on selection will be timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism.

4. Grant Request Justification

This project aims at reducing the vulnerability of about 285 HHs by increasing their livelihoods assets and opportunities, especially for females in order to diversify income and at promoting savings at HHs level. Resilient households are those where joint decision-making is shared between spouses, leading successful income diversification strategies. Youth, especially in IDPs context, lack of skills and, moreover, of job opportunities. As explained above, the Prosopis Juliflora can constitute a livelihood opportunity which can contribute significantly to their food and nutrition security.

In line with the Allocation Strategy, the project will:

- Promote livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs by protecting and building human capital through individual skills training program;
- Build capacities of the IDPs by supporting entrepreneurs and skilled IDPs through targeted interventions;
- Strengthen and build community level groups.

5. Complementarity

SHF intervention aims at complementing and completing other 3 CESVI ongoing programs in the same area, namely BRCiS – Resilience Project (DEVCO funded Consortium, multi-year & sector) and Primary Health Care Program (UNICEF funded), plus a 3rd IRF-DFID funded emergency intervention (Sept-January/17). Cesvi health programme aims at reducing morbidity and mortality of vulnerable internally displaced population through improved access to emergency primary health care including child health and immunization, maternal and reproductive health, communicable disease surveillance and WATSAN promotion (including distribution of HKs). It is worth to mention is that Cesvi MCHs are among the only health services providers in the area. Within Resilience Programming, CESVI is currently targeting directly 3,795 HH through a combination of interventions related to Food Security, Livelihoods, WASH, Nutrition, DRR, natural resource management and, notably, an increased capacity to organize and react to shock. Practical example of complementarity between BRCiS and SHF: “business skills training for women groups and provision of start-up micro grants”: this activity has been already planned for 4 Banadir livelihood groups. SHF will contribute to extend the coverage reaching IPD women groups by using existing modalities and benefiting from previous experiences and best practices. Furthermore, Cesvi has implemented a pilot project in Mogadishu - funded by UNHABITAT- to control Prosopis Juliflora through harvesting and charcoal production. The pilot started in November 2013 and it has been functioning actively since, in close collaboration with the Local Government and the District Commissioners. 6 groups of charcoal workers (12 people each team) were created and trained on sustainable Prosopis clearing and improved/ energy efficient charcoal kilns. All groups are since then producing sustainable charcoal utilizing the invasive tree. Cesvi intends to replicate the experience in Kaxda .Prosopis can provide a variety of valuable goods and services: fuel wood, charcoal, animal feed, construction materials, soil conservation and rehabilitation of degraded and saline soils, thus constituting a valuable livelihood resource. Altogether, complementary among different programs (balancing emergency mechanisms with actions aimed at improving medium-long term adaptive capacities) will be ensured by a more effective and rational use of resources, maximization of the impact through integrated and holistic approaches and definitely a better value for money.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To enhance durable livelihoods capacities of vulnerable communities living in Kaxda IDP camp, between K5 and K15 along Afgoye Corridor, in Mogadishu, Somalia.

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 | 70 |
| Support rehabilitation and/or restoration of household and community productive assets and capacity to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration | Somalia HRP 2016 | 30 |

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : By promoting livelihoods and self-reliance of the IDPs, protecting and building human capital through individual skills training program, by supporting entrepreneurs and skilled IDPs through targeted interventions (start- up grants and distribution of productive assets), the project is designed to strongly contribute to Cluster Objectives 2 and 3.

Outcome 1

Improve productive livelihoods capacity and assets of vulnerable HHs living in the IDP camps in Kaxda between K7 and K15 along the Afgoye Corridor through: i) business training for 200 skillful women and provision of start-up micro grants ii) equipping of 60 semi- skilled youth with skills and tools to clear land for pasture and crop production to prevent re-invasion of Prosopis.iii) provide donkey carts to 25 highly vulnerable IDPs

Output 1.1

Description

200 HHs have improved productive livelihoods capacity and assets.

Assumptions & Risks

The security situation in the area remain stable.
 There is no additional emergency event in the area
 The acceptance form the community and the collaboration from Local Authorities remain high.

Risks:

- a) Lack of support from Communities, Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders for project staff and activities
- b) Programme implementation causes significant jealousy and disharmony within communities
- c) Other major shocks/emergencies occur which result in humanitarian needs exceeding the project's capacity

Mitigation measures:

- A) Existing and enhanced relationships through already established Cesvi services in Banadir , spirit of cooperation and trust between Cesvi staff and local authorities and elders (already established thanks to a number of projects implemented in the areas) will help ensure good collaboration and will promote the perception of Cesvi as capable and reliable agency.
- B) Cesvi staff will held regular meetings with the communities in order to explain the programme and to share the criteria used for the selection of the beneficiaries. A complain mechanism will be put in place.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Identification, selection and registration of 200 beneficiaries for start up micro grant through participatory consultation process with the communities and local authorities.

Selection criteria: women already engaged in micro businesses (Non-food items such as firewood, dry food rations, clothes, fruit and vegetables etc..). The selected women have limited education, lack the most basic business skills and are the only breadwinner in the family. The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leaders and local authorities. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and shared with beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholder. Any complain/feedback on selection will be timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism. The number of beneficiaries has been decided by the agency according to the allocated budget. For this reason women with no current running business or with no business background will not be included in this action.

