

Requesting Organization :	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI			
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2016			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Food Security		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Integrated life saving and livelihood support for Internally Displaced Persons in emergencies and crisis in North Baidoa, Bay region			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/INGO/2527	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	300,000.00	
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/09/2016	Planned End Date :	28/02/2017	
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2016	Actual End Date:	28/02/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>The project for "Integrated life saving and livelihood support for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in emergencies and crisis in North Baidoa, Bay region" aims to save and protect livelihood assets of 700 vulnerable IDP households including women and children affected by disaster (drought and conflict).</p> <p>The project targets new and protracted IDPs in North Baidoa who have lost most of their assets while fleeing for safety. The IDPs rely on food purchase from local markets, have weak purchasing power due to limited income and lack access to credit services due to cumulative debt. COOPI PNA indicates that 43% of IDPs earn <\$50 per month working as casual laborers. Late rains, unavailability of quality agricultural inputs, and peak seasonal labor demands (weeding) are a major constraining factor to poor IDPs involved in farming. Nutrition among IDPs indicates a serious situation (14.5% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 4.4 percent (Critical) and sustained High levels of underweight prevalence (23.6%) were recorded compared to Deyr 2014 (FSNAU Post Deyr'15).</p> <p>In order to improve household immediate access to food, unconditional cash transfer will be provided to 700 IDP Households among vulnerable IDP girls, pregnant and lactating women, boys and men to enable them immediately access food, water and healthcare. 140 Selected Households (amongst the 700 Households) with malnourished children under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women will be supported with fresh food items through vouchers to meet their nutritional needs. Further, mothers/caregivers will be counseled and educated on the importance of breast feeding including adoption of exclusive breast feeding, appropriate feeding practices for young children, correct usage of feeding equipment, food storage and preparation, diet diversification and general nutrition, hygiene and hand washing at critical times.</p> <p>To protect key livelihoods assets of IDPs and to preserve future means of livelihoods, vulnerable IDPs amongst the target 700Households with access to land (100) and those from pastoral background with livestock rearing skills (50) will be supported through provision of agricultural inputs (tools and seeds), and promotion of livestock assets through restocking in order to rebuild their economic assets and provide high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or meat. This will be a logical stable first step to build resilience and lay foundation of productive livelihood activities and assets.</p> <p>In summary the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide unconditional cash to 700 households; 2. Provide fresh food vouchers to 140 Households with cases of Moderate Acute malnourishment (drawn from overall 700 target Households) 3. Provide farming tools, seeds and technical trainings to 100 households (drawn from overall 700 target Households). 4. Provide goats to 50 vulnerable Households (drawn from overall 700 target Households). 			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
714	1,176	1,134	1,176	4,200

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	714	1,176	1,134	1,176	4,200

Indirect Beneficiaries :**Catchment Population:****Link with allocation strategy :**

In line with the objectives of SHF, the proposed project has two main outcomes that are aimed at saving and sustaining lives of Internally Displaced Persons and host communities in emergencies and crisis in Baidoa District. These include 1) Improving food access for vulnerable households in crisis and emergency through unconditional cash transfer and fresh food vouchers 2) Strengthening and restoring livelihood assets for 150 female and male farmer Households through agricultural support and livestock restocking.

The proposed intervention will provide unconditional cash transfer to enable IDPs to immediately access food, water and healthcare. Selected Households with malnourished children under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women from IDPs will be supported with specialized food supplies & fresh food items through voucher to meet their nutritional needs. In order to mitigate malnutrition in infants, mothers/caregivers will be counseled and educated on the importance of breast feeding including adoption of exclusive breast feeding, appropriate feeding practices for young children, correct usage of feeding equipment, food storage and preparation, diet diversification and general nutrition, hygiene and hand washing at critical times. Moreover, target beneficiaries with access to land will be supported with Agri inputs to maximize production and improve household food security. In addition select IDP Households will be provided with livestock (goats) in order to rebuild their economic assets and provide high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or meat.

The proposed intervention will complement other on-going COOPI projects. COOPI is currently implementing an emergency response action targeting 1000 new arrival IDPs in Baidoa who require life saving interventions and livelihood protection/support to meet critical humanitarian needs and further address deterioration. The action adopts a multi-sector approach covering food and WASH and promotes a nutrition component of preventative measures aimed at the adoption of appropriate hygiene behaviour and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Additionally COOPI is implementing European Union (EU) funded Project for Reinforcing Animal Health Services in Somalia which addresses animal health needs and marketing through disease surveillance, disease reporting, and livestock inspection. COOPI proposes a project targeting households in need that were left out in the current humanitarian interventions.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Deka Warsame	Regional Representative	coord.nairobi@coopi.org	+254724255324

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Despite its potential contribution to Somalia's food production, Baidoa (Bay region) has about 19016 people in emergencies and crisis (FSNAU Feb 2016). The protracted crisis has led to persistent acute food insecurity. Analysis of the food security status based on the food consumption score, Household Dietary Diversity (HDD) and coping strategies index (CSI) by the livelihood groups reveals that the IDP population has the highest rates of food insecurity. 45% of the population in crisis have poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) and 5% have Household Dietary Diversity score (HDDS) of less than 4 (FSNAU Post Deyr 2015/16). The food insecurity situation has greatly affected Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) in both rural and urban centers. The IDPs live in deplorable conditions and the lack basic service, livelihoods opportunities and prevailing security and protection risk further accentuate level of acute food insecurity. The IDPs are equally facing sustained high levels of acute malnutrition which is in part attributable to the food insecurity as well as other socio-economic and cultural practices. COOPI's nutrition study Aug '15, found that malnutrition rates are exacerbated by inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices and low Households dietary diversity, where 77% of households fed on less than 6 food groups. IDP households vulnerability is also exacerbated by depletion of livelihood assets and unreliable income earning opportunities.

Further, limited humanitarian intervention in rural areas, dependent on agro pastoral livelihoods prone to natural shocks and insecurity has led to pull factor in urban centers and continue to cause a fluctuation in humanitarian needs, as well impact the already weak economy. According to COOPI's own and joint assessments with UN-OCHA in December 2015, new military operations led to the displacement of over 6000 people mainly from rural Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba into Baidoa and more are expected to get displaced as endemic inter-clan fighting for control of land, pasture or water sources also continues to lead to casualties and displacement of civilians. Findings from FSNAU 2015/16 survey indicate that the highest proportions of new IDP arrivals were reported in Baidoa (32%) amongst other towns. Insecurity and localized floods were the main causes of displacement. In addition the imminent organized return of registered refugees from Somalia, including 29,700 from Bay region, taking place within the framework of the Kenya/Somalia/UNHCR Tripartite Agreement would likely put strain on existing resources and worsen the food security situation (UNHCR operation strategy 2015-2019) According to the UNHCR report, 26% of the returnees/refugees are men, women 25%; Children 49%. This action seeks to achieve integrated response to address the nutritional needs and provide appropriate life saving interventions to improve household immediate access to food in line with Food Security Cluster strategy

2. Needs assessment

It is estimated 55,000 IDPs are settled in Baidoa (OCHA/Intersos, April'16) comprising of new displacements and those in protracted situation living in 72 settlements. According to COOPI's own and joint assessments, nearly 5,900 new IDPs from rural Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba arrived in Baidoa town since Dec 2015.. COOPI participatory needs assessment (PNA) indicates that 43% of IDPs earn <\$50 working as casual labour - this source of income favours men over women. HFIA S measurement indicates that all IDPs in the district are severely food insecure with : (a) HDDS of <6 food groups (b) 78% have outstanding debt of which 34% is spent on food.

