

Requesting Organization :	Action Contre la Faim				
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 :	Support to food and nutritional security of drought affected vulnerable households in Eyl and Hudur district, Somalia				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/4468		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	400,000.00		
Planned project duration :	4 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2017	Planned End Date :	31/05/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2017	Actual End Date:	31/05/2017		
Project Summary :	ACF response aims to tackle the effect of El-Nino induced drought conditions in Somalia, the proposed project aim to improve access to nutritious and diverse food for vulnerable drought affected population in Eyl district of Nugaal region and Hudur district of Bakool region through provision of unconditional cash transfer to 7,740 most affected people (2122 women, 2190 men, 1714 boys and 1714 girls) in 5 villages in Eyl district and 7 villages in Hudur district.				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	2,190	2,122	1,714	1,714	7,740
Other Beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Pastoralists	712	691	558	558	2,519
Agro-Pastoralists	1,478	1,430	1,156	1,156	5,220
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
The indirect beneficiaries will be 7,740 persons(2122 women, 2190 men, 1714 boys and 1714 girls)					
Catchment Population:					
12,251 persons (3,467 men, 3,357 women, 2,714 Girls, 2,714 Boys) in the 5 villages within Eyl district in Nugaal region 17,200 persons(4848 men, 4713 women,3810 girls and 3810 boys in the 7 villages in Hudur district					
Link with allocation strategy :					
<p>The proposed activities are in line with the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster priorities. The activities target vulnerable pastoralist communities who are in dire need of immediate lifesaving interventions in Eyl and Hudur district of Nugaal and Bakool region respectively. The 2 districts are currently experiencing effects of prolonged drought and has also been identified by the Food Security Cluster as one of the locations in need of support. The project activities are designed to contribute to the FSL Cluster allocation priorities. This activity contributes directly to strategic objective one and two of the humanitarian response plan.</p> <p>The unconditional cash transfer activities will not only enable families meet immediate food needs but will also allow households to repay debts and more importantly reduce negative coping mechanisms such as the further depletion of livelihood assets, for example selling off their livestock. A total 1290 households (7,740 persons including 2122 women, 2190 men, 1714 boys and 1714 girls) will benefit directly from the unconditional cash transfer to be conducted on monthly basis for a total of 3 months. Each households will receive a US\$95 in Eyl and US\$60 in Hudur based on food security and Nutrition Analysis (FSNAU)'s Minimum Expenditure Basked (MEB) for specific districts. To avoid creating dependency and in following the Somalia Food Security Cluster guidelines for non-famine times, ACF will provide beneficiaries with 60 percent of beneficiaries daily food needs as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the "lean season" when food insecurity is highest. The value of the ration is based on calculation of the cost of the ration basket based on the November 2016. Market Assessment Analysis indicates that households are procuring a portion of their required food commodities from their own source, and it is expected that they will be able to provide 40 percent of their daily needs from normal coping strategies</p>					

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
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation(SDC)	320,000.00
	320,000.00

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Ahmed Hajir Khalif	Head of FSL Department	fslco@so.missions-acf.org	+254 726 154 685