Activity 1.1.2**Standard Activity : Capacity building**

Business skills training to 200 women already engaged in small income generating activities wishing to expand their business/new market entrants. A condensed curriculum will be tailored and will entail three cross-cutting themes, namely:

- basic literacy and numeracy
- livelihood and economic self-sufficiency.
- strategies for women in business

Activity 1.1.3**Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer**

Provision of start up micro grants to 200 trained women to open or enlarge small businesses in the camps (briquette productions, tie and dye fabrics, small food shops). The kind of business to be started or to be enhanced will be discussed and decided with the beneficiaries. Cesvi intends to build on the existent market and on the skills in place. The selection of the activities through a participate approach, will encourage the sustainability of the intervention.

Indicators

| Code | Cluster | Indicator | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Target |
| Indicator 1.1.1 | Food Security | Number of individuals trained | | | | | 200 |

Means of Verification : Training reports and attendance lists.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----|
| Indicator 1.1.2 | Food Security | Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package | | | | | 200 |
|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----|

Means of Verification : Distribution lists, payment lists, endline

Output 1.2**Description**

5 male groups (60 individuals) living in Kaxda have enhanced practical skills and increased job opportunities.

Assumptions & Risks

The security situation in the area remains stable.
There is no additional emergency event in the area.
The acceptance from the community and the collaboration from Local Authorities remain high.
Beneficiaries remain in the area of implementation.

Risks:

- a) Lack of support from Communities, Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders for project staff and activities
- b) Programme implementation causes significant jealousy and disharmony within communities
- c) Other major shocks/emergencies occur which result in humanitarian needs exceeding the project's capacity

Mitigation measures:

- A) Existing and enhanced relationships through already established Cesvi services in Banadir , spirit of cooperation and trust between Cesvi staff and local authorities and elders (already established thanks to a number of projects implemented in the areas) will help ensure good collaboration and will promote the perception of Cesvi as capable and reliable agency.
- B) Cesvi staff will held regular meetings with the communities in order to explain the programme and to share the criteria used for the selection of the beneficiaries. A complain mechanism will be put in place.

Activities**Activity 1.2.1****Standard Activity : Community based participation**

Identification, selection and registration of participants and formation of the 5 groups (12 men per each group- 60 individuals in total) for production of charcoal by using the invasive species *Prosopis Juliflora*.

Criteria for selection 60 unemployed semi-skilled young men who are willing to enter in the "Prosopis charcoal" business as sustainable alternative to lump charcoal.

The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leader and local authority. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and share with beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholder. Any complain/feedback on selection will be timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Capacity building

Practical training and provision of tools/equipment for control of *Prosopis Juliflora* through harvesting and use for charcoal production to 5 new groups of men.

In Somalia, and in particular in the outskirts of Mogadishu, a number of invasive tree species have expanded into the habitat previously occupied by indigenous species. *Prosopis Juliflora* is one of these invasive species that is spreading fast due to its adaptive and suppressive traits. It tends to form dense, impenetrable thickets, associated with unfavourable impacts on human economic activities. In fact, its aggressive growth leads to a monoculture, denying native plants water and sunlight. Various chemicals contained in the *Prosopis* and left in the ground are known to affect the palatability to livestock and the use of its pods as fodder for animals can cause illness and final death of the livestock. *Prosopis* is a thorny tree that can form impenetrable thickets. It reduces environmental values such as biodiversity and ecological function through the invasion and replacement of native plant communities and habitat for wildlife.

In the proposed action *Prosopis* trees will be cut from the roots and used to produce sustainable fuel alternatives, specifically "Prosopis charcoal". *Prosopis* charcoal is a sustainable and more environmentally friendly alternative to lump charcoal. In this proposal, the production of *prosopis* charcoal will be used as a livelihood opportunity.

The training session will focus on: sustainable *Prosopis* cutting, construction of improved-energy efficient charcoal kilns, charcoal production by using the *Prosopis* trees, and business basics. The practical sessions (organized in the form of a 2-3 days training on the job) will be run by Cesvi staff in collaboration with a group of selected expert *Prosopis* charcoal producers already working in Daynile (the same ones who started the business with the support from Cesvi in 2013-2014). This way Cesvi intends to build on its successful past experiences. 5 kits for *prosopis* clearance and charcoal production (one per each group) composed by oil drums, axes, shovels, rakes, machetes, hoes, chimneys for the kilns and with protection gears, such as gloves, gum boots, dust masks will be provided to the groups (see the attached BoQ for the specific composition of each kit). In addition the 5 groups will receive a donkey and donkey cart (1per each group). The community will be encouraged to plant other types of indigenous trees as a replacement to the eradicated *prosopis* thicket.

Cesvi staff will be monitoring and provide additional advise and mentor-ship throughout the activity.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Cash input to for *Prosopis* charcoal producers for three months.

Additional capital, in the form of incentive for the first *prosopis* charcoal production cycles (3 months) will be also provided by the project, in order to kick-start the group's business. Every beneficiary will receive 5\$ par day for an average of 10 days of work par month and on the basis of the amount of charcoal produced (the minimum quantity will be 5 bags/month). The *prosopis* charcoal producers groups will receive the above mentioned 3 months cash inputs in order to sustain their business in the initial phase of the project. The financial support is meant to enhance the sustainability of the groups: by receiving a small cash input per person, the workers will be able to focus on the production of charcoal through the eradicated *prospis* tree and will not look around for other sources of livelihoods. They will be also incentivized to remain in the business and to invest in it.

In order to avoid desertification, the community will be encouraged to plant other indigenous trees as replacement of the eradicated *prosopis*.

