

Requesting Organization :	Norwegian Refugee Council			
Allocation Type :	Standard Allocation 1 (Feb -Mar 2018)			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Food Security	Improved Food access: Targeted Household support (livelihood/FSS)-Cash	100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Lifesaving emergency support is provided to the Drought and conflict Affected Population of Galgaduud region Somalia			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-18/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/8529	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	500,000.00	
Planned project duration :	8 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/04/2018	Planned End Date :	30/11/2018	
Actual Start Date:	10/05/2018	Actual End Date:	09/01/2019	
Project Summary :	<p>This project is designed to respond to the immediate basic needs of populations in the drought and conflict ravaged district Ceelbuur of Galgaduud South central Somalia. The November IPC analysis places district Ceelbuur of Galgaduud region in a state of emergency. The major objective of this project is: "Drought-affected populations in Ceelbuur of Galgaduud (SC) have improved access to food through cash injection and knowledge transfer", with the specific objective: "Drought-affected communities in Ceelbuur of Galgaduud SC have improved food security, awareness to nutrition and are able to protect their livelihoods". The main activities of the project will be unconditional and conditional cash transfer to the affected households using electronic mobile platform. The financial transfer will be complemented with the essential messages on improved nutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating women. Beneficiaries will receive 3 cycles of cash transfers for accessing food and other unmet needs on immediate basis. The monthly cash transfer amount will be at the rate of USD 85 fro both conditional and unconditional transfers (As per the super region defined allocation) to meet 80% of the full minimum expenditure basket.</p> <p>There are more than 2M IDPs in Somalia with an endemic nutrition problem. The project will prioritize IDPs (newly and protracted) during the selection process and this provision of in time cash support will help the communities to access food and other unmet needs at the shortest possible response time . This will be supplemented with the essential Nutrition messages during the community meetings (Selection of villages, beneficiaries' registration and verification processes) that will focus on food and dietary needs of PLWs (Pregnant and lactating women) and infants, importance of balanced food and dietary diversity, key hygiene practices, Nutritional care of sick or malnourished children and referral to the nutrition service providers.</p> <p>Norwegian Refugee Council multi sect-oral assessment conducted in Central Somalia during the month of July 2017 also concluded that 'Food access remains a challenge among poorest households due to reduced income and high cost of living from ongoing drought'. The Gu rains were below average in most of central regions specially in Galgaduud and Mudug. Some areas in the region have not experienced any Gu rains so far exacerbating the already precarious situation .</p> <p>This project is in line with the Food Security cluster strategic response objectives: Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional and conditional transfers depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods. Relates to Strategic Objective SO1 & SO2.</p> <p>NRC will be conducting a Baseline survey (at the beginning of the project) in order to have baseline values ,and will also conduct an End line survey (at the end of the project) to measure progress and plot a deviance in critical food security indicators. In addition, post distribution monitoring (PDM) will also be done 2 weeks after cash is received by the beneficiaries. As a standard practice PDM captures some of the key information around timeliness of support and critical indicators including 'Food consumption score (FCS) and Household dietary diversity score'. PDM also monitors expenditure patterns of the provided support and determines measures for corrective actions if there are deviations from objective</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1,758	1,581	2,339	2,272	7,950

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	1,230	1,107	1,637	1,590	5,564
People in Host Communities	527	474	702	682	2,385
Children under 5	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	0	0	0	0

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Approximately 7,000 people will benefit from the establishment and rehabilitation of productive assets (Rain water harvesting structures and communal drainage schemes).

Around 1,000 pregnant and lactating women will benefit from the nutrition messaging and will be adopting better nutrition practices.

The business community in the regions of Galgaduud will also form indirect beneficiaries of the project. It also includes mobile money transfers company Harmoud; who will transfer money to beneficiaries using the mobile phone platform. This will make up to 100 people. Therefore we envisage that around 11,100 individuals will be indirect beneficiaries of the project.

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

SHF allocation strategy specially focusses on famine prevention life-saving response, while ensuring the centrality of protection in all interventions. The proposed project interventions will be directly contributing to second objective of the strategy which is purposed to 'Reducing morbidity through food security, nutrition, health and WASH interventions for IDPs and host communities and using education and other basic service facilities among key entry points' The proposed project will be addressing immediate food needs through unconditional and conditional cash transfers, will help in improving community small sanitation schemes and water harvesting structures engaging casual laborers. These laborers will be getting conditional cash transfers, tools and construction material. This will help target area to have a clean environment and that will ultimately contribute in improved nutrition. Whereas harvesting rain water will help communities to ensure livestock access to water and use this harvested water for agricultural purposes. NRC aims to share key nutrition messages with the identified community members for improving knowledge base around proven best nutritional practices, importance of balanced food and dietary diversity, key hygiene practices, Nutritional care of sick or malnourished children and referral to the nutrition service providers. NRC has existing programs in Education, Shelter, Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), WASH and Food Security/Livelihoods in district Ceelbuur of Galgaduud region. This project will complement with the currently ongoing projects funded by other donors ensuring access to food and saving life. Furthermore rehabilitation of the productive assets (water harvesting structures), small communal sanitation schemes and improving knowledge on improved nutritional practices will assure sustainability of the action. In addition to the immediate life saving measures, these initiatives will bring in a sustainable behavior change.

NRC will use vulnerability prioritization for vulnerable drought-affected host and the internally displaced population groups. Among the prioritized groups those categorized to be in IPC 3 and 4 will be preferred during the course of beneficiaries selection. Efforts will be made to prioritize and register women headed households, households with malnourished children, those at risk of malnutrition and Households with no regular source of income. This will ensure effective use of the limited funding and will have a greater impact which is in line to the needs on the ground and SHF strategy.

The proposed program design will contribute to achieve collective HCT strategy and will bring out maximum impact in improving access to Food, improving productive assets and sanitation scheme leading to improved nutritional indicators by ensuring access to food and increasing the knowledge base. The project is in line with the current allocation strategic objectives.

