

Requesting Organization :	Norwegian Refugee Council	
Allocation Type :	Standard Allocation 2 (Nov-Dec 2017)	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
Food Security		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Integrated humanitarian assistance is provided to drought affected communities in Awdal - Somalia	
Allocation Type Category :		

OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/SA2/FSC/INGO/7583
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	419,000.22
Planned project duration :	8 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	28/12/2017	Planned End Date :	27/08/2018
Actual Start Date:	28/12/2017	Actual End Date:	27/08/2018

Project Summary :	<p>This project targets Internally Displaced Persons, returnees and vulnerable host community affected by conflict and drought. The project has dual objectives purposed to meet immediate food needs through Unconditional and conditional cash Transfers. Beneficiaries will build community resilience through establishment and rehabilitation of community prioritized productive assets. Internally Displaced Persons, host communities and returnees will be preferred for UCT aimed at improving household immediate access to food in in affected areas of Awdal: Lughaya, Zeylac and Borama . This corresponds to Food Security cluster strategic objective 1 "Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable" . This objective aims to community productive assets as an alternative livelihoods source. The project aims to reach especially the Internally displaced (Casual laborer) and the women headed HHs with no able working hands.</p> <p>The activities planned under each objective are: Activity 1: Unconditional cash transfers to 935 households in Awdal: Lughaya, Zeylac and Borama reaching approximately 5610 individuals. At least 70% of the beneficiaries are expected to be female headed households. The transfers will determined by mean minimum expenditure basket defined for Awdal (USD 89) to meet 80% of new full MEB. Cash Transfer Programs will take into account seasonality of needs and agricultural calendar in order to maximize positive effects of cash injection to markets and target communities.</p> <p>Activity 2: 150 HHs (900 individuals) will be engaged in cash for work activities for establishment and rehabilitation of communities prioritized productive assets . The Skilled and the unskilled laborers will be identified after the community consultations. The identified laborers will be engaged in establishment and rehabilitation of the prioritized community assets building. Laborers will be engaged for 16 working days a month and will continue working for three months. At the end of the work cycle of each month they will be getting an equal amount to the unconditional cash transfer designed for the area.</p> <p>NRC Program and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team will pay required visits to the sites of the construction work to check attendance of laborers, provide technical insight for quality assurance.</p> <p>The money will be transferred through mobile money transfer platform. As per the standard practice, NRC team will conduct Post distribution monitoring after 2 weeks of cash transfer completion in order to monitor expenditure patterns and take timely remedial actions. This helps to understand the communities prioritized needs and preferences.</p>
--------------------------	---

Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
1,439	1,295	1,915	1,861	6,510	

Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	521	521	1,042
Children under 18	0	0	1,394	1,340	2,734
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	1,276	1,132	0	0	2,408
People in Host Communities	163	163	0	0	326

Indirect Beneficiaries :

The indirect beneficiaries are the community elders, vendors providing (tools and Cash for work material), catchment population benefiting from cash for work initiatives.

Catchment Population:

IDPs, Returnees and vulnerable host communities.

Link with allocation strategy :

The project is in line with the main objective -2: 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. This project help in addressing the immediate food and other unmet needs of the communities through Unconditional and conditional cash transfers and will help in dealing with the negative coping strategies that are evident and continue to have significant detrimental effects on the most vulnerable households. The coping strategies adopted include sale of productive assets, reduction of food diversity, buying food on credit. Child labor and forced marriages are also among those negative coping strategies that have been reported. Urgent lifesaving support is required along with interventions to avert further deterioration of the situation for those on the tipping point. The project will focus on cash programming to enable Internally Displaced Persons through improving household incomes, protecting livelihoods assets and providing the temporary employment opportunities. The project will also help the affected communities to improve their productive assets on sustainable basis through cash for work which will not only provide an opportunity of dignified access to food / employment rather will also increase agriculture production (Harvesting of water, construction of terraces and rehabilitation of small channels) and will culminate in communities resilience to the recurrent shocks.

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 Programs, Somalia	barnabas.asora@nrc.no	00252-617219993
Victor Moses	Country Director	victor.moses@nrc.no	00252612733888

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

According to FEWs net October 2017 updates; Food security needs are nearly double during the last five-year average in Somalia, with an estimated 2,444,000 people currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 866,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Widespread food insecurity is driven by three consecutive poor seasons that led to well below-average production and large-scale livestock losses, which have reduced household access to food and income. Sustained humanitarian assistance has prevented more extreme outcomes in many areas, though persistent drought threatens recovery of normal livelihoods, and further deterioration in food security is likely through May 2018. Somalia Humanitarian needs overview, Rainfall in October, the start and peak month of the Dyer season, was erratically distributed and approximately 50 percent below average in most areas. Rainfall in November and December is not expected to significantly improve crop prospects.