Indicators

| Code | Cluster | Indicator | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Target |
| Indicator 1.2.1 | Food Security | Number of skilled IDPs/host community members identified and selected for <i>prospis</i> charcoal production. | | | | | 60 |
| Means of Verification : Data base, beneficiaries profiles. | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2.2 | Food Security | Number of individuals trained | | | | | 60 |
| Means of Verification : Radio messages, meeting with the community, questionnaires, endline | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2.3 | Food Security | % of individuals who are actively engaged in the <i>Prosopis</i> business by the end of the project | | | | | 100 |
| Means of Verification : Endline | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2.4 | Food Security | Amount of cash received by every person engaged in the <i>prosopis</i> charcoal production at the end of the action. | | | | | 150 |

Means of Verification : Cash distribution lists.

Output 1.3

Description

25 highly vulnerable IDPs have better access to income generation opportunities.

Assumptions & Risks

The security situation in the area remains stable.
 There is no additional emergency event in the area.
 The acceptance form the community and the collaboration from Local Authorities remain high.
 Beneficiaries remain in the area of implementation.

Risks:

- a) Lack of support from Communities, Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders for project staff and activities
- b) Programme implementation causes significant jealousy and disharmony within communities
- c) Other major shocks/emergencies occur which result in humanitarian needs exceeding the project's capacity

Mitigation measures:

- A) Existing and enhanced relationships through already established Cesvi services in Banadir , spirit of cooperation and trust between Cesvi staff and local authorities and elders (already established thanks to a number of projects implemented in the areas) will help ensure good collaboration and will promote the perception of Cesvi as capable and reliable agency.
- B) Cesvi staff will held regular meetings with the communities in order to explain the programme and to share the criteria used for the selection of the beneficiaries. A complain mechanism will be put in place.

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Identification, selection and registration of 25 highly vulnerable beneficiaries for the distribution of donkeys and donkey carts in collaboration with the community and the local authorities.
 Those 25 IDPs (equal to 9% of the total number of beneficiaries) are either with no proper business running and/or people selected among the most vulnerable (low or no income, female headed HHs, females with high malnourished children, youth-headed household).
 To be noticed: 10 donkeys+donkey carts will distributed to 10 vulnerable men different form the men involved in activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3. 15 donkeys+ donkey carts will be distributed to 15 vulnerable women, who will be different beneficiaries from the women involved in activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3.

Activity 1.3.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Distribution of donkeys and donkey carts to 15 IDPs young women and 10 young men to enhance their access to income generation activities (such as rent of the carts for transport purposes to small businesses or to individuals, or transport of goods).

Indicators

| Code | Cluster | Indicator | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Target |
| Indicator 1.3.1 | Food Security | Number of individuals provided with a donkey and a donkey cart for enhanced income generation opportunity. | | | | | 25 |

Means of Verification : Distribution lists, monitoring reports, interviews, project reports

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| Indicator 1.3.2 | Food Security | Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package | | | | | 25 |
|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|

Means of Verification : Distribution lists, monitoring report, end line survey.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

CESVI has its own M&E system (dedicated staff,reporting formats, monitoring practices, indicators and matrixes,complaint mechanism) in place in the region and this will be applied to the project. Daily and weekly updates will be shared by the PM with the Programme Unit in Nairobi. All beneficiaries will be registered and their phone numbers recorded. Also, telephone numbers of the local administration, respected leaders or district commissioner will be noted. The M&E officer will pay regular visit to the project sites and report directly to the M&E Coordinator based in Nairobi. Monthly Programme Monitoring Reports will be drafted by the M&E staff and major outcomes shared with the PM and the Programme Unit.Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) will be promoted involving partners for peer review, stakeholders and beneficiaries in monitoring and evaluation in order to increase their ownerships of the project outputs and impacts and to enhance the level of accountability of the project. In addition, a number of joint monitoring visits will be organized with separate agencies. Cesvi has in place a Complaint and Response mechanism to enable beneficiaries and stakeholders to give feedbacks and report areas of concern. The system consists of: boxes placed in target locations where beneficiaries and stakeholders can drop their complains/ feedbacks; a free toll line, community meetings and field visits carried out by the M&E. The M&E mobilizes beneficiaries/stakeholders to make use of Cesvi 's mechanism through distribution of informative leaflets, conversations and meetings. Beneficiaries are also encouraged to give feedbacks on quality of the action and accountability. Feedbacks and complaints are regularly collected by field M&E, categorised and recorded in a specific database. The field M&E, in coordination with the M&E UNIT, follows up on all complaints/feedbacks. Indicators performance will be measured trough a baseline and endline carried out by the M&E Unit.