Adverse climatic conditions also resulted in significant increase in food insecurity and related health & nutrition challenges. Cumulative effects of late start of Gu season rains and harsh Jilal (Jan-Mar) resulted in poor germination and, in some cases, crop wilting due to moisture stress. In this regard agricultural labour opportunities that could provide income for poor HHs to purchase food are not readily available. In addition to challenges posed by natural hazards, availability of quality agricultural inputs, peak seasonal labour demands (weeding) are a major constraining factor to poor IDPs involved in farming mainly female headed households. Hormar consortium assessment'16 in Baidoa indicate 9% of 105 IDP Households surveyed have access to land with an average size of 1.1 taab and keep few livestock.

In addition to household food insecurity, vulnerability of the IDP population in the district is further worsened by prevalence of high malnutrition rates mainly affecting children <5 years and lactating mothers. In Baidoa, nutrition among IDPs indicates a serious situation (14.5% GAM) with SAM rate of 4.4 percent (Critical) and sustained High levels of underweight prevalence(23.6%) were recorded compared to Deyr 2014 (FSNAU Post Deyr'15). With limited source of income and the absence of comprehensive and adequate nutrition program, children mainly from IDP camps continue to suffer acute malnutrition and stunted growth and are susceptible to illness. Facility based nutritional data comparative analysis indicates the district had in February 2016, the highest admission of children with acute malnutrition. 370 cases were admitted in (FSNAU Nut' update May'16). This situation is expected to be sustained over next three months due to limited access to humanitarian assistance

The current high prevalence of malnutrition observed as well as the very Critical levels of maternal malnutrition recorded amongst the IDP population necessitates not only nutrition specific programs but also additional integrated nutrition sensitive interventions to prevent further deterioration of the nutrition situation. The proposed project aims to target at least 10% of 5900 (700HHs) new arrival and protracted IDPs households affected by drought, conflict and evictions. These target population have lost all assets while fleeing for safety. They rely on food purchase from local markets, have weak purchasing power due to limited income and lack access to credit services due to cumulative debt. Women, girls and minority group amongst the IDP population face discrimination and protection issues as a result of this situation and will be given priority in targeting process.

To address the increasing level of acute food insecurity among the IDPs in line with the strategic objectives of the HRP ,Jan –Dec 2016 and food security cluster response plan 2016 the project proposes the delivery of lifesaving assistance to those 700 HHs in "emergency" and "crisis", who are unable to meet their minimum food and nutritional needs. The action will further aim to restore and strengthen livelihoods of the target population by through provision of livelihood-specific and seasonally-appropriate inputs to help mitigate the effects of seasonal risks and prevent them from slipping into acute food insecurity

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The Project targets most vulnerable persons and families in humanitarian emergency and crisis phases as per IPC classification, and has specific focus on the most vulnerable populations among the IDPs in north Baidoa of Bay region, South Somalia. Among these are the Newly Displaced and Protracted IDPs. The Newly Displaced are mainly poor IDP families whose livelihood strategies have collapsed or are severely weakened, that accumulated huge debts, lack social support, and are consequently facing nutrition and food access crisis. These Protracted IDPs are those that have stayed in the IDP camps longer, have no significant livelihood means, lack proper income sources and are faced with food access crisis. The IDP settlements are located at the outskirts of Baidoa town where basic services such as safe water supply, appropriate sanitation facilities, health, education and food are stretched due to new IDP influx. COOPI will prioritize vulnerable groups especially new and protracted IDPs who require emergency and sustained food security and livelihood support, female-headed households, orphans, people with disability or chronically ill, the elderly and minority clans and will ensure the inclusion of different age and gender groups among the IDPs. COOPI will ensure these groups have a representative selected by the community into the village/IDP committees. In addition, COOPI will ensure that selected beneficiaries are the ones most threatened by high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The malnutrition situation remains serious with a GAM rate of 14.5 for new and protracted IDPs in Baidoa (FSNAU 2015-16 Post Deyr Outlook). COOPI involves the target communities in the entire project cycle management. At the inception phase, Focus Group Discussions, key informant interviews, community mapping and household surveys were done to identify the needs of the communities which were prioritized under this project. COOPI will employ an intensive community based targeting (CBT) process where the village/IDP committees composed of respected elders and women representative will play a pivotal role in spear heading the selection of the most vulnerable households as target beneficiaries. COOPI has a defined specific targeting criteria per livelihood regarding income source; level of income; livestock assets; size of the household and number of young children and other dependents; Recipients of `zakat`; Dependence on aid and/or begging; None/very basic/temporary shelter; land ownership and ownership of farm inputs (including tools and seeds). As vulnerabilities vary depending on context, the criteria for selection will be shared with village/IDP committees and scrutinized until they match the description of the most vulnerable households in the IDP camps. Physical verification will be done across 10% of all beneficiaries by COOPI monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit to ensure that the selection criterion has been adhered to and that the selected community members match the criteria. Registration of beneficiaries will be done bio-metrically to eliminate irregularities and increase accountability and timeliness.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed intervention aims to improve food security, nutritional status for women, men, boys and girls facing critical humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable

The Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) are one of the vulnerable population groups constantly facing acute food and nutritional insecurity. Baidoa has about 16,329 and 2687 IDPs in IPC 3 and 4 respectively (FSNAU Feb 2016). The project seeks to improve access to food, protect livelihood assets, and reduce vulnerability to shocks through provision of unconditional cash, fresh food vouchers, agricultural inputs and livestock (restocking) in line with Food Security Cluster strategy.

The immediate priority will be put on improving access to food for the most vulnerable households in the IDP camps during this harsh period. This will be done through direct support in form of fresh food vouchers and unconditional cash transfer. Direct fresh food vouchers will provide quick impact and improve diet diversity to IDP Households with malnourished members while the unconditional cash will improve immediate access to food and other much needed services. COOPI is implementing an integrated emergency project targeting Baidoa IDPs with unconditional cash transfer and a small component of fresh food vouchers targeting families with malnourished children under 5 years. The proposed fresh food voucher and unconditional cash transfer aims to upscale on the ongoing intervention. Along this humanitarian need of accessing food, people also need support in re-starting their production activities. Both agriculture and livestock production will be enhanced. Many in the IDP camps in Baidoa have access to farmlands but are incapacitated by lack of access to farming tools and seeds. The proposed small scale farming aims to support IDPs households to engage in small-scale agricultural activities through provision of agricultural inputs and technical training. The proposed activity envisages the promotion of fast growing nutrient dense crops for improving the nutritional condition. The activity will also enable women to sell the surplus from their produce in the local markets thereby enabling them to earn income. Livestock being the dependent livelihoods for pastoral dropouts in IDP camps, restocking will rebuilding their livestock assets and ensure milk supplies/ meat for the household especially children and the old.

5. Complementarity

COOPI is currently implementing an emergency program with support from ECHO in Bay and Gedo regions. Ongoing programs focus on resilience building and life saving interventions with a mainstream of emergency preparedness and response mechanism. It is envisaged that the proposed project will build and reinforce gains achieved in the past while consolidating synergy with other projects currently running in the proposed locations. The ECHO funded project that is currently running targets vulnerable new arrival IDPs with unconditional cash transfers and a small component of fresh food vouchers with an aim of improving immediate access to food. The project proposes to upscale the fresh food vouchers and unconditional cash transfer being implemented by COOPI in the IDPs in Baidoa. In Baidoa bilateral coordination with agencies in Food Security and Livelihoods & WASH cluster (WVI, NRC, DRC and SCI) was done to provide Complementarity, synergy and avoid the overlap of activities and beneficiaries. COOPI will coordinate with other agencies in the livestock sector to intervene in the area of livestock treatment. Other COOPI ongoing programs that would provide leverage and synergy to the proposed project include: SomReP Consortium- Bay and Lower Shabelle Resilience and Social protection program. Additionally COOPI is implementing EU funded Project for Reinforcing Animal Health Services in Somalia. The project addresses animal health needs and marketing through disease surveillance, disease reporting, and livestock inspection.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The lives of the vulnerable IDP households' members including women and children threatened by disaster (drought and conflict) are saved and their livelihood assets strengthened in North Baidoa of Bay region.