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Drought conditions since September 2015 exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon has compounded an already-fragile food insecurity situation and contributed to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Somalia. As a result, acute food insecurity and malnutrition rates remain prevalent; this coupled with poor basic service delivery weakens the coping capacity of the affected population. The failure of three consecutive rains (Gu' and Deyr in 2015 and also Gu' in 2016) resulted in severe drought exacerbated by an on-going poor Deyr 2016. Thousands have been affected, particularly in Nugaal and Bakool region, with communities in Eyl and Hudur district most severely affected and on the risk of deterioration to famine. In November 2016, following successive low precipitation rainy seasons, the Government of Puntland and South West State declared a state of drought emergency as a result of the El Nino weather system and appealed for humanitarian assistance for more than 1.2 million people affected by the shock. Furthermore, the recently released outlook shows a 40 per cent probability of experiencing below normal rains in the entire region. Therefore, ongoing drought conditions will persist and pastoralist households are expected to experience prolonged dry periods which may lead to droughts until end year and impact of La Niña in the start of 2017. The drought is reported to have a high impact on the primarily pastoralist communities and livestock within the affected regions. Livestock body conditions remain significantly below average, as overgrazed rangeland conditions have been largely exhausted. Livestock deaths and high abortion rates have been reported. Milk productivity has been low to nonexistent for many poor households, limiting own consumption and income from sales. The food security among poor households deteriorated, most of who rely primarily on the sale of livestock products and labor to earn income to purchase food. Most poor households are in emergency (Integrated food security Phase Classification(IPC) Phase 4). While imported food commodity prices are stable the decrease in livestock prices has impacted on the livestock to cereals terms of trade reducing household purchasing capacity. Gifts from better-off households have significantly reduced since October 2016 as most milking livestock had dried due to starvation. Male pastoralists continue seeking job opportunities in main towns to earn additional income. The findings of inter-agency assessment conducted in September 2016 indicate, 98% of households interviewed reported to have already lost between 30-40 percent of livestock and are relying solely on borrowing and gifts to access food. Furthermore, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit(FSNAU) Post Gu 2016 findings estimated 5,500 people (1,507 women, 1,557 men, 1,218 girls and 1,218 boys) in Eyl districts already facing acute food security emergency (IPC 4) and may likely deteriorate to catastrophe or famine level (IPC 5) if the situation is not immediately addressed. In Hudur, The findings of ACF assessment conducted in October 2016 shows low levels of food access at household level, none of the households interviewed have access to 3 meals a day, 73% of the adults have 1 meal a day while 27% have 2 meals a day. For children, Only 2% have 3 meals a day, 66% have 2 meals a day while significant 32% have only 1 meal a day. This depict severe level of food insecurity among the households in Hudur.

2. Needs assessment

Based on inter-agency assessment conducted in September 2016, The effects of prolonged drought has had tremendous impact on the livelihoods and food security of drought affected communities in Nugaal region, Eyl in particular is alarming, 62 percent of the household interviewed consume 2 meals per day, while 16 per cent consume one meal per day. Only 10 per cent consume 3 meals per day. Skipping meals is a very peculiar coping strategy adopted by pastoralists especially when confronted with prolonged drought. 42 per cent of the communities assessed reported that their main sources of food are borrowing/credit and gifts from relatives. Similarly, the same percentage of households assessed reported that they depend on market purchase and own stocks. However, all the communities assessed confirmed that loans, borrowings and credit facilities have been overstretched and traders no longer have the capacity to sustain the provision of food and other essential items through loans or credit, due to lack of repayment from pastoralists who have been hard hit by the drought. This has decreased access to food and rendered pastoralists food insecure, the average household income is USD 40.8 against minimum expenditure basket of USD 175, With limited income-earning opportunities and poorer than normal livestock body conditions, household purchasing capacity is heavily constrained. Similarly, ACF rapid assessment findings in selected villages of Eyl in Oct 2016 shows 89% of the sampled households are severely food insecure, and only about 10% moderately food insecure. This gives a clear indication of the high prevalence of hunger among assessed population. Food prices have remained the same just as labor opportunities and livestock prices have declined reducing access to food. Over 98% of the assessed households are indebted with an average debt of US\$ 332 per household mainly incurred on: food items (63%), healthcare (31%) and essential non-food items (3%). The source of loans is friends (87%) and local traders (13%). Only 5% of the households interviewed had regular access to work in the past three months. As a result 49% of households reporting a poor food consumption score, 31% borderline and 20% acceptable based on the standard Food Consumption score (FCS) indicator. More than 38% of households in Eyl with children under 2 indicated there had been a serious problem because the practice of feeding children had changed since the drought, primarily as a result of shortage of food or water, or a reduction in frequency of feeding. Only 2% have 3 meals a day, 32% 1 meal and 66% have 2 meals per day. In Hudur district, The FCS results indicate 97 percent of households exhibited "poor" food consumption while 3 percent of households had "border line" food consumption status. Women headed/dependent households top the rank of households with poor food consumption. Clearly households that depend on women for food or income continue to exhibit higher vulnerability to food insecurity in the district due to their limited income generating capacity and low asset holding. The survey results further indicate that a vast majority (90%) of households had a low dietary diverse meals (i.e. consumed less than four food groups) irrespective of the sex of the household income provider in all the surveyed population. This reflects the heavy dependence on basic staples and limited variety of foods consumed. Those reporting a poor food consumption score in the area reported on average consuming cereals 5 days per week, while reporting no other major food group, with the exception of the low nutrition sugars and oils and fats groups

