

Requesting Organization :	International Organization for Migration			
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Food Security	Improved Food access: Targeted Household support (livelihood/FSS)-Food	100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Addressing Food Security Needs through Provision of Agricultural Inputs, Good Agricultural Practice for Internally Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Host Communities in Baidoa District.			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/UN/2582	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	300,000.08	
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/09/2016	Planned End Date :	31/08/2017	
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2016	Actual End Date:	31/08/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>The project aims to respond to the current food insecurity in Baidoa district of Bay region as a result of a poor raining season and resulting poor crop harvest. This will be achieved mainly through provision of agricultural inputs to 7,800 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable members of host community (1,950 men, 3,900 women, 390 boys and 1,560 girls), intended to complement the IOM's on-going response to food insecurity situations in Baidoa. The agricultural inputs to be provided will include sorghum and cowpeas, both of which have been recommended by Food Security Cluster, as well as farm hand tools consisting of harvesting knife, hoes and pickaxes.</p> <p>To promote improved food production choices, IOM will also introduce orange fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) in Baidoa as recommended by the Food Security Cluster. This variety of sweet potatoes is drought resistant hence suitable for planting even with minimal rainfall. The OFSP is nutrient rich in Vitamin A and will boost nutrition among malnourished children and IDP households. The OFSP has other additional benefits which include high milk production among lactating mothers, and the leaves can be consumed as vegetables. The sweet potatoes can be dried and ground to make flour which can be used to make porridge or for baked products. For households with small livestock, the leaves of the potato can also be a source of fodder (International Potato Centre; http://cipotato.org/press-room/blog/what-end-users-want-sweetpotato-speed-breeders-simulate-varietal-assessment-and-selection/).</p> <p>For the introduction of OFSP, 200HH out of the 1,300 targeted for this project; will be selected to pilot the introduction of OFSP farming in Baidoa. These 200HH will be selected based on the following criteria; Female headed households, families with malnourished children, large households with a high number of dependents, households with access to water. These 200HH will be further divided in 10 cooperative groups each cooperative consisting of 20 members, this will ensure success of the project since working as a group and pooling of resources has proven to increase efficiency and production in addition the 200HH will be able to consolidate their small units of land for better utilization</p> <p>All the above activities will involve community mobilization to inform the community of the project activities. An awareness session will also be conducted to introduce the potential of OFSP as a locally grown cost effective and sustainable solution to fight Vitamin A deficiency.</p> <p>Good agricultural practice (GAP) training will also be conducted before the distribution of the inputs; and it will follow cluster recommended guidelines. The topics to be covered will include among others, land preparation, seed selection, common plant diseases and pest control.</p> <p>Baidoa is rainfall area and project will contribute towards the target in IDP farmers and host communities in Baidoa, 75% of the target project beneficiaries will be IDP farmers and 25% of the target beneficiaries will be host communities in the project target locations. The provision of agriculture inputs distribution will be based on the seasonal calendar of the Coming Deyr season of 2016 of the Sept-Nov 2016 and next Gu season of 2017, which are the months of March-May 2017.</p> <p>Baidoa IDPs are mostly displaced from within the region, around Baidoa or near the town. Therefore, with support and clarifications from the local authorities in Interim South West Administration (ISWA), The Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation has indicated that the IDPs have access to farmland.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total

1,950	3,900	390	1,560	7,800
-------	-------	-----	-------	-------

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,462	2,925	293	1,170	5,850
People in Host Communities	488	975	97	390	1,950

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Catchment Population:

IDPs and vulnerable host communities living in Baidoa District (1950 men, 3900 women, 390 boys, 1560 girls)

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposed project will contribute to the second objective of the 2016 Revised SHF Reserve Allocation of "Lifesaving and life sustaining integrated response to IDPs and host communities in Dalxiiska, Kismayo and North Baidoa." This project will target IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Baidoa district who are in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4), who are the specific target group identified in the 2016 SHF revised allocation strategy.

