

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	World Food Programme				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Reserve 2016				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
Food Security		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Food Assistance to IDPs in Mogadisho				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>					
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/UN/3895		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	500,001.07		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/10/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/03/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/10/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/03/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>Two decades of armed conflict, severe recurring droughts and floods have forced a significant portion of the Somali population to leave their homes. Mogadishu hosts the largest estimated protracted internally displaced persons (IDP) population in the country, living mainly in informal settlements across the city. At the same time, displaced people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country, while others are forced to move from within the city to its outskirts.</p> <p>In 2016, WFP and partners are providing predictable food based safety nets to 85,000 people in Banadir, on a daily basis, approximately 17% of these beneficiaries are based in Daynille. To complement food accessed from the cooked meals centres, WFP is also providing complementary cash-based transfers to 17,700 of the most vulnerable food insecure IDPs and host community members to allow them to redeem additional commodities from retailers to meet their household food needs. WFP currently supports approximately 15,000 beneficiaries in Daynille, the proposed funding will provide assistance to reach 4,060 of these beneficiaries. Through this project, WFP is requesting for funding to continue providing immediate food assistance to the IDPs in Daynille and meet the funding gap and imminent pipeline break that is anticipated given the current resourcing level in coming months.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	
916	952	1,074	1,118	4,060	
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	916	952	1,074	1,118	4,060
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					
The Project is in line with the allocation strategic objective of Addressing humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable. Specifically to improve household immediate access to food and address increasing level of acute food insecurity among the IDPs through provision of unconditional transfers through cooked meals					
<b>Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :</b>					
<b>Partner Name</b>	<b>Partner Type</b>		<b>Budget in US\$</b>		
Community Concern Somalia (CCS)	National NGO		53,105.50		
			<b>53,105.50</b>		

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Liljana Jovceva	Head of Programme	liljana.jovceva@wfp.org	+254 734554022
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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

There are approximately 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, living in crowded settlements with limited access to basic services representing a large proportion 648,000 (68%) of the total population classified in Crisis and Emergency. IDPs are among the most food insecure in Somalia and have over the past three years continued to remain under the above Integrated Phase Classification phases, and are therefore in need of life-saving assistance. This classification is based on the household food consumption and share expenditure on food out of total household expenditure indicating the protracted nature of the food security crisis among displaced populations and calls for medium to long term food security programme/response (Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Food and Nutrition outlook 2015/16). Two decades of armed conflict and severe recurring droughts and floods have forced a significant portion of the Somali population to leave their homes. Mogadishu hosts the largest estimated protracted internally displaced persons (IDP) population in the country, living mainly in informal settlements across the city. At the same time, displaced people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country, while others are forced to move from within the city to its outskirts. In addition to those internally displaced, the city's settlements also host numerous refugee returnees, refugees, and economic migrants as well as members of the host population. (IDP Profiling in Mogadishu, April 2016).

In addition IDPs and the urban poor continually face forced evictions that interrupt their livelihoods and limit access to humanitarian services making them even more vulnerable to food insecurity. The vulnerability of IDPs is linked to the fact that they often have limited access to land, do not have the opportunity to produce their own food and as such opt for labour-based employment in urban centres. This casual labour is often not enough to cover the most basic food needs. According to the IDP Profiling Report, the unemployment rate for women and men IDPs is 20% and 16% respectively, meaning they are more vulnerable to food insecurity due to limited sources of income and livelihood opportunities and although markets in the urban centres are functioning, low purchasing capacity and high cost of living often inhibits IDPs from accessing much needed food. Results of the recent FSNAU Gu 2016 assessment of IDP's in Mogadishu registered a Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence of 14.7 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition prevalence of 3.5 percent which indicates a sustained serious level of acute malnutrition since Deyr 2014/15. The current Mogadishu IDPs evictions, high morbidity, low immunization coverage (<40%), limited interventions in the Afgoye corridor and arrival of new IDPs are likely to aggravate the food security and nutrition situation.