The high proportion of food insecure households could be linked to limited access to food occasioned by the poor livestock prices, limited income opportunities and exhausted food stocks among most of the households. This highlights the need for prioritizing this group for unconditional cash assistance.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project targets vulnerable pastoralist populations in five villages in Eyl and four villages in Hudur district who have been severely affected primarily by the severe drought conditions in Somalia. ACF will prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups including women of child bearing age, pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children and elderly for the cash assistance. Based on the assessment findings, support to households with young children appears to be particularly pertinent, especially with access to food support to improve their nutrition security. In the current crisis, women in rural communities are more affected by the negative environmental impacts of drought, lack of water availability, and pasture condition, as men migrate farther with the household herds, leaving women and their children without the households assets to trade for cash or access to milk from the herd for stable nutrition. Women also have less access to credit, property rights, education, training, and employment options than men, and female-headed households own less livestock and farm inputs, making them one of the hardest hit groups in times of crisis. As food security continues to deteriorate, female-headed households are particularly vulnerable since they tend to be economically dependent on others and their options for earning income often entail high risk of abuse or exploitation. Given the prominence of female-headed households among food insecure households in the district, and as Somali women play the key household role in purchasing and preparing food, ACF will continue the current project practice of distributing assistance (unconditional cash) to women. ACF has already received funding to undertake cash based emergency response (Cash for Work, unconditional cash) and water trucking to the drought severe villages in Eyl district, but will require additional resources to meet the needs of the 7,740 persons (2122 women, 2190 men, 1714 boys and 1714 girls) identified in 12 villages within Eyl and Hudur district.

4. Grant Request Justification

The impact of up to four seasons of failed rains coupled with conflict in some areas has impacted severely on food access of pastoral and agro-pastoralist communities in Eyl and Hudur districts. The proposed cash assistance aims at increasing access to sufficient and diverse nutritious food immediately through Unconditional Cash Transfer. Based on the needs assessment of the target community, the priority needs were reported to be food (80% of households) and water 84% of households. the strongest cause of immediate food insecurity at household level is food inaccessibility due to poor purchasing power. ACF therefore proposes to improve vulnerable households' access to food immediately through unconditional cash transfers. The rationale for the suggested assistance modalities is based on its appropriateness and cost-effectiveness in the context. The local markets in the targeted district are functioning and local suppliers are able to mobilize supply in case of any increased demand. The transfer of cash is feasible, relatively safe, and cost-effective due to the extensive presence of money transfer agents in most of Somalia. There is a clear cost saving compared to in-kind assistance, ACF has been present in Eyl and Hudur district for the last three years, delivering life-saving interventions and increased community resilience including Food Assistance, Livestock treatment and vaccination and community empowerment through training and capacity building. It is one of the few organizations maintaining presence and assigned to the target districts to take lead in the ongoing emergency response in these districts. In October 2016, ACF issued an Early Warning regarding the impact the erratic and delayed rains would have on food security for Eyl and Hudur districts, among other locations. ACF preliminary findings of rapid assessment conducted in Eyl at the time showed sustained critical needs. In response, SDC funded Early Actions emergency intervention was secured to meet emergency water and livelihood needs. But the need on the ground surpasses the capacity, prompting the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) proposal to maintain the needs of 2,520 affected persons for an additional six months. The selection of beneficiaries will be based on their level of vulnerability, including: households who have lost their source of livelihoods (loss of crops and animals), the chronically ill, elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and children < 5 years (malnourished), pregnant women, and/or people with disabilities.

5. Complementarity

The project has been intentionally designed so that target villages in the proposed project have current or committed funding from other donors for complementary. The target villages in Eyl have 100 percent coverage from Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency(SIDA) funding for 4 more years (through December 2020).ACF is currently running a four year resilience programme while responding to the intermittent drought and cyclone related shocks in the target communities as part of the SomRep consortium early action and reliance programming. As part of the ongoing emergency intervention to the drought conditions, ACF is providing 1680 households with Livelihoods interventions including Cash for Work, unconditional cash transfer and water trucking to affected villages in Eyl district. Through these interventions, ACF is improving the purchasing power of targeted households, enabling them to meet immediate basic needs including access to food and clean water for domestic use to reduce the long term effect of this shock. The community will continue benefiting from the resilience programme including asset creation, animal health and support to income generating activities including microcredit facilities. ACF closely coordinates with other actors in the region including Norwegian Church Aid, World Vision and World Food Programme to ensure full integration of food security activities with their nutrition programmes.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To Improve access to food for 7740 vulnerable people (2122 women, 2190 men, 1714 boys and 1714 girls)) through provision of unconditional cash relief