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
Abubakar Ibrahim	Senior Programme Assistant	abuibrahim@iom.int	+254720736432
Chiaki Ito	Head, Preparedness and Response Division	cito@iom.int	+254737860720

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

According to Food Security Analysis Unit (FSNAU)'s post Deyr analysis, an estimated 953,000 people are in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) across Somalia between February and June 2016 (FSNAU February 2016). Additionally, about 3.7 million people are classed as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through June 2016. The total number of acutely malnourished children under the age of five is estimated at 304,700 (October-December 2015 FSNAU survey results). The results of the FSNAU's rapid field assessment in March 2016 and a monthly monitoring of food security indicators suggest that the aforementioned estimates of population in acute food insecurity remain unchanged. Throughout Somalia, a total of 96,000 agro pastoralists are in Crisis according to FSNAU post Deyr analysis. In Bay region, 117,000 of the population are stressed (IPC2), 20,000 are in crisis (IPC 3) and 3,000 in emergency are (IPC 4).

According to FEWS NET's Seasonal Monitor, June 24, 2016, the Gu rains subsided from the second half of May through the first 10 days of June 2016. Furthermore, the late onset of the Gu rains and the subsided rains resulted in below average rainfall. The below average rainfall in riverine and agro pastoral areas of the Southern regions have major negative impact on agricultural output. In southern Somalia, Baidoa is the main sorghum trading market, as Bay region has the highest surplus sorghum production. However, according to FSNAU March 2016 Market update; there was a slight increase in the cost of living in Bay region due to a decline in sorghum prices. With increased cost of living households will have less income to spend thus the proposed activities will supplement household access to food and income. The total area with cereal crops planted in Deyr 2015/16 (including off-season) was estimated at 243,100 hectares. About 89 percent (215,900 hectares) of the planted area was estimated to be harvested. Sorghum accounted for 71 percent of the total cropped area, while the rest had maize. The harvested area in the Deyr 2015/16 is 22 percent higher than the annual average (2010-2014) but 5 percent lower than the harvested area of the post war average (PWA) [1995- 2014]. The increase of harvested areas in Deyr 2015/16 is due to average to above average rainfall and expansion of cultivated areas. Much of the planted area expansion occurred in agro-pastoral areas in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Bakool and Lower Shabelle, which still hold large tracts of uncultivated land.

2. Needs assessment

The Gu 2016 season started off well in some parts of the country during the third dekad of March and continued to spread spatially in the first and second dekads of April 2016. Other parts, especially in southern regions, had a late start of the season, which also ended early to make the matter worse. The distributions of the rains were normal to below normal, resulting in below average rains in the southern part of Somalia including the Bay region.

Food security situation in Bay regions has improved in the Post Deyr 2015/16 and in the most likely scenario (February-June 2016), the IPC area classification is projected to remain as minimal (IPC Phase 1) in most rural livelihoods of Bay regions; however, Bay region Agro Pastoral livelihood was an exception, where acute food security situation is anticipated to worsen into Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The expected number of population in Stress will increase (about three fold) and reach up to 144,000 (67% in Bay). This is mainly because of the likely effects of the conflicts/ on-going military operations; restriction in humanitarian access; and trade disruption, (FSNAU, 2016). In addition, FSNAU listed Bay region's agro-pastoral livelihood with critical rates of acute malnutrition as priority livelihood zones and population groups considered for nutrition programming (FSNAU April 2016). Furthermore, 96,000 of the rural population in Bay region are classified as Stressed under the IPC phase classification.

While the situation in Bay regions improved in terms of delivering humanitarian assistance, IDPs still remain food insecure and require urgent humanitarian assistance. High underweight prevalence was observed in Bay's agro pastoralist population, particularly among the IDPs in Baidoa at 23.6 percent. (Food Security Cluster Assessment, January 2016). Poor food consumption was also reported among more than 40 percent of the IDP population in Baidoa. According to the March 2016 market update by FSNAU, there was also a slight increase in the cost of living in Bay region due to a decline in sorghum prices, further exacerbating the food insecurity among the vulnerable households. Widespread acute malnutrition continues to persist across Somalia.. Out of 13 internally displaced persons surveyed during the 2015 Gu, five of them showed critical levels of GAM, including Baidoa (Bay), Dhobley (Lower Juba), Doolow (Gedo), Garowe (Nugaal) and Gaalkacyo (Mudug). Acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months could be attributed to food insecurity, sub-optimal child-feeding practices, low coverage of health services and lack of access to clean water supply (OCHA 2016, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview)