Data from the 2017 post-Gu assessment indicated that Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes persisted in many areas of Somalia in July/August. Since then, sustained assistance has prevented further deterioration in food security in many areas, though persistent drought threatens recovery.

Galmudug IDPs & Returnees October 2017 situation report highlighted that ;The major cause of displacement of the population is drought and inter- clan conflicts. It's worth to be noted that the recurrent droughts coupled with conflict has mainly affected all pastoralists livelihood since they mainly depend on livestock. The deaths of their animals resulted to displacement of many people. The IDPs fear a risk of falling into permanent displacement with no immediate prospect of durable solution and revealed that they fear being stuck in displacement because they don't anticipate durable solutions for their persistent displacement. The Majority of the IDP's are from all over Somalia which includes Mogadishu, Kismayo, Lower Shabelle, and Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool, Hiraan and Gedo regions. The report further explains that the main source of income is casual labour while others engage in petty trade. Majority of the household income earned from all sources is less than \$50 per month, Expenditure pattern has shown that larger portion of the income is spent on food purchase. Income earned from casual labour goes to purchasing basic food commodities and some on medicines.

2. Needs assessment

Somalia remains among the worst and complex humanitarian crises in the world. According to the FAO managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) more than 6.2 million people, half of the country population, are now in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Ongoing conflict is aggravating the impact of the drought, further reducing the resilience of communities, triggering displacement, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities particularly among women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities and impeding civilians' access to sustainable basic services, while in several locations also limiting humanitarians' access to those in need.

Chronic disasters have badly undermined the socio economic wellbeing of the population which is further compromised due to limited access and provision of basic services. In the given situations women, children and marginalized communities are especially at risk and face specific protection concerns. Large scale displacement and food insecurity has exacerbated vulnerabilities and increased protection needs. According to UNHCR, over 1 million people have been displaced due to drought compounded by armed conflict since the beginning of the year, mainly from rural areas to urban centres. Due to the upsurge in displacement the estimated number of IDPs in Somalia is more than 2 million, with durable solutions remaining elusive and high levels of GBV and other violations affecting especially IDPs being reported. Forced child recruitment is on the rise, especially in areas under the control of non state armed actors in southern and central Somalia. It presents not only a protection concern but has also triggered displacement as families seek to shield youth from forced recruitment. Exploitative relationships between IDPs and land owners or 'gatekeepers' are recurrent, affecting IDPs' access to assistance and information, and increasing vulnerability and risk of forced eviction.

According to FSNAU/FEWS NET, an estimated 3.1 million people, 25 per cent of the population, are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through at least December 2017. In addition, nearly 3.1 million people are classified as food security 'stressed' (IPC Phase 2). Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence is at 14.7 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. Central Somalia regions of Mudug, Galgaduud and Hiran are located at the heart of Somalia. The region is known for its pastoralist life style with most of the communities herding animals.

NRC conducted a multi sector assessment in the area during July 2017. The survey highlighted that most of the IDPs in Dhusamareeb and Mataban are integrated with the host community with only one visible IDP settlement in each districts. More than 90% of IDP population in Kaxda and Daynille have no land tenure documents and their primary need is food. As per the survey 89% of the respondents stated that household food accessibly has decreased in the last six months which in turn decreased number of meals eaten per day. Children (75%) are eating 1-2 meals a day to cope with food Scarcity-This translates occasionally into one meal cooked in the evening and leftover of the same meal is eating in the morning. Female headed household are especially at risk since they don't have anyone to support to earn income for the children.

The proposed program will help most vulnerable displaced and the host communities in Awdal region addressing their immediate food needs and providing them temporary employment opportunities through cash for work. The cash for work will especially be tapered to the rehabilitation and or establishment of WASH focused infrastructure. This will also complement and contribute in achievement of nutrition objectives as well.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

According to NRC assessments, the major causes of household level vulnerabilities are displacement, death of one or more of the parents (particularly female headed households and lack of livelihoods). The situation got worsened with reduced rain fall and loss of the livelihoods assets and options to the suffering communities resulting in large scale displacement of the communities from their original place of abode to the urban setting. This displacement has brought pressures to the urban dwellings which already have poor public service. Therefore NRC plans to work with the beneficiaries for this project who will be mainly internally displaced persons, returnees, female headed households and vulnerable host community affected by conflict and drought. Though NRC will be following a standard beneficiaries selection criteria however this will be revised with the inputs of communities elders and village level stakeholder. The criteria will mainly be to focus on IDPs, Child headed HHs, Women headed HHs and Families with disables and no earning hands.