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	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed activities are in line with the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster priorities. The activities target vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in Eyl and Hudur district in Somalia. The 2 districts are currently experiencing effects of the drought and has also been identified by the Food Security Cluster as one of the locations in dire need of support. The project activities are designed to contribute to the FSL Cluster allocation priorities. The unconditional cash transfer activities will not only enable families meet immediate food needs but will also protect much valued family livelihood assets essential for their recovery. The unconditional cash suggested is expected to meet the goal of providing cash for the most vulnerable in target villages to meet their basic food needs thereby contributing to cluster objective 1

Outcome 1

Access to sufficient and diverse nutritious food improved for vulnerable drought affected households in Eyl and Hudur district with a specific focus on women and girls.

Through this component of the project, at least 7,740 vulnerable persons (2122 women, 2190 men, 1714 boys and 1714 girls) have increased access to basic needs, attaining acceptable food consumption score and Household Dietary Diversity Score of 5 food groups and above over the assistance period

Output 1.1

Description

7740 vulnerable people (equivalent to 1290 Households - 651 male,639 female) receive monthly cash entitlements

Assumptions & Risks

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the "lean season" when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs' own food access strategies.

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings

Activity 1.1.5

Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact

Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).

Activity 1.1.6

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food					7,740

Means of Verification : Signed Beneficiaries List, Post Distribution Monitoring Reports, Signed Payment Vouchers

Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Total amount cash(USD) received by households					276,300
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Means of Verification : PDM reports, Signed Payment List

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

ACF has strengthened its monitoring systems to meet accountability and learning requirements. While ACF recognizes that monitoring and evaluation is the responsibility of all staff involved in project implementation, it also has dedicated M&E officers in each of the field locations and at the Nairobi coordination office to ensure adequate monitoring of activities with the goal of ensuring quality delivery and continuous learning.

The organization has developed a number of tools to support in the process of monitoring and evaluation, which are used in each of the project being implemented. These tools include clear and sufficiently detailed Indicator Tracking Table, detailed implementation plans and activity-tracking table, beneficiaries' satisfaction levels monitoring (through questionnaires, focus group discussions and interviews), and compilation of activity reports. Activities and indicators are monitored based on existing quality standards and timelines of completion through the activity progress reports. On a monthly basis, a qualitative and quantitative Activity Progress Report (APR) will be completed and will form the basis of reviewing progress, quantifying it and informing adjustment to project implementation where needed. ACF is also making use of technology to monitor project performance such as use of internet communication, regular phone contacts with field teams and beneficiaries to conduct regular monitoring of activities. Information received will be triangulated with local leaders, imams and businessmen. Additional data will be collected in the form of photos on progress of activities, and GPS coordinates will be collected for mapping purposes and to support overall coordination. These alternatives provide channels to increase the confidence level in the monitoring data gathered and are used for regular review of progress and address challenges faced by field teams in those areas.

In cases of cash or material distribution, ACF conducts post distribution monitoring surveys within a short period of time, mostly one week after distribution, to collect feedback on different aspects of the distribution process such as time taken, distance travelled and the general level of satisfaction with the quality of services. This information is analysed to identify areas where ACF could further improve.

The respective project management team, supported by the corresponding Program Coordinators (Heads of Department) and the Deputy Country Director conduct regular field visits for monitoring of activities with the support of the field based staff. The visits are also used to address any emerging challenge to scheduled implementation of activities, as well as to build capacity of field based staff. Furthermore, there is a weekly sharing of Field coordination meeting minutes with the coordination team in Nairobi, which provides an opportunity to raise any issues of concern and to get feedback and support.

Field staff will be conducting monthly quality checks and submitting their reports to the M&E manager for analysis and support. Using the findings, the CMT (Country management team) will support the teams to improve quality by giving written feedback. Support supervision will be conducted using already developed checklists. The CMT will visit implementation sites and carry out a number of activities which will include filling of the quality check list questionnaire, general observation of progress and meetings with field staff and sharing progress (Indicator and activity) based on the M&E plan.