Food Security		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods.	Somalia HRP 2016	50
Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs.	Somalia HRP 2016	35
Support rehabilitation and/or restoration of household and community productive assets and capacity to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration	Somalia HRP 2016	15
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed project will contribute to the following three cluster objectives: 1) Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional cash transfer depending on the severity of food security as per IPC classification, vulnerability, and seasonality of the livelihoods and 2) Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through provision of seasonally appropriate and livelihood specific inputs 3) Support rehabilitation and/or restoration of household and community productive assets and capacity to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration.</p> <p>The project proposes the delivery of lifesaving assistance to those in “emergency” and “crisis”, who are unable to meet their minimum food and nutritional needs. This will be done by improving immediate access to food, through unconditional cash and fresh food vouchers, to reduce risk of malnutrition among vulnerable IDP girls, pregnant and lactating women, boys and men. Biometric system will be used for registration and payment; risks will be minimized through beneficiary validation and use of monitoring tools. Selected Households with malnourished children under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women from IDPs will be supported with specialized food supplies & fresh food items through voucher to meet their nutritional needs. In order to mitigate malnutrition in infants, mothers/caregivers will be counseled and educated on the importance of breast feeding including adoption of exclusive breast feeding, appropriate feeding practices for young children, correct usage of feeding equipment, food preparation and storage, diet diversification and general nutrition, hygiene and hand washing at critical times.</p> <p>The project also aims to restore and strengthen livelihoods by prioritizing the provision of livelihood opportunities to vulnerable IDPs through provision of safety nets to help mitigate the effects of seasonal risks and prevent them from slipping into acute food insecurity. In order to increase productive capacity of targeted communities, vulnerable IDPs with access to land will be supported through provision of agricultural inputs (tools + seeds) and technical training. Further, vulnerable pastoral dropouts Households will be provided with livestock (goats) in order to rebuild their economic assets and provide high quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or meat. This will be a logical stable first step to build resilience and lay foundation of productive livelihood activities and assets.</p>		
Outcome 1		
Improved food access for 700 vulnerable IDP households, (in particular female headed, destitute, disabled and those with malnourished boys and girls under 5 years) through unconditional cash transfers and provision of fresh food vouchers.		
Output 1.1		
Description		
700 vulnerable IDP female and male headed households realize improved food availability at household level through provision of 3 rounds of cash transfer in north Baidoa		
Assumptions & Risks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable civil security; • Community acceptance and participation; • No widespread and continued conflict; • No exceptional climatic shocks; 		
Activities		
Activity 1.1.1		
Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer		

Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 700 IDP HH

COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable IDP (new and among the protracted), to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable IDPs affected by forced evictions, flooding, conflict displacement and are in IPC 3 and 4. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have lost all assets while fleeing for safety. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential non food items for the most affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to eliminate this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential non food items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiaries will be given USD 70 which approximately contributes to 76% of the CMB, for 3 rounds. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. Additionally, the beneficiaries will be registered and paid using the biometric systems. The beneficiary finger prints and photos are taken and used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company closest to them.

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					4,200

Means of Verification : - Baseline & end line report

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

Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Number of HH received and redeemed unconditional cash transfer of \$ 70 per HH for 3 rounds					700
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Means of Verification : - Field visit report

- Redeemed vouchers
- Onsite distribution monitoring reports
- Photos

Output 1.2

Description

140 most vulnerable Female and Male headed IDP households with malnourished children under 5 have access to nutritious food through provision of fresh food vouchers for 3 months in North Baidoa

Assumptions & Risks

- Stable civil security;
- Community acceptance and participation
- No widespread and continued conflict;
- No exceptional climatic shocks

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : Voucher distribution

Fresh Food vouchers distribution for 140 IDP HHs with malnourished boys and girls under 5 years

COOPI considers the provision of FFV both as a means of delivering life-saving food assistance to the most affected as well as building their resilience. In other COOP programs it was noted that children enrolled in OTP and who were targeted for fresh food vouchers showed improved treatment outcomes in regard to length of stay. In addition the beneficiaries' feedback indicates significant contribution to children's dietary diversity through improved access to fresh and nutritious foods. The fresh food is implemented through the local traders and has injected cash into the local economy. Based on these positive experiences, COOPI will expand the FFV program and integrate IYCF education awareness as a strategy to diversify diets and improve nutritional status of Children <5 years in IDP settlements. The food will help to increase the intake of nutrients as they are rich in vitamin A, C, iron and protein among others. Though the nutritional values for raw and cooked food products are important, FFV mainly aims to add to the food baskets and through that contribute to the nutrient intake. The beneficiaries are provided with list of fresh food available locally such as fruits, vegetables and eggs. Bi-weekly vouchers will be used to provide flexibility in receiving food. The beneficiaries of the FFV program are 140 IDPs in Baidoa who have children with MAM in order to improve their nutritional status. COOPI will undertake MUAC measurement and closely liaise with health and nutrition actors in the targeting process. The Households with eligible children will receive vouchers valued 45USD per month/3 months. The beneficiaries are sensitized on their entitlement in terms of voucher values, prices, the quality and the quantity of the fresh foods they will get per month. The records of food collections will be maintained and monitored by the project staff and beneficiary representatives who ensure that the correct quantities and quality are received by the beneficiaries in time. Since fresh food is perishable, each beneficiary makes arrangement with the vendor on the collection of the food in multiple rounds and a check system is indicated at the back of the voucher for monitoring purpose. The vouchers will be used to purchase approved foods (eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables) from selected traders. The traders will reclaim the vouchers from COOPI through a refunding mechanism with money vendors. Mothers/caregivers will be given counseling and education on the importance of breast feeding, appropriate feeding practices for young children, food preparation and storage, diet diversification, general nutrition and hygiene. The provision of food will be strengthened by: Promoting the use of the vegetables and fresh fruits through nutrition education and cooking demonstrations; Strengthening and facilitating the mother-to-mother support groups and village representatives to disseminate the improved IYCF practices. Comprehensive monitoring systems including baselines and appropriate indicators will be put in place. Market assessments will be done to easily monitor supply, adjusting the value of the voucher and assessing the impact of the voucher on local markets.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Food Security	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food					140

Means of Verification : - Onsite distribution monitoring reports

- Biometric registration system
- Redeemed vouchers
- Photos

Indicator 1.2.2	Food Security	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food through provision of Fresh food voucher comprised of locally available fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs					140
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Means of Verification : - Onsite distribution monitoring reports

- Biometric registration system
- Redeemed vouchers
- Photos

Outcome 2

Strengthened and restored livelihood assets for 150 female and male farmer HHs through agricultural support and livestock restocking

Output 2.1

Description

100 IDP male and female headed IDP farming households are trained and provided with assorted seed and tool kits in North Baidoa.

Assumptions & Risks

- Stable civil security;
- Deyr rains does not fail
- Community acceptance and participation
- No widespread and continued conflict;
- No exceptional climatic shocks;

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Voucher distribution

Provide basic farm tools and seeds.

