

For 'new-line' in text fields pres [ALT] and [ENTER] keys on keyboard (do not insert spaces to create line shift)
Please do not change the format of the form (including name of page) as this may prevent proper registration of project data.



For new proposals, please complete the tab for 'Project Document', 'Budget' and 'Locations'
Mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

Project Document

1. COVER (to be completed by organization submitting the proposal)

(A) Organization*	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations				
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Agency				
(C) Project Title*	Vector Control and Treatment Intervention in Riverine Areas of South Central Somalia				
(D) CAP Project Code	Not required for Emergency Reserve proposals outside of CAP				
(E) CAP Project Ranking	Required for proposals during Standard Allocations				
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Emergency Reserve				
(G) CAP Budget	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP				
(H) Amount Request*	\$	400,000.00	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget		
(I) Project Duration*	3 months No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve				
(J) Primary Cluster*	Food Security				
(K) Secondary Cluster	Agriculture and Livelihoods Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects				
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number, and gender. If desired more detailed information can be entered about types of beneficiaries. For information on population in HE and AFLC see FSNAU website (http://www.fsnau.org)		Men	Women	Total	
	Total beneficiaries	12250	5250	17500	
	Total beneficiaries include the following:				
	Pastoralists	5250	0	5250	
	Agro-Pastoralists	12250	0	12250	
	0	0	0		
	0	0	0		
(M) Location Precise locations should be listed on separate tab	Regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Awdal <input type="checkbox"/> Banadir <input type="checkbox"/> Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input type="checkbox"/> Juba <input type="checkbox"/> M Juba <input type="checkbox"/> Mudug <input type="checkbox"/> Sanaag <input type="checkbox"/> Togdheer <input type="checkbox"/> Bakool <input type="checkbox"/> Bari <input type="checkbox"/> Galgaduud <input type="checkbox"/> Hiraaan <input type="checkbox"/> Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Sool <input type="checkbox"/> W Galbeed			
(N) Implementing Partners (List name, acronym and budget)	1		Budget:	\$ -	
	2		Budget:	\$ -	
	3		Budget:	\$ -	
	4		Budget:	\$ -	
	5		Budget:	\$ -	
	6		Budget:	\$ -	
	7		Budget:	\$ -	
	8		Budget:	\$ -	
	9		Budget:	\$ -	
	10		Budget:	\$ -	
		Total	Budget:	\$ -	
	Remaining	Budget:	\$ 400,000		
Focal Point and Details - Provide details on agency and cluster focal point for the project (name, email, phone).					
(O) Agency focal point for project:	Name*	Sergio Innocente	Title	Emergency & Rehabilitation Coordinator	
	Email*	Sergio.Innocente@fao.org	Phone*	020 4 000 000	
	Address	FAO Somalia			

3. BACKGROUND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS (please adjust row size as needed)

(A) Describe the project rationale based on identified issues, describe the humanitarian situation in the area, and list groups consulted. (maximum 1500 characters) *	<p>The climate outlook for the October – November – December 2012 season indicates that the eastern sector of the Greater Horn of Africa is likely to experience near-normal, tending to above-normal (enhanced) rainfall. According to FEWSNET Somalia, El Niño conditions are gradually developing and there are increased chances in the coming months. El Niño is likely to lead to lead to above-average rains. It is also expected that rainfall during the October to December season could also extend into January 2013.</p> <p>Wet conditions have prevailed in many places within Somalia over the last week and Hiraa region has already recorded the highest amount of rainfall (188 mm) in the last few weeks which has led to flooding and destruction of property in the town and its environs. Currently observed water levels along the Shabelle River are high with a moderate risk of flooding in the lower reaches of the river. According to FEWSNET the rains will intensify in the coming weeks. In the already flooded areas of Hiraa region, swarms of mosquitoes are expected in four weeks time as the region continues to experience more rains and the flooding intensifies.</p> <p>There is urgent need to embark on a vector control programme to bring the population of mosquitoes down so as to mitigate possible loss of lives, livestock and livelihoods of the pastoral and agro pastoral communities living in the riverine areas of South Central from the imminent threat of floods and subsequent RVF outbreaks.</p>
	<p>Livestock is a primary livelihood of poor agro pastoral and pastoral livelihoods in Somalia. However the production is constrained by many factors among them Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and insufficient disease control measures. Rift Valley Fever (RVF) is a mosquito-borne viral disease and a serious TAD which causes periodic severe epidemics. It is an important zoonosis and one of the haemorrhagic fevers affecting human beings.</p> <p>A recent flood alert by SWALIM indicates that there is moderate to high risk of flooding in the lower reaches of Shabelle River. In Hiraa region, high amount of rainfall (188 mm) have led to flooding. Recent reports by Central Region Livestock Professional Association confirm flooding in Beletwyne district of Hiraa region. It is estimated that the number of affected people will continue to increase as the heavy rain and river flooding continues in other areas within Somalia.</p> <p>According to FEWSNET Somalia, the foreseen El Niño conditions are likely to be similar to the ones experienced in Somalia during the 2006 deyr rainy season. These rains led to an RVF outbreak in Kenya. The continued flooding, the presence of mosquitoes in riverine areas are key risk factors to RVF outbreaks. Although it is difficult to forecast the impact of El Niño in specific areas, it is necessary to follow its development and take preventive action against its possible negative impacts especially those related to possible RVF outbreaks.</p>
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)	<p>In the livestock sector, FAO has spearheaded the revitalization of provision of quality animal health and production services through the public sector (the three regional administrations) and the private sector including Somali livestock professional associations and private pharmacies and drug suppliers. This support was instrumental to the lifting of the live animal trade ban by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in November 2009. FAO has also facilitated the development of the dairy, hides and skins, water for livestock, honey and value addition in the meat sector. The technical support provided to the Somali meat sub-sector has helped to improve quality of the export products and maintain the Somali UAE niche' meat market. All these initiatives have led to stabilization of livestock prices and improved farm-gate value of livestock. The later has served pastoralists and agro-pastoralists as well.</p> <p>Since early 2012, FAO has carried out vaccination of 19.6 million sheep and goats against PPR and treatment of 2.7million livestock against parasitic and bacterial diseases in Somalia. Currently, the vaccination against the Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia campaign is going on. In addition, FAO has a country livestock disease surveillance system mainly for early detection of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and rapid response.</p>