Workplan

| Activitydescription | Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| <p>Activity 1.1.1: Identification, selection and registration of 200 beneficiaries for start up micro grant through participatory consultation process with the communities and local authorities.</p> <p>Selection criteria: women already engaged in micro businesses (Non-food items such as firewood, dry food rations, clothes, fruit and vegetables etc..). The selected women have limited education, lack the most basic business skills and are the only breadwinner in the family.</p> <p>The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leaders and local authorities. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and shared with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholder. Any complain/feedback on selection will be timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism.</p> <p>The number of beneficiaries has been decided by the agency according to the allocated budget. For this reason women with no current running business or with no business background will not be included in this action.</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 1.1.2: Business skills training to 200 women already engaged in small income generating activities wishing to expand their business/new market entrants. A condensed curriculum will be tailored and will entail three cross-cutting themes,namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic literacy and numeracy • livelihood and economic self-sufficiency. - strategies for women in business | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 1.1.3: Provision of start up micro grants to 200 trained women to open or enlarge small businesses in the camps (briquette productions, tie and dye fabrics, small food shops). The kind of business to be started or to be enhanced will be discussed and decided with the beneficiaries. Cesvi intends to build on the existent market and on the skills in place. The selection of the activities through a participate approach, will encourage the sustainability of the intervention.</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 1.2.1: Identification, selection and registration of participants and formation of the 5 groups (12 men per each group- 60 individuals in total) for production of charcoal by using the invasive species Proposis Julliflora.</p> <p>Criteria for selection 60 unemployed semi-skilled young men who are willing to enter in the "Prosopis charcoal" business as sustainable alternative to lump charcoal.</p> <p>The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leader and local authority. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and share with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholder. Any complain/feedback on selection will be timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism.</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | X | X | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Activity 1.2.2: Practical training and provision of tools/equipment for control of Prosopis Juliflora through harvesting and use for charcoal production to 5 new groups of men.</p> <p>In Somalia, and in particular in the outskirts of Mogadishu, a number of invasive tree species have expanded into the habitat previously occupied by indigenous species. Prosopis Juliflora is one of these invasive species that is spreading fast due to its adaptive and suppressive traits. It tends to form dense, impenetrable thickets, associated with unfavourable impacts on human economic activities. In fact, its aggressive growth leads to a monoculture, denying native plants water and sunlight. Various chemicals contained in the Prosopis and left in the ground are known to affect the palatability to livestock and the use of its pods as fodder for animals can cause illness and final death of the livestock. Prosopis is a thorny tree that can form impenetrable thickets. It reduces environmental values such as biodiversity and ecological function through the invasion and replacement of native plant communities and habitat for wildlife.</p> <p>In the proposed action Prosopis trees will be cut from the roots and used to produce sustainable fuel alternatives, specifically "Prosopis charcoal". Prosopis charcoal is a sustainable and more environmentally friendly alternative to lump charcoal. In this proposal, the production of prosopis charcoal will be used as a livelihood opportunity.</p> <p>The training session will focus on: sustainable Prosopis cutting, construction of improved-energy efficient charcoal kilns, charcoal production by using the Prosopis trees, and business basics. The practical sessions (organized in the form of a 2-3 days training on the job) will be run by Cesvi staff in collaboration with a group of selected expert Prosopis charcoal producers already working in Daynile (the same ones who started the business with the support from Cesvi in 2013-2014). This way Cesvi intends to build on its successful past experiences. 5 kits for prosopis clearance and charcoal production (one per each group) composed by oil drums, axes, shovels, rakes, machetes, hoes, chimneys for the kilns and with protection gears, such as gloves, gum boots, dust masks will be provided to the groups (see the attached BoQ for the specific composition of each kit). In addition the 5 groups will receive a donkey and donkey cart (1per each group). The community will be encouraged to plant other types of indigenous trees as a replacement to the eradicated prosopis thicket.</p> <p>Cesvi staff will be monitoring and provide additional advise and mentor-ship throughout the activity.</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 1.2.3: Cash input to for Prosopis charcoal producers for three months. Additional capital, in the form of incentive for the first prosopis charcoal production cycles (3 months) will be also provided by the project, in order to kick-start the group's business. Every beneficiary will receive 5\$ par day for an average of 10 days of work par month and on the basis of the amount of charcoal produced (the minimum quantity will be 5 bags/month). The prosopis charcoal producers groups will receive the above mentioned 3 months cash inputs in order to sustain their business in the initial phase of the project. The financial support is meant to enhance the sustainability of the groups: by receiving a small cash input per person, the workers will be able to focus on the production of charcoal through the eradicated propopsis tree and will not look around for other sources of livelihoods. They will be also incentivized to remain in the business and to invest in it.</p> <p>In order to avoid desertification, the community will be encouraged to plant other indigenous trees as replacement of the eradicated prosopis.</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 1.3.1: Identification, selection and registration of 25 highly vulnerable beneficiaries for the distribution of donkeys and donkey carts in collaboration with the community and the local authorities.</p> <p>Those 25 IDPs (equal to 9% of the total number of beneficiaries) are either with no proper business running and/or people selected among the most vulnerable (low or no income, female headed HHs, females with high malnourished children, youth-headed household).</p> <p>To be noticed: 10 donkeys+donkey carts will distributed to 10 vulnerable men different form the men involved in activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3.</p> <p>15 donkeys+ donkey carts will be distributed to 15 vulnerable women, who will be different beneficiaries from the women involved in activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3.</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 1.3.2: Distribution of donkeys and donkey carts to 15 IDPs young women and 10 young men to enhance their access to income generation activities (such as rent of the carts for transport purposes to small businesses or to individuals, or transport of goods).</p> | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | |
| OTHER INFO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Cesvi will be accountable to affected populations by increasing their participation and feedback in the programme identification, design, delivery and lesson learning. This will ensure a programme of higher quality, with greater and more sustainable impact, while enhancing the space for communities to shape their own recovery. Effective information sharing and communication channels will be promoted. Sharing information about Cesvi programmes with Local Authorities, community leaders/representatives, the beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders in a timely, accessible and inclusive way will allow communities to be in a position to understand and shape decisions that impact their lives. Moreover, Cesvi is committed to ensure that people receiving support participate in and influence all steps of the programme cycle, including initial assessment, project design, beneficiary selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluations. The agency has in place a Complaint and Response mechanism (box, hotline, person in charge) to enable both beneficiaries and other stakeholders to report areas of concern. This is enabling Cesvi knowing what impact programmes are having on participants and incorporating feedback or addressing problems rapidly, including prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation. In addition, Cesvi will be open to provide accessible and timely information to affected populations on organizational procedures, structures and processes that affect them to ensure that they can make informed decisions and choices, and facilitate a dialogue. Systems of community representation will be fair and representative, enabling the most marginalized, vulnerable and affected to have a voice.

