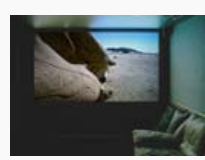


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HA es Lives Project Proposal

WVI (World Vision Somalia)			
Resilience for Food Security and Livelihoods in Burco			
CHF-DMA-0489-520			
Enabling Programmes		Secondary Cluster	
Standard Allocation 1 (May 2013)		Project Duration	12 months
1,815,669.20			
CAP Code	SOM-13/A/56722	CAP Budget	6,282,670.00
CAP Project Ranking	A - HIGH	CAP Gender Marker	

	Men	Women	Total
Beneficiary Summary			
	Boys	Girls	Total
Total			
Total beneficiaries include the following:			
Pastoralists	4,373	0	4,373
Agro-Pastoralists	1,035	0	1,035
Urban Poor	553	0	553
Internally Displaced People	275	0	275

Name: John Makoni Title: Program Development Unit Manager
 Telephone: +254 786540696 E-mail: John_makoni@wvi.org

FORMATION

The majority of rural populations in Burco are experiencing a relentless downward livelihoods and food security spiral as a result of cyclical famine. If this is left uninterrupted, it will deteriorate into massive displacements and continued despair among the majority of agro-pastoralists and pastoralists. Moreover, the cyclical nature and frequency of recurrent droughts, likely due to climate change, diminishes the ability of households and communities to bounce back from its effects. As the resiliency of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists decreases, the most vulnerable segments of the population engage in activities that are highly destructive to their natural environments as they strive to survive. These behaviors include the removal of trees and other vegetative cover for commerce and household consumption. Consequently, lands are denuded and they eventually lose their productive capacities and qualities. The loss of these productive capacities and qualities or assets makes farmers and pastoralists more vulnerable, and their ability to cope when the next drought recurs is very limited. In reality the destroyed environment only encourages the intensity and regularity of the drought cycle. This downward spiral has been going on for the past decade in Burco forcing thousands of people to depend on humanitarian aid to survive. Burco is also home to about 26,000 IDPs and accommodates the second largest concentration of IDP settlements in Somaliland after Hargeisa.

Toghdeer region has been one of the richest agro pastoralist regions in Somaliland and the communities have been farming since the early 20th century. Government reports also indicate that livestock sub sector is the main contributor to the government GDP and greatest source of incomes and livelihood of the communities of Somaliland. However, livestock sector cannot function in solitude, it needs an efficient, well coordinated and managed Water, agro and rangeland resource system for it to operate to levels that can boost the resilience and livelihoods of the people of Burco. The district has 7 dams and 10 temporary shallow wells, and the community is 75% pure pastoralists and another 25% are agro-pastoralists. During the recent vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted in October 2012 by NERAD and WVS, the Burco communities raised several food security and livelihood priorities which they would prefer be integrated with current and potential food security based development interventions. The communities identified the following priorities: • Fodder production • Increasing crop-production through the provision of farming inputs • Initiating the formation of farming cooperatives • Mitigate flood protection interventions in the farms • Improving and scaling up of water harvesting systems • Drilling of boreholes • Rehabilitation of dams/water pans • Increase the provision of animal health services