Households within Integrated Phase Classification, integrated phase classification (IPC) 3 and integrated phase classification, IPC 4 will be NRC major target including those with Food Consumption Score (FCS) in borderline and poor. Also to be included are households with Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) less than 4 (meaning those that consume less than 4 food groups at the moment).

Under the proposed action NRC will be reaching 80% of the Internally displaced communities and 20% of the most vulnerable host communities.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed project is to respond and improve affected communities access to food and other unmet needs on immediate basis in Awdal: (Lughaya, Zeylac and Borama Districts) to avoid the use of negative coping strategies that are evident and continue to have significant detrimental effects on the most vulnerable households. The communities adopted coping strategies include sale of productive assets, reduction of food diversity, buying food on credit. 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 the other unmet needs (Medicines and education). In the longer term this will contribute to the resilience of the communities through building assets and improving local produce as a result.

5. Complementarity

NRC will work in Awdal region (Lughaya, Zeylac and Borama districts) where NRC is implementing resilience projects in Livelihoods, Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) until September 2017. Community based disaster managed committees (CBDMCs) have been in operation since the inception of the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) project and shall support upcoming program activities in encouraging community participation and ownership. This SHF project will support in meeting short and medium term needs while still keeping households and communities along the resilience path. The cash transfer will help cushion the household against shocks like floods, evictions while maintaining the long term goals of the project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Targeted communities of Awdal have improved access to food through Unconditional cash Transfers and temporary employment opportunities and are able to sustain shocks

Overall objective of the project is, "Targeted communities of Awdal have improved access to food through cash assistance and are resilient to shocks".

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

Specific Objective 2: Temporary employment opportunities are provided to the communities and the productive assets are improved. This will be achieved through identifying and registering skilled and unskilled casual labor in establishment and rehabilitation of the communities prioritized productive assets. Laborers will be engaged in cash for work initiatives.

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	2017-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	75
Support rehabilitation and/or restoration of household and community productive assets and capacity to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration	2017-SO4: Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyse more sustainable solutions.	25

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Through specific objective: Target groups meet their immediate food needs. This will be achieved through unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities and returnees. This is aimed at improving household immediate access to food and other unmet needs.

Specific objective 2: Temporary employment opportunities are provided to the communities and the productive assets are improved. This will be achieved through identifying and registering skilled and unskilled casual labor in establishment and rehabilitation of the communities prioritized productive assets. Community prioritized assets will be identified in communities broad based meetings which will be followed by the preparation of Bill of quantities and design. NRC will be signing an agreement with the communities committee to define the roles and responsibilities of both parties, working hours of the laborer and exit plan. Laborers will be engaged in cash for work initiatives for 16 days a month and will be working over three months. They will be paid an equal amount to the unconditional monthly cash transfer. In addition they will also be provided with the tools and the necessary construction material where needed.

Outcome 1

Disaster affected communities have access to cash to meet 80% of MEB including food

This is aimed at addressing immediate humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable (IDPs and the host communities). Vulnerability and the beneficiaries selection criteria will be further refined with the support of the communities and the local stakeholders; however this will be to identify and register the most affected community members including IDPs, women headed HHs, Child head HHs and families with disable or chronically ill. The cash transfer will be devised as per the needs of the area and in line to the recommendations of the cluster.

NRC will be using the mobile services for transfer of cash to the registered beneficiaries.

Output 1.1

Description

Output 1.1

935 households-(3,155 Female and 3,355 Male).

Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) will benefit 935 households representing 5,610 individuals (3,155 Female and 3,355 Male) from Awdal (Lughaya, Zeylac and Borama districts) targeting vulnerable female headed HHs, Internally displaced HHs and Households with no regular source of income and are affected.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumption:

Security situation is not deteriorated any further.

Communities support in reaching the most vulnerable HHs.

Risk:

Security situation is worsened further.