According to the Food Security Cluster Assessment conducted in 13 main IDP settlements across Somalia, including Baidoa, Kismayo and Banadir, insecurity and localized floods were the main causes of displacement with the highest proportions of new IDP arrivals reported in Kismayo (33%), Baidoa (32%) and Banadir (22%) (January 2016). In this content Baidoa (particularly north) was highlighted as a priority location in need of urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support to help meet the immediate needs of IDPs and vulnerable host community members. Additional investments in their household livelihood assets will be required to build the resilience of the vulnerable populations against future shocks by protecting their livelihoods. The increased number of new IDP arrivals will put pressure on already scarce resources, who will be particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target estimated 1,300 households (HHs), representing 7,800 IDPs and vulnerable host community members (2,340 men, 5,460 women). The selection criteria for these beneficiaries will include households that have access to farm land , female-headed HHs, HHs with large number of dependents and HHs with access to farming water.

The target project beneficiaries will be 75% of IDPs representing 5,850 (1,755 Men 4,095 Women) while the host communities will be 25% of the target project beneficiaries representing 1,950 (585 Men 1,365 Women).

In addition, 200 HHs among the target beneficiaries will also receive vines of orange fleshed sweet potatoes. These 200HHs for OFSP (150 HH Female headed 50 HH Male) will be selected based on the criteria and priorities including female-headed HHs, HHs with malnourished children, HHs with large number of dependents and HHs with access to farming water.

4. Grant Request Justification

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Baidoa and Bay region, with sorghum being the staple food for the region. The proposed activities aim to improve food security of the target vulnerable IDP and host community population. The proposed activities are in line with the priorities set out by the Food Security Cluster.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Baidoa and Bay region, with sorghum being the staple food for the region. The proposed activities aim to improve food security of the target vulnerable IDP and host community population in north of Baidoa, in the target project beneficiaries of IDPs will be 75% while the host communities will be 25% of the target project beneficiaries, with verifying the criteria and IDPs that have access in farming land, The project will be based in seasonal calendar of Deyr 2016 for the months of Sept –Dec 2016 and Gu seasonal for March- June 2017, .The proposed activities are in line with the priorities set out by the Food Security Cluster.

Further, IOM has the capacity to implement the proposed project activities because of its solid operational footprint and track record of successful food security and livelihood interventions in Baidoa. IOM acts as the Food Security Cluster Coordinator for Bay region and have a long standing relationship with the local authority and the community.

IOM has been implementing food security and livelihood projects in Baidoa since 2013. The relevant activities include provision of seasonal agricultural inputs, vocational skills training, weaved basket and other locally sourced product development, business management and skills training. Currently IOM is currently providing safety net support to IDPs, returnees and host community members with conditional and unconditional cash transfers.

5. Complementarity

Currently, IOM is implementing a range of projects aimed at increasing food security levels of vulnerable communities in Baidoa District. The proposed project will complement the agricultural inputs distribution to agro-pastoral household in Baidoa recently completed. If successfully funded, the proposed activity will start during the Deyr season, filling the gaps between planting seasons. Furthermore, IOM will complete a safety net project targeting 850 IDP households in Baidoa. IOM is the current food security cluster coordinator for Bay and Bakool and will continue to work closely with other agencies on the ground including FAO and coordinate its activities to promote synergy and avoid duplication.

IOM will continue to work closely with the ministry of Agriculture and irrigation of ISWA who have already acknowledged through an official letter that IDPs have access to land and will support the project activities. (letter attached)

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To contribute to increasing food production and household income of IDPs and vulnerable host community affected by food insecurity through provision of agricultural inputs, good agricultural practice training. 75 % of the target will be IDP farmers and 25% will be vulnerable host community members.

Food Security

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

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : community households in Baidoa district. The proposed provision of farming tools will enable the beneficiaries to have additional livelihood assets. The seeds and the tools provided will improve the productive capacity of the households as well as the farm produce after harvest. Crops harvested are intended for household consumption or surplus for sale hence improving food security and incomes within the selected households.