Most of World Vision's livelihoods and Resilience interventions in Toghdeer have been focused on crop and environmental conservation issues, while more work has been needed on livestock, rangelands and water resource productivity improvement. Previously implemented projects has established a long-term foundation of community engagement and development commitment in district. World vision Somalia have supported communities in Toghdeer(Burco and Odweyne) through agricultural interventions including provision of inputs, farmer training and water development for both domestic and livestock use. World Vision is also implementing cash for work activities Funded by FAO geared towards access road rehabilitation, water pans de silting in Burco district. World Vision also rehabilitated a huge water dam in Lan Mulaho. The water dam harvests and provides water for both human and Livestock in the area. Through other interventions (OFDA, WV Canada and Disaster Emergency Committee funded projects) in the area which have been already accomplished, there are a lot of technical improvements of the water facilities to be constructed. With the proposed activities in the CHF funding the same sustainable approach will be established in this area to ensure that the constructed facilities and passed knowledge will trickle down the other community members and help the community built resilience.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objective 1	Significant increase in income and productive assets for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists: To become truly resilient dramatic change must occur in the economies of rural households and communities. The level of entrenched and chronic poverty, combined and exacerbated by environmental degradation, is such that incremental change will simply not produce a sustainable result. A common characteristic of households targeted by the project is extreme poverty. Most households have little income and few assets. Drought and degraded natural environments have robbed them of livestock, seed stocks, productive soils, water resources, pasture lands and others. They live in a state of chronic vulnerability with little if any capacity to resist shocks or disturbance. WVSom believes that to break into this cycle of vulnerability and create resiliency these rural households must become economically viable. They must engage in activities that will substantially increase income			
Outcome 1	Increased Productivity: World Vision believes that there must be a strong and unrelenting focus on the farm and pastoral economies. These agricultural enterprises must become productive and profitable. They must have access to the full range of knowledge, information, financial services, productive inputs and marketing systems required of any successful business. Resiliency will never emerge from marginal or bankrupt agricultural endeavors. To achieve this the project will also aim at rehabilitating derelict and abandoned irrigation canals in Qorlyale and Ber villages so that farmers can increase production			
Activity 1.1	Access to Technical Information through linking farmers to institutions such as Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET). Productivity is constrained by the lack of access to information and know-how. The choice of crop varieties is based on local availability and not necessarily on yield potential or tolerance to disease and pests. Most small holder farmers continue to apply traditional cropping practices due to poor extension services. The lack of knowledge in improved crop husbandry practices contributes to low yields and subsequently low crop production. The lack of information on weather forecast prevents small holder farmers from making decisions about what crops to plant, when to plant as well as get prepared for shocks such as droughts and floods. Initiatives such as linking farmers to institutions such as , FSNAU and FEWSNET will enable them to be aware of weather forecasts and make decisions that will impact on crop production			
Activity 1.2	Access to Technology including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions and energy solutions. One of the significant limitations faced by small-holder farmers to improve their productivity and raise their incomes, is a lack of access to appropriate technology. Small-holders farmers need access to a variety of different technological solutions to support their agro-businesses including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions, drip irrigation and energy solutions. One of the major contributors to food insecurity and low crop prices in Somalia is post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage of produce. Effective local storage solutions for grains, cereals and horticulture crops specifically will be promoted in order for farmers to benefit from bulk sales and transportation for example.			
Activity 1.3	Diversification of Income Sources Support to women to engage in small scale trade, agro pastoralists to engage in beekeeping and value addition of produce will be encouraged. Farmers and Pastoralists rely heavily on incomes derived from sale of excess production. Ironically, they rarely realize surplus production due to an array of factors. To this effect, smallholder farmers are devoid of cash income making it difficult for them to meet expenses that require liquid cash such as medical expenses, school fees and necessities like soap and salt. Enabling the smallholder farmers to diversify their income sources will increase their incomes, and spread the risk of failure.			
Indicators for outcome 1				
	Cluster	Indicator description	Target	
	Indicator 1.1	Food Security	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package	5300
	Indicator 1.2	Food Security	Number of Households with diversified production and income sources	873
	Indicator 1.3	Food Security	Number of community Health Workers trained	120
Outcome 2	Improved natural resource assets supporting small-holder farmers and pastoralists: Successful agricultural enterprise is not realistic, and certainly not sustainable, without addressing the demise of the natural resource base. The rehabilitation of this essential productive asset is not only a primary ingredient of sustained livelihood advancement, but it is necessary to mitigate the frequency and intensity of drought. For these reasons the Resilience Project prioritizes a range of strategies and interventions that restore and protect vegetation and tree cover, watersheds, pasturelands, fields, water sources and so forth. Specifically, WVSom will apply its experience and expertise in Holistic rangeland management practices to address the deteriorating Natural resource base; these interventions described below would include semicircular bunds, checkdams, re seeding of range lands and agro forestry practices.			
Activity 2.1	To rehabilitate protect and manage On farm natural assets sustainably : Interventions proposed include : On farm Soil and water management with a package of activities dealing with tilling practices, crop rotation, the use of natural supplements (manure, cover crops, and crop residue), An aspect of many, if not all, of the soil management practices is the capture and efficient use of water, thus the project will promote the use of check dams to capture water and control water flows including the use of zaypots, sunken beds and fertility trenches (conservation agri. (composting animal manure). It is recognized that a major characteristic of healthy soil is its ability to receive and efficiently utilize moisture. Other interventions proposed include Conservation Agriculture and Agro forestry (fruit/nuts, fodder, wood) with particular tree species that are multipurpose such as being useful for nitrogen fixing, fodder and fuel, construction, boundary markers, shade and so forth.			
Activity 2.2	Off farm natural assets rehabilitated, protected and managed sustainably: A) Water shed management: work with communities in mapping out watersheds and designing solutions include clearing water channels, constructing check dams and semi circular bunds, re-establishing vegetative cover. Communities will mobilize to work together to restore and protect this critical piece of the natural resource base. B) Community Water Management - Much of the activity will involve the harvesting, channeling and storage of rainwater for household and productive purposes. Physical structures will be considered including earth dams. C) Community Pasture and Fodder Management: promote practices optimize the utilization and the availability of community pasture lands and fodder required by livestock . Practices to be promoted include rotational grazing, the cutting and preserving of crop residues, hay making.			
Activity 2.3	Vegetation and tree cover Protection and Rehabilitation through promotion of fuel efficient stoves: Protecting and restoring vegetation in bare lands is a critical part of the solution to degraded lands, destroyed habitats and even to climate change itself. Tree cover over large areas serves many critical purposes in the healthy functioning of all agricultural systems. The proposed project will achieve this through: 1. Community Based Trees Protection and Rehabilitation-to create a consensus within communities as to how these forests will be protected and managed on an ongoing basis. 2. Wood saving energy solutions: The use of trees for fuel is often the largest contributor to deforestation in the project areas. This will be addressed through the promotion of fuel efficient cook stoves.			
Indicators for outcome 2				
	Cluster	Indicator description	Target	
	Indicator 2.1	Food Security	Number of individuals trained	3445
	Indicator 2.2	Food Security	Acreage of degraded pasture and crop land rehabilitated and productive	100
	Indicator 2.3	Food Security	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	50
Outcome 3	Improved ability of small-holder farmers and pastoralists to manage emergencies and shocks. The achievement of a state of resiliency by the target population must include their ability to confront stresses and shocks that will occur. Improved livelihoods and steady progress in restoring natural			