There is more influx of the communities in urban settings

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					5,610

Means of Verification : Beneficiaries registration pictures

Beneficiary cash receipt forms

Indicator 1.1.2	Food Security	Amount of cash to be distributed to 935 HHs representing 5 610 people through monthly unconditional cash transfers					249,645
-----------------	---------------	--	--	--	--	--	---------

Means of Verification : 935 HHs representing 5610 internally displaced people (80% IDPs) and the vulnerable host communities HHs, will be registered for Unconditional cash transfer. USD 89 will be transferred to each of the registered HHs per month over a period of three months. A total of USD 226,850 will be channeled in local economy

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Community based participation

Community Based participation: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community, other stakeholders and NRC based mainly on socio economic and vulnerability indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size, displacement and sources of income.

NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Conditional or unconditional Cash transfer

Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Each registered HH will be transferred USD 89 per month (3 months total) to meet 80% of the Cash Working Group recommended Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including proposed program areas. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess 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. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Monitoring Market to determine the immediate impact

Monitoring will be composed of 4 main activities namely: (1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done 2 weeks after each distribution when beneficiaries will have used the amounts of money distributed. Expenditure patterns will be monitored during the Post distribution monitoring (PDMs) in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) End line survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project. 4) Process monitoring: This will be an ongoing process where in the M&E team will be visiting the villages for registration of beneficiaries and CFW sites.

Outcome 2

Communities prioritized productive assets are established and or rehabilitated through cash for work

NRC program team will be identifying the communities prioritized productive assets like rain water harvesting reservoirs, small irrigation channels and or the protection wall etc. Technical team will be designing the bill of quantities and the drawing for these small productive infrastructure schemes. Parallel to this skilled and unskilled casual laborers will also be registered. As soon as the registration process is completed; NRC will be signing an MOU with the village committee with clear roles and responsibilities of both parties. Alongside tools and material purchase will also be completed and distributed to the communities. Soon after the completion of the prerequisites; Physical work will be started.

Output 2.1

Description

of communities prioritized productive assets are identified

NRC Project team will be orienting communities and the local stake holders about the program design. Communities will be identifying a list of the small productive 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 be also be done. so that communities are able to select the right assets.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumption:

Communities and the stakeholders take keen interest in the local initiatives.

Security situation is not worsened any further.

Risk:

Communities and austerities are not supportive of the program design.

Intensity of the disaster is worsened and communities are not interested in building assets.

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					900

Means of Verification : Attendance sheets of the laborer engaged in assets building
 Payment documents.
 Pictures of the labour working on the sites
 M&E team visit reports

Indicator 2.1.2	Food Security	Amount of cash to be distributed to 150 beneficiaries through conditional cash					40,050
Means of Verification : 150 skilled and unskilled laborers representing 150 HHs (900 individuals) will be engaged in cash for work for three months. Every engaged labor will be paid USD 89 per month. Over the period of time USD 40,050 will be channeled in local economy							
Indicator 2.1.3	Food Security	# of Assets established and or rehabilitated through cash for work					10
Means of Verification : Approximately 10 communities prioritized productive assets including 'Water reservoirs, small irrigation channels, farm to market road and or protection walls will be established and or rehabilitated through cash for work.							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Standard Activity : Community based participation							
Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and possession of required skill sets (for Skilled labor). The unskilled labor will be identified by the communities committees; and those of the laborer will be preferred who will qualify the vulnerability criteria and are usually associated with the casual labor.							
Activity 2.1.2							
Standard Activity : Cash for Work							
Cash for work: Program team and the communities will be identifying 150 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 the skills needed. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 8 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 16 days; However both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 89 per month which is to meet 80% of the full MEB. In line to the past experience, this is envisaged that the productive infrastructure schemes (rehabilitation and or newly established) will be consisting of Farm to market mud roads, small irrigation channels, rain water reservoirs and or protection walls . The registered laborers will be working for 6-8 hours as per the local norms and will continue to work for 16 days a month and three months in total. 40% of the labor cost has been allocated for cash for work material. 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.							
Activity 2.1.3							
Standard Activity : Assessment, technical reports and guidance notes							
Communities and the project teams will be assessing the identified assets. Technical teams will be preparing the BOQs and the cost estimation of the agreed small infrastructure projects.							
Likewise M&E team will be maintaining a complaint response mechanism to document and address issues and complaints of the communities.							
Additional Targets :							

