

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'

Project Document

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

(A) Organization*	Danish Refugee Council			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO			
(C) Project Title*	Improving self reliance of conflict affected populations and the resilience of their livelihoods in Afgooye, Lower Shabelle region. <small>Please use a precise and informative title that accurately reflects the project.</small>			
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-10/ER/28897/R/51	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 1 (July 2010)			
(G) CAP Budget	\$ 389,822.00	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP.		
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 261,793.69	Equals total amount in budget. Grey cells are completed automatically.		
(I) Project Duration*	12 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve.		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Livelihoods			
(K) Secondary Cluster	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.			
(L) Beneficiaries	Total*	Men	Women	Children under 18
	2,160	300	300	1,560
As part of the beneficiaries, list any other groups of relevance (e.g. children under 5, IDPs, pastoralists)	People in HE	People in AFLC	Host communities	IDPS
	55,000	371,690	2,160	
(M) Location	Region(s) and District(s) only, precise locations should be annexed Regions: <input type="checkbox"/> Awdal <input type="checkbox"/> Banadir <input type="checkbox"/> Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input type="checkbox"/> L 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> L 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	Danish Refugee Council	Budget:	\$ 261,794
	2		Budget:	\$ -
	3		Budget:	\$ -
(O) Focal Point and Details - Provide details on agency and Cluster focal point for the project (name, email, phone).				
Agency focal point for project:	Name: *	Maja Denic Munk	Title:	Program Director - South Central Somalia
	Email: *	maja.munk@drc.dk	Phone: *	0720-706302
	Address:	P.O. Box 14762, 00800 Westland, Nairobi - Lower Kabete Road (Ngecha Junction)		

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.*	<p>While there is no doubt that both emergency and recovery support is needed in Somalia, decades of chronic aid have contributed to a sense of dependency that has undermined peoples' willingness to harness their own potential of self-sufficiency. People living in a protracted humanitarian crisis face increasing livelihood burdens without longer-term solutions in sight. However, these people are far from helpless, they are resilient and are able, to a greater and lesser degree, take care of themselves if they are given the opportunity to do so. Somalia's agricultural farmers once sold and traded their production. Now many of the formerly productive farmlands of Lower Shebelle produce only a fraction of their potential or lay fallow. South and central Somalia have a median GAM rate of 19% and a median SAM rate of 4.5%. Despite the presence of markets and health services and the proximity of farm lands, the IDPs in the Afgoye Corridor have GAM and SAM rates of 15.9% and 5.5%, respectively (Footnote2: FSNAU, Post Deyr Brief, Feb10).</p> <p>A October 2009 DRC survey of 200 farming households in five communities in Afgoye District found that 84% of the farmers worked their own land, 16% rented. Households that owned their own land had a mean holding of 2ha; of that land 60% of it was cultivated and 50% of it was irrigated. Farmers indicated that in the Gu season maize and beans were the most important crops; in the Deyr season maize, sesame, beans (and to a lesser extent vegetables and sorghum) were the most important crops. All of the interviewed farmers consumed their own production. 94% sold or traded their production (selling/trading an average of 47% of their total production), 87% stored seeds for the next season (storing an average of 7% of their total production), 28% used their production to repay loans (with an average of 7% of their total production), 23% shared their production with relatives (sharing an average of 2% of their total production). Interviewed farmers stated that the key difficulties and constraints that they face are: cost of irrigating fields (fuel/pump rental and rehabilitation of canals), insufficient technical know-how coupled with no access to extension services, lack of access to sufficient amounts of quality inputs (seeds, tools, etc.), and low sale rates when food aid is delivered during and just after the harvest period. These limiting factors create a vicious cycle where farmers lack the needed capital to invest in their farms, resulting in under-productive to non-productive farms, which leads to a less income being generated from their farms, which</p>
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(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.*

In 2009, DRC piloted an agricultural promotion project in the areas of Afgoye District that are near Mogadishu. The agricultural project aimed to revitalize the once highly productive agricultural lands along the Shebelle River near Mogadishu and the densely populated IDP area of the Afgoye Corridor. Before DRC's intervention the targeted farming households owned a mean holding of 2ha; of that land 60% was cultivated and 50% of it was irrigated. In the Deyr season before the intervention the targeted farmers produced an average of 6.3 bags of maize and 0.80 bags of beans. Despite the difficult operating context the pilot project proved to be successful. A post harvest assessment indicated that with the inputs and support provided, the farmers were able to cultivate and irrigate their entire land holdings and yield an average of 21.5 bags of maize and 1.75 bags of beans.