	environments will, over time, lessen the frequency and severity of these disturbances and cushion their impact as households become increasingly resilient. However, an ingredient of resiliency is being prepared to react and respond to disasters and shocks when they do occur. The Resilience for Livelihoods in Burco project will promote a series of activities designed to both prepare for and respond to disaster. They are linked to two key results (preparation and response). Also included here are social safety nets for the communities to construct and rehabilitate assets such as irrigation canals, water harvesting structures such as berkads, earth pans etc through cash for work initiatives.			
Activity 3.1	Linkages to Early Warning Systems: (1) climate services, including weather forecasts, seasonal forecasts and even decadal and climate change forecasts; (2) disease and pest predictions, and; (3) famine and food security alerts. Communities must learn how to access early warning information, how to process or interpret the data and how to respond to it vis a vis their situations and environments			
Activity 3.2	Disaster Risk Management (DRM) • Training of local government and/or community leaders on vulnerability, risk analysis, and the management of identified risk. • Working with community leaders in hazard mapping and developing mitigative response measures. • In conjunction with community members conducting actual community level risk assessments including the analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and existing capacity levels—all leading to the preparation of a disaster response contingency plan to be updated annually. • Integrating DRM strategies and processes into other project initiatives and interventions as applicable.			
Activity 3.3	Conditional and Non conditional Transfers These are targeted for household members with the capacity to continue working in exchange for assets. This labor is often linked to the restoration and creation of productive assets for either private or communal gain. Traditionally these transfer program were food for work initiatives but can be expanded to include other inputs such as cash or a specific commodity useful to the farm or pastoral enterprise. These include reforestation, restocking, rehabilitation of water sheds and construction of livestock sale yard. For extremely vulnerable members, food vouchers will be provided to enable them access food during critical periods of the year. This will reduce dependency and debt burden these families and their kin are currently challenged with.			
Indicators for outcome 3		Cluster	Indicator description	Target
	Indicator 3.1	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets	1400
	Indicator 3.2	Food Security	Number of households accessing food during periods of stress	360
	Indicator 3.3	Food Security	Length in Kms of Rehabilitated irrigation Canals Acreage of land under crop production	100