100 female and male headed vulnerable IDP households amongst the UCT beneficiaries, who have dropped out of the agro-pastoral livelihood in Bay region and have access to farming land will be supported with provision of local high quality seeds (drought tolerant and nutritionally dense vegetables) and farming tools during seasonal labor peaks for land preparation, weeding and harvesting in order to increase productivity. Each identified household will be provided with seed varieties such as Sorghum, Cow pea, Kales, Water melon and Pumpkin and assorted tools which include hoe, Panga (Machette), and Kawawa (locally used). Local blacksmiths with capacity will be targeted to supply the tools through vouchers. Provision of hoes supports the cultivation of larger fields and improves timing as more family members can work at the same time.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Capacity building

Conduct farmer technical training & pastoral field days on Good Agricultural practices (GAP) and basic animal husbandry for 150 IDP farmers/ livestock owners to improve own food production.

Onsite demonstration/training sessions will be carried out for households provided with agricultural inputs (100 supported with seeds) and those with few livestock holding (50 with restocking) in order to sensitize and discuss on good agricultural and animal husbandry practices for optimal production. The onsite demonstration/training sessions will be provided by COOPI agronomist & livestock specialist. Trainings will introduce beneficiaries to new farming techniques such as how to prepare the land according to climate- sensitive agricultural techniques, use of drought resistant varieties offered in the seed kit, crop production, harvesting and storage as well as basic animal husbandry skills (de-worming, disease identification & treatment, use of CAHWs services). Local role model IDP farmers and livestock owners will be used as resource persons during field demonstration sessions. Follow up of these sessions will be carried out in order to evaluate the impact of skills transferred

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package					100

Means of Verification : - Means of Verification : - Field visit report

- Signed beneficiary distribution List
- Signed redeemed voucher
- Onsite distribution monitoring report
- Photos

Indicator 2.1.2	Food Security	Number of female and male headed IDP farmer HHs receiving local high quality seeds					100
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Means of Verification : - Field visit report

- Signed beneficiary distribution List
- Signed redeemed voucher
- Onsite distribution monitoring report
- Photos

Indicator 2.1.3	Food Security	Number of female and male headed IDP farmer HHs receiving basic farming tools					100
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Means of Verification : - Field visit report

- Signed beneficiary distribution List
- Signed redeemed voucher
- Onsite distribution monitoring reports
- Photos

Indicator 2.1.4	Food Security	Number of individuals provided with 2 sessions of technical onsite training on Good Agricultural practices (GAP) and basic animal husbandry skills.					150
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Means of Verification : - Field visit report

- Signed participants List
- Training report
- Post distribution monitoring reports
- Post training evaluation reports
- Photos

Output 2.2

Description

50 HHs receive livestock (goats) to rebuild economic assets and ensure availability of high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk and meat prioritizing female headed HHs and those with U5 children with malnutrition

Assumptions & Risks

- No major livestock diseases outbreaks in the area
- Acceptability of targeted beneficiaries to livelihood diversification
- Livestock market remains stable
- Labour opportunities available
- Security remains relatively stable in Baidoa

Activities

Activity 2.2.1

Standard Activity : Voucher distribution

Provide goats to 50 vulnerable HHs.

50 vulnerable households will each be provided with 10 goats (total 500 goats) to rebuild their economic assets and provide high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or meat. Goats are the livestock of choice for restocking due to their ability to reproduce more quickly and to be sold if necessary in small numbers without seriously diminishing the herd. A total of 4 restocking committees will be established based on familiarity, and capability and willingness of a person to facilitate the project activities. The committee members will be selected from the targeted households. A supplier will be contracted to supply the animals to be distributed and will be given details of the animals required. The COOPI veterinary staff will examine the animals for good body condition, for age and reproductive ability. All the animals required are to be 2 years of age or mature enough to breed. The beneficiaries will redeem their vouchers with the supplier in the presence of COOPI staff, restocking committee members and the local veterinary authorities. The timing of restocking will coincide with the Deyr (October – December) when pasture and water will be available for livestock. Restocking will prioritize female headed Households and those with U5 children with malnutrition and target households that are motivated to return to a livestock-based way of life, and that possess the relevant livestock- rearing skills and knowledge.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package					50

Means of Verification : - Distribution reports

Indicator 2.2.2	Food Security	Number of goats distributed to 50 vulnerable IDP HHs to rebuild their economic assets					500
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Means of Verification : - Signed beneficiary distribution List

- Signed redeemed voucher
- Onsite distribution monitoring reports
- Photos

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Beside technical staff that will directly be involved in the implementation of project activities, COOPI will benefit from the services of a Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator who will develop a detailed monitoring plan and participatory monitoring tools for quality control and accountability. The monitoring plan also specifies indicators, data sources, methods and frequency of data collection, responsibilities for data collection and analysis. The M&E coordinator in close collaboration with the field based M&E officers will be responsible for data collection and quality control. Enumerators will be used where necessary during the data collection phase. Once the data is collected, it is sent to the Nairobi based data unit for analysis, filing and reporting. The analyzed data is then shared with respective technical program teams for further analysis and reporting. This information will be used in project management and decision making. The reports will be shared with the donor , UN-OCHA and other interested stakeholders including beneficiary communities while activities will be captured in the monthly FSC 4W matrix. Lessons learnt from previous reporting period will be ploughed back to facilitate improvement of project implementation process.

A baseline survey will be conducted at project inception as a benchmark for monthly, midterm and end line surveys. Post distribution monitoring surveys will be conducted on monthly basis to assess progress on indicators achievements, capture key trends and lessons as a routine project activity. Data will be collected midway and at the end of the project to measure the impacts of the project and support timely preparation of Interim and final reports. The project will use existing and tested monitoring tools tailored for the proposed project. These include: 1) Monthly price monitoring which will monitor consumer prices of all main staple foods in the area; 2) Post-distribution monitoring surveys where sampled households are monitored each month using the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) forms; 3) Using this and other information, a monthly monitoring report will be prepared for this project which builds on data from previous months; 4) The beneficiary registration form will be the first monitoring tool that will be used to develop a data bank.

Photographs with GPS coordinates will be taken at various stages of implementation. All data collected will be analyzed using SPSS and included in project reports. Other techniques for data collection will include Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and observations where men, women, boys and girls will be interviewed separately. Active participation of women & other vulnerable groups will be encouraged during monitoring. All data collected will be disaggregated by age & sex to track impact on different gender groups.

In addition to internal monitoring, COOPI will commission a third party monitoring exercise. The project manager will access the target project locations during regular visits to supervise and monitor progress. Sensitization and coordination meetings will be conducted with all stakeholders at the start of the project as part of the official project launch. The stakeholders will include regional and district level local authorities, Nutrition and Food Security Partners, IDP camp leaders, general community members and beneficiaries. The meetings will focus on project objectives, implementation strategies, scope, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary entitlement and roles and duties of each stakeholder including M&E roles. Telephone numbers of community members benefiting from the project shall be collected during beneficiary registration exercise.