**2. Needs assessment**

An acute food security outcome analysis conducted by FSNAU (January, 2016), identified Mogadishu as one of 12 main IDP settlements across Somalia classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3), based on the poor household food consumption indicators and increased/high expenditure on food out of total household expenditure. The recent FSNAU Gu 2016 food security and nutrition assessment findings, indicate that current global acutely malnourished population quantified from both IDPs settlements and Rural Livelihood zones nutritional assessments have increased by 19% and 6% respectively. Last year, total number of children identified as malnourished from the Gu 2015 IDPs settlements and Rural Livelihood zones assessments were 304, 700 as compared to 323,350 quantified by the Gu 2016 IDPs settlements and Rural Livelihood zones nutritional assessments (FSNAU, 2015/16). The current FSNAU Gu 2016 preliminary result revealed that the current poor nutritional situation identified in most of the IDPs settlements and Rural Livelihood zones will either deteriorate or sustain in serious or critical situation. The forecast indicates no nutritional improvement until the end of this calendar year as result of food and non-food related aggravating factors.

As part of WFP's regular call center monitoring, a total of 44% out of 111 households surveyed in Dharkenley, Hodan and Wadajir Districts had Borderline food consumption levels, 34% had acceptable food consumption levels while 22% had poor food consumption levels. Majority of the households had poor dietary diversity and almost half of the population (46%) employed severe coping mechanisms. The unemployment rate is also higher for women, with an unemployment rate at 20% compared to men at 16% which limits their ability to access adequate food security for their households and daily needs. Given, the poor food security situation, and the limited access to income and basic services there is need for a sustained effort to meet immediate food security needs for the IDP population in Banadir.

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

WFP proposes to reach 4,060 beneficiaries comprised of men, women, boys and girls with unconditional transfers through self-targeted wet feeding/ cooked meals on daily basis for six months. This will be further complemented through funds from other WFP donors for the complementary cash-based transfers targeting the most vulnerable food insecure IDPs and host community members so that they are able to access additional food items from appointed retailers. This will ensure that beneficiaries are able to receive a predictable safety net that meets their daily food needs. As the hot meals programme is self-targeting, information on the actual composition of beneficiaries will be determined from distribution data and provided accordingly by gender.

**4. Grant Request Justification**

The unconditional transfers through self-targeted cooked meals will enable individuals meet their basic food requirements and address their nutritional and dietary needs. WFP will distribute cooked meals to targeting 4,060 beneficiaries through identified food distribution sites in sufficient quantity and quality to meet 80 percent of daily energy requirements. under secure conditions, commodities included in this transfer modality are cereals, pulses, cooking oil and Corn Soya Blend (CSB+). Provision of these unconditional transfers will address the increasing level of acute food insecurity among the IDPs in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan strategic objective 1 of Addressing humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

## 5. Complementarity

The provision of unconditional transfers through cooked meals will complement WFP's ongoing nutrition activities and this will also contribute towards the overall integrated response strategy for IDPs in Mogadisho as identified in the priority needs for IDPs in Mogadisho. Specifically in Daynille, WFP's nutrition interventions through its partners include Maternal and child health clinics, targeted supplementary feeding and complementary dietary support of pregnant and lactating women.

The Maternal and Child Health Clinics Nutrition Support aims at promoting growth during infancy and early childhood in order to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition. The programme targets Children aged 6-23 months, Pregnant mothers from second trimester of pregnancy, Lactating mothers from the time of delivery until the child is < 6 months. They are entitled to receiving a monthly food ration regardless of their nutritional status (even if they are not acutely malnourished). In order to complement the existing food basket of the pregnant and lactating women WFP provides an e-vegetable cash voucher \$14.1 to improve the dietary diversity of both pregnant and lactating women, especially women who give birth at a Mother and Child Health and Nutrition center. Additionally, all the Pregnant and Lactating Women and children under the age of two receive other primary health care services (immunization, treatment of minor illnesses, Ante/post-natal care, Vitamin A supplementation) "a one stop shop". The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program objective is to rehabilitate moderately malnourished children and women and to prevent them from deteriorating into severe malnutrition. WFP Somalia supports the malnourished children with an individual ration in addition to vaccination, Vitamin A and multiple micro-nutrient supplements, de-worming, health education and treatment of common illnesses.