Implementation Plan

The activities will be managed by Cesvi Mogadishu office under the supervision of the Coordination Office in Nairobi. Implementation staff, led by 1 Project Manager, supported by the Area Coordinator/ FSL Specialist and the Programme Unit Manager (PUM), will run the day to day activities coordination. The PM will coordinate a field team composed by 1 Project Officer and 3 Community Mobilizers. The field team will be also supported by the administration and logistic departments of Cesvi Mogadishu office. This will further reduce the costs and maximize the impact of the activities. Cesvi office in Nairobi will provide backstopping to the team, technical advice and support to the operation. Beneficiaries will be involved through all phases of project so as to create sense of ownership and increasing the sustainability of the intervention. Local authorities, relevant stakeholders and community leaders will be included as much as possible in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities. This will help to create a link between emergency response and long term development plans for the area.

Training and start up grants to 200 women: PUM, PM, FSL specialist, PO e CM supported by log and admin staff
 Training and distribution of prosopis clearance kit to 5 groups (60 individuals): PUM, PM, FSL specialist, PO e CM supported by log and admin staff
 Distribution of donkeys and donkey carts: PM , PO , CM, log

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

| Name of the organization | Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ACF | Cesvi is already coordinating with ACF for the referral of malnourish cases. Close coordination with the other organizations working in the project areas will be ensured over the entire duration of the intervention, with a great consideration given to integration and harmonization, thus avoiding possible overlapping. |
| Concern WorldWide | Cesvi is already coordinating with CWW for the referral of malnourish cases. Close coordination with the other organizations working in the project areas will be ensured over the entire duration of the intervention, with a great consideration given to integration and harmonization, thus avoiding possible overlapping. |
| Local Authorities | Cesvi is already liaising with the Local Authorities in the area. The collaboration will be enhanced in order to grant the maximum level of coordination and sustainability. |
| FSL Cluster | Cesvi is an active member of the FSL cluster. The cluster will be constantly updated on the project activities and possible joint visits to the project locations/groups will be organized. |

Environment Marker Of The Project

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Women and girls in IDPs settlements are affected by poor access to employment/livelihood opportunities, which hampers their economic autonomy while weakening their position inside the family; this translates into little or no voice in household decisions, differential feeding and caregiving practices favoring boys and men, food and nutrition insecurity, and lower health and nutrition outcomes. The discrimination they face not only exposes women to material deprivation, it also makes it more difficult for them to fulfill their vital roles in food production, preparation, processing, distribution, and marketing activities. For these reasons, Cesvi intervention will be implemented in line with the IASC guideline. The programme will empower vulnerable women with skills training and social and financial capital, thus providing women, girls and other at-risk groups with safe alternatives for generating income. At the same time, the intervention will enhance economic, physical and psychological well-being of individuals, families and communities, while creating and raising awareness about issues of GBV, gender norms and power imbalances in the family and community in a sensitive way. Moreover, the primary beneficiaries of Cesvi intervention will be women and young women.

In addition to this, in the camps a general lack of safe and sustainable access to cooking fuel and household energy resources is negatively impacting food security, putting women and girls at risk as they are forced to search for firewood in unsafe areas leading to increased incidents of gender-based violence (GBV), contributing to considerable environmental degradation, and increasing tensions with host communities over scarce natural resources. With the production of sustainable Prosopis charcoal, the project will contribute to introduce safe, affordable and sustainable cooking fuel alternative to firewood in the market, while also contributing to protect women (who will not have to search for firewood in the outskirts of the camps).

Protection Mainstreaming

The 3 key protection principles will be embedded in all phases and all the activities of the project and will be underpinned by the right to water and sanitation according to which everyone is entitled to water and sanitation that is sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable. The right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. The Do Not Harm principle will be incorporated in the project in order to avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions, and ensure that:

the environment and the way in which assistance is provided does not expose people to further hazards, violence or human rights abuses or violations;

Information will be managed in a sensitive manner.

The proposed FSL activities do not undermine local capacities for self protection.

Moreover, the Nondiscrimination principle will be adopted in order to ensure equitable and impartial access to assistance, without discrimination on any grounds:

Ensure all parts of the affected population have access to humanitarian assistance;

Challenge any deliberate attempts to exclude parts of the affected population;

Provide support and assistance on the basis of need and guard against any form of direct or indirect discrimination.

Finally, a Human rights based approach will be ensured to:

Promote respect for human rights, and assist and support affected people to claim their rights and access remedies from relevant authorities;

Ensure consultation with the target population at all stages, and the participation of all in the design and targeting of interventions, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Cesvi will ensure the project is implemented with a great consideration given to security matters that occur in the project operations sites. The below measures will be taken to minimize the occurrence of security incidents:

- *Gather regular security situational information from local community leaders/authorities.
- *Liaise with Cesvi security focal points to get updates on the situation and approvals for movement of staff or supplies and access in general.
- *Ensure that the staff implementing the project is strictly following the security operating standard procedures.
- *Coordination with security actors present in Banadir/Lower Sahabelle.