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
Barnabas Asora	Head of Programme	barnabas.asora@nrc.no	+254790205708

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

According to Food Security and Nutrition Analysis and Famine Early Warning Systems Network, an estimated 5.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, while the number of those in urgent need of life-saving assistance is 2.7 million. However, humanitarian needs across the country remain critical as Somalia faces a fifth consecutive below average season. Climate forecasts indicate a 40 percent chance of below normal 2018 Gu rains (April to June) in most parts of Somalia. Therefore, humanitarian assistance needs to be sustained to prevent deterioration of food security and nutrition. Despite improvements in the overall nutrition situation in Somalia, an estimated 301,000 children are suffering from acute malnutrition, including 48,000 who are severely malnourished and face increased risk of disease and death. Urgent treatment and nutrition support is needed for these acutely malnourished SAM and MAM children. Conflict and severe drought have continued to drive displacement, mainly from rural areas to urban centres.

According to FEWS Net last report Most areas of Somalia are currently Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Humanitarian intervention, which was scaled up during the second quarter of 2017 in response to high levels of food insecurity, was maintained through late 2017 and has contributed to the improved food security and nutrition outcomes however there is every likelihood that the situation will worsen if the support is discontinued.

As per the last IPC analysis severe, protracted drought and consecutive poor harvests have impacted rural livelihoods and led to deteriorating food insecurity in Somalia, pushing the country to the brink of famine. About 3.3 million people currently face severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4). The worst has so far been averted via a combination of interventions, including cash transfers and livelihood support. However, the October 2017 to May 2018 Somalia Food Security Outlook (issued by the FSNAU and FEWS NET) indicates that even if humanitarian assistance stays at current levels, famine (IPC Phase 5) remains possible in the worst-hit areas. During the last year severe rainfall deficits were recorded in central Galgaduud, Mudug and Middle Shabelle Regions. As a result, poor households in crop-dependent livelihood zones of the northwest and southern Somalia have little or no food stocks. Farm labour opportunities were also limited and these factors have also resulted in decline of livestock production and reproduction sharply. As a result, most rural livelihood zones of Somalia are classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

2. Needs assessment

As per the Somalia Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment; current drought in Somalia - which began in January 2015, has resulted in a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in many parts of the country and a notable increase in household vulnerability. The impact of the drought has been further compounded by an intensification of conflict in the country especially in the latter part of 2017, resulting in exacerbated displacement trends.

NRC conducted a multi sector needs assessment study during July 2017. The study established that 'most of central regions specially in Galgaduud and Mudughas experienced no Gu rains so far exacerbating the already precarious situation. As the drought situation in the central Somalia deteriorates, most of the pastoral are migrating to Puntland and Somaliland in search of green pasture for their livestock, leaving women and children behind. This seasonal challenge, displacement and poor opportunities have resulted in Food insecurity, which was common among the assessed areas. The region's pastoral community mainly depended on animal and animal products as source of food, but the situation has changed in the last six months and are now reliant on food purchases, borrowed food, and food received as gifts and food aid. Similarly, household food accessibility has decreased in the last six months. The study highlighted that the main income source (current) is said to be casual labor (34%), sales of livestock products (11%), humanitarian assistance (9%), community assistance (5%), and remittance by family (4%) among others. Humanitarian situation in the proposed geographic region is precarious with rain failure for two consecutive seasons coupled with inadequate Gu' rains. provision of unconditional cash(UCT) for most vulnerable to enable them meet minimum expenditure basket. Income generating activities to reduce dependency on aid and create income source. Training on basic nutrition and feeding to help make households use the limited food resources appropriately. Restocking when appropriate knowing that majority of the displaced lost livestock to the ongoing drought. Resilience programming also recommended. NRC intends to support drought and conflict affected pastorals in the most affected region of Galgaduud (district Ceelbuur) with unconditional and conditional cash transfers in order to be able communities to meet immediate food and non-food needs. The standard minimum expenditure basket amounts to USD 85 as per the defined super region rates and will be provided during the lean periods. As a standard practice, NRC proposes to transfer at least three rounds of unconditional cash transfers to the registered households.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

According to NRC assessments, major causes of household level vulnerabilities are natural and man-made disasters leading to displacement of communities to other areas for their survival and finding some livelihoods and or humanitarian support options. Affected households are characterized by no regular source of income, loss of productive assets and adoption of negative coping strategies. Some of the households are also more vulnerable due to death of one or more of the earning hands and or parents (particularly female headed households, child headed households and households with chronically ill individuals).

The situation got worsened in the proposed areas due to reduced rain fall culminating in reduced productivity, loss of livelihoods options and increased security challenges. All of these incidences added to the suffering communities and this has resulted in large scale displacement of the communities from their original place of abode to the urban setting and or other areas. Over the period of time this is becoming a continued feature and this pushes local people to displacement, adoption of negative coping strategies and other health sequelae. The coping strategies include skipping of meals, compromises on quality of food and selling of assets on lower rates, Though there are several reasons to but malnutrition is one of the sequel of negative coping strategies. Furthermore, this displacement has brought pressures to the urban dwellings as well which already have poor public service.

Households within integrated phase classification (IPC) 3 and integrated phase classification (IPC 4) will be NRC major target and areas with poor and or borderline food consumption score (FCS) will be prioritized during the course of village selection. Therefore, under the proposed project NRC plans to work with the beneficiaries who will be mainly internally displaced persons, returnees, female headed households and vulnerable host community affected by conflict and or drought. Though NRC will be following a standard beneficiaries' selection criteria outlined below however this criteria will be revised with the inputs of communities elders, village level stakeholder and the village committees. The criteria is mainly for focusing to:

- o Recently displaced households (IDPs)
- o Child headed households
- o Women headed households
- o Families with disables and no earning hands.
- o Households with SAM and MAM children and PLWs.

Under the proposed action NRC is aiming to reach 70% of the Internally displaced communities and 30% of the most vulnerable host communities households.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed project is to respond to immediate food and other unmet needs in Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud South central region of Somalia. This immediate life saving support will help the communities to avoid use of negative coping strategies which are bringing out detrimental effects on the most vulnerable households and the society. The generally adopted communities negative coping strategies include sale of productive assets, reduction of food diversity, buying food on credit and skipping of meals. Child labor and forced marriages are also among those negative coping strategies that have been reported. Urgent lifesaving support is required to avert further deterioration of the situation for those on the tipping point. The project will contribute to address the immediate challenges of food and will ensure access to other unmet needs (Medicines and education) and also support in addressing the worsening malnutrition situation.