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework	Activity Description	Month	Month	Month	Month	Month	Month
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12
	Activity 1.1 Access to Technical Information through linking farmers to institutions such as Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET). Productivity is constrained by the lack of access to information and know-how. The choice of crop varieties is based on local availability and not necessarily on yield potential or tolerance to disease and pests. Most small holder farmers continue to apply traditional cropping practices due to poor extension services. The lack of knowledge in improved crop husbandry practices contributes to low yields and subsequently low crop production. The lack of information on weather forecast prevents small holder farmers from making decisions about what crops to plant, when to plant as well as get prepared for shocks such as droughts and floods. Initiatives such as linking farmers to institutions such as FSNAU and FEWSNET will enable them to be aware of weather forecasts and make decisions that will impact on crop production	X					
	Activity 1.2 Access to Technology including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions and energy solutions. One of the significant limitations faced by small-holder farmers to improve their productivity and raise their incomes, is a lack of access to appropriate technology. Small-holder farmers need access to a variety of different technological solutions to support their agribusinesses including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions, drip irrigation and energy solutions. One of the major contributors to food insecurity and low crop prices in Somalia is post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage of produce. Effective local storage solutions for grains, cereals and horticulture crops specifically will be promoted in order for farmers to benefit from bulk sales and transportation for example.		X	X			
	Activity 1.3 Diversification of Income Sources Support to women to engage in small scale trade, agro pastoralists to engage in beekeeping and value addition of produce will be encouraged. Farmers and Pastoralists rely heavily on incomes derived from sale of excess production. Ironically, they rarely realize surplus production due to an array of factors. To this effect, smallholder farmers are devoid of cash income making it difficult for them to meet expenses that require liquid cash such as medical expenses, school fees and necessities like soap and salt. Enabling the smallholder farmers to diversify their income sources will increase their incomes, and spread the risk of failure.		X	X	X	X	
	Activity 2.1 To rehabilitate protect and manage On farm natural assets sustainably : Interventions proposed include :On farm Soil and water management with a package of activities dealing with tilling practices, crop rotation, the use of natural supplements (manure, cover crops, and crop residue), An aspect of many, if not all, of the soil management practices is the capture and efficient use of water, thus the project will promote the use of check dams to capture water and control water flows including the use of zaypots, sunken beds and fertility trenches (conservation agri. (composting animal manure). It is recognized that a major characteristic of healthy soil is its ability to receive and efficiently utilize moisture. Other interventions proposed include Conservation Agriculture and Agro forestry (fruit/nuts, fodder, wood) with particular tree species that are multipurpose such as being useful for nitrogen fixing, fodder and fuel, construction, boundary markers, shade and so forth.		X	X	X	X	
	Activity 2.2 Off farm natural assets rehabilitated, protected and managed sustainably: A) Water shed management: work with communities in mapping out watersheds and designing solutions include clearing water channels, constructing check dams and semi circular bunds, re-establishing vegetative cover. Communities will mobilize to work together to restore and protect this critical piece of the natural resource base. B) Community Water Management - Much of the activity will involve the harvesting, channeling and storage of rainwater for household and productive purposes. Physical structures will be considered including earth dams. C) Community Pasture and Fodder Management:		X	X	X	X	

promote practices optimize the utilization and the availability of community pasture lands and fodder required by livestock .Practices to be promoted include rotational grazing, the cutting and preserving of crop residues,hay making.														
Activity 2.3 Vegetation and tree cover Protection and Rehabilitation through promotion of fuel efficient stoves:Protecting and restoring vegetation in bare lands is a critical part of the solution to degraded lands, destroyed habitats and even to climate change itself. Tree cover over large areas serves many critical purposes in the healthy functioning of all agricultural systems.The proposed project will achieve this through: 1.Community Based Trees Protection and Rehabilitation-to create a consensus within communities as to how these forests will be protected and managed on an ongoing basis. 2.Wood saving energy solutions: The use of trees for fuel is often the largest contributor to deforestation in the project areas. This will be addressed through the promotion of fuel efficient cook stoves.			X		X		X		X					
Activity 3.1 Linkages to Early Warning Systems: (1) climate services, including weather forecasts, seasonal forecasts and even decadal and climate change forecasts; (2) disease and pest predictions, and; (3) famine and food security alerts. Communities must learn how to access early warning information, how to process or interpret the data and how to respond to it vis a vis their situations and environments	X						X		X					
Activity 3.2 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) • Training of local government and/or community leaders on vulnerability, risk analysis, and the management of identified risk. • Working with community leaders in hazard mapping and developing mitigative response measures. • In conjunction with community members conducting actual community level risk assessments including the analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and existing capacity levels—all leading to the preparation of a disaster response contingency plan to be updated annually. • Integrating DRM strategies and processes into other project initiatives and interventions as applicable.									X		X			X
Activity 3.3 Conditional and Non conditional Transfers These are targeted for household members with the capacity to continue working in exchange for assets. This labor is often linked to the restoration and creation of productive assets for either private or communal gain. Traditionally these transfer program were food for work initiatives but can be expanded to include other inputs such as cash or a specific commodity useful to the farm or pastoral enterprise. These include reforestation, restocking, rehabilitation of water sheds and construction of livestock sale yard.For extremely vulnerable members,food vouchers will be provided to enable them access food during critical periods of the year.This will reduce dependency and debt burden these families and their kin are currently challenged with.			X		X		X		X		X			