Access

Cesvi has a proven working history in the targeted areas. The relationship with local communities, traditional leaders and Local Authorities is strong and well established. Existing and enhanced relationships through already established Cesvi services in the IDP camps (MCHs, mobile clinics) ,the spirit of cooperation and the trust between Cesvi staff and local authorities and elders (already established thanks to a number of projects implemented in the areas) will help ensuring good collaboration and will promote the perception of Cesvi as capable and reliable agency. Moreover, Cesvi staff deployed on the ground will be national and, where possible, from the targeted communities (CMs) so as to enhance the acceptance from the community and accessibility to the project areas.

BUDGET

| Code | Budget Line Description | D / S | Quantity | Unit cost | Duration Recurrence | % charged to CHF | Total Cost |
|-------------|---|--------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.1 | Country Director | S | 1 | 6,000.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 10,800.00 |
| | <i>Senior level, will support in terms of meetings and communications with the donor. Moreover, the CD will grant the overall supervision of the programme.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Programme Manager | D | 1 | 5,300.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 9,540.00 |
| | <i>Senior position. The Programme Manager plays a pivotal role in supervising and coordinating Cesvi programmes in somalia, among which DEVCO one, that is going to be one of the more important for Cesvi.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Banadir Area Coordinator/ FSL Specialist | D | 1 | 3,000.00 | 12 | 31.00 | 11,160.00 |
| | <i>Medium level figure, based in Nairobi. In coordination and under the supervision of the Project Manager, designs the activities and the tools and provides technical input.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Country administrator | S | 1 | 1,800.00 | 12 | 25.00 | 5,400.00 |
| | <i>Somalia Country administrator based in Nairobi with frequent travel to the field. She/He will be responsible for providing technical support, training and mentorship for the finance/admin field staff to ensure that funds are utilized and reported according to policy/ procedures and in compliance with Cesvi/donor requirements. Charged under this action for 20%. Remaining months, CESVI contribution. The CA will be directly involved in the action. Thus, is charged accordingly on the budget.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.5 | Project Manager National | D | 1 | 1,800.00 | 12 | 100.00 | 21,600.00 |
| | <i>Qualified professional with experience in FSL projects. In coordination and under the supervision of the Project Manager, ensures the running of activities on the field and reports periodically on the constraints emerged.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.6 | Field M&E | D | 1 | 1,100.00 | 12 | 70.00 | 9,240.00 |
| | <i>Junior position, based in Mogadishu. He is in charge of running the M&E activities under the coordination of the M&E coordinator based in Nairobi.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1.7 | Logistician | D | 1 | 1,200.00 | 12 | 28.00 | 4,032.00 |
| | <i>The Logistics officer will provide support to the Logistics and Procurement department. The logistics officer also provides guidance and support to the Logistics assistants.</i> | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|--------------|----|--------|-------------------|
| 1.8 | Security Guards | S | 6 | 340.0 0 | 12 | 30.00 | 7,344.00 |
| <i>The security guards provide security and ensure Cesvi resources and personnel are protected. They are essential in an environment such as Mogadishu.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1.9 | Project Officer National REMOVED | D | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| <i>In coordination and under the supervision of the Project Manager, ensures the running of activities on the field and reports periodically on the constraints emerged.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1.10 | Community Mobilizers | D | 3 | 300.0 0 | 12 | 100.00 | 10,800.00 |
| <i>The Community Mobilizers ensure the running of activities on the field and reports periodically on the constraints emerged.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1.11 | Cashier | S | 1 | 500.0 0 | 12 | 20.00 | 1,200.00 |
| <i>Medium level national position based in Mogadishu, will be in charge of the implementation of the project. Amount inclusive of salary, insurance, house allowance, taxes, gratuity, eid bonus. The cashier is fundamental to the project since he: manages the cash and update the cash ledger; receives and checks the eligibility of invoices submitted for payment (compliance with purchase voucher, required information); checks purchase approval and releases required funds ; issues advances to the logistics for purchases; codify the invoices and apply them to the corresponding; files invoices according to accounting procedures.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Section Total | | | | | | | 91,116.00 |
| Supplies, Commodities, Materials | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Business Skills and Market Opportunities Trainings | D | 1 | 4,376 .00 | 4 | 100.00 | 17,504.00 |
| <i>Business skills training to 200 women (subdivided in 4 groups of 50 people) already engaged in small income generating activities wishing to expand their business/new market entrants. (please see BOQ attached).</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Practical Training on Prosopis Eradication Techniques and production of Prosopis charcoal | D | 1 | 2,300 .00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2,300.00 |
| <i>On the job- training for prosopis clearance to 5 groups (60 individuals)-(please see BOQ attached).</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Equipment tools for Prosopis clearance and eradication | D | 5 | 1,500 .00 | 1 | 100.00 | 7,500.00 |
| <i>Distribution of 5 kits for prosopis clearance and production of prosopis charcoal (please see BOQ attached)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | Distribution of Productive Community Assets to 5 Livelihood Groups and 25 IDPs | D | 30 | 540.0 0 | 1 | 100.00 | 16,200.00 |
| <i>Distribution of 30 donkeys and donkey carts to the 5 prosopis groups and to 25 vulnerable IDPs (please see BOQ attached).</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Baseline / Endline Printing of materials | D | 285 | 1.30 | 1 | 100.00 | 370.50 |
| <i>Cost covering printing of questionnaires for baseline/endline (please see BOQ attached)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.6 | Cash inputs for 3 Months for 60 people | D | 60 | 150.0 0 | 3 | 100.00 | 27,000.00 |
| <i>The prosopis groups will receive 3 months cash input in order to sustain their business in the initial phase of the project. The financial support is meant to enhance the sustainability of the groups: by receiving a small cash input per person, the workers will be able to focus on the production of charcoal through the eradicated propopsis tree and will not look around for other sources of livelihoods and will be incentivized to remain in the business and invest in it. The incentives will be distributed in form of cash. Every individual will receive 5 \$ per day. Total n. of working days par month will be 10. Total cash received at the end of the three month is 150\$</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.7 | Start up grants | D | 200 | 300.0 0 | 1 | 100.00 | 60,000.00 |
| <i>Provision of start up micro grants to 200 trained women to open or enlarge small businesses in the camps (briquette productions, tie and dye fabrics, small food shops).</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2.8 | Visibility material | D | 5 | 101.6 7 | 1 | 100.00 | 508.35 |
| <i>Promotional material (banner and leaflets with Cesvi, donor's logo)</i> | | | | | | | |
| Section Total | | | | | | | 131,382.85 |
| Travel | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Vehicle rent Mogadishu | D | 1 | 1,950 .00 | 12 | 100.00 | 23,400.00 |
| <i>The car will utilise for the movement of the PM and PO on project sites and to monitor the activity and conduct the baseline/endline. For those reasons is charged 100% on the budget</i> | | | | | | | |
| 5.2 | Flights to/from Somalia (Visas, EC flight fees) | S | 4 | 350.0 0 | 1 | 100.00 | 1,400.00 |
| <i>4 round trips EC flight cost + entry fees in Somalia and/or Kenya</i> | | | | | | | |
| 5.3 | Perdiem and accommodation during coordinationa and monitoring missions | S | 17 | 70.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 1,190.00 |