In the longer term assets building and knowledge transfer will contribute to the resilience of the communities.

5. Complementarity

NRC is already implementing a resilience focused DFID funded project in Livelihoods, Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) as well as ECHO funded project in Galgaduud. Village Development Committees and Community based disaster managed committees (CBDMCs) have already been established in these area since the inception and start of implementation of these projects. Over the period of time NRC has established healthy relations with the communities, other stake holders in the area and local authorities. The already established committees will help NRC to quickly identify and register the most vulnerable households for unconditional cash transfers for providing support on urgent basis. The committees will also be instrumental in identifying and supervising implementation of small community infrastructure for rehabilitation (Water harvesting) and establishment of small sanitation schemes through cash for work. These committees will also be trained around nutrition messaging and will be tasked to identify households with SAM and MAM children and women. Households with malnourished cases will be prioritized for the cash assistance and will also be referred to the nutrition service providers in nearby areas.

We believe that this SHF funded project will support in meeting short and medium term needs and will also be contributing in long term resilience objectives as well. The cash transfer will help cushion the household against shocks like drought, evictions and negative coping strategies on immediate basis while assets building and nutrition focused knowledge transfer will help them to cope with similar situation during the long run.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is that: "Drought-affected populations in Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud-South central Somalia have improved food security". This will be achieved through unconditional cash transfers (UCT), conditional cash transfers, printing and sharing of nutrition messaging / awareness on adoption of improved nutrition practices by the communities and referral of SAM and MAM cases to the Nutrition service provider. The interventions proposed under the results are aimed to ensure access of the affected communities in meeting immediate food and non-food needs but at the same time will ensure a sustainable change through establishment / rehabilitation of water harvesting structure, establishment / rehabilitation of the sanitation structures and nutrition focused knowledge transfer. Each registered household in the drought and the conflict affected Ceelbuur district will be eligible for cash transfer amounting to USD 85 over a period of three months. Laborers who will be engaged in cash for work initiatives will also be entitled for an equal region wise transfer after the completion of each month work cycle. NRC will be extending support during the lean and or minor lean season.

Food Security

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve households' immediate access to food through provision of conditional and unconditional assistance depending on the severity of food insecurity phases, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods (IPC 3-4)	2018-SO1: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and reduce excess mortality among the most vulnerable people	88
Build resilience against current and future shocks through the rehabilitation and/or restoration of productive assets and disaster preparedness at the community and household levels (IPC 2-4)	2018-SO4: Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized communities	12

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project will be directly contributing to Food Security Cluster strategic objective one which reads as "Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional and conditional transfers depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods" The proposed interventions will be contributing in improving an increasing access to food and non-food needs through unconditional cash transfers (UCT) and conditional cash transfers to drought affected communities in Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud – (SC).

Furthermore, the activities will contribute in a sustainable change through nutrition focused knowledge transfer and building of small scale community prioritized assets. These activities will also contribute to saving lives, minimizing the negative coping strategies and protecting livelihoods.

Overall Objective: Drought-affected populations in Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud-South central Somalia have improved food security

Specific Objective 1: Target groups meet their immediate food needs. This will be achieved through unconditional and conditional cash transfers to vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), vulnerable host communities and returnees. This is aimed at improving household immediate access to food and other unmet needs.

Specific Objective 2: Small community prioritized infrastructure schemes are established / rehabilitated through cash for work. This will be achieved through identifying and registering skilled and unskilled casual labor from within the program targeted villages and providing essential tools and construction material for establishment and rehabilitation of the communities prioritized assets.

Outcome 1

Disaster affected communities have access to cash to meet 80% of the full MEB

Output 1.1

Description

1325 households (7950 individuals) from Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud (SC) are provided with monthly unconditional and conditional cash transfer over a period of three months

Assumptions & Risks

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					6,990

Means of Verification : Beneficiaries list, payment details, monitoring reports and Post distribution reports (PDM)

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Unconditional cash transfer (agricultural input-seed distribution, seed vouchers, tools etc)

Unconditional cash transfers

NRC will be having meetings with the concerned local authorities to explain the project objectives, beneficiaries targeting criteria and duration of the support. In the meantime, NRC will also be engaging with other agencies working in the area to understand their coverage, nature of the programs being implemented by them, area specific challenges and the coping strategies. Parallel to this coordination with the Food Security cluster / Sub cluster will also be continued so as to have areas specific inputs well in time. Coordination will help to synergies this humanitarian response and reach the neediest area where there are no other agency working.

NRC will be revising beneficiaries selection criteria with close coordination of the village committees and will be starting registering beneficiaries as per the refined selection criteria. The village committees will be thoroughly oriented around the vulnerability selection criteria including identification of SAM and MAM children and women. This exercise will help us to avoid the duplication of the resources and NRC will be able to quickly refer malnutrition (SAM and MAM) cases to the nutrition service providers and or agencies providing nutrition support.

NRC will be engaging in detail with the 'Community Development Committees (CDCs)' for beneficiaries' identification and preparation of the initial lists of beneficiaries for both unconditional and conditional cash transfers. Initial list of the Beneficiaries will be prepared by the Community Development Committees CDCs as per the above outlined selection criteria. Once the lists are prepared, NRC Program staff will be randomly selecting 10% of the identified beneficiaries and will be verifying the provided details of the beneficiaries through door to door verification. If more than 90% of the provided information are in line to the program design and selection criteria, then entire list will be considered for further approval processes. Otherwise there will be a fresh assessment.

Once registration is completed, NRC staff will be orienting the communities at large during the broad based meetings and Community Development Committees in specific; around the key Nutrition messages focusing on balanced food, hygiene practices and on improved nutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating women. At the end of the meetings nutrition focused printed material Information, Education and Communication (IEC) will also be shared with the communities and the village committee. The Committees will be oriented and expected to continue this sensitization / awareness with the communities during their formal and informal meeting.