M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							
M & R (Monitoring & Reporting plan): At the project start-up, meetings will be held with the community and their leaders to create awareness about the project design and the objectives. Details about beneficiaries selection criteria will be discussed, revised and agreed upon. Roles and responsibilities of all parties involved will also be agreed upon including beneficiaries, local leaders, Hormuud telecom and NRC. The above activities will be followed by beneficiary identification and registration. Registered of the beneficiaries will be verified by the NRC Program team. The selected beneficiaries will be briefed on their entitlements, roles and responsibilities by NRC project officers and assistants. Likewise the beneficiaries to be engaged in CFW initiatives will also be oriented about their work hours, wages and roles. A baseline survey will then be commissioned to ascertain the indicators at start for this project. NRC will use trained enumerators for data collection. The baseline will be followed by Unconditional Cash Transfer to 935 households. There will be three (3) monthly transfers made through Hormuud mobile money transfer platform. Each transfer will follow another after approximately 4 weeks of the first transfer. As the transfer amount is calculated to meet minimum monthly expenditure basket, MEB. NRC Food Security team will train enumerators to collect post distribution monitoring (PDM) data approximately 2 weeks after cash transfers have taken place. 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 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
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Community Based participation: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community, other stakeholders and NRC based mainly on socio economic and vulnerability indicators namely; households head, poverty status of the household, disability status, household size, displacement and sources of income.</p> <p>NRC will then use the selection criteria, working with its community based structures to select and identify beneficiaries for the project.</p>	2017												
	2018	X	X										
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Each registered HH will be transferred USD 89 per month (3 months total) to meet 80% of the Cash Working Group recommended Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including proposed program areas. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess 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. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need.</p>	2017												
	2018		X	X	X								
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Monitoring will be composed of 4 main activities namely: (1) Baseline survey. This will take place on a representative sample taking into consideration 95% confidence levels. Sample beneficiaries will be randomly selected from the registration list to ensure no biases. This will be done immediately after selection of beneficiaries take place. The indicators ascertained will be used to measure change attributed to the project at the end of the project. (2) Post distribution monitoring (PDM): This will be done 2 weeks after each distribution when beneficiaries will have used the amounts of money distributed. Expenditure patterns will be monitored during the Post distribution monitoring (PDMs) in order to assess deviations from plan and take corrective measures whenever necessary. (3) End line survey: This is planned during the last 2 months of the project. Just like at baseline, a representative sample at 95% confidence levels will be taken and a survey done to assess changes that can be attributed to this project. 4) Process monitoring: This will be an ongoing process where in the M&E team will be visiting the villages for registration of beneficiaries and CFW sites.</p>	2017												
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Beneficiary identification and registration: This will be based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria between the community and their leaders and possession of required skill sets (for Skilled labor). The unskilled labor will be identified by the communities committees; and those of the laborer will be preferred who will qualify the vulnerability criteria and are usually associated with the casual labor.</p>	2017												
	2018	X	X										
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Cash for work: Program team and the communities will be identifying 150 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 the skills needed. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 8 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 16 days; However both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 89 per month which is to meet 80% of the full MEB. In line to the past experience, this is envisaged that the productive infrastructure schemes (rehabilitation and or newly established) will be consisting of Farm to market mud roads, small irrigation channels, rain water reservoirs and or protection walls . The registered laborers will be working for 6-8 hours as per the local norms and will continue to work for 16 days a month and three months in total. 40% of the labor cost has been allocated for cash for work material. 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>	2017												
	2018		X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Communities and the project teams will be assessing the identified assets. Technical teams will be preparing the BOQs and the cost estimation of the agreed small infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Likewise M&E team will be maintaining a complaint response mechanism to document and address issues and complaints of the communities.</p>	2017												
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
OTHER INFO													
<u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u>													

Beneficiary participation: Beneficiaries will be involved at all phases of the project cycle. At project start-up, community and their leaders will be consulted as staff create awareness about this project. Roles and responsibilities will be agreed upon including targeting and selection criteria. At Baseline, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Endline, beneficiary involvement will be crucial in order to establish realistic indicators and monitor trends timely taking corrective actions where necessary. Beneficiaries take part in annual review meetings, project reviews, lessons learnt exercise including opportunity to document successes and failures to replicate and learn from when future programs are designed.

Complaints response and feedback mechanism (CRAM): NRC has a full fledged CRAM system with a toll free line number 304 which is logged in and the complaints are addressed by respective sectors regularly. There is also an open door policy where beneficiaries and leaders come to NRC office to discuss issues and matters affecting their well being. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings will also be held in the settlements with representatives from all affected groups to devise way forward.

Information sharing: NRC appropriately shares information to beneficiaries keeping confidentiality at the forefront. Beneficiaries shall be given feedback about their status of the basic food security and nutrition indicators so that corporate action is take to address divergent trends but also to give credit on their progress when things are getting along well.