M & E DETAILS

Activity Description	M & E Tools to use	Means of verification	Month (s) when planned M & E will be done												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity 1.1 Access to Technical Information through linking farmers to institutions such as Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET). Productivity is constrained by the lack of access to information and know-how. The choice of crop varieties is based on local availability and not necessarily on yield potential or tolerance to disease and pests.Most small holder farmers continue to apply traditional cropping practices due to poor extension services. The lack of knowledge in improved crop husbandry practices contributes to low yields and subsequently low crop production.The lack of information on weather forecast prevents small holder farmers from making decisions about what crops to plant, when to plant as well as get prepared for shocks such as droughts and floods. Initiatives such as linking farmers to institutions such as , FSNAUand FEWSNET will enable them to be aware of weather forecasts and make decisions that will impact on crop production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3rd party monitoring - Data collection - Field visits - Verification 	Project Progress Reports Ministry of Agriculture Reports Field Monitoring and Reviews		X				X			X			X	
Activity 1.2 Access to Technology including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions and energy solutions. One of the significant limitations faced by small-holder farmers to improve their productivity and raise their incomes, is a lack of access to appropriate technology. Small-holders farmers need access to a variety of different technological solutions to support their agro-businesses including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions, drip irrigation and energy solutions. One of the major contributors to food insecurity and low crop prices in Somalia is post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage of produce. Effective local storage solutions for grains, cereals and horticulture crops specifically will be promoted in order for farmers to benefit from bulk sales and transportation for example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visits - Focus group interview - Individual interview - Survey 	Mid Term Reviews End of Project Evaluation Report Ministry of Agriculture Reports				X			X		X			X	
Activity 1.3 Diversification of Income Sources Support to women to engage in small scale trade, agro pastoralists to engage in beekeeping and value addition of produce will be encouraged. Farmers and Pastoralists rely heavily on incomes derived from sale of excess production. Ironically, they rarely realize surplus production due to an array of factors. To this effect, smallholder farmers are devoid of cash income making it difficult for them to meet expenses that require liquid cash such as medical expenses, school fees and necessities like soap and salt. Enabling the smallholder farmers to diversify their income sources will increase their incomes, and spread the risk of failure.		End of Project Evaluation report Mid Term review Reports				X		X		X		X			X
Activity 2.1 To rehabilitate protect and manage On farm natural assets sustainably : Interventions proposed include :On farm Soil and water management with a package of activities dealing with tilling practices, crop rotation, the use of natural supplements (manure, cover crops, and crop residue), An aspect of many, if not all, of the soil management practices is the capture and efficient use of water,thus the project will promote the use of check dams to capture water and control water flows including the use of zaypots, sunken beds and fertility trenches(conservation agri,(composting animal manure). It is recognized that a major characteristic of healthy soil is its ability to receive and efficiently utilize moisture. Other interventions proposed include Conservation Agriculture and Agro forestry (fruit/nuts, fodder, wood) with particular tree species that are multipurpose such as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact details - Distribution monitoring - Field visits - Verification 	Ministry of Environment Reports NERAD field monitoring Reports End of Project Reports Final Evaluation Reports		X			X		X		X			X	

being useful for nitrogen fixing, fodder and fuel, construction, boundary markers, shade and so forth.																	
Activity 2.2 Off farm natural assets rehabilitated, protected and managed sustainably: A)Water shed management:work with communities in mapping out watersheds and designing solutions include clearing water channels, constructing check dams and semi circular bunds, re-establishing vegetative cover.Communities will mobilize to work together to restore and protect this critical piece of the natural resource base. B)Community Water Management - Much of the activity will involve the harvesting, channeling and storage of rainwater for household and productive purposes.Physical structures will be considered including earth dams. C)Community Pasture and Fodder Management: promote practices optimize the utilization and the availability of community pasture lands and fodder required by livestock .Practices to be promoted include rotational grazing, the cutting and preserving of crop residues,hay making.	- Contact details - Data collection - Field visits - Focus group interview - Photo with or without GPS data - Verification	NERAD Field Monitoring Reports Project site visit Reports		X	X	X	X	X									
Activity 2.3 Vegetation and tree cover Protection and Rehabilitation through promotion of fuel efficient stoves:Protecting and restoring vegetation in bare lands is a critical part of the solution to degraded lands, destroyed habitats and even to climate change itself. Tree cover over large areas serves many critical purposes in the healthy functioning of all agricultural systems.The proposed project will achieve this through: 1.Community Based Trees Protection and Rehabilitation-to create a consensus within communities as to how these forests will be protected and managed on an ongoing basis. 2.Wood saving energy solutions: The use of trees for fuel is often the largest contributor to deforestation in the project areas. This will be addressed through the promotion of fuel efficient cook stoves.	- Contact details - Field visits - KAP survey	Ministry Of Environment Field Reports Project Progress Reports NERAD monitoring Reports		X	X	X	X	X									
Activity 3.1 Linkages to Early Warning Systems: (1) climate services, including weather forecasts, seasonal forecasts and even decadal and climate change forecasts; (2) disease and pest predictions, and; (3) famine and food security alerts. Communities must learn how to access early warning information, how to process or interpret the data and how to respond to it vis a vis their situations and environments	- GPS data - Radio broadcasts	FEWSNET Bulletins FSNAU Bulletins		X		X		X									
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Activity 3.3 Conditional and Non conditional Transfers These are targeted for household members with the capacity to continue working in exchange for assets. This labor is often linked to the restoration and creation of productive assets for either private or communal gain. Traditionally these transfer program were food for work initiatives but can be expanded to include other inputs such as cash or a specific commodity useful to the farm or pastoral enterprise. These include reforestation, restocking, rehabilitation of water sheds and construction of livestock sale yard.For extremely vulnerable members,food vouchers will be provided to enable them access food during critical periods of the year.This will reduce dependency and debt burden these families and their kin are currently challenged with.	- Field visits - Focus group interview - GPS data - Post Distribution Monitoring	End of Project Reports Post Distribution Reports Ministry of Environment Reports		X		X		X									X