Each registered household will be transferred USD 85 per month as per the Super region defined rates to meet 80% of the Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud). These service providers are available in most parts of the Somalia including proposed program areas and are easily accessible. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can get their monthly transfers. NRC previous electronic mobile money transfers did not register any significant challenges. NRC will learn and make this time round even better. This cash transfer will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need on immediate basis.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Nutrition education (IEC messages) of balanced diet/dietary diversity

Nutrition messaging for behavior change

NRC staff will be orienting communities about the key nutrition messages during the broad based community meetings. Community Development Committees will be oriented in particular around the key behavior change messaging focusing on balanced food, key hygiene practices and on improved nutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating women. Over the period of time we have learnt that the community Development Committees play a crucial role in behavior change communications.

At the end of the communities meetings; developed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material will also be shared with the communities and the village committee. These messages will have some pictorial demonstrations so that even the illiterate communities could also understand and follow the message. The Committees will be oriented and expected to continue this sensitization / awareness with the communities during their formal and informal meeting.

Outcome 2

Communities prioritized small assets (Water harvesting structures and communities' sanitation schemes) are established and or rehabilitated through cash for work

NRC program team will be identifying communities prioritized small infrastructure schemes like rain water harvesting reservoirs and or the communal sanitation schemes. Technical team will be designing schemes and will be preparing the bill of quantities for these small infrastructure schemes.

NRC will be purchasing necessary tools for cash for work. In addition required construction material will also be purchased from nearest sale points and will be issued to the communities. Soon after the completion of the prerequisites; Physical work will be started to rehabilitate and or establish these infrastructure schemes.

Output 2.1

Description

Number of communities prioritized assets are identified

NRC Project team will be orienting communities and the local stake holders about the program design and the nature of the assets to identified including the rationale behind this rehabilitation. Communities will be identifying a list of the small communal assets to be rehabilitated and or established. The top most ranked assets will be picked keeping in mind time, skills and resources available. Furthermore; cost benefit analysis of the selected assets will also be a guiding principle in selection of the asset. This will be established that how the productive assets (Water harvesting structure) will contribute to the improved agricultural production, livestock fodder and or vegetable production. This will also ensure livestock access to water as well.

Furthermore where ever there will be a prioritized community need around communal sanitation and or the drain, this will also be rehabilitated through cash for work. As we understand that clean environment contributes positively in addressing malnutrition.

Assumptions & Risks

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets					960

Means of Verification : Attendance sheet, Pictures of the working sites, monitoring reports and payment details.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Conditional cash transfer (cash for work or food for work)

The material cost will be used to purchase cement, gravel, Steel and or tools. The engaged laborer will be paid on monthly basis and after each work cycle completion. Project committee and NRC Program staff will provide the technical back stopping to make the projects more viable and as per the agreed design.

As per the BOQs necessary construction material consisting of 'Cement, Steel, Gravel, Sand and some tools' will be purchased from the local market and will be delivered to the village committees for cash for work. The purchased tools will be handed over to the committees at the end of the work cycle, so that communities could use them for repair and maintenance of these small infrastructure schemes.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Conditional cash transfer (cash for work or food for work)

Beneficiary identification and registration for cash for work: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and village committees, availability of the required skill sets (for Skilled labor) and willingness of the unskilled labor. Those of the laborers will be preferred during the course of beneficiaries' selection who are usually associated with the casual laborer are above 18 Years of age and have no other regular source of income.

Program team and the communities will be identifying 800 casual laborers; preferred combination will be (one skilled labor and two unskilled laborers), however this Skilled and unskilled laborer ratio will vary from infrastructure scheme to scheme and needs in a project. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 6 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 12 days; However, both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 85 to meet 80% of the full MEB. The registered laborers will be working for 8 hours a day as per the local norms and will continue to work for 12 days a month and three months in total. NRC team will be explaining project design and the objectives in community broad based meetings.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

NRC Somalia offices have fully working monitoring and evaluation departments who along with the project implementation teams are responsible for undertaking project baseline surveys, conducting of the post distribution monitoring (PDMs) and project evaluations. Furthermore, Monitoring department also pay periodic visits to the communities' and the work sites of the project and submit their reports for quality improvement, achieving of the milestones and or to capture impact of any intervention.

As a standard practice, NRC conducts project start-up meeting engaging Management, project direct staff, relevant support department people and concerned local authorities. During the meetings key milestones are discussed and project implementation plan is re-looked into. This helps to fix responsibilities and take this further. Soon after the project launch meetings are conducted with the communities and their leaders to create awareness about the project design and objectives. Details about beneficiaries' selection criteria are also discussed. Beneficiaries' selection criteria will be revised and agreed upon. Roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in project implementation will also be agreed upon; this will include project beneficiaries, local leaders, local authorities, Hormuud company and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). After initial agreement and conclusion; beneficiaries' identification and registration will be started. Once a list of the beneficiaries is prepared by the Village Development Committee, then a 10% randomly selected registered beneficiaries sample will be verified by NRC Program and Monitoring teams through door to door assessment. The selected beneficiaries will be briefed on their entitlements, Complaint response mechanism and necessary further steps. Likewise, the beneficiaries to be engaged in Cash for work (CFW) initiatives will also be oriented about their working hours, wages and their roles.

As soon as beneficiaries' registration is completed, project baseline survey will be commissioned to ascertain base values of critical food security indicators (FCS, HDDS and rCSI) at start for this project. NRC Monitoring team will take this responsibility and will use trained enumerators for data collection. This data will be analysed and a project baseline report will be generated.

The baseline will be followed by release of monthly Unconditional Cash Transfer to 1165 households in the proposed targeted area. There will be three (3) monthly transfers made through using Hormuud mobile money transfer platform in . The next transfer will be transferred 4 weeks after the first cash transfer. As the transfer amount is calculated to meet minimum monthly expenditure basket, MEB.