Outcome 1

1300 HHs have improved access to food through timely reception of agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) and training prior to the Deyr/Gu 2016/2017 planting period. The coming Deyr 2016 season will start in Sept 2016, and Gu 2017 will start mid of March 2017

Output 1.1

Description

Agriculture inputs (seeds and hand tools) and training are provided to 1,300 farmers among IDPs and host communities (representing 7,800 individuals) in rural areas of Baidoa district

Assumptions & Risks

1) The beneficiary household members have access to plant the provided seeds and use tools for the cultivation 2) Security situation in the target project sites allow for the project team to access areas,

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Select and register 1,300 IDPs and vulnerable house community members (910 women, 390 men) in coordination with local authorities and local leadership. Selection criteria will consider HH size, number of disabled or chronically ill members, elders, single female-headed HHs and HH income level to prioritize the individuals and HHs in most need. The implementing partner (IP) to be selected for this activity, in coordination with the local authority, community leaders and IOM field staff will lead the beneficiary selection process. IOM will ensure equal participation of men and women as well as other vulnerable groups in the activities, lead in the project introduction and community mobilization meetings, and coordinate with other partners implementing food security and livelihoods projects.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Capacity building

Provide agricultural training for the beneficiaries in enhancing their production capacity. This training will precede seed distribution. Topics will be tailored to the specific needs identified by the beneficiaries and based on the cluster guidelines for agricultural training and extension services. The curriculum will mostly follow conservation agriculture approach and will include information covering agricultural tasks commonly performed by men as well as those undertaken by women. One main training (1-2 days) will take place during the Deyr/Gu season preceding the distribution of seeds, followed by a shorter half day 'refresher' training preceding Deyr/Gu season distributions to the same farmers.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Seeds distribution

Distribute a seed package in time for the Deyr Sep-Dec 2016 and GU March - June 2017 planting periods to 1,300 HHs. The contents will be determined based on the cluster guidelines on seed distribution. The implementing partner will conduct the distribution under the IOM monitoring and oversight in order to ensure that beneficiaries are receiving appropriate seeds and tools at the most appropriate timing. After every season (Deyr and Gu) there will be a post distribution monitoring conducted.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	Food Security	Amount of seeds (sorghum and cowpea) distributed per household in kg					40
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list, invoices from supplier, photos of beneficiaries receiving the seeds and tools, reports from the IP verified by the IOM Field Officer							
Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Number of HHs that received hand farm tools (Hoes, harvest knives and pick axe)					1,300
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list, invoices from supplier, photos of beneficiaries receiving the seeds and tools, reports from the IP verified by the IOM Field Officer							
Indicator 1.1.3	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package					7,800
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list, invoices from supplier, photos of beneficiaries receiving the seeds and tools, reports from the IP verified by the IOM Field Officer							

Outcome 2							
Improved nutrition and diversification of food production among IDPs and vulnerable host community members through provision of orange fleshed sweet potato vines (OFSP), training and sensitization related to OFSP.							
Output 2.1							
Description							
OFSP vines and training provided to 200 HHs to improve their food production. The farmers will be trained on the planting of the vines and the community members, especially women, will be sensitized on the benefits of growing and consuming OFSP.							
Assumptions & Risks							
1) The community accepts the introduction of OFSP, the new variety of sweet potatoes. 2) The vines will grow in the new environment. 3) The community agrees to grow and consume OFSP							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Standard Activity : Community based participation							
Select and register 200 IDP and host community farmers in coordination with local authorities and local leadership and sensitize the community on the benefits of OFSP including its nutritional values. The beneficiaries will be grouped into 10 cooperatives. Beneficiary selection will prioritize female-headed HHs, HH with malnourished children and HH with access to water to their farming plots. The IP to be identified following an open selection process will lead the implementation. The IOM field staff will provide the oversight and monitoring. The IOM field officer will be responsible for conducting the community awareness of the benefits of OFSP in coordination with the IP and engaging various stakeholders in promoting the OFSP in addition to ensuring the equal participation of men and women in the project activities.							
Activity 2.1.2							
Standard Activity : Capacity building							
Provide the training of trainers (TOT) targeting 200 farmers. The topics to be covered will include: (1) pest and disease control, (2) benefits of the OFSP and (3) land preparation in accordance with sweet potato plantation system for enhanced production of the OFSP vines. This training will precede the distribution of the vines and the onset of the Deyr/Gu rains.							
Activity 2.1.3							
Standard Activity : Seeds distribution							
Distribute OFSP vines to the 10 cooperatives. Each cooperative will consist of 20 farmers managing 0.5 hector each and receive 16 bags (each with 30kg of OFSP vines).							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Food Security	Number of HHs that received the Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato vines					200
Means of Verification : Photos, beneficiary registration list, reports from the IP verified by the IOM Field Officer							
Indicator 2.1.2	Food Security	Number of cooperatives formed (each cooperative will consist of 20 farmers)					10
Means of Verification : list of members of cooperative, minutes of meeting held, photos, field reports.							
Indicator 2.1.3	Food Security	Number of individuals trained					200
Means of Verification : Photos, beneficiary registration list, reports from the IP verified by the IOM Field Officer							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							
IOM will carry out field visits to monitor the project's progress using the IOM's M&E framework detailing the essential tools for capturing data related to the project. This will include post distribution monitoring, pre and post training tests, monthly progress report. The IPs will submit monthly and quarterly progress reports as well as final report using the IOM reporting temple. Additional updates will be provided as and when required by the project stakeholders throughout the project period. The IPs will also share with IOM the list of beneficiaries and their contacts. Post distribution monitoring will be conducted after every distribution. . The community will be engaged in the beneficiary identification, data collection, post distribution monitoring, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms this will be done through monthly meetings, focus groups, The project implementation plan will be shared with the community to make sure that they are aware of the project activities and plans are realistic and target reachable. The project's feedback mechanism will allow the beneficiaries to flag any issues they feel necessary to raise.							
Workplan							