OTHER INFORMATION

Coordination with other Organizations in project area	Organization	Activity
	1. Food And Agriculture Organization	Cash for Work interventions
Gender theme support	Yes	
Outline how the project supports the gender theme	The project will promote empowerment of women by creating greater opportunity for their involvement in key institutions and decision-making processes. It will identify gender roles and responsibilities; access to and control over household productive assets and resources; household decision-making and risk management strategies (savings and contingency funds); access to and control of program benefits; effective participation in decision-making of both genders in community-level structures; women taking up leadership and securing their positions in the labor force, which is currently skewed towards men; enabling boys and girls (youth) to participate in program activities and in matters that affect their lives and livelihoods. Some activities especially with regards to livelihoods diversification shall target vulnerable women especially households headed by women. Women and children tend to be more vulnerable during drought and associated famine, are disadvantaged. The project will thus allocate reseeding through cash for work for the women to increase their income base. Particular emphasis on female representation in water management and DRR committees is in recognition of female traditional as well as enhanced assurance of project sustainability. The project will also train both male and female participants in the maintenance and management of water facilities. This will allow better representation on both genders. The diverse needs and experiences of women and men will be factored into the provision of services and ensured through regular monitoring of gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle	
Select (tick) activities that supports the gender theme	<p>Activity 1.1: Access to Technical Information through linking farmers to institutions such as Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET). Productivity is constrained by the lack of access to information and know-how. The choice of crop varieties is based on local availability and not necessarily on yield potential or tolerance to disease and pests.Most small holder farmers continue to apply traditional cropping practices due to poor extension services. The lack of knowledge in improved crop husbandry practices contributes to low yields and subsequently low crop production.The lack of information on weather forecast prevents small holder farmers from making decisions about what crops to plant, when to plant as well as get prepared for shocks such as droughts and floods. Initiatives such as linking farmers to institutions such as , FSNAUand FEWSNET will enable them to be aware of weather forecasts and make decisions that will impact on crop production</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Access to Technology including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions and energy solutions. One of the significant limitations faced by small-holder farmers to improve their productivity and raise their incomes, is a lack of access to appropriate technology. Small-holders farmers need access to a variety of different technological solutions to support their agro-businesses including irrigation technology, post-harvest storage solutions, drip irrigation and energy solutions. One of the major contributors to food insecurity and low crop prices in Somalia is post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage of produce. Effective local storage solutions for grains, cereals and horticulture crops specifically will be promoted in order for farmers to benefit from bulk sales and transportation for example.</p>	

<p>Activity 1.3: Diversification of Income Sources Support to women to engage in small scale trade, agro pastoralists to engage in beekeeping and value addition of produce will be encouraged. Farmers and Pastoralists rely heavily on incomes derived from sale of excess production. Ironically, they rarely realize surplus production due to an array of factors. To this effect, smallholder farmers are devoid of cash income making it difficult for them to meet expenses that require liquid cash such as medical expenses, school fees and necessities like soap and salt. Enabling the smallholder farmers to diversify their income sources will increase their incomes, and spread the risk of failure.</p>
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<p>Activity 2.2: Off farm natural assets rehabilitated, protected and managed sustainably: A)Water shed management:work with communities in mapping out watersheds and designing solutions include clearing water channels, constructing check dams and semi circular bunds, re-establishing vegetative cover.Communities will mobilize to work together to restore and protect this critical piece of the natural resource base. B)Community Water Management - Much of the activity will involve the harvesting, channeling and storage of rainwater for household and productive purposes.Physical structures will be considered including earth dams. C)Community Pasture and Fodder Management: promote practices optimize the utilization and the availability of community pasture lands and fodder required by livestock .Practices to be promoted include rotational grazing, the cutting and preserving of crop residues,hay making.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Vegetation and tree cover Protection and Rehabilitation through promotion of fuel efficient stoves:Protecting and restoring vegetation in bare lands is a critical part of the solution to degraded lands, destroyed habitats and even to climate change itself. Tree cover over large areas serves many critical purposes in the healthy functioning of all agricultural systems.The proposed project will achieve this through: 1.Community Based Trees Protection and Rehabilitation-to create a consensus within communities as to how these forests will be protected and managed on an ongoing basis. 2.Wood saving energy solutions: The use of trees for fuel is often the largest contributor to deforestation in the project areas. This will be addressed through the promotion of fuel efficient cook stoves.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1: Linkages to Early Warning Systems: (1) climate services, including weather forecasts, seasonal forecasts and even decadal and climate change forecasts; (2) disease and pest predictions, and; (3) famine and food security alerts. Communities must learn how to access early warning information, how to process or interpret the data and how to respond to it vis a vis their situations and environments</p>
<p>Activity 3.2: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) • Training of local government and/or community leaders on vulnerability, risk analysis, and the management of identified risk. • Working with community leaders in hazard mapping and developing mitigative response measures. • In conjunction with community members conducting actual community level risk assessments including the analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and existing capacity levels—all leading to the preparation of a disaster response contingency plan to be updated annually. • Integrating DRM strategies and processes into other project initiatives and interventions as applicable.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3: Conditional and Non conditional Transfers These are targeted for household members with the capacity to continue working in exchange for assets. This labor is often linked to the restoration and creation of productive assets for either private or communal gain. Traditionally these transfer program were food for work initiatives but can be expanded to include other inputs such as cash or a specific commodity useful to the farm or pastoral enterprise. These include reforestation, restocking, rehabilitation of water sheds and construction of livestock sale yard.For extremely vulnerable members,food vouchers will be provided to enable them access food during critical periods of the year.This will reduce dependency and debt burden these families and their kin are currently challenged with.</p>