Do No Harm principle: NRC adheres to the do no harm principle. Actions on NRC and its partners should not jeopardize beneficiary conditions. NRC also adheres to the humanitarian principles of impartiality, confidentiality, impartiality and neutrality.

Implementation Plan

Implementation: NRC will implement activities directly working with Hormuud telecom to support in electronic money transfers to beneficiaries. 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 on their entitlements which they will be getting over three months . A sample of the beneficiaries will be interviewed on a monthly basis for the PDM process including a Baseline and an Endline at the beginning and at the end of the project respectively. 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 in the daily interaction with and support to beneficiaries. There will be Interim and final report submitted to OCHA; which will be half way through the project implementation and at the end respectively. NRC will lead in sharing lessons, best practices, and any other information to actors and the donor to enable better advocacy and visibility of the project.

Coordination: NRC will work with the Food Security Cluster (FSC) to share information with other FSC actors to avoid duplication. NRC will periodically brief the local leadership on the progress of the project and seek their support whenever requires especially in regards to guidance and advise to trainees on possible course of action that they could take in as far as business development is concerned.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
--------------------------	---

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

The project is designed for Awdal region and like any other part of country, this society is 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 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 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. NRC will aims to reach maximum of the women and or the women headed families for unconditional cash transfer (UCT) program and this is one of the key selection criteria.

NRC places great value on gender in its programming. 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 60% of beneficiaries shall 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. While doing Baseline, Endline and other monitoring, gender sensitivities will be taken care of by collecting information from all these groups in society.

Protection Mainstreaming

There is often significant extortion of the vulnerable and displaced by from gate keepers often in disguise of rental for the plots of land in which Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) live. 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. This informal agreements are often in return for security and rent. occupants will pay a fixed monthly amount to gatekeepers for these services and small opportunities. However, anecdotal evidence shows that such payments are often higher when it is a cash program supposedly because of the liquidity. To reduce on this vice, NRC will transfer money to beneficiaries anonymously through the mobile phone platform which reduces on the chances of extortion from gatekeepers when compared to the other modalities of transfer. Protection issues that will be identified through the post distribution monitoring (PDMs) will be addressed timely.

NRC will make sure that the community stake holders are engaged in beneficiaries selection processes, vetting of the beneficiaries list, identification of cash for work initiatives and physical work. This will ensure ownership of the processes and the initiatives.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

NRC national staff are recruited locally from within South central and Awdal regions; who know the local culture and the traditions very well and are therefore locally accepted. This staff work freely within the settlements without restrictions. NRC will occasionally use security armed escorts to visit field locations and settlements when expatriate staff visit South central and Awdal field regions for monitoring purposes. Besides, NRC has a security policy which includes awareness on first aid, management of fire outbreak and staff reaction and behavior in case of an incident. There is a crisis management team that will be activated once a security incident occurs and requires action. This is aimed at managing the situation to reduce on the impact

Access

NRC has a functional offices both in South central and Awdal regions with field based staff. NRC will use the technical staff based in country office for smooth delivery of project activities as per the planned timelines.

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	Food security Project Manager	D	1	5,000.00	8	20.00	8,000.00	
	<i>The food security project manager is responsible for the overall implementation of the project activities, report writing and managing budget and staff. SHF will contribute USD 8000 which is 20% of salary @5,000 USD per month for 8 months.</i>							