NRC Food Security and Monitoring teams will engage the trained enumerators to collect post distribution monitoring (PDM) data approximately 2 weeks after every round of cash transfer from randomly selected 10% of the cash beneficiaries. The time lag (2 weeks) is intended to ensure that usage / expenditure of the cash has taken place. Post distribution monitoring is intended to monitor expenditure patterns and take timely remedial actions accordingly whenever PDM findings deem necessary. At the end of each of PDM, data will be analysed and a small report will be generated.

At the end of the project, an Endline survey will also be commissioned to establish the changes in indicators outlined in the logframe. For all surveys and post distribution monitoring, a 95% confidence levels will be used.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Activity 1.1.1: Unconditional cash transfers	2018					X	X		X	X	X	X
<p>NRC will be having meetings with the concerned local authorities to explain the project objectives, beneficiaries targeting criteria and duration of the support. In the meantime, NRC will also be engaging with other agencies working in the area to understand their coverage, nature of the programs being implemented by them, area specific challenges and the coping strategies. Parallel to this coordination with the Food Security cluster / Sub cluster will also be continued so as to have areas specific inputs well in time. Coordination will help to synergies this humanitarian response and reach the neediest area where there are no other agency working. NRC will be revising beneficiaries selection criteria with close coordination of the village committees and will be starting registering beneficiaries as per the refined selection criteria. The village committees will be thoroughly oriented around the vulnerability selection criteria including identification of SAM and MAM children and women. This exercise will help us to avoid the duplication of the resources and NRC will be able to quickly refer malnutrition (SAM and MAM) cases to the nutrition service providers and or agencies providing nutrition support.</p> <p>NRC will be engaging in detail with the 'Community Development Committees (CDCs)' for beneficiaries' identification and preparation of the initial lists of beneficiaries for both unconditional and conditional cash transfers. Initial list of the Beneficiaries will be prepared by the Community Development Committees CDCs as per the above outlined selection criteria. Once the lists are prepared, NRC Program staff will be randomly selecting 10% of the identified beneficiaries and will be verifying the provided details of the beneficiaries through door to door verification. If more than 90% of the provided information are in line to the program design and selection criteria, then entire list will be considered for further approval processes. Otherwise there will be a fresh assessment.</p> <p>Once registration is completed, NRC staff will be orienting the communities at large during the broad based meetings and Community Development Committees in specific; around the key Nutrition messages focusing on balanced food, hygiene practices and on improved nutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating women. At the end of the meetings nutrition focused printed material Information, Education and Communication (IEC) will also be shared with the communities and the village committee. The Committees will be oriented and expected to continue this sensitization / awareness with the communities during their formal and informal meeting.</p> <p>Each registered household will be transferred USD 85 per month as per the Super region defined rates to meet 80% of the Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud). These service providers are available in most parts of the Somalia including proposed program areas and are easily accessible. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can get their monthly transfers. NRC previous electronic mobile money transfers did not register any significant challenges. NRC will learn and make this time round even better. This cash transfer will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need on immediate basis.</p>	2019												

<p>Activity 1.1.2: Nutrition messaging for behavior change</p> <p>NRC staff will be orienting communities about the key nutrition messages during the broad based community meetings. Community Development Committees will be oriented in particular around the key behavior change messaging focusing on balanced food, key hygiene practices and on improved nutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating women. Over the period of time we have learnt that the community Development Committees play a crucial role in behavior change communications.</p> <p>At the end of the communities meetings; developed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material will also be shared with the communities and the village committee. These messages will have some pictorial demonstrations so that even the illiterate communities could also understand and follow the message. The Committees will be oriented and expected to continue this sensitization / awareness with the communities during their formal and informal meeting.</p>	2018						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 2.1.1: The material cost will be used to purchase cement, gravel, Steel and or tools. The engaged laborer will be paid on monthly basis and after each work cycle completion. Project committee and NRC Program staff will provide the technical back stopping to make the projects more viable and as per the agreed design.</p> <p>As per the BOQs necessary construction material consisting of 'Cement, Steel, Gravel, Sand and some tools' will be purchased from the local market and will be delivered to the village committees for cash for work. The purchased tools will be handed over to the committees at the end of the work cycle, so that communities could use them for repair and maintenance of these small infrastructure schemes.</p>	2018						X	X					
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Beneficiary identification and registration for cash for work: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and village committees, availability of the required skill sets (for Skilled labor) and willingness of the unskilled labor. Those of the laborers will be preferred during the course of beneficiaries' selection who are usually associated with the casual laborer are above 18 Years of age and have no other regular source of income.</p> <p>Program team and the communities will be identifying 800 casual laborers; preferred combination will be (one skilled labor and two unskilled laborers), however this Skilled and unskilled laborer ratio will vary from infrastructure scheme to scheme and needs in a project. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 6 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 12 days; However, both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 85 to meet 80% of the full MEB. The registered laborers will be working for for 8 hours a day as per the local norms and will continue to work for 12 days a month and three months in total. NRC team will be explaining project design and the objectives in community broad based meetings.</p>	2018						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019												

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiary participation: Beneficiaries will be involved at all phases of the project cycle. At project start-up, community and their leaders will be oriented about the project design explaining objectives, time frame, transfer value, complaint response mechanism (CRM) and role and responsibilities of the communities' and the village committees. This will also be including of targeting and selection criteria. At Baseline, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Endline, beneficiary involvement will be crucial in order to gather data and establish realistic indicators. This will help to monitor trends and will guide in taking corrective actions timely where necessary. Beneficiaries take part during the review meetings, project reviews or evaluations, lessons learnt exercise including opportunity to document successes and failures to replicate and learn from when future programs are designed. NRC always refers back to some of the earlier conducted studies (End-line Surveys, PDMs and assessments) which provide good analysis and understanding of the communities needs on the ground. Furthermore; as a standard practice, NRC always conducts community first dialogues after approval of the project design to have community inputs regarding design of the project and or editing the beneficiaries' selection criteria. This approach helps in addressing concerns and demands of target communities in the very beginning of the project cycle.