BUDGET

1.1 Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	1.1.1 Supplies (materials and goods)								
	Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
		Provide inputs and grants for tools, equipment, seeds/seedlings for 480 households	69360	1	1	69,360.00	0.00	69,360.00	
		Support tillage with Tractor hours for plow 360 hours at unit cost of \$90	90	360	1	32,400.00	0.00	32,400.00	
		Rehabilitation of 8km irrigation cannal through cash for Work 400 beneficiaries and 6 supervisors	141560	1	1	141,560.00	0.00	141,560.00	
		Equip Government veterinary centre in Burco with cold chain equipment - 138 items	14400	1	1	14,400.00	0.00	14,400.00	
		Support Treatment and vaccination of 70,000 Head of Livestock	37820	1	1	37,820.00	0.00	37,820.00	
		Construct One Livestock sale yard to support Livestock marketing	63808	1	1	63,808.00	0.00	63,808.00	
		Support to 5 bee keeping associations	40070	1	1	40,070.00	0.00	40,070.00	
		Support 400 women with Income Generating Activities (IGA) cash grants at unit cost of 100	40000	1	1	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	
		Promote micro gardens and urban agriculture/backyard farming to 100 Households	26050	1	1	26,050.00	0.00	26,050.00	
		Water Harvesting for Productive and domestic use (Livestock production and crop farming)in Two Sites Targetting 800 Agro pastralists	32404.2	2	1	64,808.40	0.00	64,808.40	
		Promote Agroforestry and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) in Crop Fields for 360 beneficieries	27990	1	1	27,990.00	0.00	27,990.00	
		Promote and support wood energy solutions and fuel efficiency through supply of moulds and alluminium scrap metal	7600	1	1	7,600.00	0.00	7,600.00	
	Construction of 12 check dams and semi-circular bunds on eroded crop and pasture fields in two Villages targeting 33 households	151720	1	1	151,720.00	0.00	151,720.00		
	Procuring indogenous grass pasture seeds to re seed 100 acres of degraded land and construct hay stores	34920	1	1	34,920.00	0.00	34,920.00		

	targeting Women Households 1800							
	Restock vulnerable Households(distribution of 1800 goats) for 360 beneficiaries	78	1800	1	140,400.00	0.00	140,400.00	
	Monitoring and evaluation costs	38226	1	1	38,226.00	0.00	38,226.00	
	Conditional cash transfers to construct/rehabilitate community Semi circular bands for 60 beneficiaries unit cost being 842	8410.8	6	1	50,464.80	0.00	50,464.80	
	Unconditional transfers in form of food voucher for 240 beneficiaries at \$5 unit cost for 45 days	54000	1	1	54,000.00	0.00	54,000.00	
	Promote conservation agriculture(Bulking and Composting of animal manure for crop production (CFW))	34540	1	1	34,540.00	0.00	34,540.00	
	Construction of awater distribution system for human use, livestock and irrigation purposes(unit represents 2 elevated tanks)	43408	2	1	86,816.00	0.00	86,816.00	
	Subtotal Supplies				1,156,953.20	0.00	1,156,953.20	68.2

1.1.2 Transport and Storage

Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
	Vehicle rental	1900	3	12	68,400.00	0.00	68,400.00	
	Freight/transport (road transport Nairobi to Puntland to Hargeisa)	26580	1	1	26,580.00	0.00	26,580.00	
	Storage costs	350	1	1	350.00	0.00	350.00	
	Air Travel	10000	5	1	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	
	Subtotal Transport and Storage				145,330.00	0.00	145,330.00	8.6

1.2 Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)