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Select and register 1,300 IDPs and vulnerable house community members (910women, 390 men) in coordination with local authorities and local leadership. Selection criteria will consider HH size, number of disabled or chronically ill members, elders, single female- headed HHs and HH income level to prioritize the individuals and HHs in most need. The implementing partner (IP) to be selected for this activity, in coordination with the local authority, community leaders and IOM field staff will lead the beneficiary selection process. IOM will ensure equal participation of men and women as well as other vulnerable groups in the activities, lead in the project introduction and community mobilization meetings, and coordinate with other partners implementing food security and livelihoods projects.	2016									X	X	X	
	2017												
Activity 1.1.2: Provide agricultural training for the beneficiaries in enhancing their production capacity. This training will precede seed distribution. Topics will be tailored to the specific needs identified by the beneficiaries and based on the cluster guidelines for agricultural training and extension services. The curriculum will mostly follow conservation agriculture approach and will include information covering agricultural tasks commonly performed by men as well as those undertaken by women. One main training (1-2 days) will take place during the Deyr/Gu season preceding the distribution of seeds, followed by a shorter half day 'refresher' training preceding Deyr/Gu season distributions to the same farmers.	2016										X	X	
	2017												
Activity 1.1.3: Distribute a seed package in time for the Deyr Sep-Dec 2016 and GU March - June 2017 planting periods to 1,300 HHs. The contents will be determined based on the cluster guidelines on seed distribution. The implementing partner will conduct the distribution under the IOM monitoring and oversight in order to ensure that beneficiaries are receiving appropriate seeds and tools at the most appropriate timing. After every season (Deyr and Gu) there will be a post distribution monitoring conducted.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.1: Select and register 200 IDP and host community farmers in coordination with local authorities and local leadership and sensitize the community on the benefits of OFSP including its nutritional values. The beneficiaries will be grouped into 10 cooperatives. Beneficiary selection will prioritize female-headed HHs, HH with malnourished children and HH with access to water to their farming plots. The IP to be identified following an open selection process will lead the implementation. The IOM field staff will provide the oversight and monitoring. The IOM field officer will be responsible for conducting the community awareness of the benefits of OFSP in coordination with the IP and engaging various stakeholders in promoting the OFSP in addition to ensuring the equal participation of men and women in the project activities.	2016												
	2017	X	X										
Activity 2.1.2: Provide the training of trainers (TOT) targeting 200 farmers. The topics to be covered will include: (1) pest and disease control, (2) benefits of the OFSP and (3) land preparation in accordance with sweet potato plantation system for enhanced production of the OFSP vines. This training will precede the distribution of the vines and the onset of the Deyr/Gu rains.	2016												
	2017			X									
Activity 2.1.3: Distribute OFSP vines to the 10 cooperatives. Each cooperative will consist of 20 farmers managing 0.5 hector each and receive 16 bags (each with 30kg of OFSP vines).	2016												
	2017			X	X	X							

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Before the start of project activities, a community session will be held to inform the community of the project activities. This meeting will involve the village leaders, local authorities, the implementing partner and IOM. Regular community meetings will be held by IOM and the implementing partner as a platform for the beneficiaries to –share their complaints. IOM and the IP in coordination with the local authority, host community and IDP leaders will conduct community mobilization sessions to inform the beneficiaries of the project. They will be informed of the package they are expected to receive and the timeline for receiving them including the location of the distribution points. A post distribution monitoring will be conducted after each distribution which will also give the beneficiaries another platform to raise any complaints they may have about the project.

