

For 'new-line' in text fields press [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*	CARE Somalia			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO International NGO			
(C) Project Title* <small>For standard allocations, please use the CAP title.</small>	Sanaag Livelihood Project			
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/A/48213	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*	\$ 250,002.00	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget		
(I) Project Duration*	8 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Food Security			
(K) Secondary Cluster*	Food Security			
(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	466	444	910
Total beneficiaries include the following:				
	Pastoralists	816	884	1700
		0	0	0
		0	0	0
		0	0	0
(M) Location <small>Precise locations should be listed on separate tab</small>	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"/> M Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Sool <input type="checkbox"/> W Galbeed			
(N) Implementing Partners <small>(List name, acronym and budget)</small>	1		Budget:	\$ -
	2		Budget:	\$ -
	3		Budget:	\$ -
	4		Budget:	\$ -
	5		Budget:	\$ -
	6		Budget:	\$ -
	7		Budget:	\$ -
	8		Budget:	\$ -
	9		Budget:	\$ -
	10		Budget:	\$ -
		Total	Budget:	\$ -
		Remaining	Budget:	\$ 250,002
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*	Wouter Schaap	Title	Assistant Country Director
	Email*	wschaap@csss.care.org	Phone*	+254 732639280
	Address			

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) *	On 30th March 2012 (IRIN) - Officials in the self-declared republic of Somaliland, northwestern Somalia, appealed for food aid and potable water for thousands of families who have lost their livelihoods in the current drought. Food security in Sanaag regions is classified until June 2012 as "stressed", meaning households have reduced food consumption, while most of southern Sanaag are classified as being at "crisis level", meaning households have significant food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition, according to the FSNAU Somalia.Post-Gu 2012 Food Security and Nutrition Outlook August to December 2012 suggests that the nutrition situation continues to be in the Alert phase. FSNAU. In Sanaag the nutrition situation remains Alert as per FSNAU latest report. GAM >20%; and SAM > 5% in W. Golis and Nugal Valley LZ. A lack of drought preparedness and increased frequency of droughts has reinforced negative coping practices and deepened poverty cycles within communities, contributing to displacement, increased debt levels, limited number of saleable livestock, overstretched social support networks, high prices of basic commodities and low purchasing power of families. In-depth research CARE conducted in 2010 showed that many of these problems originate from underlying causes of poverty. CARE proposes to use cash for work to address the current situation. This will enable beneficiaries to increase their purchasing power to access water, food and repay debts incurred, restoring coping mechanisms
(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) *	In Sanaag the nutrition situation remains Alert this can be attributed to a combination of multiple reinforcing shocks including inflation, drought, and conflict. In Sanaag region 60,000 people are in Livelihood Crisis of which 35,000 are in the rural areas while 10,000 are in Humanitarian Emergency of whom 50% are in the rural area. Consecutive droughts, loss of livestock and lack of employment opportunities have reduced cash and income available to the largely nomadic population and the urban poor, reducing their access to food. It is critical that these areas receive increased levels of livelihood support to prevent a further deterioration into Humanitarian Emergency. In implementing the cash for work, CARE envisages a community based approach where communities through a participatory rural appraisal approach, identify their needs and implement appropriate solutions. As such, selected community members with productive resources engaged in the works will receive a stipend of 70 USD throughout a 8 month period. Consideration will be given to vulnerable households without productive labour resources using an agreed upon set of selection criteria. Evidence shows that transfers made during low cash season months are likely to be spent on food when it is most expensive, while payment made when prices are low free up some cash for expenditure that will enhance productivity. The intervention will inject cash into the local economy through cash for work.
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)	CARE previously implemented cash for work projects in Sanaag region with its cash transfer component ended in December 2011; however project activities were insufficient to meet the needs of pastoralists in HE. An external evaluation carried out for one of these projects indicated positive effects on project beneficiaries, chief among these being the fact that the provision of cash allowed them the freedom to decide how to meet their own needs, with the majority of beneficiaries choosing to use most of the cash earned to pay off debts. The positive effects of this activity were not limited to direct beneficiaries as the injections of cash into local economies extended the effects of this project. An analysis of household expenditure patterns after the project showed that the top three expenses were food (61%), debt repayment (20%) and water for household use (18%). CARE has also conducted PRA exercises in all 4 villages with representatives of all community categories in an effort to ensure inclusive community planning & involvement particularly for vulnerable and marginalized community groups. In addition to collecting data on community coping mechanisms, the PRAs included detailed gender analyses. This data will inform the structuring of Cash for Work activities. CARE has been working extensively in the area since 2010 and has implemented number of projects including the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs).

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	Increased Livelihood Security of 200 vulnerable households (HH) in Sanaag region of Northern Somalia		
(B) Outcome 1*	Households have increased their access to food and essential household goods and 4 villages in Sanaag region have improved infr		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Community mobilization for project start up and conduct participatory process of identification of needs to be targeted by cash for wo		
(D) Activity 1.2	conditional cash transfer to 200 vulnerable HH with productive labor and implementation 4 cash for work projects in the target area		
(E) Activity 1.3	Training and follow up to ensure community management and maintenance of community structures and training on Gender		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target* 1200
(G) Indicator 1.2	Agriculture and Livelihoods	1 Community Berked constructed	Target 1
(H) Indicator 1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	83 HH latrines constructed	Target 83
(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>Village committees will be engaged in all stages of the project implementation, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) has been carried out to identify the needs and priorities of the communities. 1 berked and 83 latrines were selected which will be implemented through cash for work. CARE together with the village committees will select the cash transfer beneficiaries. once beneficiaries are selected implementation of cash for work activities will start. CAREs engineer will assign monthly assignments proportionately to the cash for work labor for the construction of 1 Berked and 83 latrines, once monthly assignments are completed at the end of the month the cash distribution will start, the capacity of the Berked will be 252 cubic meter. CARE will engage local remittance companies for the distribution of the cash to the beneficiaries. CARE together with the village committees and local authorities will monitor the cash distribution. CARE will design all constructions and local contractor will be selected in competitive approach to carryout the construction services. the cash for work labor will be the coolie and the local contractor will do the construction. village committees and prominent female members will be capacitated with management, maintenance and gender issues to empower them to take part decision making process and increase women participation.</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 of progress of the project will be done against indicators proposed in the log-frame in close collaboration with local community and its leaders. The main methods of data collection will be a household survey and focus-group discussions. Based on this, with the participation of village committees. Data collected on will feed quarterly reporting which will be shared with OCHA, a database of beneficiary names and contacts, data and photos will be created and shared with OCHA. Post distribution monitoring will be done after cash distributions and key issues will be 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?. A cross-section of stakeholders will be involved in routine monitoring to ensure transparency and accuracy of the data collected. CARE's internal auditors will conduct periodic audits to ensure financial transactions conform to CARE and donor regulations. Security monitoring: Throughout the project there will be close monitoring of security and adaptation of the program to changing contexts. This will involve the NGO Security consortium, UN, and contacts with local NGOs and communities on the ground.

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

Activity	Timeframe					
	Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
1.1* Community mobilization	X					
1.2 conditional cash transfer		X	X	X		
1.3 Training and follow up to		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 CARE Rural Program	CARE will ensure same implementation strategy is used as for the on going Villa
2 ADO	Cash for work and Cash relief in Erigavo, El-Afwein. CARE will coordinate with A
3 SOMTRAG	Cash for work and Cash relief in Erigavo, El-Afwein. CARE will coordinate with S
4	
5	
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	CARE carried out PRA exercises that had a component of gender analysis that
Capacity Building		