Complaints response and feedback mechanism (GRAM): NRC has feedback and complaints receiving hotlines established in all Area Offices, each area office is having a unique hotline number. This is meant to provide a forum to communities for registering their complaints and grievances. Complaints are referred to the respective team mate and are quickly addressed. This helps the Field Operations for course correction and taking timely decision. Under the proposed action NRC will be sharing hotline number with the communities during broad based meetings and will also be displayed on the panflet and bill boards as well. The beneficiaries' households will be oriented about the complaint response mechanism. Feedback and complaints will be systematically recorded in a central database with assigning a certain score to each of the complaint received based on its frequency, sensitivity, impact etc. The score will then be the basis for selecting which complaints/feedback must be attended first. The complainant is responded back as soon as possible. Serious nature complaints are referred to the Management.

Information sharing: Project design and objectives, Beneficiaries selection criteria, transfer value and duration of the support are shared in the very first communities' consultative meetings. IECs material (information posters, billboards and leaflets) will also be produced and distributed in target locations conveying basic project information i.e. Project Name, Donor, Target locations, value of the community project etc, this helps the communities and other stakeholders understand the nature of support.

Do No Harm principle: NRC adheres to the 'do no harm principle' by taking care of all steps right from geographic targeting through beneficiaries' selection and cash transfers. As per the FSC cluster strategy of targeting of the most vulnerable, especially women and child headed families and acutely malnourished children. Communities in general and the Village committees in particular are engaged in refining the beneficiaries' selection criteria, selection and concluding the final beneficiaries list. Furthermore community infrastructure will support peace building as all households in the area share these resources irrespective of underlying differences or clans. The activities aim at increasing target vulnerable drought affected communities immediate access to food. Program team will be discussing the 'Do-no-harm principles' in communities broad based meetings to ensure principles consideration.

Implementation Plan

Implementation: NRC will implement activities directly working with beneficiaries and the Hormuud telecom companies to support in electronic money transfers to registered beneficiaries in the quickest possible way. Beneficiaries will undergo awareness and refresher session on how to use the mobile phone to receive cash which is already widely used and very popular in Somalia. Beneficiaries will get information about their entitlements which they will be getting over three months. A sample of the beneficiaries will be interviewed during the data collection for Baseline, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and End-line surveys. This community engagement process will continue throughout the project implementation starting from the beginning to the end. The beneficiaries / Laborers to be engaged in cash for work will be oriented about the working hours, mode of payment and working principles.

Supervision & Reporting: NRC field staff will be engaged with the communities on regular basis, staff will support village committees during the course of beneficiaries' registration process. Implementation of the cash for work initiatives and training sessions around nutrition messaging. Teams will be interacting with the communities during the project baseline, PDMs also the end line evaluations.

There will be Interim and final report submitted to OCHA; which will be half way through the project implementation and at the end of the award respectively. NRC will lead in sharing lessons learnt, best practices, and or any other information with area level actors and donors keeping in mind the visibility protocols.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Food Security Cluster (FSC), Local Authorities, Nutrition plays (Save the Children, ACF and UNICEF) and Health department	NRC will be coordinating with FSC cluster on periodic basis during the course of geographic mapping. Will be sharing project progress on regular basis and will also be engaging with the cluster as and when there is any challenge during the course of project implementation. Over the period of time NRC has established good relations with the local authorities. NRC will be sharing Project design with the local authorities to have their buy in during beneficiaries selection and project implementation. NRC will also brief the local leadership on the progress of project implementation as and when needed and will seek their support whenever required. Particularly if there are challenges around security and any specific services needed or a guidance is required around the messaging; then the local level authorities will be very instrumental. NRC will also closely coordinate with the Nutrition service providers including I/NGOs, UN agencies and or Government agencies for referral of SAM and MAM cases treatment. These relations will help communities to establish sustainable relations with such agencies.
Nutrition players (Save the Children, ACF and UNICEF) and Health department	Nutrition focused programs implementation (Screening, referrals and treatment)

Environment Marker Of The Project

N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project is designed for Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud and like any other parts of country, these societies are largely patriarchal. Strong cultural and traditional attitudes reinforce this situation. Men are the key decision makers and often take most leadership roles and generally tend to use cash, make decision for using cash and take up most of the activities deemed to provide access to cash. Over the period of times, NRC has implemented large scale cash based programs across Somalia and has been enjoying the local government supporting the idea that when money is given to women it is more likely to be used for productive household benefits, children care, essential food and women needs. NRC aims to reach maximum of the women and or the women headed families for unconditional cash transfer (UCT) program and nutritional messaging around Behaviour change. However, this is expected that mostly men will be engaged in the cash for work initiatives though this differs from area to area and is decided during the community meetings and option is kept open for both men and women. In both cases actual participants will be entitled for release of cash.

NRC places great value on gender during program design and throughout the implementation of its programs. NRC shall ensure that during all the stages of the project management cycle, women representation and participation is prioritized. This will be ensured that women have a good representation in the village committee. At least 50% of beneficiaries will be female. NRC will build capacity of female headed households on specific needs of women like nutrition and child care, and environmental conservation. During beneficiary registration, NRC will collect gender segregated data in order to better plan for the needs of all categories. The gender segregated data will be documented and reported during the periodic reporting as well.

Protection Mainstreaming

There is often significant extortion of the vulnerable and displaced from the gate keepers often in disguise of rent for the plots of land in which Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) live, areas selection for the cash for work initiatives in the host communities and the beneficiaries registration processes. Internally Displaced Persons often enter into verbal informal agreements just when they begin to live in that settlement - well before humanitarian and development actors begin to offer any kinds of support. These informal agreements are often in return for security and rent. The displaced people are required to pay a fixed monthly amount to the gatekeepers for these services and small opportunities. However, anecdotal evidence shows that such payments are often higher when it is a cash program. The proposed project will be guided by the principles of DO NO HARM, ensuring that safety and dignity of target population is upheld and at the same time accountability, participation and empowerment is maintained. NRC will work with beneficiary households and existing beneficiary committees in the IDP and host community settlements. NRC adopts the following beneficiaries' selection criteria.

- o Recently displaced households (IDPs)
- o Child headed households
- o Women headed households
- o Families with disabilities and no earning hands.
- o Households with SAM and MAM children and PLWs.