1.2	Food security Project Officer	D	1	1,400.00	8	100.00	11,200.00
	<i>The food security Project Officer is dedicated for this project (giving 100% efforts into the 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 100% of the salary @ 1400 USD for 8 months.</i>						
1.3	Food security Project Assistant	D	1	800.00	8	44.00	2,816.00
	<i>The food security Assistant is the forefront of the project implementation under the leadership and guidance of the Project Officer. The project assistant will work directly with the beneficiaries. He/she will be directly involved in the implementation of this project. SHF will contribute 44% of the salary of the project assistants as they will be fully engaged in this implementation of this project. The total cost charged to SHF will be USD 2816.</i>						
1.4	Finance coordinator	D	1	2,500.00	8	15.00	3,000.00
	<i>The Finance coordinator will support the program team in the day to day implementation of the activities, processing payments in a timely and efficient manner. SHF will cover a total USD 3,000 which will cover 15% of the salary for 8 months @2500/month.</i>						
1.5	Area Manager	D	1	8,000.00	8	20.00	12,800.00
	<i>The area manager will be the custodian of the project and will provide the oversight managerial support for the project teams. SHF will cover a total USD 12,800 which will cover 20% of the salary for 8 months @8000/month.</i>						
1.6	Finance Managers	D	1	5,400.00	8	15.00	6,480.00
	<i>The finance manager will give technical support to field finance officer and coordinator. He/ she will be in charge of financial reporting, approving payments and ensuring compliance. SHF will contribute This project will contribute 15% to his/her salary @ \$ 5,400 per month for 8 months which will be \$6,480 .</i>						
	Section Total						44,296.00
21. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Sensitization, Identification and registration of beneficiaries	D	2	550.00	1	100.00	1,100.00
	<i>To create awareness on the project, beneficiaries will be sensitized on the project key information and objective. 2 broad based community meetings will be conducted with the cost of USD 550 in each meeting. Costs will include refreshment (snacks and soft drinks/tea) to the participants of the meetings and stationery (Flip charts and marker pens). Participants will include community members and relevant stakeholders in the community. See BOQ 2.1 for further details on cost breakdown.</i>						
2.2	Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfers-Awadal	D	935	89.00	3	100.00	249,645.00
	<i>Unconditional Cash transfers will be disbursed to 935 HHs for 3 months, on monthly basis @ \$89 per HH per month, which is the recommended rate by the Cash Working Group(CWG) to meet 80% of the MEB.</i>						
2.3	Monitoring activities(Baseline, PDMs, End-line survey, ect)	D	1	7,500.00	1	100.00	7,500.00
	<i>A baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project . To measure the impact of the project, an endline survey will be conducted at the end of the project. 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. 25 Enumerators will be engaged for 25 days at the rate of \$12 per day. The amount will be charged to SHF is \$ 7,500 See attached BOQ 2.3 for further details.</i>						
2.4	Cash for work:laborers (50 Skilled labor + 100 Unskilled labor)	D	150	89.00	3	100.00	40,050.00
	<i>Communities prioritized Cash for work initiatives will be established and or rehabilitated engaging 150 skilled and unskilled laborers (50 Skilled and 100 unskilled).For Skilled labor (01 laborer will be working for 8 days a month at the rate of 6,000 Somalian Shilling and or USD 11.09 / day and will be engaged in total for 24 days during 3 months period). The local labor rate of Skilled labor is 6,000 Somalian Shilling / Day. For unskilled labor (01 laborer will be working for 16 days a month at the rate of 3,000 Somalian Shilling or USD 5.55 / day and will be engaged for a total of 48 days during 3 months). The local labor rate for unskilled labor is 3,000 Somalian Shilling / Day. Value for both skilled and unskilled labor has been kept at par to the UCT transfer value to meet 80% of the Full MEB, Therefore considered this to be USD 89 / Month.</i>						
2.5	Cash for work material	D	5	3,340.00	1	100.00	16,700.00
	<i>Necessary construction material like cement, Steel, Gravel and sand that will be used in the cash for work activities for communal work will be purchased in addition to the tools, as shown in BOQ 2.5.</i>						
2.6	Service Contract- (Bank charge on mobile money)	D	1	289,695.00	1	1.00	2,896.95
	<i>These are transfer charges incurred during transfer of cash to beneficiaries for the Unconditional(Activity 2.2) and conditional Cash transfers (activity 2.5) at 1% of the sum of all these costs.</i>						
2.7	Visbility Materials	D	1	750.00	1	100.00	750.00
	<i>5 Billboards and 5 Banners will be procured for use during visibility in the locations where the activities will be taking place. The banners will be used during sensitization sessions, registration sessions and pre and post assessment activities. See annexed BOQ 2.7 for details.</i>						
	Section Total						318,641.95

