

Requesting Organization :	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI			
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Food Security		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Emergency food security and livelihoods responses to drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South of Dollow, Gedo region, South Somalia			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/4458	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	180,000.00	
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	24/01/2017	Planned End Date :	24/07/2017	
Actual Start Date:	24/01/2017	Actual End Date:	24/07/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>The project for "Emergency food security and livelihoods responses to drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South of Dollow in Gedo region, South Somalia" aims to save and protect livelihood assets of 520 vulnerable drought affected pastoralists and agro-pastoralists HHs including women, boys, girls, and female headed households.</p> <p>The project targets most vulnerable women, men, boys and girls who were affected by the prevailing drought in the region as a result of three consecutive rainy season failures and has specific focus on the most vulnerable populations. The prevailing drought has severely and directly affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities whose sources of food, income and water are diminishing and increasingly at risk. This has led to household food insecurity, sharp increase in debt levels among poor households and a severe reduction in access to safe water for both domestic and animal use. Additionally, the drought affected households rely on food purchase from local markets, have weak purchasing power due to limited income and lack access to credit services due to cumulative debt and therefore not able to purchase veterinary drugs and water, which is essential at this period when livestock body condition is so poor thus susceptible to opportunistic diseases.</p> <p>In order to improve household immediate access to food, unconditional cash transfer will be provided to 520 pastoralists and agro-pastoral HHs including girls, pregnant and lactating women, boys and men to enable them immediately access food, water, healthcare, and other basic services.</p> <p>To protect key livelihoods assets of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, livestock belonging to 300 vulnerable pastoralists HHs (including female headed) and drawn from cash beneficiaries, currently affected by drought and who cannot afford costs for livestock drugs and treatment services will be provided with treatment. This activity will prevent deaths and reduction in production through treatment of livestock against bacterial infections, trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, mange, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis. Additionally, the same HHs will be provided with water for livestock use in response to immediate water needs. The activity is aimed at protecting livestock assets of the drought affected pastoral communities from dehydration, opportunistic infections and death. This activity is envisaged to reduce workload and stress on women and girls who are responsible for watering of livestock. In addition, GBV associated with fetching and transporting water for long distances will be mitigated through the proposed water trucking</p> <p>Overall this action targets 520 HHs. In summary the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide unconditional cash to 520 HH. 2. Provide livestock treatment support for 300 HH. (This category is drawn from the 520 HHs and focuses on HHs with few livestock holding) 3. Provide water for livestock use to 300 HH. (This is the same HHs who receive animal treatment support) <p>N/B); The animal treatment and Water trucking benefits the same HHs (300) who are a subset of the 520 HHs receiving cash support.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
530	874	842	874	3,120

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Pastoralists	449	739	713	739	2,640
Agro-Pastoralists	81	135	129	135	480

Indirect Beneficiaries :

2,500

Catchment Population:

15,700

Link with allocation strategy :

The thrust of the proposed project will be in two main outcomes that are in line with the objectives of SHF and aimed at saving and sustaining lives of pastoralist's communities in emergency in South Dollow. These include 1) Improving food access for vulnerable households in crisis and emergency through unconditional cash transfer 2) protecting livestock assets of vulnerable households against diseases, dehydration, and death.

The proposed intervention will provide unconditional cash transfer to enable pastoralists to immediately access food, water, healthcare, and other basic needs. In addition, livestock treatment will be provided to vulnerable pastoralists households using voucher system. Livestock will be treated against priority and production limiting livestock diseases in order to prevent deaths and reduction in production. Additionally, livestock belonging to vulnerable pastoral households in South Dollow will be provided with water to avert dehydration, opportunistic infections and deaths.

This intervention will complement other on-going COOPI projects. COOPI is currently implementing an ECHO funded Project in Dollow (including southern Dollow) targeting vulnerable communities in provision of unconditional cash transfer and emergency water provision for human consumption.

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
Deka Warsame	Regional Representative	rep.nairobi@coopi.org	+254724255324

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Somalia is currently experiencing a drought that has led to severe food insecurity for more than 38% of the population making the humanitarian situation in the country very fragile. Poor 2016 April-June rains coupled with poor 2016 October-December rainfall prospects have led to drought conditions in most parts of the country and subsequent worsening of food insecurity. Efforts to reduce levels of vulnerabilities continue to be undermined by irregular weather patterns. Vegetation conditions have worsened and drought conditions intensified and continue to affect pasture, water, livestock and crops. According to the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), more than 1.1 million people cannot meet their daily food requirements today, while another 3.9 million Somalis require livelihood support to reduce the risk of sliding into crisis.

During the month of October, Gedo region registered less than half of the usual rainfall leading to widespread loss of crop and pasture and acute shortage of water for both domestic and animal use, causing deterioration in livestock body conditions, declining livestock production and increased livestock deaths. As a result of the ongoing drought conditions, the food security situation in Gedo region has deteriorated in this season compared to post-Deyr 2015/16 Projection (February-June) as per information from FSNAU. The total number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in July 2016 was estimated at 63 000, of which 56 percent (35 000 people) were in pastoral livelihoods of the region, while the rest were from agro-pastoral (29%) and riverine (15%) livelihoods, respectively. This reflects 110 percent increase from the estimates in the post-Deyr 2015/2016 (30 000 people). Moreover the GU 2016 assessment results show sustained prevalence of Critical levels of GAM among Gedo Pastoral (17.2%) and riverine livelihoods (16.9%) since post GU 2014.