However, during the first meetings with the communities, this selection criterion is shared with the village committees, is discussed and modified as per the recommendations / suggestions of the communities. Thence after these village Committees are the one who prepare initial list of the most vulnerable households in line to the agreed criterion. This assure impartiality, neutrality and consideration of inclusion / exclusion error during the course of beneficiaries' selection.

NRC operates in a context where displaced populations are exposed to violence, oppression and exploitation. NRC tries to identify acute threats faced by displaced populations as defined under International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. NRC will respond by encouraging duty bearers to uphold their responsibilities to recognize and uphold the rights of displaced persons, without discrimination. NRC will use its reputation, influence, presence, programmes and voice to maximize protection for displaced populations. Likewise, NRC will make sure that wage levels for the casual labor are close to the market rates and there is no exploitation. Furthermore; NRC strongly believes in active engagement with the local authorities and has established healthy relations with authorities over the period of time. As soon as this project is approved, NRC will engage with the local authorities to share program design and have project endorsement. This will ensure safety and protection of the Program staff and communities. Moreover once the targeting criterion is refined consultation with the affected communities, then the village committees will be engaged in beneficiaries' identification processes.

The registered casual laborer for cash for work will be engaged in community prioritized cash for work initiatives within their villages and will be supervised and or supported by the village committees and the NRC Program staff. NRC will be ensuring beneficiaries dignity is maintained throughout the project cycle.

Project Beneficiaries will be getting their monthly cash transferred using mobile money transfer which is swift and safe and provides options to the households to collect their money from the nearest outlet. The mobile phone platform reduces on the chances of extortion from gatekeepers when compared to the other modalities of transfer. So all these initiatives will ensure safety, dignity and protection of the beneficiaries.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

NRC will continue to work closely with local authorities of Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud South central Somalia to keep abreast with the changing security situations on the ground and adopt security measures for assuring security and safety of the staff and beneficiaries. NRC has an International Security Adviser at the country office level who is supported by a Security Coordinator and or Security Officer in each of the field office. Security department is very well connected with the UNDSS, Area based Law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders working in the area and keeps staff informed of any incidence reported, necessary advice on the movements and ensures that the security SOPs are followed throughout.

NRC has good acceptance in the communities across Somalia and projects are implemented in line to the approved design with the support of the local authorities and the communities. During the course of implementation of the proposed action also NRC security team will provide necessary security guidance and support to the Project implementation teams.

Access

Project sites in both proposed geographic areas Ceelbuur district of Galgaduud South central Somalia' are accessible, NRC program staff visits and collects information from the project sites on regular basis and works with communities closely. Presently, NRC has running projects in both areas. There are no immediate challenges in organizing communities meeting smoothly and conducting meetings with local authorities and other agencies as and when needed. Though NRC has established good relations within the area however security of the staff and the communities is prime and necessary security advises are issued regularly and will be followed strictly.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Supplies (materials and goods)							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
2. Transport and Storage							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00

3. International Staff								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
4. Local Staff								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
5. Training of Counterparts								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
6. Contracts (with implementing partners)								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
7. Other Direct Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
8. Indirect Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
11. A:1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs: International Staff								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
12. A:1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
13. B:2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
14. C:3 Equipment								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	

15. D:4 Contractual Services								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
16. E:5 Travel								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
17. F:6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
18. G:7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
19. H.8 Indirect Programme Support Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
20. Staff and Other Personnel Costs								
1.1	Project Manager-Livelihoods & Food Security	D	1	5,000.00	8	10.00	4,000.00	
	<i>The Livelihoods & Food Security project manager is responsible for the overall implementation of project activities, report writing and managing budget and staff. SHF will contribute 10% of his unit salary @5,000 USD for 8 months.</i>							
1.2	Project Coordinator-Livelihoods and Food Security	D	1	2,500.00	8	15.00	3,000.00	
	<i>The Livelihoods & Food security Project Coordinator will work closely with the project Officer in Galgadud on day-to day execution of the project activities. The PC will assist the PM in ensuring that the project is implemented on time, within budget and on scope. SHF will only contribute 15% of the salary @ 2,500 USD for 8 months.</i>							
1.3	Project Officer-Livelihoods and Food Security	D	1	1,400.00	8	60.00	6,720.00	
	<i>The Livelihoods & Food security Project Officer is dedicated for this project. The PO will assume the day to day implementation of the project activities at the field, responsible for engaging with the communities, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders to coordinate and collaborate with the projects at their locations. SHF will pay 60% of the salary @ 1,400 USD for 8 months.</i>							
1.4	Project Assistants-Livelihoods & Food Security	D	1	900.00	8	60.00	4,320.00	
	<i>The Livelihoods & Food security Assistants is the forefront human resource of the project implementation under the leadership and guidance of the project Officers . The project assistant will work directly with the beneficiaries. He will be directly involved in community engagement and the implementation of this project. SHF will contribute 60% of the salary of the project assistants as they will be fully engaged in this implementation of this project.</i>							
1.5	Finance Coordinator_SC/SL	D	1	2,260.00	8	15.00	2,712.00	
	<i>Finance coordinators will be the one who will responsible for reporting of this budget in area level and SHF will contribute 15% of the salary of 2,260/month for 8 months</i>							
1.6	Log and Admin Coordinator/Log manager	D	1	2,609.00	8	12.00	2,504.64	
	<i>logistic staff will be responsible for overall procurement activity related to the project .SHF will contribute 12% of the salary @2,609. month for 8 months</i>							
1.7	Liaison officer	D	1	2,000.00	8	25.00	4,000.00	
	<i>liaison officer he is one who is responsible for NRC office in central Somalia for implementing activity of this project in managerial wise. SHF will contribute 25% of the salary @2,000/month</i>							