In addition, WFP will continue to provide vocational training skills to approximately 2100 participants in Mogadisho thus enabling members of food insecure households to acquire skills with which they can gain employment or increase their income and the at the same time improve their access to food and safety nets through provision of transfers.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

To Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable

### Food Security

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity as per IPC classification, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods.	Somalia HRP 2016	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** The unconditional transfers through self-targeted cooked meals will enable individuals meet their basic food requirements and address their nutritional and dietary needs. WFP will distribute cooked meals targeting 4,060 beneficiaries through identified food distribution sites in sufficient quantity to meet 80 percent of daily energy requirements and quality, under secure conditions, commodities included in this transfer modality are cereals, pulses, cooking oil and Corn Soya Blend (CSB+). The provision of this assistance will support households' immediate access to food.

### Outcome 1

Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for vulnerable IDPs in Daynille

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Daily cooked meals distributed in sufficient quantity (80 percent of energy requirements) and quality to target groups, under secure conditions

#### Assumptions & Risks

### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

##### Standard Activity : Community based participation

1. Mobilisation of communities, information dissemination on who can access and how to access transfers, registration of beneficiaries (men, women, boys and girls), Screening and provision of relief assistance to targeted beneficiaries
2. Targeting of vulnerable beneficiaries (men, women, boys and girls) for the additional complementary assistance,
3. Biometric registration of beneficiaries as required

#### Activity 1.1.2

##### Standard Activity : Food distribution

Procurement of 527.27 metric tonnes of mixed commodities and transport, storage and handling of food assistance at distribution centers

#### Activity 1.1.3

##### Standard Activity : Food distribution

1. Distribution of cooked meals on daily basis to 4,060 beneficiaries, on site distribution and post-distribution monitoring, responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism and handling of complaints, remote call center monitoring
2. Compilation of distribution and partner reports, gender disaggregated data and reporting to the food security cluster

### 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					4,060
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution reports reflecting gender disaggregated data							
Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Number of vulnerable people supported through safety nets					4,060
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution reports, partner reports, call center triangulation monitoring reports with gender disaggregated data							
Indicator 1.1.3	Food Security	MT of mixed commodities distributed as daily food rations					527
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution report							
Indicator 1.1.4	Food Security	Proportion of target reached per month as a percentage of planned distribution (90%)					4,060
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution reports, Partner reports, gender disaggregated data provided							
<b>Additional Targets</b> :							

## M & R

### Monitoring & Reporting plan

Cognizant of the precarious security and infrastructure conditions in Somalia, WFP continuously identifies and monitors risks to its operations through physical process monitoring and remote monitoring ('call centres' and feedback hotline), as well as third party monitoring. WFP works with third party monitors in Mogadisho to conduct physical process monitoring of food distributions at distribution sites as well as post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through visits to beneficiary households. The field monitors are equipped with GPS-enhanced mobile devices to conduct the surveys enabling WFP to identify the location at which the information has been gathered. The Area Office provides CTG Global monitoring plans every month for data collection. CTG monitors a section of active Food Distribution points using WFP checklists for various WFP Partners (including Community Concern Somalia) activities for food distribution, wet feeding and nutrition. CTG then provides a narrative report to the Area Office which documents various aspects of the monitoring including methods of data collection, implementation issues and challenges faced and this allows WFP to respond effectively to issues raised to improve quality of the programme. WFP also monitors the performance of its partner through distribution monitoring as well as post distribution monitoring; every Final Delivery Point (FDP) is monitored once every 3 months.