COOPI has developed elaborate beneficiary complain and feedback tool, project beneficiaries and stakeholders will be trained on how to use the complaint / feedback system to enhance transparency and accountability.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 700 IDP HH	2016										X	X	X
COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable IDP (new and among the protracted), to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable IDPs affected by forced evictions, flooding, conflict displacement and are in IPC 3 and 4. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have lost all assets while fleeing for safety. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential non food items for the most affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to eliminate this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential non food items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiaries will be given USD 70 which approximately contributes to 76% of the CMB, for 3 rounds. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. Additionally, the beneficiaries will be registered and paid using the biometric systems. The beneficiary finger prints and photos are taken and used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company closest to them.	2017												
Activity 1.2.1: Fresh Food vouchers distribution for 140 IDP HHs with malnourished boys and girls under 5 years	2016										X	X	X
COOPI considers the provision of FFV both as a means of delivering life-saving food assistance to the most affected as well as building their resilience. In other COOP programs it was noted that children enrolled in OTP and who were targeted for fresh food vouchers showed improved treatment outcomes in regard to length of stay. In addition the beneficiaries' feedback indicates significant contribution to children's dietary diversity through improved access to fresh and nutritious foods. The fresh food is implemented through the local traders and has injected cash into the local economy. Based on these positive experiences, COOPI will expand the FFV program and integrate IYCF education awareness as a strategy to diversify diets and improve nutritional status of Children <5 years in IDP settlements. The food will help to increase the intake of nutrients as they are rich in vitamin A, C, iron and protein among others. Though the nutritional values for raw and cooked food products are important, FFV mainly aims to add to the food baskets and through that contribute to the nutrient intake. The beneficiaries are provided with list of fresh food available locally such as fruits, vegetables and eggs. Bi-weekly vouchers will be used to provide flexibility in receiving food. The beneficiaries of the FFV program are 140 IDPs in Baidoa who have children with MAM in order to improve their nutritional status. COOPI will undertake MUAC measurement and closely liaise with health and nutrition actors in the targeting process. The Households with eligible children will receive vouchers valued 45USD per month/3 months. The beneficiaries are sensitized on their entitlement in terms of voucher values, prices, the quality and the quantity of the fresh foods they will get per month. The records of food collections will be maintained and monitored by the project staff and beneficiary representatives who ensure that the correct quantities and quality are received by the beneficiaries in time. Since fresh food is perishable, each beneficiary makes arrangement with the vendor on the collection of the food in multiple rounds and a check system is indicated at the back of the voucher for monitoring purpose. The vouchers will be used to purchase approved foods (eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables) from selected traders. The traders will reclaim the vouchers from COOPI through a refunding mechanism with money vendors. Mothers/caregivers will be given counseling and education on the importance of breast feeding, appropriate feeding practices for young children, food preparation and storage, diet diversification, general nutrition and hygiene. The provision of food will be strengthened by: Promoting the use of the vegetables and fresh fruits through nutrition education and cooking demonstrations; Strengthening and facilitating the mother-to-mother support groups and village representatives to disseminate the improved IYCF practices. Comprehensive monitoring systems including baselines and appropriate indicators will be put in place. Market assessments will be done to easily monitor supply, adjusting the value of the voucher and assessing the impact of the voucher on local markets.	2017												

<p>Activity 2.1.1: Provide basic farm tools and seeds.</p> <p>100 female and male headed vulnerable IDP households amongst the UCT beneficiaries, who have dropped out of the agro-pastoral livelihood in Bay region and have access to farming land will be supported with provision of local high quality seeds (drought tolerant and nutritionally dense vegetables) and farming tools during seasonal labor peaks for land preparation, weeding and harvesting in order to increase productivity. Each identified household will be provided with seed varieties such as Sorghum, Cow pea, Kales, Water melon and Pumpkin and assorted tools which include hoe, Panga (Machette), and Kawawa (locally used). Local blacksmiths with capacity will be targeted to supply the tools through vouchers. Provision of hoes supports the cultivation of larger fields and improves timing as more family members can work at the same time.</p>	2016								X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct farmer technical training & pastoral field days on Good Agricultural practices (GAP) and basic animal husbandry for 150 IDP farmers/ livestock owners to improve own food production.</p> <p>Onsite demonstration/training sessions will be carried out for households provided with agricultural inputs (100 supported with seeds) and those with few livestock holding (50 with restocking) in order to sensitize and discuss on good agricultural and animal husbandry practices for optimal production. The onsite demonstration/training sessions will be provided by COOPI agronomist & livestock specialist. Trainings will introduce beneficiaries to new farming techniques such as how to prepare the land according to climate- sensitive agricultural techniques, use of drought resistant varieties offered in the seed kit, crop production, harvesting and storage as well as basic animal husbandry skills (de-worming, disease identification & treatment, use of CAHWs services). Local role model IDP farmers and livestock owners will be used as resource persons during field demonstration sessions. Follow up of these sessions will be carried out in order to evaluate the impact of skills transferred</p>	2016								X	X	X	
<p>Activity 2.2.1: Provide goats to 50 vulnerable HHs.</p> <p>50 vulnerable households will each be provided with 10 goats (total 500 goats) to rebuild their economic assets and provide high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or meat. Goats are the livestock of choice for restocking due to their ability to reproduce more quickly and to be sold if necessary in small numbers without seriously diminishing the herd. A total of 4 restocking committees will be established based on familiarity, and capability and willingness of a person to facilitate the project activities. The committee members will be selected from the targeted households. A supplier will be contracted to supply the animals to be distributed and will be given details of the animals required. The COOPI veterinary staff will examine the animals for good body condition, for age and reproductive ability. All the animals required are to be 2 years of age or mature enough to breed. The beneficiaries will redeem their vouchers with the supplier in the presence of COOPI staff, restocking committee members and the local veterinary authorities. The timing of restocking will coincide with the Deyr (October – December) when pasture and water will be available for livestock. Restocking will prioritize female headed Households and those with U5 children with malnutrition and target households that are motivated to return to a livestock-based way of life, and that possess the relevant livestock- rearing skills and knowledge.</p>	2016									X	X	
	2017	X										

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

COOPI interventions are discussed with the local authorities and communities in targeted regions. Targeting is a joint process involving communities' representatives, as detailed in COOPI internal guidelines for cash & voucher transfer in emergency. COOPI operates with full knowledge and authorization by the authorities and ensuring proper accountability. The development of project adopts a participatory approach involving the local communities in the target district, other local stakeholders, and in coordination with the Food Security cluster. Respect of humanitarian principles is ensured and that project promotes peace and social cohesion within the community (Do-No-Harm principles); promotes accountability and minimizes risk on community and agency staff involved; and supports sustainable development and resilience building. COOPI works through inclusive beneficiary representatives independently selected by beneficiaries: village elders, women, men, youth groups (boys and girls), religious leaders. Local stakeholders, local authorities, clan elders, village committees and local community members have specifically been consulted during design of this project. Rapid needs assessment was carried out in Baidoa district during which household questionnaires, FGDs and KII as well as market price monitoring were carried out capturing locally felt needs. Additional quarterly monitoring surveys and continuous engagement with target groups is anticipated before start of this project and findings will be factored in the implementation process

COOPI is committed to ensuring that its program implementation process is accountable and transparent. One of the ways of achieving this is through the establishment of a feedback and complaint mechanism to record and act on expression of satisfaction or dissatisfaction about the quality of its services. Overall strategy of COOPI ensures that there is adequate dissemination of information to enable communities understand COOPI operational procedures and requirements.

At the inception of any project, a project launch workshop is held at the field level. This is followed by a large open forum sensitization meeting held at the target settlement where beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are invited. During this meeting, the Project Manager accompanied by the National staff provide comprehensive details about the project outcomes and activities, including entitlements to be provided to the selected beneficiaries over the project period. The PM also provides the attendees with detailed information about the complaint system and tools/channels for communicating project issues to COOPI. The aim of this meeting is to ensure that every person in the target location becomes fully aware of the project and the feedback and complaints mechanisms in place. The beneficiaries are informed on how to contact and be contacted directly by COOPI Complaint Officer (C.O., for Somalia based in Somalia). During registration, beneficiaries are provided with the Complaint Telephone Contact and sensitized on the identity of the complaint officer, and as much as possible beneficiaries contact is also registered in order to be directly contacted randomly. The registration forms are designed in such a way that there is provision for details on ownership of telephone numbers with the name of owner indicated in case beneficiary uses a borrowed phone number. This makes it easy for the caller to arrange for calls to the beneficiary.