Implementation Plan

The IP to be selected, in coordination with the local authority, community leaders and IOM field staff, will lead the selection process of the 2,400 and the separate 200 beneficiaries, the agricultural training as well as the distribution of farming inputs. IOM will ensure equal participation of men and women as well as other vulnerable groups in the activities, lead the project introduction and community mobilization meetings, and coordinate with other partners implementing food security and livelihoods projects. Local authorities will be involved in every step of the project providing additional oversight.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Local authorities	IOM will involve local authorities in the selection of the beneficiaries and keep the local authorities updated on the activity implementation and invite them to IOM's monitoring activities.

Local and international NGOs and organizations	IOM will continuously coordinate and cooperate with local and international NGOs and international and UN organizations to avoid duplication of work. IOM will provide updated information through the cluster. IOM will coordinate the activities with the food cluster partners operating in Baidoa to avoid double targeting of the beneficiaries
--	--

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

Rural livelihoods have been traditionally dominated by men but women have become increasingly involved in earning incomes to meet their family's basic needs. Food insecurity affects boys, girls, women and men differently. For instance during drought, men in agro pastoral and pastoral households will migrate with their livestock in search of water and pasture, increasing their exposure to conflicts with other pastoralists or communities. Women, boys, girls, and elderly are often left behind, sometimes with limited access to food and a reduced social network for protection. In addition, during protracted droughts, female-headed households tend to migrate to urban centres, creating different food security and protection issues. In Baidoa IDP settlements, majority of the households tend to be female-headed; and women and girls are particularly vulnerable and face high risks of sexual assault and gender-based violence.

IOM will contribute to promoting gender equality by including both men and women in all components of the project and reporting beneficiary and related data with gender disaggregation. IOM and implementing partners will promote female participation in consultation meetings and decision-making processes. Concerning distribution of the agricultural inputs, IOM and implementing partners will specifically target female-headed HHs and HHs with special needs. For female beneficiaries, the implementing partner and IOM will ensure that female field staff and trainers are present during sessions involving women.

IOM and IP will also take women's different roles into account when implementing on agricultural inputs provision. IOM and IP will make sure that women are given a voice during the community consultations and that activities selected take into account the different needs of men and women. The selection of money vendors will also take into account the specific vulnerabilities of men and women and if possible.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection will be mainstreamed in this project by paying special attention to the needs of vulnerable beneficiaries, more specifically, women and children who are vulnerable in IDP settlements. To the extent possible, the project will use the information and follow the relevant steps of the gender checklist provided in the IASC handbook. For example, agricultural activities traditionally targeted only men and should be reviewed to ensure access to both women and men. In addition ensure women, girls, boys and men benefit equally from livelihoods alternatives for instance receive equal agricultural inputs. That women and men are participating in consultative meetings/discussions in equal numbers and with regular frequency

Various avenues such as referrals will be used to explore and gather feedback from youth, women and other marginalized groups to unearth protection related issues to be reported and handled by experts such as counsellors. This will form part of the routine monitoring mechanisms. It makes use of the good working relation with the community to further strengthen their trust. Clear accountability and feedback mechanisms will contribute to cultivating honesty and transparency. In addition, IOM and local authority will ensure the security of the distribution points.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

On the safety and security front, all actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) of which IOM is a member. UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). IOM and the implementing partners in coordination with the local authorities will have the responsibility of ensuring that community mobilization and distribution sites will be safe for the beneficiaries and that the beneficiaries will also be able to access the distribution and meeting sites for the project activities. Furthermore, where security has not been guaranteed, IOM will employ minimal to zero visibility for the project activities.

Access

IOM has been operating within Baidoa town since 2013. All of the IOM's projects to date have targeted locations where the local authorities have control and the capacity to provide security for the field staff and beneficiaries to implement project activities.