ACF will also document all the success stories, lessons learnt, best practices, challenges and solutions learnt to improve on future programming.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders	2017												
Activity 1.1.2: 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.	2017		X										

Activity 1.1.3: Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs' own food access strategies.	2017		X	X	X														
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings	2017		X	X	X														
Activity 1.1.5: Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).	2017		X	X	X	X													
Activity 1.1.6: Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries. At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.	2017			X	X	X													

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Affected communities and government counterpart are actively involved in raising alerts, needs identification, design of an appropriate response, routine monitoring and final evaluation of the project. The affective district administration and leaders of affected communities have alerted ACF on developing emergencies, provided list of urgent humanitarian needs, prioritized these needs and actively participated in the design of appropriate methods of response including program logic and expected outcomes. ACF will establish project advisory committees at the village level to ensure implementation is carried out according to the agreed plan. ACF will also set up complaints and response mechanisms to allow beneficiaries to express dissatisfaction and provide them a platform for giving feedback on project performance. Likewise, ACF will be prompt in responding to the issues raised and will hold series of meeting at the village level to provide feedback of the project progress and immediate plans. ACF will pay close attention to gender sensitive issues and will monitor positive or negative impact of the program on household gender dynamics.

Implementation Plan

ACF will ensure the most vulnerable households are selected for admission using the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. This process entails community mobilization, community-based selection of beneficiaries, public verification and validation of the beneficiary list and establishing a Village Relief Committee (VRC) to ensure full community participation.ACF will work with community leaders and community representatives to conduct beneficiary identification/registration according to the beneficiary description above. ACF has identified a reputable Money Transfer Organization (MTO) who will facilitate the monthly transfer of money to beneficiaries for work done each moth for four months. Using a verification mechanism, the MTO will transfer to the project participants according to the agreed transfer value. After each distribution, ACF will conduct post distribution monitoring to determine project effectiveness and other intended/unintended outcomes especially gender related issues.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
World Vision	Target villages for WFP supported CFW/Food for Asset
NCA	Water trucking to worst affected villages
KAALO	CFW

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

ACF is fully committed to meeting the UNSWAP standers to sustainability promote gender equality and empowerment of women across all its programs, For women in ACF in Somalia; women play a great role in improving food security. ACF through its programs works towards improving the access, use and availability of food and non-food interventions through gender sensitive programming. The cash program is designed to allow for direct purchase of food from the local markets at a convenient time for the household. ACF will ensure promotion of food and nutrition security for project participants. To that extent, ACF will ensure that transfer of resources benefits men, women, girls and boys equally.

Protection Mainstreaming

ACF will apply lessons learned from ongoing Cash transfer programs in the same district and pay special attention to these and other potential protection issues during the project lifetime. The project will minimize travel distances as much as possible and avoid travel at odd hours to project activities. Village Committees successfully took charge of security at cash distributions in the current project, and in the proposed project they will ensure female beneficiaries and staff are not endangered during cash disbursements by hawala agents or while working. Separate payment or distribution times for women and men will be considered based on the context, and hawala agents will travel to project villages to avoid beneficiaries traveling on the road with large amounts of cash. ACF will pay beneficiaries through hawalas to avoid project staff handling large sums of cash. The project will help prepare men in the community to listen to and involve women in drought response efforts by engaging male role models (including religious leaders and elders) who can positively influence change through their support of women's involvement in decision-making structures. The mainstreaming of accountability will provide a vehicle for women to share feedback independently of men, and cultural norms will be observed, including ensuring female rather than male staffs interact directly with women beneficiaries. Feedback and complaint mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure gender sensitive and confidential feedback via a wider variety of means: complaint committees, feedback boxes, and SMS feedback system, and others the beneficiaries consider suitable in their context. Based on lesson learned, village committees and staff will also be sensitized on how to register feedback or complaints.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Generally the operating environment in Somalia remains volatile, with the level of humanitarian needs continuing to increase. Unlike the south and central Somalia, The security situation in Puntland is generally stable. Puntland state is highly homogeneous in terms of clan composition and they are known to coexist peacefully with each other. The state has influential clan leadership that proved effective in intervening internal disputes and suppressing political tensions. This has kept the people of this region together in harmony since the collapse of the central governments in 1991. While there are outstanding enmity between communities in Puntland and neighbouring clans in Galmudug and Somaliland in boarder regions of Mudug, Sool and Sanaag, there are negligible risks of infiltration or military invasion from either side.