All complaints data will be classified by the CO, then verified/analyzed by the Data Analysis Unit based in Nairobi on the basis of the nature of complaints and accordingly issued to the appropriate level of responsibility for prompt response by the: PM, Area Coordinator and Regional Complaint Board. Action is taken against all the complaints by the direct responsible and timely feedback is given to the beneficiary.

Implementation Plan

COOPI will directly implement the project in collaboration with community for beneficiaries' selection (applying gender and conflict sensitive approaches) and work sites. Sensitization at district and community level will be done through organized stakeholders meetings. During this time, the objectives and implementation approach will be presented allowing for feedback. Beneficiary selection will be undertaken with priority given to IDP Households that are most vulnerable (limited access to food, households headed by poor women, malnourished children, aged and physically challenged). At least 30% of beneficiaries will be female headed households. Beneficiaries will be registered, validated and profiled, disaggregated by age, sex, asset ownership and family size among other criteria. Biometric system will be used for registration and verification of beneficiaries as well as during voucher redemption process where the beneficiaries biometric data will be used for verification. Selection of beneficiary representatives' by community leaders followed by training will be done in the target villages to clearly define roles and responsibilities. COOPI then signs MOU with village leaders and beneficiary representatives for implementation. BRs play a key role in receiving feedbacks and complaints from the beneficiaries and disseminating the same to COOPI staff. COOPI team will identify vendors through a competitive process. Criteria for selection of vendors will be defined by the beneficiaries. The selected vendors will sign an agreement with COOPI defining the modalities of operation. Training of vendors will then be conducted to explain to them in details how the operation will run in accordance with the agreement signed between them and COOPI and procedures for addressing any grievances or complaints by any party. Wide dissemination of action deliverables and establishment of complaints and feedback mechanism will strengthen accountability to target groups. Supervision and monitoring of activities will be participatory and will involve women, men, boys and girls, and other stakeholders. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed and implemented for quality control, accountability and to assess how gender disaggregated needs is addressed. COOPI will commission a third party monitor who will conduct all PDMs after each round of distribution. Monthly meetings will be organized with staff to review progress and general performance and to identify where implementation can be improved.

COOPI's Nairobi regional office is the main coordination office headed by a Regional Representative supported by the senior management team. The Area Coordinator Somalia is responsible for coordination of the country operations. The Regional Program Coordinator oversees sector PMs to ensure quality implementation and compliance with Donor contractual provisions. A dedicated senior program team will oversee project implementation and will make frequent missions to the project areas. This will be supported by a technical team of senior officers that will provide the sectoral expertise for all phases of the project. The M&E unit will conduct regular monitoring of the project and will not be directly involved in the implementation of the project, hence their input will be deemed as fairly independent. Periodic monitoring missions by HQ personnel are anticipated in the project. COOPI has a well-defined structure at field level headed by a district team leader who will also oversee the security advisory role, working in close consultation with the Security Manager.

COOPI will coordinate interventions with FSC cluster and other humanitarian actors at regional and district levels. Bilateral coordination with other agencies present in the district will be done. The local authority and beneficiary communities are involved in all stages of the project, from the needs assessment through all the stages of project implementation.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ACTED	We will coordinate with ACTED in targeting process for unconditional transfer to IDPs since they have a similar program.
SAVE the Children	SCI is also working in the IDP camps and host community with an integrated WASH, FSL & Nutrition. We will coordinate with them to fill in gaps identified and leverage on existing capacities.
UN OCHA and FSC cluster	We will coordinate for Food security updates and coordination purposes

IOM	Collaboration on cash transfer amounts, working hours, targeting criteria and population to avoid double targeting and gaps.
Local Authority	We will involve local authorities in the selection of the beneficiaries and keep the local authorities updated on the activity implementation and invite them to COOPI's monitoring activities.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

In this project all gender were involved/ considered during collection of data on needs at the field and in the needs analysis. The project objectives, outcomes and activities have been designed to address the different needs identified. Women and girls are most affected by food insecurity as they have different access to food and control over finances and resources and are victimized in different ways. Men and boys can easily access food through friends or eating at ceremonies, while women and girls cannot go to public ceremonies as dictated by the local culture. Women and girls think of the other family members when looking for food and are therefore susceptible to GBV. In cases where poor quality food or wild fruits are consumed, the young children are affected most, they get diarrhoeal diseases, fall sick and get malnourished, and women have to care for them and at the same time perform other household chores. Girls end up having less time to study as they spend much time doing casual jobs like house helps to earn income for their families. Female headed households are more affected by disasters that affect their livelihoods like farming or livestock as they cannot cope equally with male headed households. In IDP contexts, female headed households that have separated or lost from their sons/ husbands in the disaster are more vulnerable and neglected during the planting season and not included in decision making processes that affect them. They tend to make up for the lack of the male workforce and overburden themselves with labour intensive jobs, often lack capacities to work in the farms on typical male jobs and have poor knowledge in basic crop husbandry techniques. All trainings will include women, men and youth to build the capacities of women to respond equally to challenging circumstances affecting their livelihoods. During farmer technical trainings, the seasonal calendar and gender roles will be discussed and solutions tailored for female headed Households, boys and girls, and empowered to involve themselves in decision making processes that affect them. The cash transfer will prioritize female headed Households and women will be registered as beneficiaries so that they can collect the cash on behalf of their families. Livestock interventions such as restocking will also prioritize female headed Households. The project will work with women to design a transparent and effective voucher redemption system and ensure information about it reaches female beneficiaries. Monitoring and follow ups will be conducted to ensure similar proportions of registered women and men are accessing the cash transfer. By implementing this project, food availability will be improved with improved income sources, agricultural production improved and livestock production restored through restocking, hence the designing of the project to enhance gender equality.

Protection Mainstreaming

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

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

(i) Safety and Security

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

Access

(ii) Access

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

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	S	1	4,900.00	6	60.00	17,640.00
	<i>Project Manager - Presentation of the Action to stakeholders and beneficiaries and sign MoUs; Recruitment of Action staff, prepare job descriptions and supervise; Planning and supervision, monitoring of the Action; Capacity building, mentoring and training of Actions national staff; Coordinate activities among stakeholders and ensure adherence to COOPI and donor procedures; Supervise the accounting procedures and follow-up budget expenditures; Compile and submit the monthly, interim and final narrative reports; Liaison with strategic actors & other stakeholders. 1 staff for full project period. Unit cost includes salary, PAYE tax, NHIF, NSSF costs, Per diems and Medical Insurance. CHF is contributing 60%. Grade is Senior Project Management.</i>						
1.2	Project Administrator	S	1	3,500.00	6	60.00	12,600.00
	<i>Project Administrator -The position caters for the person in charge of the management of the funds at the project level. He/she monitors the budget, prepares the monthly request of funds and drafts the financial reports comparing actual results against the budget. The person will be responsible to meet CHF demands from the administrative point of view like procurement regulations and or financial supporting documents. Unit cost includes salary, PAYE tax, NHIF, NSSF costs, Per diems and Medical Insurance. CHF is contribution 60%. Grade is mid level management</i>						
1.3	Data Entry clerks (5 data entry clerks at NBI for 4 periods each lasting 5 days. 4 periods - 2 rounds voucher verification for CFW, 1 round agriculture inputs vouchers, 1 round livestock treatment vouchers)	S	5	12.00	20	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>Data Entry clerks - Casual data entry at Nairobi office for 5 persons each working 5 days @ rate of USD 12 per day for 4 periods. 4 periods - 2 rounds voucher verification for CFW, 1 round agriculture inputs vouchers, 1 round livestock treatment vouchers)</i>						
1.4	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	1,500.00	6	30.00	2,700.00
	<i>The M&E officer will oversee the onsite distributions monitoring and post distribution as well as facilitate the third party monitoring . He will ensure that quality data is collected to support the reporting against the project indicators.Costs charged are only 30%</i>						
1.5	Data Officer	S	1	780.00	6	50.00	2,340.00
	<i>The data officer facilitates the formulation of data to be collected, ensure the quality of the data, verification of vouchers at the field level and keeps them safe for use. The package includes Salary and the medical expense</i>						
1.6	Veterinary Professional	S	1	850.00	3	100.00	2,550.00
	<i>The veterinary professional will oversee the implementation of livestock treatment, provide technical backstopping in training and support in supervision of trained CAHWs</i>						
1.7	Community mobiliser	S	1	850.00	4	100.00	3,400.00
	<i>The community mobilizer will sensitize beneficiaries on project goals/activities, the complaints and feedback system and support in awareness raising</i>						
	Section Total						42,430.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Seeds distribution for farmers	D	100	42.40	1	100.00	4,240.00
	<i>This line will meet the cost of providing seed kits to 100 beneficiaries. The assorted seed kits consist of Sorghum, Cow pea, Kales, Water melon and Pumpkin.The seed kit is estimated to plant 1 ha.</i>						
2.2	Technical production support - Training for farmers	D	150	3.00	2	100.00	900.00
	<i>This line will meet the cost of providing technical trainings to 150 project beneficiaries for the farming and livestock production support activity. The training sessions will cover basic crop husbandry, promote good agricultural practices and integrated pest management throughout the cropping season and will be conducted in 2 sessions with a unit cost of 3 USD for each of the 150 beneficiary. The trainings will also focus on promotion of animal husbandry practices, such as livestock deworming, disease surveillance, treatment, vaccination of their herds and how to use Community Animal Health Workers.</i>						