1.8	Human Resources Coordinator/HR officer	D	1	2,695.00	8	12.00	2,587.20
	<i>HR coordinator we will be responsible for all human resource activity including salary preparation and SHF will contribute 12% @2,695/month</i>						
1.9	Area Manager	D	1	8,000.00	8	8.33	5,331.20
	<i>AM is the person who will be accountable for this project implementation will contribute 8% of the salary @8,000/month for 8 months</i>						
1.10	ICT Assistant_SC	D	1	1,000.00	8	15.00	1,200.00
	<i>ICT Assistant_SC is responsible for all ICT related issue and will be supporting team for the ICT technical issue. SHF will contribute 15% of the salary @1,000/Month for 8 months</i>						
1.11	CC Specialist -Food Security	D	1	8,251.00	8	10.00	6,600.80
	<i>Food security specialist will give technical support to the program team for implementing the project activities. He will be responsible for the FSL meeting and reporting. SHF will contribute 10% of his salary for 8 months @\$8,251/month.</i>						
1.12	Head of Support	D	1	11,178.00	8	5.00	4,471.20
	<i>The head of support is responsible for overall supervision of the support unit in NRC and provide necessary support required for fast track implementation of the project. SHF will contribute 5% of the salary for 8 months @\$11,178/month.</i>						
1.13	Grants Coordinator Somalia	D	1	2,997.00	8	8.00	1,918.08
	<i>The grants coordinator is responsible for overall coordination of the donor reports and will specifically support for ensuring quality and timely reports are submitted to this project. SHF will contribute 8% of the salary for 8 months @\$2,997/month.</i>						
1.14	Security Adviser	S	1	9,908.00	8	4.00	3,170.56
	<i>Security adviser is responsible for providing security advise to the project team during the project implementation. SHF will contribute 4% of the salary for 8 @\$9,908/month.</i>						
	Section Total						52,535.68
21. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Unconditional Cash Transfer Galgaduud (SC)	D	1165	85.00	3	100.00	297,075.00
	<i>Unconditional Cash transfers will be disbursed to 1,165 HHs for 3 months, @ \$ 85 per HH per month, which is as per the defined Supa region rates .</i>						
2.2	Conditional cash Transfer Galgaduud - South Central (Cash for work)	D	160	85.00	3	100.00	40,800.00
	<i>Communities prioritized Cash for work initiatives will be identified in broad based communities meetings and will be established and or rehabilitated engaging 160 casual laborer. The skilled laborers will be working for (6 days) and unskilled worker for 12 days a month and will be eligible for a monthly transfer equivalent to the UCT amount that is USD 85 per month.</i>						
2.3	Construction material and Tools	D	1	8,574.00	3	100.00	25,722.00
	<i>Necessary construction material like cement, Steel, Gravel and sand will be purchased in addition to the tools for rehabilitation and or establishment of these small community infrastructure schemes.</i>						
2.4	Project Baseline, PDMs and Endline	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>A Project baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project . To measure the impact of the project, an end line survey will be conducted at the end of the project implementation. Cash Transfers will be monitored on a monthly basis to ascertain expenditure patterns and take corrective measures whenever required. This cost is required for the monitoring of the impact of these project activities in all the locations.</i>						
2.5	Nutrition Information Education and Communication (IEC) material (Galgaduud - South central)	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>Pictorial Nutrition Information brochures with 5 key messages around improved Nutrition practices will be developed. These messages will cover the balanced Food, Hygiene, complementary feeding, referrals of SAM and MAM etc</i>						
2.6	Money Transfer charges @ 1 %-SC	D	1	322,797.00	1	1.00	3,227.97
	<i>These are transfer charges incurred during transfer of cash to beneficiaries for the Unconditional and conditional Cash transfers and other associated costs for the project at 1% of the sum of all these costs and paid to the mobile compacy for their services.</i>						
2.7	Visibility	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>This cost will be used for the visibility costs of the project activities.</i>						
	Section Total						373,824.97
22. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
23. Contractual Services								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0		0.00
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
24. Travel								
5.1	Vehicles 4X4 for Project staff plus NRC Mogadishu Office Support	D	2	2,015.00	8	20.00		6,448.00
5.2	Staff Travel Costs - Per diem, Flights and Accommodation	D	3	540.00	4	100.00		6,480.00
	Section Total							12,928.00
25. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0		0.00
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
26. General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Office rent	D	2	6,000.00	8	12.00		11,520.00
	<i>This will be used for the NRC area Office rent and SHF will contribute 12% of the total over the project period.</i>							
7.2	Security services	S	2	3,000.00	8	16.00		7,680.00
	<i>The environment that we are working on security is very important so 16% of this budget NRC we will use to enhance security system and to pay the security service costs</i>							
7.3	Internet services	D	2	2,000.00	8	16.00		5,120.00
	<i>This costs will be used for the internet costs of the offices which is implementing the project costs and SHF will cover 16%</i>							
7.4	Other financial expenses	D	1	2,801.07	1	100.00		2,801.07
	<i>this will be used for transfer of money and SHF will contribute only 2,798.16 for the total cost</i>							
7.5	Utility costs(electricity and water bills)	S	1	550.00	8	20.00		880.00
	<i>SHF contribution for Water bill and electricity costs that will be covered to pay the bills of these costs 20% .</i>							
	Section Total							28,001.07
SubTotal				1,357.00				467,289.72
Direct								455,559.16
Support								11,730.56
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent								7.00
PSC Amount								32,710.28
Total Cost								500,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Galgaduud -> Ceel Buur	100	1,758	1,581	2,339	2,272	7,950	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Unconditional cash transfers</p> <p>NRC will be having meetings with the concerned local authorities to explain the project objectives, beneficiaries t...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Nutrition messaging for behavior change</p> <p>NRC staff will be orienting communities about the key nutrition messages during the broad based communi...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: The material cost will be used to purchase cement, gravel, Steel and or tools. The engaged laborer will be paid on monthly basis and after each work...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Beneficiary identification and registration for cash for work: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and vil...</p>

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	SHF 8529 Food security Cash Memo.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Proposals Feedback on AAP and Protection.docx
Budget Documents	Multisectoral Assessment in Central Somalia(Final VERSION).pdf
Budget Documents	SHF FSL Budget-Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	SHF FSL Budget-Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	SHF 8529 FSL Budget-Final....xlsx
Budget Documents	Detailed Implementation Plan LFS SHF 04.xlsx
Grant Agreement	8529 NRC.pdf
Grant Agreement	SHF 8529 SOFM 1815 NRC Signed.pdf