Farmers in the areas surrounding Mogadishu are skilled and have access to land which can produce high yielding crops. Due to the impacts of conflict and drought, these farmers have not been able to re-establish their farms that once served as food sources for Mogadishu and other areas of Somalia. The areas near their farms are increasingly settled by large influxes of displaced people from Mogadishu which enables increased market demand — however farmers are not able to meet this demand. In order to revitalize agricultural production and allow farmers to meet both their own food needs and to earn income from supplying markets that supply food to residents and IDPs, DRC will provide the capital inputs that are needed to jump start targeted farms. DRC will provide tractors to till and aerate fallow lands, supply irrigation through the rehabilitation of canals and the provision of water, seeds, tools and fertilizer. Additionally DRC will provide practical agricultural training and on-farm extension services. The targeted households will provide their land and contribute labor to the rehabilitation of canals. Farmers will be selected through a participatory approach. Criteria will be developed by DRC and the community, and will be geared to support poor motivated

(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	DRC has been working in the proposed area of intervention since 2007. DRC ended a large scale emergency, recovery and protection programs in the proposed area on intervention in early 2010 and is currently working in neighboring areas in Mogadishu and the Balad Corridor. DRC is currently addressing food security through a large scale feeding program and a large scale cash transfer program; DRC is also addressing emergency WASH and NFI needs. DRC believes that due to the interconnectedness of social support networks the the people targeted in these emergency programs will also benefit from the presence of complementary longer-term agricultural programming.
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4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To protect and support primary production mechanisms of conflict affected population in Afgoye District - Lower Shabelle Region	
(B) Outcome 1*	300 farming households have increased on-farm production by the end of the program	
(C) Activity 1.1*	Provision of agricultural inputs to farming households	
(D) Activity 1.2	Rehabilitation of irrigation systems / canals	
(E) Activity 1.3	Technical on-farm learning for farming households	
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	<p>AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per livelihood groups and by gender) that have increased or improved their livelihood assets (seeds, tools, fertilizer distribution, re-distribution of livestock, livestock treatment, cash for work)</p> <p>Target:* 300 farming households</p> <p>AS PER CLUSTER REQUEST: EXPLANATION OF PRE-SET INDICATOR 1.1 2,160-people / 300-HH (1,080 females, 1,080males; Lower Shabelle Agro-Pastoral LHZ) have increased their total on-farm production by at least 200%</p> <p>To measure this indicator, the program foresees that when compared to the previous season, at least 80% (240HH) of targeted households will perceive that they have an increased opportunity for income generation through the sale of on-farm production. This will be verified through comparing a post-harvest assessment against a baseline.</p>
(G) Indicator 1.2	Livelihoods	<p>AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of capacity building training sessions organized or individuals trained (cluster members and other humanitarian actors).</p> <p>Target: 300 farming households</p> <p>AS PER CLUSTER REQUEST: EXPLANATION OF PRE-SET INDICATOR 1.2 300 farming household will recive 3-training sessions each. The sessions will be complemented with on-farm extension services.</p>
(H) Indicator 1.3		Target:
(I) Outcome 2		
(J) Activity 2.1		
(K) Activity 2.2		
(L) Activity 2.3		
(M) Indicator 2.1	Livelihoods	Target:
(N) Indicator 2.2	Livelihoods	Target:
(O) Indicator 2.3	please select	Target:
(P) Outcome 3		
(Q) Activity 3.1		

(R) Activity 3.2		
(S) Activity 3.3		
(T) Indicator 3.1	please select	Target:
(U) Indicator 3.2	please select	Target:
(V) Indicator 3.3	please select	Target:
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities	<p>DRC directly implements its livelihoods programs in the region. DRC believes that directly implementing actions, particularly in southern Somalia's hostile and fragile environment, enhances its interaction with communities, provides a better understanding of community issues and ensures better quality programming as well as increases accountability.</p> <p>Implementation plan</p> <p>The program will be implemented in two seasons, the Deyr season and the Gu season. In each season 150 households will be selected in 5-10 communities. DRC will carryout a comprehensive pre-program sensitization with local authorities, local leaders and communities at large. The criteria of selection will be developed with communities, and beneficiaries' selection and verification will be done in a transparent manner. A baseline will be implemented at the start of the program and the programs post harvest assessment will measure the impact against the baseline at the end of the program.</p> <p>The 300 targeted households will receive a package that will enable them to farm 1Ha of land. Each household will receive the following support package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-round of ploughing 1-round and furrowing 18kg seeds (12kg maize and 6kg cowpea seeds; locally procured) Tool kit (2 hoes, 1 pick axe, 1 kawawa, 2 shovels) 25kgs of Urea fertilizer 3-rounds of irrigation (pending rain fall) Rehabilitation of feeder irrigation canals Monthly on-farm extension services 3 agricultural trainings sessions 	
	<p>All the inputs mentioned above are locally available and will be locally procured and distributed directly to each household. Items will be procured through a request for quotations process with a minimum of three bids. The vendor with the best value for money will be selected. Prior to distribution of seeds, a germination test will be undertaken to ensure that only high quality seeds are distributed. Agricultural trainings sessions will be carried out by DRC staff and will be designed to address key constraints in agricultural production. Throughout the program on-farm extension</p>	