In addition, WFP operates a call center in Galkayo, central Somalia for remote monitoring. Operators as well as an interactive voice response (IVR) system call beneficiaries as a control mechanism and to collect information on the food security situation of households, including food consumption and coping mechanisms in lean seasons. WFP also operates a hotline where beneficiaries can contact the organization to provide feedback on distributions and transfers and to flag potential issues should they arise.

Cooperating partners provide distribution reports on monthly basis to WFP, this is captured and collated into a single monthly report reflecting WFP's activities in Somalia which is also shared at Cluster level and for donors as part of regular accountability and reporting.

### Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: 1. Mobilisation of communities, information dissemination on who can access and how to access transfers, registration of beneficiaries (men,women, boys and girls), Screening and provision of relief assistance to targeted beneficiaries 2. Targeting of vulnerable beneficiaries (men,women, boys and girls) for the additional complementary assistance, 3. Biometric registration of beneficiaries as required	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.2: Procurement of 527.27 metric tonnes of mixed commodities and transport, storage and handling of food assistance at distribution centers	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: 1.Distribution of cooked meals on daily basis to 4,060 beneficiaries, on site distribution and post-distribution monitoring, responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism and handling of complaints, remote call center monitoring 2. Compilation of distribution and partner reports, gender disaggregated data and reporting to the food security cluster	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X									

### OTHER INFO

#### Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2015, WFP increased its focus on accountability to affected populations (AAP) in an environment where direct WFP contact with communities was challenging. Community consultations are carried out with men and women separately to ensure that the voices of both are heard in the prioritization of projects and identification of project sites. Communities are involved from determination of the needs, design of the activity and implementation. Through the consultations, targeting of beneficiaries is carried out, including information dissemination on the criteria used for targeting. Information is also provided on the avenues that beneficiaries can pursue to provide feedback and complaints. In addition, WFP increased the use of modern communication technology to complement physical monitoring by WFP food monitors and third party monitors, especially in areas where access was a challenge. The widespread use of mobile phones in Somalia provided an opportunity for WFP to use mobile telecommunications technology to collect feedback from beneficiaries. The mVAM (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) project was piloted in Somalia from May 2014 to April 2015, collecting food security data from households through short mobile phone surveys, text messages, live telephone interviews and automated phone calls (Interactive Voice Response). Building upon this experience, WFP launched the country-wide implementation of this technology under the name of mKormeer\*, expanding the geographical coverage, number of surveys conducted and the topics covered. Having this first-hand information enabled WFP to quickly respond to emerging issues. WFP developed a beneficiary feedback and complaints system in 2014 to enhance its accountability and interaction with beneficiaries by regularly communicating with them as well as allowing them to call directly. At the start of the hotline service, the major challenge was the low number of calls from beneficiaries. In 2015, the beneficiary hotline received an increased number of calls due to active and sustained communication and sensitization campaigns. The number of calls received increased from a few calls a week earlier in 2015, to as many as 40 calls a week by the end of the year. The use of new tools and the expansion of the complaints and feedback mechanism is reflected in the very strong AAP indicator results with over 95 percent of surveyed beneficiaries informed about the programme, and aware of how they can make a complaint. While these results are very strong, WFP recognizes that further effort is required in strengthening the new tools and the general awareness and adoption of AAP approaches going forward. For example, the results do not specify if respondents stating high awareness and comfort in accessing mechanisms were referring to more traditional avenues such as community leaders, or WFP managed mechanisms such as the hotline. In August 2015, WFP moved from paper-based checklists to mobile data collection through an open data kit (ODK) platform this allows collection of monitoring data using Android mobile devices that are submitted to an online server, even without an internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. The use of mobile phones allowed WFP to quickly collect data from the field in a standardized way, and to analyze and share it securely. WFP is in the process of developing a transition plan from the cooked meals to an alternative type of assistance that is adequate and appropriate to meet the needs of the IDPs in the medium term. A feasibility study is underway to evaluate if providing solely cash-based assistance is a suitable alternative to the cooked meals and findings of the study will be available in November. In January WFP will start with a partial transition from cooked meals centres to cash-based transfers to test the model.