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To mitigate possible loss of lives, livestock and livelihoods of the pastoral and agro pastoral communities living in the riverine areas		
(B) Outcome 1*	17 500HHs (livestock owners) have their livelihood assets protected and safeguarded		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Assessment and identification of the vector control sites and beneficiaries (including community sensitization and awareness; team f		
(D) Activity 1.2	Carry out vector control and treatment of livestock in the targeted areas		
(E) Activity 1.3	Project progress monitoring		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Food Security		Target* 6
(G) Indicator 1.2	Food Security	1)Number of animals treated and protected against vectors; 2)N	Target
(H) Indicator 1.3	Food Security	Project monitoring reports	Target
(I) Outcome 2			
(J) Activity 2.1			
(K) Activity 2.2			
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1			Target
(N) Indicator 2.2			Target
(O) Indicator 2.3			Target
(P) Outcome 3			
(Q) Activity 3.1			
(R) Activity 3.2			
(S) Activity 3.3			
(T) Indicator 3.1			Target
(U) Indicator 3.2			Target
(V) Indicator 3.3			Target
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities (maximum 1500 characters)	<p>It is envisaged that an estimated 17 500 livestock owners will benefit from the livestock interventions targeting an estimated 700 000 sheep and goats, 130 000 cattle and 70 000 camels. The intervention will entail the selection of locations, community awareness creation and sensitization, application of insecticide for vector control, treatment against parasitic and common bacterial infections, data capture using treatment forms. To implement this project, FAO will utilize the existing logistic, distribution, coordination and monitoring mechanisms and systems in place. The actual implementation of activities will be carried out by SOWELPA (in Gedo, Middle & Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle) and CERELPA (Hiran and Middle Shabelle), the two Livestock Professional Associations (LPAs) who have partnered with FAO in the past and have a strong operational presence in the area. The LPAs will be contracted by FAO through Letters of Agreement (LoAs) spelling out the responsibilities.</p> <p>FAO will procure and distribute insecticides for vector control to LPAs. However for treatments against parasites and bacterial infections, reimbursement will be done directly to the implementing partners for the cost incurred since the drugs are available locally. This will be done upon satisfactory verification by FAO of the number of animals treated. FAO will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, forestry and Range in the overall coordination of implementation process and supervision.</p>		

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Describe how you will monitor, evaluate and report on your project activities and achievements, including the frequency of monitoring, methodology (site visits, observations, remote monitoring, external evaluation, etc.), and monitoring tools (reports, statistics, photographs, etc.). Also describe how findings will be used to adapt the project implementation strategy. (maximum 1500 characters) *

Monitoring and Evaluation Processes: FAO field Monitoring staff: 20 national field monitoring officers are deployed to the field to monitor implementation of all operational aspects of the overall FAO programme which includes this project. They provide independent review of results on the ground. In addition to the weekly and midterm progress reports submitted by the Livestock Professional Associations (LPAs) on the progress of the implementation of treatment and vector control interventions, they will also submit weekly data on treatment forms in hard and soft copy formats. The soft copies also known as Field Monitoring Tool (FMT) is real time and easy to access on line for ease of monitoring. Photographic evidence of vector control and treatment activities will be provided. Information will also be collected through informal systems i.e. local level informants such as local communities and random telephone calls to the beneficiaries

FAO will also cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Range to verify the progress of the implementation of the proposed activities. A final report will be shared with UNOCHA in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(B) Work Plan
Must be in line with the log frame. Mark "X" to indicate the period activity will be carried out

Activity	Timeframe					
	Please select 'weeks' for projects up to 6 months, and 'months' for projects up to 12 months					
	Week 1-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-12	Week 13-16	Week 17-20	Week 20-24
1.1* Assessment and identification	X					
1.2 Carry out vector control	X	X	X			
1.3 Project progress monitoring	X	X	X			
2.1 0						
2.2 0						
2.3 0						
3.1 0						
3.2 0						
3.3 0						

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Coordination with other activities in project area
List any other activities by your or any other organizations, in particular those in the same cluster, and describe how you will coordinate your proposed activities with them

Organization	Activity
1 FAO	FAO is already implementing several projects throughout Somalia(including animal health)
2 OCHA	Information sharing
3 AU/IBAR	Information sharing and on the ground coordination to ensure that a common approach is used
4 Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster	Ensure that the project is in line with the cluster strategy and ensure information sharing
5 Other NGOs and Agencies	Information sharing and field level coordination
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

(B) Cross-Cutting Themes
Please indicate if the project supports a Cross-Cutting theme(s) and briefly describe how. Refer to Cross-Cutting respective guidance note

Cross-Cutting Themes (Yes/No)	Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.	Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme.
Gender	Yes	As part of gender mainstreaming strategy in FAO's emergency programmes,
Capacity Building		