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

Project milestones are set and agreed by the project team using various monitoring tools. A baseline will document the beneficiary demographics, current skill sets and farming data for the previous agricultural season. Monthly on-farm monitoring will track the progress of the farmers. A mid-term review will commence after the first round of farmers have received support. This review will identify the programmatic strengths and weaknesses and see if/how the program can be improved for the second phase. A final internal evaluation will measure the program against its intended results and analyze its efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Lessons learned will be documented and applied to future programming.

Weekly and quarterly reports as well as ad hoc up-dates will be produced. Quarterly meetings will analyze challenges and charter an improved way forward. When applicable comparisons will be made with information from FSNAU, FEWSNET, the Livelihoods Cluster, etc. Throughout program implementation information will be collected through: observation, formal and informal discussions, proportional piling, photos, etc.

To enhance ownership of the process and outcomes, the project implementation will follow a bottom-up participatory and community-driven approach. DRC has been successful in the implementation of this strategy in South Central Somalia. Participatory tools will be adapted and used according to the needs and the capacities of targeted households. The approach will ensure that communities protect and own the initiatives and are engaged in the decision making process from the inception to the completion and handover of the program.

Community contribution: To enhance ownership and sustainability, the action will encourage targeted households to contribute to the program – mainly in the form of labor. DRC experience has proven that beneficiary contributions engage an increased level of interest and ownership and reduces dependency levels.

Participatory Selection of Beneficiaries: Selection of targeted households will be prioritized on a needs and capacity basis. Through the participatory selection of beneficiaries, communities will endorse the selection and will contribute to an enabling implementation environment.

Appropriate agricultural technology: DRC appreciates that technology introduced without local community participation is likely to be rejected by recipients. Rigorous training and awareness campaigns will be conducted to improve farmers' capacity to appreciate the benefits of 'new' innovations.

Training and capacity building: Household level trainings will be conducted in the field facilitated by the DRC team. Trainings will be practical, hands-on and adaptive using appropriate materials. Capacity building is critical in addressing dependency and vulnerability.

Complementarity with other DRC programs: The project is firmly anchored in DRC's current and planned programme in South Central Somalia and benefits from numerous synergies with ECHO, SIDA and other donor funded projects. This approach ensures that the current project borrows from the lessons learnt in the implementation of similar programs in Mogadishu and in Hiraan and is not a stand-alone intervention.

At the regional level, as well as at the local level, DRC participates in coordination meetings and closely cooperates with all other relevant stakeholders, such as local leaders, UN agencies, donors, local and international NGOs. DRC will continue to closely coordinate with all actors to ensure that opportunities to create synergies are realized where feasible.

(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.
*

(B) Work Plan
Must be in line with the log frame

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* Agricultural inputs	X			X		
1.2 Rehab of canals & irriga	X	X		X	X	
1.3 On-farm learning	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.1						
2.2						
2.3						
3.1						
3.2						
3.3						

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

	Organization	Activity
(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		As per the Livelihood Clusters' 3W matrix and from discussions with the Cluster DRC is aware of three agencies (WOCCA, CEFA, SYPD) who are implementing or are planning to implement agricultural promotion in Lower Shebelle. Given the high levels of need and the limited numbers of households that each agency is targeting coordination will ensure that there are no overlaps. DRC will proactively co-ordinate this program with other agencies in the region implementing similar programs.
	1	
	2 WOCCA	Agricultural support
	3 CEFA	Agricultural support
	4 SYPD	Agricultural support
	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	Specific considerations will be given to the roles of women, men, boys and girls, and their interrelationships and economic contributions to society will be taken into account when designing and planning the project. DRC will promote the participation of marginalized people. As an equal opportunity employer, DRC will give preference to qualified women when hiring project staff.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3
Capacity Building	Yes	The program will ensure a meaningful and active engagement with beneficiaries through practical capacity building on improved agricultural technologies. Trainings will be complemented by extension services which will support farmers in practical problem solving.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3