#### **Implementation Plan**

As a co-leader of the Food Security and leader of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, WFP actively coordinates its response to the food security and nutrition challenges in Somalia with UN sister agencies and non-governmental organizations. This CHF grant will be used to support life-saving/core humanitarian activities such as the provision of emergency food rations for six months to vulnerable groups among IDPs and host communities including women, children and the elderly. The food assistance provided will meet 80 per cent of the minimum food requirement of the targeted group. WFP will be responsible as the lead agency to provide oversight, guidance and support to implementing partners in delivery of food assistance to the identified communities. This includes review of budgets, signing of field level agreements and monitoring of activities. The activities will be implemented through already existing local implementing partners in selected districts. These partners are responsible for community mobilisation, targeting (under WFP staff guidance) and distribution of food assistance. WFP is a member of the Food security Cluster and will ensure that food assistance activities are coordinated to minimize overlap and identify complementary programmes with other cluster partners. In addition, WFP continues to provide nutritional support to protect livelihoods during shocks and seasonal vulnerability, as well as provide preventive and therapeutic interventions, these activities target children and pregnant/lactating women. These activities will be coordinated to ensure effectiveness of the assistance and reduce on overlap of beneficiaries.

Current WFP practices of targeting, registration and accountability will be used to ensure that the right beneficiaries receive the food. To ensure transparency, selection criteria including community based targeting and the IPC Crisis and Emergency Phase will be used to target beneficiaries. Mobilization and awareness among the beneficiaries will also be conducted to ensure that each beneficiary identifies the food entitlements based on information that will be publicly announced during the distribution and the posting of food entitlements on billboards. Additional measures to ensure that the right beneficiaries receive the food during distribution include verification of beneficiary ration cards against beneficiary lists and beneficiary signature on the same, and crowd control.

#### **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Organisations in the Protection Cluster	WFP will collaborate with the Protection Cluster co-led by UNHCR and DRC to ensure that new IDPs receive resettlement assistance in terms of shelter and NFI. A referral mechanism between WFP and the Protection Cluster will be established to ensure that new IDPs receive both food and resettlement assistance.
Organisations in the Food security cluster	Agree on operational areas, to avoid duplication and ensure coverage of needy populations for improved access to food. Organisations will include Community Concern Somalia, Cesvi, Center for Peace and Democracy, Norwegian Refugee Council, International and National Organisations. WFP also closely works with the local government in the areas of jurisdiction. Organisations include Save the Children, Cesvi, Norwegian Refugee Council, Center for Peace and Democracy and Community Development Initiative.

#### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

#### **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

#### **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

WFP recognizes that gender inequality directly affects the ability of nations to become free from hunger and food insecurity, and that transfers (in-kind, cash or vouchers) have the potential of empowering women and transforming gender social norms at the household and community level. Empowerment is however a complex long-term goal dependent on individual, social, institutional and infrastructural environments; individual cash transfer activities in a conflict and post-conflict context like Somalia therefore represent a limited but significant step toward the achievement of this goal. Recognizing this, WFP shall employ gender sensitive beneficiary targeting and whenever possible, shall deliver household transfers to women to help boost their confidence and bargaining power within the household. Through post distribution monitoring, WFP will ascertain how households are utilizing transfers and whether gender relations are indeed being transformed by the activity through shared or improved participation of women in decision-making and increased dignity, social status and livelihoods of both men and women. Through initial and regular project sensitization, community consultations in the targeting of beneficiaries and an efficient registration and disbursement system, WFP hopes to minimize the likelihood of intra-household and intra-community conflicts over resource transfers.

#### **Protection Mainstreaming**

Through initial and regular project sensitization, community consultations in the targeting of beneficiaries and an efficient registration and disbursement system, WFP hopes to minimize the likelihood of intra-household and intra-community conflicts over resource transfers. WFP also ensures that retailers are available in the nearest markets to avoid beneficiaries traveling for long distances to redeem their transfers.

#### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

All targeted areas identified for assistance are accessible, and are in areas of WFP Operational presence. WFP has also been able to conduct registration of beneficiaries on SCOPE and also ensure that retailers are accessible by the beneficiaries. Regular monitoring of the security situation continues to be maintained through WFP security and UNDSS, Staff receive regular updates on the security situation and are expected to comply with security measures particularly in regards to movement and adhering to Minimum Operating Security Standards. Monitoring will be conducted through third party monitoring where needed. WFP will continue to share regular updates on the security information to CHF in case this would hinder the implementation of activities.

#### **Access**

WFP, through a locally selected cooperating partner will have access to camps of the Internally Displaced Persons and the cooperating partner will be able to interact with the beneficiaries within the camps freely.

#### **BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	International Programme Officer	D	1	17,370.00	6	8.00	8,337.60
	<i>Responsible for all WFP programme activities in Mogadisho Area Office, with an oversight role over all food assistance activities in the area of jurisdiction including relief, recovery, nutrition. Provides technical advice or mobilises technical expertise on programme and policy issues including assessment and analysis. Assists counterparts in governments and other partners in identifying where food assistance can be usefully employed and provide support and technical expertise for the planning, formulation and implementation of moderately complex food assistance programmes to strengthen government and community ownership and effectiveness.</i>						
1.2	National Programme Officer (Mogadisho)	D	1	2,581.00	6	23.00	3,561.78
	<i>Supervision of implementation and monitoring of programmes and activities, maintain key liaison with NGO partners engaged in the field, Assess the need for food in emergency and refugee/displaced person situations and oversees the activities of the programme assistants and field Officers; Prepare and disseminate timely analytical and critical reports including proposals for improvements in operation and the scope of programme</i>						
1.3	2 Programme Assistants	D	2	2,480.00	6	22.60	6,725.76
	<i>Guide and advise the Field Monitors to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the WFP food assistance programme at the designated operational area, in close collaboration with the Cooperating partners, (CPs) local government officials and village leaders;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish cordial working relationship with the local government authorities, the CPs and the village leaders for efficient implementation of the approved projects/food distribution for the benefit of the target groups.</li> <li>• Conduct regular meetings of the local authorities, village leaders and Cooperating partners on the commodity pipeline, distribution arrangements, food entitlements and other relevant issues;</li> <li>• Ensure timely call forwards and availability of adequate stocks of food commodities as per the WFP ration scales at each of the Final Distribution Points.</li> </ul> <i>implementation of the WFP food assistance programme at the designated operational area, in close collaboration with the Cooperating partners, (CPs) local government officials and village leaders, • Act as a M &amp; E Focal point in the Sub-office and enter, compile and assist in analysis of M&amp;E data;</i>						
1.4	Field monitors ( M&E)	D	2	1,399.00	6	23.00	3,861.24