The impact of the drought and the demand on humanitarian resources has been further magnified by a number of emerging crises, including an increase in conflict-related displacements and refugee returns from Kenya. This action seeks to achieve integrated response to address the nutritional needs and provide appropriate life saving interventions to improve household immediate access to food and protection of assets in line with Food Security Cluster strategy

2. Needs assessment

Adverse drought conditions exacerbated by localized conflicts has hit Dollow district in Gedo region , affecting nearly 5,800 people, including 600 who left their homes in search of water, according to the inter-agency assessment report conducted in September 2016. The drought conditions follow two successive seasons of poor and erratic rainfall. Currently, the drought is most severely and directly impacting pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South of Dollow district– approximately three-quarters of the population – whose sources of food, income and water are diminishing and increasingly at risk. COOPI own assessment and information from secondary sources including FSNAU/FEWSNET indicate the below normal rainfall and drought conditions have led to household food insecurity , sharp increase in debt levels among poor households and a severe reduction in access to safe water for both domestic and animal use. COOPI PNA October 2016 findings indicate 8 % of drought affected population access casual employment and 98% reported to have taken credit in the last one month prior to the survey to meet gaps in food, water and health. Further the report indicates about 65% of households have poor food consumption, while more than 40% have poor to borderline consumption. Drought-induced displacement, though limited to date, but likely to increase as impact of the dry conditions continue to deepen, is poised to contribute to increasing family separation, gender-based violence (GBV) and possibly child recruitment as families implement negative coping mechanisms to survive.

SWALIM analysis has observed significant decrease in vegetation conditions leading to severe shortages of pasture and water causing deterioration in livestock body conditions, declining livestock production and increased livestock deaths. An estimated 89 % of the pastoralists have lost at least one animal with 77 % of animal deaths attributed to the (Joint assm't 2016). Moreover the acute water and pasture shortages have caused pastoralists to migrate resulting in increased competition and tension over scarce resources, and an overcrowding of animals that could increase the spread of contagious livestock diseases.

In addition to household food insecurity, vulnerability of Dollow Agropastoral livelihoods is further worsened by prevalence of high malnutrition rates mainly affecting children <5 years and lactating mothers. Gu 2016 assessment results show sustained prevalence of Critical levels of GAM among Pastoral (17.2%) and riverine livelihoods (16.9%). Combining the poor rains against a backdrop of already shocking development indicators such as food insecurity, high rates of malnutrition and lack of basic services to many of the population, the current situation manifests a set of conditions in many ways looking like the 2010 famine scenario in Somalia and an urgent and quick intervention is required.

COOPI is currently providing cash based life-saving interventions to 1500 HHs drought affected IDP and Agropastoral livelihoods in Dollow and Luuq districts in Gedo Region. Due to the magnitude of the drought COOPI is proposing to scale up activities and is willing to pre-finance the action in order to provide timely response to the emerging needs. The proposed project aims to target at least 300HHs Agropastoral livelihoods in South of Dollow most affected by drought and who have no access to food with delivery of life saving interventions in line with the strategic objectives of the HRP 2016 and FSC response plan 2016. The action will further aim to protect livelihood assets of pastoral communities through provision of water for animals and animal treatment services to help mitigate the effects of drought risks and prevent them from slipping into acute food insecurity. Women, girls and minority group amongst the rural population face discrimination and protection issues as a result of this situation and will be given priority in targeting process.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The Project targets most vulnerable women, men, boy and girls who were affected by the prevailing drought in the region as a result of three consecutive rainy season failures and has specific focus on the most vulnerable populations among the pastoralists in Southern Dollow of Gedo region, South Somalia. Among these are the drought affected pastoralist and agro-pastoral drop outs that lost their livestock and farming due to the drought, have significant livelihood stress, lack proper income sources and are faced with food access crisis and severe water shortages. COOPI will prioritize vulnerable households who require emergency and sustained food security and livelihood support, female- headed households with no proper source of income (earn less than USD 1 /day); orphan families (with no male breadwinner or social support), structurally poor families (with few livestock), families with chronically ill household members that are not able to engage in heavy physical labour; marginalized groups (from minority clans) that have lost livestock and their coping strategies stretched including lack of social safety nets and households under threat of being displaced as a result of the drought and will ensure the inclusion of different age and gender groups among the affected pastoralists . In addition, COOPI will focus in supporting female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women who are particularly vulnerable from health- and nutrition-related risks and children between the ages of six months and five years as they face significant risks from malnutrition-related health complications. COOPI will ensure these groups have a representative selected by the community into the village committees. COOPI involves the target communities in the entire project cycle management. At the inception phase, FGDs, key informant interviews, community mapping and household surveys were done to identify the needs of the communities which were prioritized under this project. COOPI will employ an intensive community based targeting (CBT) process where the village committees composed of respected elders and women representative will play a pivotal role in spear heading the selection of the most vulnerable households as target beneficiaries. COOPI has ongoing emergency response in the target areas and has registered beneficiaries using automated biometric registration system (BAFIS).

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed intervention aims to provide emergency life- saving and livelihood protection support for women, men, boys and girls who are affected by drought and are facing critical humanitarian needs by providing unconditional cash, livestock treatment and emergency water for livestock, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

Following three consecutive rainy season failures, a drought has occurred and is most severely and directly impacting pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South of Dollow district, whose sources of food, income and water are diminishing and increasingly at risk. This has led to household food insecurity, sharp increase in debt levels among poor households and a severe reduction in access to safe water for both domestic and animal use. It is important to note that the drought affected households rely on food purchase from local markets, have weak purchasing power due to limited income and lack access to credit services due to cumulative debt and therefore not able to purchase veterinary drugs which is essential at this period when livestock body condition is so poor thus susceptible to opportunistic diseases.

The immediate priority will be put on improving access to food for the most vulnerable households in South of Dollow district during this harsh period. This will be done through direct support in form of unconditional cash transfer to improve immediate access to food and other much needed services. In addition, the affected persons need support in protection of key productive assets. The intervention will target the dominant livelihood of the target population, which is livestock through livelihood protection activities, such as provision of emergency water for livestock and livestock treatment through vouchers. These livestock services will mitigate the effects of drought risks and prevent them from slipping into acute food insecurity.

COOPI is currently providing cash based life-saving interventions to 1500 HHs drought affected IDP and Agro-pastoral livelihoods in Dollow and Luuq districts in Gedo Region. Due to the magnitude of the drought COOPI is proposing to scale up activities and is willing to pre-finance the action in order to provide timely response to the emerging needs. The proposed project aims to target at least 500 Pastoral and Agro-pastoral HHs in South of Dollow most affected by drought and who have no access to food with delivery of life saving interventions in line with the strategic objectives of the HRP 2016 and FSC response plan 2016. Women, girls and minority group amongst the rural population face discrimination and protection issues as a result of this situation and will be given priority in targeting process.