2.3	Tools distribution for farmers	D	100	26.00	1	100.00	2,600.00
<i>This line will meet the cost of providing farming tools for 100 farmers that will be targeted under the project</i>							
2.4	Identify and establish restocking committees	D	1	2,885.00	1	100.00	2,885.00
<i>This line will meet costs of identification and establishment of 5 restocking committees of 10 persons each to facilitate the project activities</i>							
2.5	Restocking (goats) of vulnerable and IDP HHs	D	500	50.00	1	100.00	25,000.00
<i>The line covers the cost of purchasing 10 goats per household for 50 vulnerable and IDP households to rebuild their economic assets</i>							
2.6	Fresh Food Vouchers	D	140	45.00	3	100.00	18,900.00
<i>This line will meet the cost of providing Fresh food vouchers at 45 USD for 3 months (equivalent to 30% of the CMB of 92USD) to 140 IDP households that are most vulnerable and have children malnourished children under 5 years</i>							
2.7	Unconditional cash transfer	D	700	70.00	3	100.00	147,000.00
<i>This line will meet the cost of providing unconditional cash to 700 IDP households that are most vulnerable with 70 USD (equivalent of 75% of the CMB of 92USD) for 3 months</i>							
2.8	Vehicle Rental in Baidoa	D	1	1,600.00	6	100.00	9,600.00
<i>Vehicle rental - costs for hire of vehicle inclusive of driver and fuel in Baidoa town</i>							
2.9	Vouchers design and production	D	3650	0.09	1	100.00	328.50
<i>This line will meet the cost of designing and producing voucher books that will be distributed to the project beneficiaries during distributions</i>							
Section Total							211,453.50
Contractual Services							
4.1	Third party monitoring	S	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
<i>Third party monitoring - costs for commissioning an independent third party monitoring mission. Include lead field monitor fees, temporary data enumerators, vehicle hire, communication costs while in the field and reports production. BOQ attached</i>							
Section Total							3,000.00
Travel							
5.1	Flight Cost - (Air Ticket, Visa Fees, Airport Taxes/Transfers, mission expenses)	S	1	4,290.00	1	100.00	4,290.00
<i>Flight costs - costs include Air Ticket, Visa Fees, Airport Taxes, Airport transfers within Nairobi, mission expenses). Flight Cost is from Nairobi to Baidoa.</i>							
Section Total							4,290.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Rent/Base Rent	S	1	3,000.00	6	40.00	7,200.00
<i>Office rent - costs for monthly office rent being charged. CHF is contributing 40%</i>							
7.2	Office Supplies & Consumable (Stationeries)	S	1	350.00	6	50.00	1,050.00
<i>Office supplies and consumables - cost of stationary and office materials as per the BOQ attached. CHF is contributing 50%</i>							
7.3	Office Utilities (Water, Electricity, Fuel for Generator)	S	1	850.00	6	50.00	2,550.00
<i>Office utilities - monthly charges for water, electricity on a monthly basis for the Baidoa office. CHF is contributing 50%</i>							
7.4	Communication Cost - Internet facilities, air time for mobile phone	S	1	540.00	5	50.00	1,350.00
<i>Covers the cost of communication for the field office - telephone and internet charges. Costs charged are only 50%</i>							
7.5	Bank Transfer commission	S	1	1,170.33	1	100.00	1,170.33
<i>The line covers bank charges and the charges related to sending money to the field through Galaxy which is at 1.5%</i>							
7.6	Bank Transfer costs (Unconditional Cash Transfer)	S	1	5,880.00	1	100.00	5,880.00

<i>Bank transfer costs for sending the Unconditional Cash Transfer to Galaxy who then pay out to the beneficiaries. Galaxy charges a higher commission percentage for this transfer as they have to make payments to each of the 900 beneficiaries in 3 cycles on behalf of COOPI and the services rendered at a higher fee of 4%</i>							
Section Total							19,200.33
SubTotal						5,361.00	280,373.83
Direct							211,453.50
Support							68,920.33
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							19,626.17
Total Cost							300,000.00
Grand Total CHF Cost							300,000.00
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bay -> Baidoa	85	612	1,008	972	1,008	3,600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 700 IDP HH</p> <p>COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable IDP (new and among the protracted), to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable IDPs affected by forced evictions, flooding, conflict displacement and are in IPC 3 and 4. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have lost all assets while fleeing for safety. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential non food items for the most affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to eliminate this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential non food items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiaries will be given USD 70 which approximately contributes to 76% of the CMB, for 3 rounds. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. Additionally, the beneficiaries will be registered and paid using the biometric systems. The beneficiary finger prints and photos are taken and used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The</p>

beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company closest to them.

Activity 1.2.1 : Fresh Food vouchers distribution for 140 IDP HHs with malnourished boys and girls under 5 years

COOPI considers the provision of FFV both as a means of delivering life-saving food assistance to the most affected as well as building their resilience. In other COOP programs it was noted that children enrolled in OTP and who were targeted for fresh food vouchers showed improved treatment outcomes in regard to length of stay. In addition the beneficiaries' feedback indicates significant contribution to children's dietary diversity through improved access to fresh and nutritious foods. The fresh food is implemented through the local traders and has injected cash into the local economy. Based on these positive experiences, COOPI will expand the FFV program and integrate IYCF education awareness as a strategy to diversify diets and improve nutritional status of Children <5 years in IDP settlements. The food will help to increase the intake of nutrients as they are rich in vitamin A, C, iron and protein among others. Though the nutritional values for raw and cooked food products are important, FFV mainly aims to add to the food baskets and through that contribute to the nutrient intake.