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	Vehicle rent	D	1	1,700.00	8	50.00	6,800.00	
	<i>This costs will serve to meet vehicle hire for activity implementation support per month on a day to day basis at \$1700 per months. \$ 6,800 will be charged to the project which is 50% for a period of 8 months. See BOQ 5.1 for breakdown.</i>							
5.2	Staff Travel Costs - Perdiem, Flights and Accomodation	D	1	4,500.00	1	100.00	4,500.00	
	<i>Project staff travel will include per diems, flight costs and accommodation for the technical and field level project staff who are involving in this project. The Food security Specialist and the Food Security Program Manager will have to use flights and road transport owing to the distance between the area offices and implementation location for project monitoring and supervision. A total of 6 trips will be made across the project period. See BOQ 5.2 for breakdown.</i>							
	Section Total							11,300.00
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	Electricity costs/Water costs- Hargeisa Office	S	1	1,537.00	8	24.00	2,951.04	
	<i>This cost line constitutes contribution to power (electricity) and water charges at NRC Hargeisa Area office from which the project will be run, and it is allocated at 24% of total amount. Total contribution by SHF will be USD 2951.04.</i>							
7.2	Office rent costs- Hargeisa Office	S	1	3,000.00	8	30.00	7,200.00	
	<i>This cost covers office rent for Hargeisa office, which will accommodate program and support staff who will be implementing this project. USD 7,200 which is 30% of the rent cost will be charged to SHF for a Period of 8 months.</i>							
7.3	Communication costs (Internet and mobile costs)- Hargeisa Office	S	1	3,000.00	8	30.00	7,200.00	
	<i>Communication cost including telephone and Internet charges per month for Hargeisa Office. SHF will contribute 30% of the total cost per month for 8 months , which translates to USD 7,200</i>							
	Section Total							17,351.04
SubTotal			1,106.00					391,588.99
Direct								374,237.95
Support								17,351.04
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent								7.00
PSC Amount								27,411.23
Total Cost								419,000.22

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Awdal -> Borama	25	360	324	479	465	1,628	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Each registered HH will be transferred USD 89 per month (3 months total) to meet 80% of the Cash Working Group recommended Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including proposed program areas. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess 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. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Cash for work: Program team and the communities will be identifying 150 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 the skills needed. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 8 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 16 days; However both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 89 per month which is to meet 80% of the full MEB. In line to the past experience, this is envisaged that the productive infrastructure schemes (rehabilitation and or newly established) will be consisting of Farm to market mud roads, small irrigation channels, rain water reservoirs and or protection walls . The registered laborers will be working for 6-8 hours as per the local norms and will continue to work for 16 days a month and three months in total. 40% of the labor cost has been allocated for cash for work material. 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>

Awdal -> Lughaye	50	720	648	958	931	3,257	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Each registered HH will be transferred USD 89 per month (3 months total) to meet 80% of the Cash Working Group recommended Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including proposed program areas. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess 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. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Cash for work: Program team and the communities will be identifying 150 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 the skills needed. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 8 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 16 days; However both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 89 per month which is to meet 80% of the full MEB. In line to the past experience, this is envisaged that the productive infrastructure schemes (rehabilitation and or newly established) will be consisting of Farm to market mud roads, small irrigation channels, rain water reservoirs and or protection walls . The registered laborers will be working for 6-8 hours as per the local norms and will continue to work for 16 days a month and three months in total. 40% of the labor cost has been allocated for cash for work material. 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>
------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	---

Awdal -> Zeylac	25	359	323	478	465	1,625	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT): Each registered HH will be transferred USD 89 per month (3 months total) to meet 80% of the Cash Working Group recommended Full MEB. Cash transfers are planned during the lean season using electronic mobile money transfers (Hormuud) which is wide spread and easily accessible in Somalia including proposed program areas. Beneficiaries will undergo a refresher on how they can assess 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. UCT will improve access to food and provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Cash for work: Program team and the communities will be identifying 150 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 the skills needed. This will be concluded at the time of scheme designing. The Skilled labor will be engaged for 8 days a month and unskilled will be engaged for 16 days; However both Skilled and unskilled laborer will be getting USD 89 per month which is to meet 80% of the full MEB. In line to the past experience, this is envisaged that the productive infrastructure schemes (rehabilitation and or newly established) will be consisting of Farm to market mud roads, small irrigation channels, rain water reservoirs and or protection walls . The registered laborers will be working for 6-8 hours as per the local norms and will continue to work for 16 days a month and three months in total. 40% of the labor cost has been allocated for cash for work material. 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>
-----------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	---

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Multisectoral Assessment in Central Somalia(Final VERSION).pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Memo SHF 7583.pdf
Budget Documents	NRC FS Galgaduud and Awdal Budget for SHF 7583 Standard Allocation 2 2017.xlsx
Budget Documents	Food security Final Budget BOQs SHF 7583.xlsx
Budget Documents	Copy of Food security Final Budget BOQs - Final - 12152017.xlsx
Budget Documents	Copy of Food security Final Budget BOQs - Final - 1218017.xlsx
Budget Documents	Copy of Food security Final Budget BOQs - Final - 12202017.xlsx