5. Complementarity

COOPI is currently implementing an emergency program with support from ECHO and SHF in Bay and Gedo regions respectively. Ongoing programs focus on lifesaving interventions with a mainstream of emergency preparedness and response mechanism. It is envisaged that the proposed project will build and reinforce gains achieved in the past while consolidating synergy with other projects currently running in the proposed locations. The ECHO funded project that is currently running targets vulnerable new arrival IDPs and host communities affected by the drought with unconditional cash transfers and a small component of fresh food vouchers with an aim of improving immediate access to food and emergency water provision. The emergency water provision through is specifically targeting most affected villages in south Dollow. The project proposes to upscale the emergency response through unconditional cash transfer and provision of water for both human and livestock use that is being implemented by COOPI in Dollow district. Disease surveillance network, and Epidemiology and Data Management Units established by COOPI under the EU funded RAHS project coordinated by AU-IBAR and implemented by COOPI will ensure acquisition of timely information on prevalence and geographical distribution of livestock diseases to facilitate rapid and appropriate responses. CAHWs trained and equipped under the RAHS Project, ECHO Emergency Preparedness Response Project, and previous Somali Humanitarian Fund Projects, and registered with SOWELPA will provide quality and timely livestock treatment services. Private Veterinary Pharmacies established in Dollow by COOPI under the SomReP consortium will guarantee reliable supply of quality drugs. Bilateral coordination with agencies in the Food Security and Livelihoods & WASH clusters (NRC, WVI, DRC and WFP) and UNOCHA in Dollow town was done to provide complementarity, synergy and avoid the overlap of activities and beneficiaries. COOPI will coordinate with other agencies in the livestock sector to complement each other's interventions in the area of livestock treatment. In terms of personnel, COOPI will utilize existing local staff in Dollow (Veterinarian, Livelihoods officer and district team leader) for the implementation of the project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The lives of the vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households' members including women and children threatened by drought are saved and their livelihood assets protected in Southern Dollow of Gedo region.

Food Security

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods.	Somalia HRP 2016	70
Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs.	Somalia HRP 2016	30

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed project will contribute to the following two cluster objectives: 1) Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional cash transfer depending on the severity of food security as per IPC classification, vulnerability, and seasonality of the livelihoods and 2) Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision of seasonally appropriate and livelihood specific inputs.

In order to improve household immediate access to food, unconditional cash transfer will be provided to vulnerable pastoralists households to enable them to immediately access food, water, healthcare, and other basic needs.

In order to increase productive capacity of pastoral livelihoods, livestock belonging to vulnerable households will be treated against bacterial infections, trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, mange, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis to prevent deaths and reduction in production. In order to save livestock from dehydration, opportunistic infections and death, water will be provided to livestock belonging to vulnerable pastoralists households in South Dollow.

Outcome 1

Improved immediate access to food for 520 vulnerable drought affected households, (in particular female headed, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, disabled and those with malnourished boys and girls under 5 years) through unconditional cash transfers in South of Dollow district

Output 1.1

Description

520 vulnerable drought affected female and male headed households realize improved food access at household level through provision of 2 rounds of unconditional cash transfer in the South of Dollow district

Assumptions & Risks

- Stable civil security;
- Community acceptance and participation;
- No widespread and continued conflict;
- No widespread market disruption

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Community mobilizations, selection, registration and validation of 520 beneficiary households

Community mobilizations, selection, registration and validation of 520 beneficiary households: Mobilization exercise will be open forums conducted in target villages to create awareness on project aims and objectives. Full details of project deliverables and individual entitlements will be provided by field project staff. Information will be provided on beneficiary selection process, criteria, beneficiary entitlements and complaints & feedback mechanism. Criteria for selection based on needs and geared towards capturing the neediest HHs will be developed with VCs in collaboration with COOPI staff and applied. Targeting criteria will emphasize on gender disaggregated needs of the affected population. Beneficiaries will be registered using biometric BAFIS system with disaggregated data by sex and age to eliminate irregularities and increase accountability and timeliness. Physical verification will be done across 10% of all beneficiaries by COOPI monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit to ensure that the selection criterion has been adhered to and that the selected community members match the criteria. Selection will prioritize most food insecure; poor female headed HHs, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, physically challenged and those who have already dropped out of their livelihoods.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 520 vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households

COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households, to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable HHs who require emergency and sustained food security and livelihood support especially female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and HHs with children between the ages of six months and five years. The beneficiaries will be given 2 rounds of USD 100 which contributes to 81% of the CMB currently at 124 USD. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have low purchasing power due to poor income (low terms of trade) and loss of livestock. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential nonfood items for the most affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to prevent this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks as the system will be used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential nonfood items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company at a venue agreed upon with the beneficiaries especially women to ensure convenience and protection of the vulnerable.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of villages visited and sensitized on the project deliverables and registrations done					4

Means of Verification : - Baseline & end line report

- Onsite distribution monitoring reports
- Biometric registration system
- Redeemed vouchers

Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food					3,120
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Means of Verification : - Baseline & end line report

- Onsite distribution monitoring reports
- Biometric registration system
- Redeemed vouchers

Indicator 1.1.3	Food Security	Number of households receiving 2 rounds of UCT with a voucher value of USD 100 per round.					520
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Means of Verification : - Baseline & end line report

- Onsite distribution monitoring reports
- Biometric registration system
- Redeemed vouchers

Outcome 2

Productive capacity of pastoral livelihoods improved for 300 vulnerable households through livestock treatment and provision of water

Output 2.1

Description

Livestock belonging to 300 vulnerable pastoralists HHs provided with water for livestock use through water trucking (Same beneficiaries of animal treatment)