However, conflicts over resources are a key issue in Somalia and cannot be ruled out in Puntland. Agencies or her staff could be targeted when they are seen as been "resourceful". Beneficiary registrations and distribution activities are especially sensitive. If a robust beneficiary sensitization and awareness creation isn't conducted at inception, communities not reached by the interventions could create security risks such as preventing the continuation of activities in their areas of influence.

Recognising such risks, ACF put a number of measures to ensure safety of staff and minimum loss of assets. ACF places lots of emphasis on community mobilization and ensure that all activities are preceded by a strong sensitization and re-emphasis on targeting criteria. Community leaderships are also been involved in the design and implementation of the action to boost the acceptance of the action. ACF maintain continuous dialogue and presence within the communities to ensure that they are able to provide the life-saving assistance that is required. Local staffs hailing from these regions, and have a good understanding of local dynamics, are instrumental in maintaining this relationship and informing a better analysis of the evolution of the context. Aid agencies staff movement could be subjected to such risks by been at a wrong place at a wrong time. To minimize loses of high-value assets in the field, ACF do not use agency-owned vehicles in the field. Use of armed guards is also used to a limited extent to protect office premises and during movement of international staff (from high-profile countries).

Access

ACF is currently operating from Eyl where it has a functional field office, from which it supports operations in Eyl district. The area is accessible by road all year round. Project monitoring is made easy by community support and a relatively reliable road network

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Supervisors	D	4	897.00	4	100.00	14,352.00
	<i>4 supervisors 2 for each location(Eyl and Hudur) will be hired whose role will be to implement the project (registration, distribution) at the district level and the mobilization of the community. 897 USD / month / person during 4 months @ 100%.</i>						
1.2	Food Security Livelihoods (FSL) Coordinator	D	1	4,275.00	4	60.00	10,260.00
	<i>A coordinator will be in charge to ensure that the program strategy is respected at the national level. 60% of monthly cost of 4,275 USD during 4 months</i>						
1.3	Field Coordinator	D	2	4,258.00	4	50.00	17,032.00
	<i>2 Field Coordinator, one to be based in Eyl and one in Hudur district to coordinate and ensure a smooth implementation of program and operations' activities; and also to perform the administrative duties (funds management, payments of suppliers, accountancy and HR staff management). Each will cost 4,258 USD / month during 4 months @ 50%.</i>						
1.4	Logistics/Admin Field Officer	D	2	1,101.00	4	50.00	4,404.00
	<i>2 Logistics & Admin Officer, One based in Eyl and the other in Hudur. They will be in charge of the local procurement and supply chain to ensure project is not missing materials, vehicles management, daily maintenance (generator, internet). Each will cost 1101 USD / month during 4 months @ 50%.</i>						
1.5	Field Officer	D	1	1,101.00	4	100.00	4,404.00
	<i>1 Field Officer whose role will be based in Hudur for technical coordination of the project at district level will be hired. 1101 USD/month/person during 4 months at 100%</i>						
Section Total							50,452.00

Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Unconditional Cash Relief - Eyl	D	420	95.00	3	100.00	119,700.00
	<i>420 persons at 95 USD / person during 3 months</i>						
2.2	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)/Market Survey	D	3	1,571.53	1	100.00	4,714.59
	<i>3 PDM/Market surveys will be organized in each location.</i>						
2.3	Hawala fees (Cash distribution @5% of \$276,300)	D	1	13,815.00	1	100.00	13,815.00
	<i>The financial charges are 5% of all cash distribution for beneficiaries to be done in Somalia, based on an agreement partner has with Galaxy Star (hawala company).</i>						
2.4	Unconditional Cash Relief - Hudur	D	870	60.00	3	100.00	156,600.00
	<i>870 persons at 60 USD / person during 3 months</i>						
	Section Total						294,829.59
Travel							
5.1	Travel (fare, perdiem, visa, accomodation)	D	1	2,520.00	2	100.00	5,040.00
	<i>Travel will be required for the FSL coordinator to visit the field offices in Eyl and Hudur 2 times during the project implementation period .</i>						
	Section Total						5,040.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Offices Rent	S	2	1,000.00	4	50.00	4,000.00
	<i>The office rental costs for two field locations(Eyl and Hudur) will be charged to this project at 50% of rent per month for 4 months i.e. \$1,000/50%/4 months</i>						
7.2	Communication Cost	S	2	3,456.00	4	25.00	6,912.00
	<i>The communication costs include internet office and airtime for project field staff based in Eyl and Hudur</i>						
7.3	Financial charges (transfer to Somalia @2%)	S	1	1,598.19	1	100.00	1,598.19
	<i>The financial charges includes 2% of all cash / payments to be done in Somalia, based on an agreement partner has with Galaxy Star</i>						
7.4	Stationeries	S	2	920.00	1	50.00	920.00
	<i>The stationery and supplies (paper, pens, cartridges...) for the 2 Field offices in Hudur and Eyl during the project period. This is based on approximation of monthly needs. Estimated at \$460 each office for 4 months @50%</i>						
7.5	Vehicle rental	S	2	2,100.00	4	60.00	10,080.00
	<i>Cost of Rental of 2 vehicles one for Hudur and the other for Eyl for 4 months for field travel estimated at 60% of \$2,100 @ 4 months</i>						
	Section Total						23,510.19
SubTotal			1,314.00				373,831.78
Direct							350,321.59
Support							23,510.19
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							26,168.22
Total Cost							400,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bakool -> Xudur -> Mada Waraaba/Buulo Libaan	7	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>