| <p>The per diem is needed to cover the costs incurred by the project staff (both local and international) during the following kind of missions: 1) missions organized for monitoring purposes, where senior programme staff (such as the Area Coordinator and the Programme Unit Manager) and the M&E coordinator travel to Mogadishu to evaluate and monitor the project progresses. 2) missions organized for coordination purposes, where project staff travel either to NBI or Mogadishu in order to attend project coordination meetings.</p> <p>The Per Diem covers the cost of movements, accommodation and food when the staff are outside their duty station (for more details see BoQ attached). 17 refers to the days. Unit cost is 70 USD, according to Cesvi policies.</p> | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------|----------|-------|--------|--|
| Section Total | | | | | | | 25,990.00 |
| General Operating and Other Direct Costs | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Rent Nairobi coordination office contribution | S | 1 | 4,000.00 | 12 | 33.00 | 15,840.00 |
| <i>Contribution based on Cesvi sharing cost plan</i> | | | | | | | |
| 7.2 | Rent Mogadishu Office and Warehouse | S | 1 | 2,000.00 | 12 | 35.00 | 8,400.00 |
| <i>Contribution based on Cesvi sharing cost plan</i> | | | | | | | |
| 7.3 | Communication (phone and internet) | S | 1 | 400.00 | 12 | 50.00 | 2,400.00 |
| <i>Contribution based on Cesvi sharing cost plan (BoQ provided)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 7.4 | Security for field mission | S | 1 | 401.67 | 6 | 100.00 | 2,410.02 |
| <i>Security escort needed for field visits in Mogadishu.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 7.5 | Bank fees | S | 1 | 5,480.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 5,480.00 |
| <i>Monthly bank charges and transfer Kenya- Somalia. The amount is less than 2.5 % of the direct costs. Calculation done considering transfer fees: for transparency and accountability reasons all the main bank accounts of Cesvi projects are in Nairobi. Payments are preferably done via transfers from the main accounts. Cesvi also have field bank accounts used to manage small amounts, such as salaries, cash payments and small payments.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Section Total | | | | | | | 34,530.02 |
| SubTotal | | | 631.00 | | | | 283,018.87 |
| Direct | | | | | | | 221,154.85 |
| Support | | | | | | | 61,864.02 |
| PSC Cost | | | | | | | |
| PSC Cost Percent | | | | | | | 6.00 |
| PSC Amount | | | | | | | 16,981.13 |
| Total Cost | | | | | | | 300,000.00 |
| 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 -> Mogadishu/Daynile | 100 | 70 | 215 | | | 285 | <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identification, selection and registration of 200 beneficiaries for start up micro grant through participatory consultation process with the communities and local authorities.</p> <p>Selection criteria: women already engaged in micro businesses (Non-food items such as firewood, dry food rations, clothes, fruit and vegetables etc..). The selected women have limited education, lack the most basic business skills and are the only breadwinner in the family. The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leaders and local authorities. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and shared with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholder. Any complain/feedback on selection will be</p> |

timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism.
The number of beneficiaries has been decided by the agency according to the allocated budget. For this reason women with no current running business or with no business background will not be included in this action.
Activity 1.1.2 : Business skills training to 200 women already engaged in small income generating activities wishing to expand their business/new market entrants. A condensed curriculum will be tailored and will entail three cross-cutting themes, namely:

- basic literacy and numeracy
- livelihood and economic self-sufficiency.
- strategies for women in business

Activity 1.1.3 : Provision of start up micro grants to 200 trained women to open or enlarge small businesses in the camps (briquette productions, tie and dye fabrics, small food shops). The kind of business to be started or to be enhanced will be discussed and decided with the beneficiaries. Cesvi intends to build on the existent market and on the skills in place. The selection of the activities through a participate approach, will encourage the sustainability of the intervention.
Activity 1.2.1 : Identification, selection and registration of participants and formation of the 5 groups (12 men per each group- 60 individuals in total) for production of charcoal by using the invasive species Proposis Julliflora.