Assumptions & Risks

-No major livestock diseases outbreaks in the area
 -Livestock market remains stable
 -Security remains relatively stable South of Dollow

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Provide livestock treatment support for 300 identified vulnerable pastoralists households using voucher system (The 300 HHs is identified from 520 receiving UCT)

The resultant drought from failure of three consecutive rains (Gu' and Deyr in 2015 and Gu' in 2016) coupled with the current poor Deyr rains in 2016 have weakened livestock making them susceptible to livestock diseases. Treatments will target livestock belonging to 300 vulnerable pastoralists HHs (including female headed) currently affected by drought and who cannot afford costs for livestock drugs and treatment services. In order to prevent deaths and reduction in production, livestock will be treated against bacterial infections, trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, mange, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis. Disease surveillance network, and Epidemiology and Data Management Units established by COOPI under the EU funded RAHS project coordinated by AU-IBAR and implemented by COOPI will ensure acquisition of timely information on prevalence and geographical distribution of livestock diseases to facilitate rapid and appropriate responses. CAHWs trained and equipped under the RAHS Project, ECHO Emergency Preparedness Response Project, and previous Somali Humanitarian Fund Projects, and registered with SOWELPA will provide quality and timely livestock treatment services. Private Veterinary Pharmacies established in Dollow by COOPI under the EU funded SomRep Program will guarantee reliable supply of quality drugs. Minimum Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards will be adhered to during planning, implementation and monitoring of this activity. A livestock treatment voucher (with COOPI stamp and issue date) valued at 40 USD will be provided to each HH to cover cost of drugs and treatment service in consultation with SOWELPA. Beneficiaries will be expected to present vouchers to preselected Animal Health Providers to treat animals, who will retain the voucher and present it later for payment. To facilitate tracking of the diseases and number of animals treated, Animal health provider will fill Livestock Treatment Forms under the supervision of COOPI technical staff.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets					300

Means of Verification : Livestock treatment forms, redeemed vouchers, PDM report

Indicator 2.1.2	Food Security	Number of livestock treated against bacterial infections(Trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, Mange, anaplasmosis and babesiosis) - (9,000 small and 1,500 large)					10,500
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Means of Verification : Livestock treatment forms, redeemed vouchers, PDM report

Output 2.2

Description

Livestock belonging to 300 vulnerable pastoralists HHs provided with water for livestock use through water trucking

Assumptions & Risks

-No major livestock diseases outbreaks in the area
 -Water prices remain stable in South Dollow
 -Security remains relatively stable in South Dollow
 -Availability of adequate tankers that would deliver the projected amount of water to various target beneficiaries immediately;
 -Optimum collaboration from the community and local authority in the area of project implementation.

Activities

Activity 2.2.1

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

300 vulnerable pastoralists households in South Dollow will be provided with water for livestock use in response to immediate water needs. The activity is aimed at protecting livestock assets of the drought affected pastoral communities from dehydration, opportunistic infections and death. 10,000 litres (One water bowser) of water will be provided to each of the three villages of South Dollow 12 times in a month for a period of 3 months. 3,000 small stocks will be provided with 1,080,000 litres for 3 months at a rate of 4 litres per day per small stock. COOPI will implement this activity in collaboration with community elders and district authorities. Water quality will be checked by COOPI technical staff to avert the risk of livestock water borne diseases, such as Salmonellosis, Anthrax and Colibacillosis. Given the urgency of the water delivery to the needy livestock, three water suppliers will be engaged simultaneously to commence the water trucking activities in the three target villages. The beneficiaries in each village will be assembled into manageable groups based on their proximity and accessibility to the water distribution point. In each village COOPI will provide water storage containers (bladders) with a capacity of up to 40,000 litres per village. Contracts will be signed with tanker (water bowser) owners at the beginning of water trucking. Water Committees will be formed in each village while ensuring representation from all social groups (including women). The committees will ensure equitable distribution and access of water by the target beneficiaries. Water suppliers will be paid upon verification of delivery of water to the beneficiaries by Water Committees. This activity is envisaged to reduce workload and stress on women and girls who are responsible for watering of livestock. In addition, GBV associated with fetching and transporting water for long distances will be mitigated through the proposed water trucking.