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 Coordinator	D	1	12,500.00	8	10.00	10,000.00
	<i>Project Coordinator (P3) will be responsible for overall coordination, as well as financial and technical oversight of the proposed project. He is also responsible for donor reporting and representation and is accountable for the project implementation. He will be based in Nairobi but travel frequently (bi monthly) to the project site to monitor the progress and provide technical advice.</i>						
1.2	Project Assistant Baidoa	D	1	2,100.00	8	30.00	5,040.00

	<i>Project Assistant is based in Baidoa and will provide support to the proposed SHF project including monthly reporting and 4W matrix of project activities. He will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring, consultations with local authorities and community leaders as well as evaluation of project activities. The salary is based the IOM salary scale of G5.</i>						
1.3	Senior programme Officer	D	1	2,450.00	8	15.00	2,940.00
	<i>Senior Program Officer will provide support to the implementation of the project, especially to the implementing partner and manage field activities and field reports. He will dedicate 25% his time in the field. The salary is based the UN salary scale of NOA and is all inclusive.</i>						
1.4	Project Support staff Somalia, Nairobi (Admin and Finance)	D	1	1,500.00	8	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Project Finance Assistant is an IOM staff based in Nairobi and will provide support for the proposed SHF project on administration and financial transactions. He/she will be responsible for preparation of interim and final financial reports and will dedicate 15% of his time for project support. The salary is based the IOM salary scale of G6.</i>						
1.5	Procurement and logistics Assistant	D	1	4,000.00	8	20.00	6,400.00
	<i>Project Procurement and Logistic Assistant is an IOM staff based in Nairobi and will provide support for the proposed SHF project. The Project Procurement and Logistic Assistant will dedicate 20% of his time for this project. The salary is based on the UN salary scale of G4.</i>						
	Section Total						36,380.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	IP admin costs and transfer charges-95%	S	1	42,105.50	1	95.00	40,000.23
	<i>This will cover the cost for the implementing partner including ,staff cost and office cost</i>						
2.2	GAP Training of contact farmers-100%	S	25	333.33	1	100.00	8,333.25
	<i>GAP Training-Allowance,Venue Rent,Refreshment during the training and stationary</i>						
2.3	Coopeartive training for Orange flesh sweet potato-100%	S	50	166.67	1	100.00	8,333.50
	<i>Cooperative (Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes Training-Allowance Venue Rent, Refreshment Cost and Stationaries Cost</i>						
2.4	Agriculture contact farmers 2 persons per location and community mobilization -100%	S	36	66.67	1	100.00	2,400.12
	<i>Agriculture contact farmers of 2 persons per location for Community Mobilization in the rural and urban villages</i>						
	Section Total						59,067.10
Contractual Services							
4.1	Farm inputs (Sorghum and cowpeas for 1300 HH)100%	S	1300	35.00	1	100.00	45,500.00
	<i>Sorghum and cowpeas for 1300 HH</i>						
4.2	Farm inputs (tools-hoes, Axe ,harvest knives for 1300 HH) 100%	S	1300	55.00	1	100.00	71,500.00
	<i>Tool breakdown -each HH will receive 3 hoes , 3 Knifes and 1 Axe</i>						
4.3	Farm inputs (Orange fleshed sweet potatofor 200 HH)100%	S	200	152.81	1	100.00	30,562.00
	<i>Procurement of OFSP vines outside of the country either in Kenya or Uganda</i>						
4.4	Transportation of Orange fleshed sweet potatofor 200 HH) 100%	S	32	171.40	1	100.00	5,484.80
	<i>Transportation of Orange fleshed sweet potato from Nairobi to Baidoa by flight</i>						
4.5	Transportation of Farm inputs (tools and seeds for 1300 HH) 70%	S	2	2,414.29	1	70.00	3,380.01
	<i>Transportation cost for the Seeds and tools to the target project location-from the Warehouse-site distribution. this will include Transport and loading during the two distribution season - Deyr 2016 and Gu 2017</i>						
	Section Total						156,426.81
Travel							
5.1	Travel and security for regular M&E 100%	D	1	1,000.00	5	100.00	5,000.00