Bakool -> Xudur -> Qaydar Edi	7	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Bakool -> Xudur -> Weerow	7	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Bakool -> Xudur -> Xudur/Buulo	12	255	247	199	199	900	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Bakool -> Xudur -> Xudur/Dayura	16	289	279	226	226	1,020	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Bakool -> Xudur -> Xudur/Moora Gaabey	7	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Bakool -> Xudur -> Xudur/Sheikh Aweys	13	255	247	199	199	900	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Nugaal -> Eyl -> Bedey	4	85	83	66	66	300	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Nugaal -> Eyl -> Dhiganle	7	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Nugaal -> Eyl -> Eyl	7	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Nugaal -> Eyl -> Maraya	5	119	115	93	93	420	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Nugaal -> Eyl -> Qarxis	8	170	164	133	133	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community Mobilisation with introduction of project to stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 1290(651 men, 639 women) most vulnerable household(7740 individuals) selected and registered, The project will employ the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology, which engages the targeted community to ensure fair representation and public auditing of the beneficiary selection process. Village Relief Committees will be created through open nomination and selection by community members, ensuring representation of all sectors and interest groups. The selection criteria will be a combination of the following: HHs with malnourished children under 5, HHs with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed HHs, HHs supporting orphans or the elderly, and HHs whose livelihood assets have been completely depleted. Communities will agree on final beneficiary criteria via a participatory process.Emphasis will be made to VRC to prioritize the most nutritionally vulnerable groups for the cash assistance.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Monthly payment to 1290 households (7740 individuals) for 3 rounds of cash transfer, This will provide beneficiaries with 60% of the Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB) as a monthly ration in 3 of the 6 project months which represent the “lean season” when food insecurity is highest. It is envisioned that the ration will complement HHs’ own food access strategies.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct post distribution monitoring after round of cash distribution in each project locations, the beneficiaries will be sensitized to spend the cash ration on a minimum set of basic food items—and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will track use of cash to ensure it is used to meet HH food needs. Based on findings that some HHs purchased mostly cereals in previous project to make rations go further , beneficiaries will be sensitized on balanced nutrition during registration, and again during pre-distribution meetings</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Bi-weekly market data collection and routine monitoring,ACF will conduct weekly surveys of the main markets in the target villages to collect price data on a range of goods and services.The bi-weekly market will monitor the availability and price of key food commodities and services. Up-to-date information on food availability and price will provide the information necessary to modify the transfer size upwards or downwards as necessary or to step in with other interventions in the event of market failure (although this is not projected to happen).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Documentation of lessons learnt and success stories from beneficiaries, At the end of each monthly transfer, One human interest/success story will be documented.</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Budget 12122016.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Revised Budget 20122016.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Budget 21122016.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Budget 03012017 revised.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Budget 09012017.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Budget 09012017.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Proposal Budget 23012017.xlsx
Budget Documents	ACF SHF Budget 25012017.xlsx

Budget Documents	ACF SHF Budget 25012017 final version.xlsx
Audit and Closure Documents	Memo for Cash Grants- ACF.pdf
Grant Agreement	Grant agreement ACF 4468.pdf
Grant Agreement	ACF Signed 4468 Agreement page 10 and 29.pdf