Minimum standards developed by the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards will be considered in the implementation of this activity.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle								
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target								
Indicator 2.2.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets					300								
Means of Verification : -Water distribution reports															
Indicator 2.2.2	Food Security	Number of livestock (small stock) provided with 120 litres of water per month for 3 months (4 litres per day per small stock)					3,000								
Means of Verification : - Water distribution reports - Onsite monitoring reports															
Additional Targets :															
M & R															
Monitoring & Reporting plan															
<p>Beside technical staff that will directly be involved in the implementation of project activities, COOPI will benefit from the services of a Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator who will develop a detailed monitoring plan and participatory monitoring tools for quality control and accountability. The monitoring plan also specifies indicators, data sources, methods and frequency of data collection, responsibilities for data collection and analysis. The MEAL coordinator in close collaboration with the field based M&E officer will be responsible for data collection and quality control. Enumerators will be used where necessary during the data collection phase. Once the data is collected, it is sent to the Nairobi based data unit for analysis, filing and reporting. The analyzed data is then shared with respective technical program teams for further analysis and reporting. This information will be used in project management and decision making. The reports will be shared with the donor, UN-OCHA and other interested stakeholders including beneficiary communities while activities will be captured in the monthly FSC 4W matrix. Lessons learnt from previous reporting period will be ploughed back to facilitate improvement of project implementation process.</p> <p>A baseline survey will be conducted at project inception as a benchmark and end line surveys to measure impact. Post distribution monitoring surveys will be conducted after every distribution to assess progress on indicators achievements, capture key trends and lessons as a routine project activity. The project will use existing and tested monitoring tools tailored for the proposed project. These include: 1) Monthly price monitoring which will monitor consumer prices of all main staple foods in the area; 2) Post-distribution monitoring surveys where sampled households are monitored using the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) forms; 3) Using this and other information, a monthly monitoring report will be prepared for this project which builds on data from previous months; 4) The beneficiary registration form will be the first monitoring tool that will be used to develop a data bank.</p> <p>Photographs will be taken at various stages of implementation. All data collected will be analyzed using SPSS and included in project reports. Other techniques for data collection will include Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and observations where men, women, boys and girls will be interviewed separately. Active participation of women & other vulnerable groups will be encouraged during monitoring. All data collected will be disaggregated by age & sex to track impact on different gender groups.</p> <p>The project manager will access the target project locations during regular visits to supervise and monitor progress. Sensitization and coordination meetings will be conducted with all stakeholders at the start of the project as part of the official project launch. The stakeholders will include regional and district level local authorities, Nutrition and Food Security Partners, village leaders, general community members and beneficiaries. The meetings will focus on project objectives, implementation strategies, scope, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary entitlement and roles and duties of each stakeholder including M&E roles. Telephone numbers of community members benefiting from the project shall be collected during beneficiary registration exercise.</p> <p>COOPI has developed elaborate beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanism, project beneficiaries and stakeholders will be trained on how to use the complaint /feedback mechanism to enhance transparency and accountability.</p>															
Workplan															
Activitydescription			Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community mobilizations, selection, registration and validation of 520 beneficiary households			2017	X											
<p>Community mobilizations, selection, registration and validation of 520 beneficiary households: Mobilization exercise will be open forums conducted in target villages to create awareness on project aims and objectives. Full details of project deliverables and individual entitlements will be provided by field project staff. Information will be provided on beneficiary selection process, criteria, beneficiary entitlements and complaints & feedback mechanism. Criteria for selection based on needs and geared towards capturing the neediest HHs will be developed with VCs in collaboration with COOPI staff and applied. Targeting criteria will emphasize on gender disaggregated needs of the affected population. Beneficiaries will be registered using biometric BAFIS system with disaggregated data by sex and age to eliminate irregularities and increase accountability and timeliness. Physical verification will be done across 10% of all beneficiaries by COOPI monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit to ensure that the selection criterion has been adhered to and that the selected community members match the criteria. Selection will prioritize most food insecure; poor female headed HHs, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, physically challenged and those who have already dropped out of their livelihoods.</p>															

<p>Activity 1.1.2: Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 520 vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households</p> <p>COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households, to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable HHs who require emergency and sustained food security and livelihood support especially female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and HHs with children between the ages of six months and five years. The beneficiaries will be given 2 rounds of USD 100 which contributes to 81% of the CMB currently at 124 USD. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have low purchasing power due to poor income (low terms of trade) and loss of livestock. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential nonfood items for the most affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to prevent this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks as the system will be used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential nonfood items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company at a venue agreed upon with the beneficiaries especially women to ensure convenience and protection of the vulnerable.</p>	2017	X	X									
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Provide livestock treatment support for 300 identified vulnerable pastoralists households using voucher system (The 300 HHs is identified from 520 receiving UCT)</p> <p>The resultant drought from failure of three consecutive rains (Gu' and Deyr in 2015 and Gu' in 2016) coupled with the current poor Deyr rains in 2016 have weakened livestock making them susceptible to livestock diseases. Treatments will target livestock belonging to 300 vulnerable pastoralists HHs (including female headed) currently affected by drought and who cannot afford costs for livestock drugs and treatment services. In order to prevent deaths and reduction in production, livestock will be treated against bacterial infections, trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, mange, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis. Disease surveillance network, and Epidemiology and Data Management Units established by COOPI under the EU funded RAHS project coordinated by AU-IBAR and implemented by COOPI will ensure acquisition of timely information on prevalence and geographical distribution of livestock diseases to facilitate rapid and appropriate responses. CAHWs trained and equipped under the RAHS Project, ECHO Emergency Preparedness Response Project, and previous Somali Humanitarian Fund Projects, and registered with SOWELPA will provide quality and timely livestock treatment services. Private Veterinary Pharmacies established in Dollow by COOPI under the EU funded SomRep Program will guarantee reliable supply of quality drugs. Minimum Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards will be adhered to during planning, implementation and monitoring of this activity. A livestock treatment voucher (with COOPI stamp and issue date) valued at 40 USD will be provided to each HH to cover cost of drugs and treatment service in consultation with SOWELPA. Beneficiaries will be expected to present vouchers to preselected Animal Health Providers to treat animals, who will retain the voucher and present it later for payment. To facilitate tracking of the diseases and number of animals treated, Animal health provider will fill Livestock Treatment Forms under the supervision of COOPI technical staff.</p>	2017		X	X	X							

<p>Activity 2.2.1: 300 vulnerable pastoralists households in South Dollow will be provided with water for livestock use in response to immediate water needs. The activity is aimed at protecting livestock assets of the drought affected pastoral communities from dehydration, opportunistic infections and death. 10,000 litres (One water bowser) of water will be provided to each of the three villages of South Dollow 12 times in a month for a period of 3 months. 3,000 small stocks will be provided with 1,080,000 litres for 3 months at a rate of 4 litres per day per small stock. COOPI will implement this activity in collaboration with community elders and district authorities. Water quality will be checked by COOPI technical staff to avert the risk of livestock water borne diseases, such as Salmonellosis, Anthrax and Colibacillosis. Given the urgency of the water delivery to the needy livestock, three water suppliers will be engaged simultaneously to commence the water trucking activities in the three target villages. The beneficiaries in each village will be assembled into manageable groups based on their proximity and accessibility to the water distribution point. In each village COOPI will provide water storage containers (bladders) with a capacity of up to 40,000 litres per village. Contracts will be signed with tanker (water bowser) owners at the beginning of water trucking. Water Committees will be formed in each village while ensuring representation from all social groups (including women). The committees will ensure equitable distribution and access of water by the target beneficiaries. Water suppliers will be paid upon verification of delivery of water to the beneficiaries by Water Committees. This activity is envisaged to reduce workload and stress on women and girls who are responsible for watering of livestock. In addition, GBV associated with fetching and transporting water for long distances will be mitigated through the proposed water trucking.</p> <p>Minimum standards developed by the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards will be considered in the implementation of this activity.</p>	2017	X	X	X				
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OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