The beneficiaries are provided with list of fresh food available locally such as fruits, vegetables and eggs. Bi-weekly vouchers will be used to provide flexibility in receiving food. The beneficiaries of the FFV program are 140 IDPs in Baidoa who have children with MAM in order to improve their nutritional status. COOPI will undertake MUAC measurement and closely liaise with health and nutrition actors in the targeting process. The Households with eligible children will receive vouchers valued 45USD per month/3 months. The beneficiaries are sensitized on their entitlement in terms of voucher values, prices, the quality and the quantity of the fresh foods they will get per month. The records of food collections will be maintained and monitored by the project staff and beneficiary representatives who ensure that the correct quantities and quality are received by the beneficiaries in time. Since fresh food is perishable, each beneficiary makes arrangement with the vendor on the collection of the food in multiple rounds and a check system is indicated at the back of the voucher for monitoring purpose. The vouchers will be used to purchase approved foods (eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables) from selected traders. The traders will reclaim the vouchers from COOPI through a refunding mechanism with money vendors.

Mothers/caregivers will be given counseling and education on the importance of breast feeding, appropriate feeding practices for young children, food preparation and storage, diet diversification, general nutrition and hygiene. The provision of food will be strengthened by: Promoting the use of the vegetables and fresh fruits through nutrition education and cooking demonstrations; Strengthening and facilitating the mother-to-mother support groups and village representatives to disseminate the improved IYCF practices. Comprehensive monitoring systems including baselines and appropriate indicators will be put in place. Market assessments will be done to easily monitor supply, adjusting the value of the voucher and assessing the impact of the voucher on local markets.

Activity 2.1.1 : Provide basic farm tools and seeds.

100 female and male headed vulnerable IDP households amongst the UCT beneficiaries, who have dropped out of the agro-pastoral livelihood in Bay region and have access to farming land will be supported with provision of local high quality seeds (drought tolerant and nutritionally dense vegetables) and farming tools during seasonal labor peaks for land preparation, weeding and harvesting in order to increase productivity. Each identified household will be provided with seed varieties such as Sorghum, Cow pea, Kales, Water melon and Pumpkin and assorted tools which include hoe, Panga (Machette), and Kawawa (locally used). Local blacksmiths with capacity will be targeted to supply the tools through vouchers. Provision of hoes supports the cultivation of larger fields and improves timing as more family members can work at the same time.

Activity 2.1.2 : Conduct farmer technical training & pastoral field days on Good Agricultural practices (GAP) and basic animal husbandry for 150 IDP farmers/ livestock owners to improve own food production.

Onsite demonstration/training sessions will be carried out for households provided with agricultural inputs (100 supported with seeds) and those with few livestock holding (50 with restocking) in order to sensitize and discuss on good agricultural and animal husbandry practices for optimal production. The onsite demonstration/training sessions will be provided by COOPI agronomist & livestock specialist. Trainings will introduce beneficiaries to new farming techniques such as how to prepare the land according to climate- sensitive agricultural techniques, use of drought resistant varieties offered in the seed kit, crop production, harvesting and storage as well as basic animal husbandry skills (de-worming, disease identification & treatment, use of CAHWs services). Local role model IDP farmers and livestock owners will be used as resource persons during field demonstration sessions. Follow up of these sessions will be carried out in order to evaluate the impact of skills transferred

Activity 2.2.1 : Provide goats to 50 vulnerable HHs.

50 vulnerable households will each be provided with 10 goats (total 500 goats) to rebuild their economic assets and provide high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or meat. Goats are the livestock of choice for restocking due to their ability to reproduce more quickly and to be sold if necessary in small numbers without seriously diminishing the herd. A total of 4 restocking committees will be established based on familiarity, and capability and willingness of a person to facilitate the project activities. The committee members will be selected from the targeted households. A supplier will be contracted to supply the animals to be distributed and will be given details of the animals required. The COOPI veterinary staff will examine the animals for good body condition, for age and reproductive ability. All the animals required are to be 2 years of age or mature enough to breed. The beneficiaries will redeem their vouchers with the supplier in the presence of COOPI staff, restocking committee members and the local veterinary authorities. The timing of restocking will coincide with the Deyr (October – December) when pasture and water will be available for livestock. Restocking will prioritize female headed Households and those with U5 children with malnutrition and target households that are motivated to return to a livestock-based way of life, and that possess the relevant livestock-

							rearing skills and knowledge.
Bay -> Baidoa -> Caanole	15	102	168	162	168	600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of unconditional cash transfer to 700 IDP HH</p> <p>COOPI will provide unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable IDP (new and among the protracted), to save lives and livelihood assets. Priority will be given to most vulnerable IDPs affected by forced evictions, flooding, conflict displacement and are in IPC 3 and 4. The unconditional cash transfers gives flexibility to the beneficiaries on the use of cash. Majority of the beneficiaries are accustomed to acquiring food through purchase and have lost all assets while fleeing for safety. COOPI will build on experiences and the lessons learnt in previous and ongoing interventions to effectively increase access to food and essential non food items for the most affected HHs. Targeting for unconditional cash transfer will involve various actors especially when it is linked to health, nutrition and collection of physical data to ascertain that eligible persons benefit from the intervention. COOPI is also cognizant of the fact that UCT is attractive, with high potential for diversion and has put strong systems in place to eliminate this. Both the existing biometric system for registration and validation protocol for beneficiary verification will be strengthened to minimize risks. The biometric registration system will also capture details of alternate member of the HH to receive cash in case the principal head of HH will not be available during distribution. COOPI monitors the price of food and essential non food items monthly and has been able to follow the levels of inflation. PDM will be conducted after each round of cash distribution to monitor the usage of cash and assess the impact on the market. The beneficiaries will be given USD 70 which approximately contributes to 76% of the CMB, for 3 rounds. The beneficiary data will be uploaded onto the master register list for voucher production. The voucher contains 3 sections: one remains with COOPI, the second one is used to redeem cash and the third one, which has the complaint number remains with the beneficiaries. Additionally, the beneficiaries will be registered and paid using the biometric systems. The beneficiary finger prints and photos are taken and used to identify beneficiaries at vouchers and cash collection points. The beneficiaries will redeem these vouchers for a cash value with the Money Transfer Company closest to them.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Fresh Food vouchers distribution for 140 IDP HHs with malnourished boys and girls under 5 years</p> <p>COOPI considers the provision of FFV both as a means of delivering life-saving food assistance to the most affected as well as building their resilience. In other COOP programs it was noted that children enrolled in OTP and who were targeted for fresh food vouchers showed improved treatment outcomes in regard to length of stay. In addition the beneficiaries' feedback indicates significant contribution to children's dietary diversity through improved access to fresh and nutritious foods. The fresh food is implemented through the local traders and has injected cash into the local economy. Based on these positive experiences, COOPI will expand the FFV program and integrate IYCF education awareness as a strategy to diversify diets and improve nutritional status of Children <5 years in IDP settlements. The food will help to increase the intake of nutrients as they are rich in vitamin A, C, iron and protein among others. Though the nutritional values for raw and cooked food products are important, FFV mainly aims to add to the food baskets and through that contribute to</p>

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Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	COOPI SHF FSC Baidoa - List of Locations.xls
Project Supporting Documents	Revised - COOPI SHF FSC Villages 2016_07_11.xls
Project Supporting Documents	Food_NFI memo- COOPI 2527.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Cash memo- COOPI 2527.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Food_NFI memo- COOPI 2527 _22_7_16.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Food_NFI memo- COOPI 2527 _22_7_16.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash memo- COOPI 2527 22_7_16.pdf
Budget Documents	COOPI SHF Livelihood Budget 29 6 16 - Final.xls
Budget Documents	Revised COOPI SHF Budget 2016_07_11.xls
Budget Documents	Revised COOPI SHF Budget 2016_07_22- Final revised.xls
Budget Documents	COOPI 2527 BOQs- 26.7.16.xlsx