

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*	Mercy Corps			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO			
(C) Project Title*	Improved access to food security through community livelihood rehabilitation and protection			
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/A/48477	Not required for Emergency Reserve proposals outside of CAP		
(E) CAP Project Ranking	High	Required for proposals during Standard Allocations		
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Standard Allocation 2 (Oct 2012)			
(G) CAP Budget	\$ -	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP		
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 649,984.50	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget		
(I) Project Duration*	12 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Food Security			
(K) Secondary Cluster	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	3526	3151	6677
	Total beneficiaries include the following:			
	People from Riverine Communities	6356	5764	12120
		0	0	0
	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"/> Salgadood <input type="checkbox"/> Hiraaan <input type="checkbox"/> Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> M Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Sool <input type="checkbox"/> W Galbeed			
(N) Implementing Partners (List name, acronym and budget)	1	1. Juba Foundation	Budget:	\$ 75,000
	2		Budget:	\$ -
	3		Budget:	\$ -
	4		Budget:	\$ -
	5		Budget:	\$ -
	6		Budget:	\$ -
	7		Budget:	\$ -
	8		Budget:	\$ -
	9		Budget:	\$ -
	10		Budget:	\$ -
			Total	Budget:
		Remaining	Budget:	\$ 574,984
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*	Abdikadir Mohamed	Title	Country Director
	Email*	cap@so.mercycorps.org	Phone*	+254 733 440 430
	Address	PO Box 11868-00100 Nairobi, Kenya		

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) *	For populations in Lower Juba, one of the regions worst affected by the drought in 2011, the situation has improved mainly due to increased food accessibility however, humanitarian interventions are needed in order for the situation not to deteriorate as there is 7,500 farming and riverine households in Lower Juba are still in IPC 3 - crisis (FSNAU 2012 Post-Gu Food Security and Nutrition Outlook). The households in these livelihood zones have significant food consumption gaps resulting in high or above usual acute malnutrition. These areas are prone to flooding and the need for interventions to improve on irrigation systems for the farming communities is crucial for them to improve their resilience to cope in future shocks such as the approaching El Nino. Moreover, recent clashes has not only resulted in excessive loss of livelihood assets impacting the possibilities to sustain minimum food intake, but it has lead to an increase of female headed households placing women in a vulnerable situation. Without traditional work opportunities such as selling crops or assisting with the farming, women and girls are forced to undertake work posing serious protection risks such as collection and selling of firewood which, according to the GBV working group can be highly connected to GBV. Lack of livelihood opportunities could further result in increased unsafe child labor and could be a reason for a boy to join militia groups providing the family with a salary. Recent assessments done by Juba Foundation has identified vulnerable riverine communities where staple food is available but the populations lack adequate purchasing power to access these items. Mercy Corps aims at providing much needed cash through cash for work, enabling populations to meet basic needs by accessing the local food market while at the same time protecting assets to improve household resilience in case of future emergencies.
(B) Describe in detail the capacities and needs in the proposed project locations. List any baseline data. If necessary, attach a table with information for each location. (maximum 1500 characters) *	To respond to the gaps and needs identified partly by FSNAU/UN OCHA through the clusters and partly by Juba Foundation through a rapid assessment in September 2012 of riverine populations in the Jubas in humanitarian crisis (IPC Stage 3). Mercy Corps will provide cash transfers through CFW in combination with needed infrastructural WASH improvements to mitigate future emergencies in 7 villages. Using CFW, in accordance with IASC minimum standards, the project will be able to provide the most food insecure with cash, enabling the beneficiaries to purchase goods individually instead of being provided with potentially inappropriate streamlined goods. By working with flood mitigation and rehabilitation of the dilapidated irrigation canals, vulnerable beneficiary households will not only increase their purchase power but also improve the livelihood opportunities for male- and female-headed households. The tools provided will be distributed to beneficiaries to improve their possibilities to work on their own farms as CFW activities are completed. CFW will enable households to buy supplies, supporting the local market traders as well as improve their own livelihood produce for household usage and trade leading to a reduced necessity for unsafe businesses for men, women, boys and girls. To ensure a fair targeting of beneficiary households, village relief committees consisting of men and women will be created. 30% of the beneficiaries will be women and female-headed households will be prioritized. One person will represent each household as cultural perceptions are taken into account on what is e.g. acceptable activities. Mercy Corps will ensure gender and age power relations in assessments, activities and outputs.
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)	Mercy Corps have a well-documented history of successfully implemented livelihoods projects throughout Somalia where the most recent target areas were riverine communities in Middle and Lower Juba. Mercy Corps had an office in Jamame from 2005 until 2009 and has since then continued to implement projects in the area through local partners and joint implementation. In a current CHF funded program being implemented in the target regions (June 2012-May 2013), food accessibility for 3,000 farming and riverine households are supported through CFW constructing and rehabilitating irrigation systems and improve resilience through river bankment rehabilitation as well as provision of farming tools. In 2010, Mercy Corps, through local partners, supported farmers in Middle and Lower Juba, Hiraaan, Bay and Bakool regions with farming tools, seeds and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities. In Central Somalia, Mercy Corps provided cash transfers to over 3,000 households in 2011/2012 through CFW activities aimed at rehabilitating community infrastructure and improving market access. This project will be jointly implemented with Juba Foundation, who is currently implementing CHF- funded Food Security activities in Lower and Middle Juba together with Mercy Corps. In addition, Juba Foundation runs ten nutrition centers and two MCH clinics in Jamame, Kasuma and Bandar Jadid. Mercy Corps is well prepared to increase its programming to support farmers and riverine populations to foster recovery and production.