	4 Trips, UNHAS Ticket Nairobi-Baidoa-Nairobi. And 2 trips UNHAS Ticket Mogadishu-Baidoa-Mogadishu						
	Section Total						5,000.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Building Office Premises	D	1	560.00	10	100.00	5,600.00
	<i>IOM does not have core funding as other UN agencies , therefore office premises is charged proportionally to the projects</i>						
7.2	Communications	D	1	800.00	4	100.00	3,200.00
	<i>Communication cost (telephone and internet) is 800 USD per month and Internet 530 USD and telephone 270 USD in IOM Baidoa and Nairobi. the cost is based on the cost Hormund telecommunication in Somalia and Safaricom Nairobi.</i>						
7.3	Stationery	D	1	800.00	1	100.00	800.00
	<i>Stationary such pens, files, printing papers, as lump sum. The cost is based on IOM field office consumption per month</i>						
7.4	Vehicle	D	1	1,200.00	7	100.00	8,400.00
	<i>1 contracted vehicle at \$60 per day for 20 work days in a month</i>						
7.5	Other Office Costs including bank charges	D	1	1,100.00	5	100.00	5,500.00
	<i>Bank charges is the amount that transferable to project implementation through Dahabshiil system</i>						
	Section Total						23,500.00
SubTotal				2,957.00			280,373.91
Direct							64,880.00
Support							215,493.91
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							19,626.17
Total Cost							300,000.08
Grand Total CHF Cost							300,000.08
Project Locations							
	Location		Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location		Activity Name	

		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bay -> Baidoa -> Baidoa	100	1,950	3,900	390	1,560	7,800	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Select and register 1,300 IDPs and vulnerable house community members (910women, 390 men) in coordination with local authorities and local leadership. Selection criteria will consider HH size, number of disabled or chronically ill members, elders, single female-headed HHs and HH income level to prioritize the individuals and HHs in most need. The implementing partner (IP) to be selected for this activity, in coordination with the local authority, community leaders and IOM field staff will lead the beneficiary selection process. IOM will ensure equal participation of men and women as well as other vulnerable groups in the activities, lead in the project introduction and community mobilization meetings, and coordinate with other partners implementing food security and livelihoods projects.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide agricultural training for the beneficiaries in enhancing their production capacity. This training will precede seed distribution. Topics will be tailored to the specific needs identified by the beneficiaries and based on the cluster guidelines for agricultural training and extension services. The curriculum will mostly follow conservation agriculture approach and will include information covering agricultural tasks commonly performed by men as well as those undertaken by women. One main training (1-2 days) will take place during the Deyr/Gu season preceding the distribution of seeds, followed by a shorter half day 'refresher' training preceding Deyr/Gu season distributions to the same farmers.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Distribute a seed package in time for the Deyr Sep-Dec 2016 and GU March - June 2017 planting periods to 1,300 HHs. The contents will be determined based on the cluster guidelines on seed distribution. The implementing partner will conduct the distribution under the IOM monitoring and oversight in order to ensure that beneficiaries are receiving appropriate seeds and tools at the most appropriate timing. After every season (Deyr and Gu) there will be a post distribution monitoring conducted.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Select and register 200 IDP and host community farmers in coordination with local authorities and local leadership and sensitize the community on the benefits of OFSP including its nutritional values. The beneficiaries will be grouped into 10 cooperatives. Beneficiary selection will prioritize female-headed HHs, HH with malnourished children and HH with access to water to their farming plots. The IP to be identified following an open selection process will lead the implementation. The IOM field staff will provide the oversight and monitoring. The IOM field officer will be responsible for conducting the community awareness of the benefits of OFSP in coordination with the IP and engaging various stakeholders in promoting the OFSP in addition to ensuring the equal participation of men and women in the project activities.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Provide the training of trainers (TOT) targeting 200 farmers. The topics to be covered will include: (1) pest and disease control, (2) benefits of the OFSP and (3) land preparation in accordance with sweet potato plantation system for enhanced production of the OFSP vines. This training will precede the distribution of the vines and the onset of the Deyr/Gu rains.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Distribute OFSP vines to the 10 cooperatives. Each cooperative will consist of 20 farmers managing 0.5 hector each and receive 16 bags (each with 30kg of OFSP vines).</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Ministry of Agriculture ISWA.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQ for Seeds and Hand farm Tools Baidoa.xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ SOM-16-2470-R-FSC-UN-2582 final.xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ SOM-16-2470-R-FSC-UN-2582 final-25 July.xlsx
Budget Documents	BOQ SOM-16-2470-R-FSC-UN-2582 1 August.xlsx