	<p>Verify the planned movements and distribution of food or non-food items at the site, storage, transport and confirm if the amounts received have been properly recorded, damaged or suspected to be damaged and report issues or discrepancies accordingly;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain information records and monitoring plan documentation, such as records of commodity movements and programme checklists, to assist in the effective delivery and distribution of food items or non-food items;</li> <li>• Receive and collate inputs and feedback from cooperating partners and beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Verify the planned movements and distribution of food or non-food items at the site, storage, transport and confirm if the amounts received have been properly recorded, damaged or suspected to be damaged and report issues or discrepancies accordingly;</li> <li>• Maintain information records and monitoring plan documentation, such as records of commodity movements and programme checklists, to assist in the effective delivery and distribution of food items or non-food items;</li> <li>• Receive and collate inputs and feedback from cooperating partners and beneficiaries;</li> </ul>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>22,486.38</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Cereals	D	237.51	246.75	1	100.00	58,605.59
	<i>Cereal- part of WFP's food basket for distribution in metric tonnes</i>						
2.2	Pulses	D	95	450.00	1	100.00	42,750.00
	<i>Pulses - part of WFP's food basket for distribution in metric tonnes</i>						
2.3	Vegetable Oil	D	19	820.00	1	100.00	15,580.00
	<i>Vegetable oil - part of WFP's food basket for distribution in metric tonnes</i>						
2.4	Corn Soya Blend (CSB+)	D	25.33	660.00	1	100.00	16,717.80
	<i>CSB + part of WFP's food basket for distribution in metric tonnes</i>						
2.5	External Transport of 527.27 MT of commodities	D	376.85	70.89	1	100.00	26,714.90
	<i>Cost of transportation of 527.27 metric tonnes from available purchase points to final delivery point</i>						
2.6	Landside Transport, Storage and Handling Costs (LTSH)	D	376.85	402.69	1	100.00	151,753.73
	<i>Cost of LTSH under International Purchase corridors used by WFP that prepositions food at strategic global commodity market facilities</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>312,122.02</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Third Party Monitors (CTG International)	D	6	3,200.00	6	43.50	50,112.00
	<i>Allocated to Third Party Monitoring costs</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>50,112.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Travel/M&E(NBO/MOG/NBO) - Travel + 4 days DSA + Hazard Pay	D	5	2,484.00	6	30.00	22,356.00
	<i>Travel costs for staff, includes cost of Mogadisho staff as well as from the country office for issues specifically related to the project</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>22,356.00</b>
<b>Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
6.1	Agreements with Cooperating Partners (partners vetted by WFP Somalia)	D	1	8,850.90	6	100.00	53,105.40
	<i>Field level agreement costs for the co-operating partners</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>53,105.40</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Vehicle running costs and maintenance	D	1	2,481.00	6	9.00	1,339.74
	<i>Includes fuel and repair costs of vehicles</i>						
7.2	Rental of Facility	D	1	1,972.00	6	9.00	1,064.88

	<i>costs for facility</i>						
7.3	Utilities	D	1	1,457.00	6	10.00	874.20
	<i>water, electricity</i>						
7.4	Office Supplies & Consumables	D	1	1,578.00	6	10.00	946.80
	<i>Stationery and office</i>						
7.5	Communication Services	D	1	2,570.00	6	9.00	1,387.80
	<i>VSAT, Mobile and satellite phones for communication</i>						
7.6	Equipment repair and Maintenance	D	1	58.00	6	10.00	34.80
	<i>cost of maintenance of office equipment</i>						
7.7	Office set up and Repairs	D	1	4,869.00	6	5.00	1,460.70
	<i>Includes security reinforcement and maintenance costs in accordance to Minimum Operational Security Standards,</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>7,108.92</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			1,155.54				<b>467,290.72</b>
Direct							467,290.72
Support							
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							32,710.35
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>500,001.07</b>

<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Banadir -> Mogadishu-Daynile -> Mogadishu/Daynile	100	916	952	1,074	1,118	4,060	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : 1. Mobilisation of communities, information dissemination on who can access and how to access transfers, registration of beneficiaries (men,women, boys and girls), Screening and provision of relief assistance to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>2. Targeting of vulnerable beneficiaries (men,women, boys and girls) for the additional complementary assistance,</p> <p>3. Biometric registration of beneficiaries as required</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Procurement of 527.27 metric tonnes of mixed commodities and transport, storage and handling of food assistance at distribution centers</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : 1.Distribution of cooked meals on daily basis to 4,060 beneficiaries, on site distribution and post-distribution monitoring, responding to beneficiary feedback mechanism and handling of complaints, remote call center monitoring</p> <p>2. Compilation of distribution and partner reports, gender disaggregated data and reporting to the food security cluster</p>

<b>Documents</b>	
Category Name	Document Description
Signed Project documents	Combined FTR for IOM WFP and SYPD.pdf



Signed Project documents	HC and IP signed Allocation letter - WFP.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	76_ Mogadishu_mKormeer_Final_04082016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CHF BOQ _3rd Tranche.xlsx