Criteria for selection 60 unemployed semi-skilled young men who are willing to enter in the "Proposis charcoal" business as sustainable alternative to lump charcoal.
The selection will follow Cesvi guidelines and will be conducted in coordination with camps leader and local authority. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved by Cesvi Programme Unit Manager and share with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, local authorities and stakeholder. Any complain/feedback on selection will be timely addressed through Cesvi Complain & Response Mechanism.
Activity 1.2.2 : Practical training and provision of tools/equipment for control of Proposis Juliflora through harvesting and use for charcoal production to 5 new groups of men.

In Somalia, and in particular in the outskirts of Mogadishu, a number of invasive tree species have expanded into the habitat previously occupied by indigenous species. Proposis Juliflora is one of these invasive species that is spreading fast due to its adaptive and suppressive traits. It tends to form dense, impenetrable thickets, associated with unfavourable impacts on human economic activities. In fact, its aggressive growth leads to a monoculture, denying native plants water and sunlight. Various chemicals contained in the Proposis and left in the ground are known to affect the palatability to livestock and the use of its pods as fodder for animals can cause illness and final death of the livestock. Proposis is a thorny tree that can form impenetrable thickets. It reduces environmental values such as biodiversity and ecological function through the invasion and replacement of native plant communities and habitat for wildlife.

In the proposed action Proposis trees will be cut from the roots and used to produce sustainable fuel alternatives, specifically "Proposis charcoal". Proposis charcoal is a sustainable and more environmentally friendly alternative to lump charcoal. In this proposal, the production of proposis charcoal will be used as a livelihood opportunity.

The training session will focus on: sustainable

Prosopis cutting, construction of improved-energy efficient charcoal kilns, charcoal production by using the Prosopis trees, and business basics. The practical sessions (organized in the form of a 2-3 days training on the job) will be run by Cesvi staff in collaboration with a group of selected expert Prosopis charcoal producers already working in Daynile (the same ones who started the business with the support from Cesvi in 2013-2014). This way Cesvi intends to build on its successful past experiences. 5 kits for prosopis clearance and charcoal production (one per each group) composed by oil drums, axes, shovels, rakes, machetes, hoes, chimneys for the kilns and with protection gears, such as gloves, gum boots, dust masks will be provided to the groups (see the attached BoQ for the specific composition of each kit). In addition the 5 groups will receive a donkey and donkey cart (1 per each group). The community will be encouraged to plant other types of indigenous trees as a replacement to the eradicated prosopis thicket.

Cesvi staff will be monitoring and provide additional advise and mentor-ship throughout the activity.

Activity 1.2.3 : Cash input to for Prosopis charcoal producers for three months. Additional capital, in the form of incentive for the first prosopis charcoal production cycles (3 months) will be also provided by the project, in order to kick-start the group's business. Every beneficiary will receive 5\$ par day for an average of 10 days of work par month and on the basis of the amount of charcoal produced (the minimum quantity will be 5 bags/month). The prosopis charcoal producers groups will receive the above mentioned 3 months cash inputs in order to sustain their business in the initial phase of the project. The financial support is meant to enhance the sustainability of the groups: by receiving a small cash input per person, the workers will be able to focus on the production of charcoal through the eradicated proprospis tree and will not look around for other sources of livelihoods. They will be also incentivized to remain in the business and to invest in it.

In order to avoid desertification, the community will be encouraged to plant other indigenous trees as replacement of the eradicated prosopis. Activity 1.3.1 : Identification, selection and registration of 25 highly vulnerable beneficiaries for the distribution of donkeys and donkey carts in collaboration with the community and the local authorities.

Those 25 IDPs (equal to 9% of the total number of beneficiaries) are either with no proper business running and/or people selected among the most vulnerable (low or no income, female headed HHs, females with high malnourished children, youth-headed household).

To be noticed: 10 donkeys+donkey carts will distributed to 10 vulnerable men different form the men involved in activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3. 15 donkeys+ donkey carts will be distributed to 15 vulnerable women, who will be different beneficiaries from the women involved in activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3.

Activity 1.3.2 : Distribution of donkeys and donkey carts to 15 IDPs young women and 10 young men to enhance their access to income generation activities (such as rent of the carts for transport purposes to small businesses or to individuals, or transport of goods).

| Documents | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Category Name | Document Description |
| Project Supporting Documents | Cash memo- CESVI 3896.docx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final OLD DISREGARD.xlsx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final DISREGARD.xlsx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final 2 _ 14 NovemberOLD DISREGARD.xlsx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final 2 _ 21 NovemberOLD DISREGARD.xlsx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final_28.11.16 OLD DISREGARD.xlsx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final_05.12.16 OLD DISREGARD.xlsx |
| Project Supporting Documents | SHF_FSL CESVI- Budget BoQs final_15.12.16.xlsx |
| Budget Documents | Template memo for Food vouchers_NFI vouchers_ internal controls.docx |
| Budget Documents | Template memo for cash grant internal controls_Cesvi signedDISREGARD.pdf |
| Budget Documents | Template memo for cash grant internal controls_Cesvi signed-NEW.pdf |
| Grant Agreement | Grant Agreement-CESVI -3896.pdf |