COOPI programs endeavor to keep population affected by crisis in the centre of its operations while appreciating existing local capacity for effective delivery of program services. During the design of this action, COOPI will discuss with the local authorities and communities in target villages the priority needs. Further COOPI has coordinated with FS actors in the district to ensure that areas with most needs are covered under this action

This action anticipates a targeting process that is participatory involving communities' representatives, as detailed in COOPI internal guidelines for cash & voucher transfer in emergency. COOPI works through inclusive beneficiary representatives independently selected by beneficiaries: village elders, women, men, youth groups (boys and girls), and religious leaders in implementation, monitoring and assessment of its interventions at village level. Under this action monthly monitoring missions and continuous engagement with target groups is anticipated where lessons learnt will be factored in the implementation process

To enhance sound internal controls and ensure program implementation process is accountable and transparent, COOPI has established a feedback and complaint mechanism to record and act on expression of satisfaction or dissatisfaction about the quality of its services. During the onset of this action beneficiaries will be provided with comprehensive details about the project outcomes and activities, including entitlements over the project period. The beneficiaries will also be provided with detailed information about the complaint system and tools/channels for communicating project issues to COOPI. Adequate dissemination of action deliverables and establishment of complaints and feedback mechanism will strengthen accountability to target groups.

Implementation Plan

COOPI will directly implement the project in collaboration with community for beneficiaries' selection (applying gender and conflict sensitive approaches) and work sites. Sensitization at district and community level will be done through organized stakeholders meetings. During this time, the objectives and implementation approach will be presented allowing for feedback. Beneficiary selection will be undertaken with priority given to households most affected by the current drought (limited access to food, households headed by poor women, malnourished children, aged and physically challenged). At least 30% of beneficiaries will be female headed households. Beneficiaries will be registered, validated and profiled, disaggregated by age, sex, asset ownership and family size among other criteria. Biometric system will be used for registration and verification of beneficiaries as well as during voucher redemption process where the beneficiary's biometric data will be used for verification.

Selection of beneficiary representatives' by community leaders followed by training will be done in the target villages to clearly define roles and responsibilities. COOPI then signs MOU with village leaders and beneficiary representatives for implementation. BRs play a key role in receiving feedbacks and complaints from the beneficiaries and disseminating the same to COOPI staff. Supervision and monitoring of activities will be participatory and will involve women, men, boys and girls, and other stakeholders. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed and implemented for quality control, accountability and to assess how gender disaggregated needs is addressed. COOPI will commission a third party monitor who will conduct all PDMs after each round of distribution. Monthly meetings will be organized with staff to review progress and general performance and to identify where implementation can be improved.

COOPI's Nairobi regional office will provide necessary technical support to the national staff in monitoring and evaluation of the action. COOPI will coordinate interventions with FSC cluster and other humanitarian actors at regional and district levels. Bilateral coordination with other agencies present in the district will be done. The local authority and beneficiary communities are involved in all stages of the project, from the needs assessment through all the stages of project implementation.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
NRC	We previously coordinated with NRC in village selection and targeting of beneficiaries to respond to the emergency in South Dollow and we will continue with coordination efforts in targeting process for unconditional transfer to affected communities since they have a similar program.
DRC	No emergency interventions ongoing but we will coordinate with DRC since they are working in some of the target villages on resilience programming and we will coordinate with them on complementarity
UN OCHA and FSC cluster	We will coordinate with UNOCHA and the FSC regional level on Food security updates and coordination purposes
WVI	No emergency interventions ongoing but coordinate on possible planned interventions
WFP	No emergency interventions ongoing but coordinate on possible planned interventions
Local Authority	We will involve local authorities in the selection of the beneficiaries and keep the local authorities updated on the activity implementation and invite them to COOPI's monitoring activities

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

Gender mainstreaming has been considered in design of this project at all levels. During the needs assessment conducted in November 2016, COOPI used FGDs and KII with separate groups of men and women to establish key issues. The project objectives, outcomes and activities have been designed to address the different needs identified. Key project activities are also designed to ensure access, safety, and representation and protection issues of men, women, boys and girls among the targeted communities. COOPI will use community based approaches and involve community representatives on vulnerability and gender analysis, targeting criteria, beneficiary selection, project implementation and monitoring & evaluation. Men and women will be involved in selection of safe sites and appropriate timing for distribution of; unconditional cash vouchers, water vouchers and vet drugs vouchers to ensure convenience especially for women and girls and to reduce risks of sexual harassment and any form of gender based violence. Women and girls are most affected by food insecurity as they have different access to food and control over finances and resources and are victimized in different ways. Men and boys can easily access food through friends or eating at ceremonies, while women and girls cannot go to public ceremonies as dictated by the local culture. Women and girls think of the other family members when looking for food and are therefore susceptible to GBV. In cases where poor quality food or wild fruits are consumed, the young children are affected most, they get diarrhoeal diseases, fall sick and get malnourished, and women have to care for them and at the same time perform other household chores. Girls end up having less time to study as they spend much time doing casual jobs like house helps to earn income for their families. Female headed households are more affected by disasters that affect their livelihoods like livestock as they cannot cope equally with male headed households. The cash transfer will prioritize female headed Households and women will be registered as beneficiaries so that they can collect the cash on behalf of their families. Emergency water provision and livestock treatments will also prioritize female headed Households. The project will work with women to design a transparent and effective voucher redemption system and ensure information about it reaches female beneficiaries. Monitoring and follow ups will be conducted to ensure similar proportions of registered women and men are accessing the cash transfer. COOPI will designate a female representative at field level to receive beneficiary feedback and complains from women and girls as this is more culturally acceptable. Random calls will establish and address issues of discrimination, abuse and exploitation against women and girls. Priority will be given to female, orphan headed households, those with many children, elderly and disabled in selection of target beneficiaries, hence the designing of the project to enhance gender equality