1.2.1 International Staff

Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
	Project manager-resilience (100%)	4400	1	12	52,800.00	0.00	52,800.00	
	Technical Advisor Livelihoods,Food Security (100%)	4750	1	12	57,000.00	0.00	57,000.00	
	Engineer (100%)	4750	1	12	57,000.00	0.00	57,000.00	
	Subtotal International Staff				166,800.00	0.00	166,800.00	9.8

1.2.2 Local Staff

Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
	Project Officer Livelihoods (100%)	1100	1	12	13,200.00	0.00	13,200.00	
	Projects Officer Infrastracure/CFW (100%)	1100	1	12	13,200.00	0.00	13,200.00	
	Project Assistants (100%)	900	2	12	21,600.00	0.00	21,600.00	
	Program officer-agriculture(100%)	1283	1	12	15,396.00	0.00	15,396.00	
	Grants Accountant (100%)	1200	1	12	14,400.00	0.00	14,400.00	
	Subtotal Local Staff				77,796.00	0.00	77,796.00	4.6

1.3 Training of Counterparts

Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
	Training of 120 CAHWS- 1 training and refresher each for 6 days)	24180	1	1	24,180.00	0.00	24,180.00	
	Training on Business Skills - 4 trainings	1406	4	1	5,624.00	0.00	5,624.00	
	Promote and support wood energy solutions and fuel efficiency and distribution of 50 fuel efficient stoves- 20 days training for 20 people	16337	1	1	16,337.00	0.00	16,337.00	
	Capacity Building for Staff and partners and promotion of Local knowledge on Resilience-	44015	1	1	44,015.00	0.00	44,015.00	
	Subtotal Training of Counterparts				90,156.00	0.00	90,156.00	5.3

1.4 Contracts (with implementing partners)

Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
	Subtotal Contracts				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

1.5 Other Direct Costs

Code	Budget Line Description	Unit Cost	Units	Timeframe	Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total

	Office Material and Support costs	13694	1	1	13,694.00	0.00	13,694.00	
	Visibility and Branding	3500	1	1	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	
	Communications	8640	1	1	8,640.00	0.00	8,640.00	
	Shared Field Office expenses	4020	1	1	4,020.00	0.00	4,020.00	
	Bank Transfer Costs	30000	1	1	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	
	Subtotal Other Direct Costs				59,854.00	0.00	59,854.00	3.5

	TOTAL				1,696,889.20	0.00	1,696,889.20	
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2.0 Indirect Costs					Amount(USD)	Organization	CHF	% of CHF Total
		Indirect Costs			118,780.00	0.00	118,780.00	6.9999
		GRAND TOTAL			1,815,669.20	0.00	1,815,669.20	100.0

Other sources of funds

Description	Amount	%
Organization	0.00	0.00
Community	0.00	0.00
CHF	1,815,669.20	88.76
Other Donors	a) 230,000.00	World Vision Japan
	b) 0.00	
TOTAL	2,045,669.20	

LOCATIONS

Region	District	Location	Activity	Beneficiary Description	Number	Latitude	Longitude	P.Code
Togdheer	Burco	Cali Saahid	Off farm soil and water management interventions	Pastoral and agropastoral communities to be supported with farm in puts, and rangeland rehabilitation interventions	1105	9.115507	45.39495	NC-3811-X09-001
Togdheer	Burco	Qoyta	On and off farm soil and water management interventions, degraded rangelands rehabilitation, conditional transfers through cash for work and increased agricultural productivity	Agropastoral community targeted for improved crop productivity	295	9.682523	45.442474	NC-3811-H10-001
Togdheer	Burco	Beeli Eeday	Income diversification activities, off farm soil and water conservation and conditional transfers through cash for work	Agropastoral community with some people in peri urban centres	1576	8.884608	45.771575	NC-3815-C17-001
Togdheer	Burco	Barwaaqo/Beer 3	On and off farm soil and water management interventions, degraded rangelands rehabilitation, conditional transfers through cash for work and increased agricultural productivity	Agropastoral, also with farms with potential for irrigation	1400	9.364064	45.737338	NC-3811-R17-002
Togdheer	Burco	Booraamo	On and off farm soil and water management interventions, degraded rangelands rehabilitation, conditional transfers through cash for work and increased agricultural productivity	Agropastoral and peri urban dwellers	210	9.745026	45.634033	NC-3811-G14-001
Togdheer	Burco	Burco	Income diversification, support to agricultural production and Rangeland management	Pastoral, peri urban dwellers and small holder crop farmers	1246	9.52749	45.537472	NC-3811-M12-004
TOTAL					5,832			

DOCUMENTS

Document Description
1. Description on FMNR
2. semi circular bunds
3. Earth dam BoQ
4. Check Dams
5. WORLD VISION CHF BUDGET AND BOQS ANNEXES
6. Breakdown with OCHA comments
7. CHF Logframe As Requested

8. DETAILED BUDGET AND BOQ

9. BoQ for Outcome 1 and 2