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To increase food security and protect productive farming assets of 12,120 vulnerable persons in Lower Juba		
(B) Outcome 1*	Increased food security for 12,120 beneficiaries in humanitarian crisis through CFW activities. Indicators will be presented disaggregated by gender		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Carry out community mobilisation, signing memorandum of understanding with the target village relief committees, carry out beneficiary selection		
(D) Activity 1.2	Distribute 2,800 CFW tools, comprising of wheel barrows, pick axes, shovels and crow bars to 2,020 CFW participants. CFW tools will be distributed to 2,020 beneficiaries		
(E) Activity 1.3			
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target* 2020
(G) Indicator 1.2	Food Security	# of CFW tools distributed	Target 2520
(H) Indicator 1.3			Target
(I) Outcome 2	Farming households in 10 target villages with increased access to crop irrigation and disaster risk reduction infrastructure. Indicators will be presented disaggregated by gender		
(J) Activity 2.1	Rehabilitation of 21 km of irrigation canals in 7 target villages to improve crop irrigation through CFW. 3 km of irrigation canal will be rehabilitated in 7 target villages		
(K) Activity 2.2	Construction of 21 km of river embankments to reduce the effects of flooding on crops and settlements along the Juba river through CFW		
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target 12120
(N) Indicator 2.2	Food Security	Kilometers of irrigation canals rehabilitated and river embankment	Target 21 km respectively
(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>Due to estimated disbursement of funds February 1st 2013, the project is proposed to start February 2013 until January 2014. CFW activities will be done in 2 phases; mid-February to mid-April and July–October 2013 preceding the rainy seasons when purchasing power is at lowest. Beneficiaries will be provided with temporary employment for 2 and 4 consecutive months respectively during the lean periods and will work for 15 days per month. Assumption being that, similarly to previous years, the rains are likely to be delayed. CFW tools will be transferred to the community to be used as farm tools after the completion of the activities. Beneficiary selection criteria include vulnerable households in crisis; marginalized groups, minority clans, disabled persons, at least 30% of the targeted beneficiaries should be women, and female-headed households are prioritized. 1 person should represent each household. Time constraints and the existing workload of women as well as affect their ability to participate in CFW activities. Vulnerable households often lack the social network and access to credit that other groups in the same community have putting them at larger risk. MOUs will be signed with village committees, identification of sites and selection of beneficiaries will be done in close cooperation with the communities. Procurement of CFW tools will be done at the village level just before the start of the activities to empower the local shops. Cash transfer payments of USD75/month to every participating hh equals USD 225 will be done monthly by local Hawala at the village level. Mercy corps will directly implement the activities with a strict non visibility policy due to security concerns for the implementing teams and the beneficiaries. Juba Foundation will be subgranted to do irrigation canal rehabilitation and river embankment construction in one village. Joint monitoring visits will be undertaken with Mercy Corps, Juba Foundation and possibly other stakeholders. An implementation plan will be developed indicating implementation of activities and shared with CHF and the FSC. Phase implementation of the activities will help in restructuring the plan in case of any unforeseen challenges.</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) *

M&E is an integral part and will be carried out in line with the existing Mercy Corps M&E structure. The Mercy Corps Program Manager, M&E team and Juba Foundation will design the M&E system with appropriate tools and databases that track outputs, outcomes and key indicators to track and provide sex-disaggregated data. Data collection will be primary responsibility of Juba Foundation for submission to Mercy Corps M&E team for analysis, reporting and feedback, disaggregated by location, gender and age at a minimum. Regular program monitoring will be conducted monthly and field reports will be prepared and shared after each monitoring visit displaying achievements. After selecting beneficiaries, a CIW database with CIW beneficiary profiles will be put in place a list and names and if available, telephone numbers will be shared with UN OCHA. Project committees and the beneficiary list will be captured in CIW registration forms. During startup and beneficiary targeting, a comprehensive household survey will be done to establish baseline food security indicators. CIW outputs will be tracked through attendance, payment sheets and quality checklists for infrastructure developed by engineers. Pictures will be taken and shared before, during and after rehabilitation of selected communal infrastructure. Stakeholders will be routinely updated in program implementation. The monitoring system will allow easy generation of reports to share with OCHA and other stakeholders. PDM will be conducted monthly in areas where the situation permits. At a minimum, the following will be monitored: -Number of people receiving cash -How much money is being distributed to each household -What are people spending the cash on? -Where are people buying key goods? -What is happening to prices to the local market? Did people receive the right amount of cash? We will ensure the submission of updated 4Ws. A participatory evaluation will be conducted following completion of the project with beneficiaries, community elders, project staff, local government officials and other humanitarian organizations in the regions. PLA tools will be used to allow all members of the community, including women and girls, to express their needs and priorities.

(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					
	Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
1.1* Carry our community m	X			X		
1.2 Distribute 2,800 CIW to	X			X		
1.3 Rehabilitation of 21 km	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.1 Construction of 21 km o	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2 Construction of 21 km of river embankments to reduce the effects of flooding on crops and settlements along the Juba river through						
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 Musim Aid	Jamame and Kismayo - health and nutrition programming
2 Agro Sphere	Jamame - livelihood programming
3 Juba Shine	Jamame - capacity building programming
4 Juba Foundation	Jamame - livelihood programming
5 Juba Foundation	Jamame west - health programming
6 Mercy Corps	Jamame - livelihood programming
7 Food Security Cluster	Mercy Corps participate actively in the FSC in order to strengthen knowledge sha
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	GENDER: The project will give opportunity to vulnerable households headed by
Capacity Building		