Protection Mainstreaming

The project will ensure protection issues especially for women, girls, and children are considered and integrated in the project implementation process. As much as possible the project will take deliberate action to involve women, girls (and children where possible) in the implementation process through consultation, respect of their decisions and wishes and actual participation. Overall, the action approach will consider strong elements of protection considering the target population are in humanitarian crisis. Cash to be provided will enhance family food consumption and drastically lower household's debt levels thereby restoring dignity and protection mainly for female headed Households. Provision of water and treatment for livestock will protect core herds and reduce of risks of livelihood drop-outs, improve status within the community and improve milk and meat to reduce malnutrition among children less than 5 years

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security**

COOPI has a long standing presence in South Central Somalia and good understanding of the context. COOPI has in place Standard Operating Procedure for security in Somalia, in order to guarantee a systematic approach to safety in humanitarian actions and specific rules of conduct in such a challenging context of operation. COOPI works with other agencies, UN and government on security matters by sharing information. Teams involved in operations are regularly trained by a Security Manager. A security checklist is provided on monthly basis by the field security focal points at COOPI operational bases in Somalia and submitted to the Regional Representative for approval along with update of Risk Levels. Considering the specific security threats related to operation in Somalia, the organization has conducted in 2016 a risk assessment and defined a set of risk mitigations measures, including security risks. This protocol is reviewed and updated on regular basis. COOPI Area Coordinator has established direct relations with clan elders to promote humanitarian principles, gain access, enhance program awareness, monitoring on issues including complaints/feedbacks about operation within the framework of the complaint/feedbacks system. COOPI also maintains proper balancing between different clans/sub-clans, including when contracting for services or goods or in staff recruitment. These measures reinforce local acceptance and protection of the staff (local and expatriates when accessible) by the communities, local authorities and other interest groups. COOPI has analyzed the security context in Dollow. The security situation in Dollow has been calm compared to other areas in South Central of Somalia, although there has been some AS insurgents seen in the neighbouring district of Belet-Hawa. Customary methods of maintaining peace and order in the communities are also observed to be predominant in the provision of security services in Dollow - traditional elders are the second most commonly mentioned option for reporting civil matters, petty or serious crimes. COOPI will consider asking for police services from the local authority during distributions to conduct crowd control and maintain law and order. No difficulty in movement of both expatriate and national staff is foreseen that would affect management and implementation of the activities in the proposed area of intervention, given that the target locations are mainly in accessible villages South of Dollow district

Access

The proposed areas of intervention for this project are in south of Dollow district. Dollow district is generally is considered calm and accessible for humanitarian agencies operating in the district.. COOPI Area Coordinator has established direct relations with clan elders to promote humanitarian principles, gain access, enhance program awareness, monitoring on issues including complaints and feedbacks about operation within the framework of the complaint/feedbacks system. COOPI also maintains proper balancing between different clans/sub-clans, including when contracting for services or goods or in staff recruitment. These measures reinforce access, local acceptance and protection of the staff (local and expatriates when accessible) by the communities, local authorities and other interest groups. With its longstanding presence in South Central Somalia and good understanding of the context, COOPI has put in place Standard Operating Procedure for security in Somalia, in order to guarantee a systematic approach to safety in humanitarian actions and specific rules of conduct in such a challenging context of operation. COOPI works with other agencies, UN and government on security matters and access by sharing information

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	5,100.00	4	25.00	5,100.00
	<i>Project Manager - Presentation of the Action to stakeholders and beneficiaries and sign MoUs; Recruitment of Action staff, prepare job descriptions and supervise; Planning and supervision, monitoring of the Action; Capacity building, mentoring and training of Actions national staff; Coordinate activities among stakeholders and ensure adherence to COOPI and donor procedures; Supervise the accounting procedures and follow-up budget expenditures; Compile and submit the monthly, interim and final narrative reports; Liaison with strategic actors & other stakeholders. 1 staff for full project period. Unit cost includes salary, PAYE tax, NHIF, NSSF costs, Per diems and Medical Insurance. SHF is contributing 25%. Grade is Senior Project Management.</i>						
1.2	Project Administrator	D	1	3,500.00	4	25.00	3,500.00
	<i>Project Administrator -The position caters for the person in charge of the management of the funds at the project level. He/she monitors the budget, prepares the monthly request of funds and drafts the financial reports comparing actual results against the budget. The person will be responsible to meet SHF demands from the administrative point of view like procurement regulations and or financial supporting documents. Unit cost includes salary, PAYE tax, NHIF, NSSF costs, Per diems and Medical Insurance. SHF is contribution 25%. Grade is mid level management</i>						
	Section Total						8,600.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Unconditional Cash Transfer	D	520	100.00	2	100.00	104,000.00
	<i>This line will meet the cost of providing unconditional cash to 520vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households thatare most vulnerable with 100 USD (equivalent 81% of the CMB of 124 USD) for 2 months</i>						
2.2	Livestock Drugs/treatment	D	300	40.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>At a voucher value of 40 USD per HH, this line covers the cost of drugs for treatment of livestock against bacterial infections, trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, mange, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis. The drugs include Oxytetracycline, Veriben, Albendazole, Ivermectin and Triquin. It also covers service charges of 5 USD charged per beneficiary HH and cost of livestock treatment forms. Livestock treatment will cover a total of 300 HH.</i>						
2.3	Livestock Water Trucking	D	36	300.00	3	100.00	32,400.00
	<i>This line will meet the cost of supplying 10,000 litres (One water bowser) of water to each of the three target villages of South Dollow 12 times in a month for a period of 3 months at a unit cost of USD 300 per bowser. Water provision for livestock use will cover a total of 300 vulnerable pastoralists households. Each beneficiary will be provided with a voucher value of USD 36 per month.</i>						
2.4	Voucher design and production	D	1300	0.15	1	100.00	195.00

	<i>This line will meet the cost of designing and producing voucher books that will be distributed to the project beneficiaries during distributions</i>						
2.5	Vehicle Rent	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Vehicle rental - costs for hire of vehicle inclusive of driver and fuel in Dollow</i>						
	Section Total						150,595.00
Travel							
5.1	Flight Cost - (Air Ticket, Visa Fees, Airport Taxes/Transfers)	D	1	4,290.00	1	100.00	4,290.00
	<i>Flight costs - costs include Air Ticket, Visa Fees, Airport Taxes, Airport transfers within Nairobi, mission expenses). Flight Cost is from Nairobi to Dollow.</i>						
	Section Total						4,290.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Bank Transfers Commission	D	1	579.30	1	100.00	579.30
	<i>The line covers bank charges and the charges related to sending money to the field through Galaxy which is at 1.5%</i>						
7.2	Bank Transfers Commission (Unconditional Cash Transfers)	D	1	4,160.00	1	100.00	4,160.00
	<i>Bank transfer costs for sending the Unconditional Cash Transfer to Galaxy who then pay out to the beneficiaries. Galaxy charges a higher commission percentage for this transfer as they have to make payments to each of the 900 beneficiaries in 3 cycles on behalf of COOPI and the services rendered at a higher fee of 4%</i>						
	Section Total						4,739.30
SubTotal			2,162.00				168,224.30
Direct							168,224.30
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							11,775.70
Total Cost							180,000.00
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Gedo -> Doolow	100	530	874	842	874	3,120	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 520 vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households</p> <p>COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral households, to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable HHs who require emergency and sustained food security and livelihood support especially female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and HHs with children between the ages of six months and five years. The beneficiaries will be given 2 rounds of USD 100 which contributes to 81% of the CMB currently at 124 USD. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have low purchasing power due to poor income (low terms of trade) and loss of livestock. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential nonfood items for the most</p>

affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to prevent this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks as the system will be used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential nonfood items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company at a venue agreed upon with the beneficiaries especially women to ensure convenience and protection of the vulnerable.

Activity 2.1.1 : Provide livestock treatment support for 300 identified vulnerable pastoralists households using voucher system (The 300 HHs is identified from 520 receiving UCT)

The resultant drought from failure of three consecutive rains (Gu' and Deyr in 2015 and Gu' in 2016) coupled with the current poor Deyr rains in 2016 have weakened livestock making them susceptible to livestock diseases. Treatments will target livestock belonging to 300 vulnerable pastoralists HHs (including female headed) currently affected by drought and who cannot afford costs for livestock drugs and treatment services. In order to prevent deaths and reduction in production, livestock will be treated against bacterial infections, trypanosomosis, helminthosis, tick infestation, mange, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis. Disease surveillance network, and Epidemiology and Data Management Units established by COOPI under the EU funded RAHS project coordinated by AU-IBAR and implemented by COOPI will ensure acquisition of timely information on prevalence and geographical distribution of livestock diseases to facilitate rapid and appropriate responses. CAHWs trained and equipped under the RAHS Project, ECHO Emergency Preparedness Response Project, and previous Somali Humanitarian Fund Projects, and registered with SOWELPA will provide quality and timely livestock treatment services. Private Veterinary Pharmacies established in Dollow by COOPI under the EU funded SomRep Program will guarantee reliable supply of quality drugs. Minimum Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards will be adhered to during planning, implementation and monitoring of this activity. A livestock treatment voucher (with COOPI stamp and issue date) valued at 40 USD will be provided to each HH to cover cost of drugs and treatment service in consultation with SOWELPA. Beneficiaries will be expected to present vouchers to preselected Animal Health Providers to treat animals, who will retain the voucher and present it later for payment. To facilitate tracking of the diseases and number of animals treated, Animal health provider will fill Livestock Treatment Forms under

the supervision of COOPI technical staff.

Activity 2.2.1 : 300 vulnerable pastoralists households in South Dollow will be provided with water for livestock use in response to immediate water needs. The activity is aimed at protecting livestock assets of the drought affected pastoral communities from dehydration, opportunistic infections and death. 10,000 litres (One water bowser) of water will be provided to each of the three villages of South Dollow 12 times in a month for a period of 3 months. 3,000 small stocks will be provided with 1,080,000 litres for 3 months at a rate of 4 litres per day per small stock. COOPI will implement this activity in collaboration with community elders and district authorities. Water quality will be checked by COOPI technical staff to avert the risk of livestock water borne diseases, such as Salmonellosis, Anthrax and Colibacillosis. Given the urgency of the water delivery to the needy livestock, three water suppliers will be engaged simultaneously to commence the water trucking activities in the three target villages. The beneficiaries in each village will be assembled into manageable groups based on their proximity and accessibility to the water distribution point. In each village COOPI will provide water storage containers (bladders) with a capacity of up to 40,000 litres per village. Contracts will be signed with tanker (water bowser) owners at the beginning of water trucking. Water Committees will be formed in each village while ensuring representation from all social groups (including women). The committees will ensure equitable distribution and access of water by the target beneficiaries. Water suppliers will be paid upon verification of delivery of water to the beneficiaries by Water Committees. This activity is envisaged to reduce workload and stress on women and girls who are responsible for watering of livestock. In addition, GBV associated with fetching and transporting water for long distances will be mitigated through the proposed water trucking.

Minimum standards developed by the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards will be considered in the implementation of this activity.

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Signed Project documents	HC signed allocation letter 3.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	COOPI SHF FSC Villages Dollow 2016_12_09.xls
Project Supporting Documents	COOPI SHF FSC Villages Dollow 2016_12_22_Revised.xls
Project Supporting Documents	15. Memo for cash grants_COOPI_4458.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	16. Memo for Food and NFI vouchers_COOPI_4458.pdf
Budget Documents	COOPI SHF Dollow 2017 BOQs- 9 12 16 Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	COOPI SHF Dollow 2017 BOQs- Revised Final 30_12_16.xlsx
Budget Documents	COOPI SHF Dollow 2017 BOQs- Revised Final 6_1_17.xlsx
Grant Agreement	Grant Agreement SHF 4458 part 1.pdf
Grant Agreement	Grant Agreement SHF 4458 part 2.pdf