

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'

## Project Document

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

(A) Organization*	AGROSPHERE		
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO		
(C) Project Title*	Emergency fodder provision and drought response activities in Lower and Middle Shabelle.		
(D) CAP Project Code	Not required for Emergency Reserve proposals outside of CAP.		
(E) CAP Project Ranking	Required for proposals during Standard Allocations.		
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Emergency Reserve		
(G) CAP Budget	\$ -		
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 249,550.00		
(I) Project Duration*	4 months		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Livelihoods		
(K) Secondary Cluster	please select		
(L) Beneficiaries	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.		
Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number.	Total*	Men	Women
	4800	3500	1300
As part of the beneficiaries, list any other groups of relevance (e.g. children under 5, IDPs, pastoralists)	People in HE	People in AFLC	Indicate group name
	3000	1800	Pastoralists/Agropastoralists
(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"/> Hiraa <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L. Shabelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M. Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Sool <input type="checkbox"/> W. Galbeed	
	Children under 18	0	
(N) Implementing Partners (List name, acronym and budget)	1	Budget:	\$ -
	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: *	Alessandro Dalle Carbonare	Title: Regional Coordinator
	Email: *	nairobi@agrosphere.org	Phone: * Phone/Fax: 020 2731100 - Mobile: 0713 564756
	Address:	Burhani Court No. 18, Kitale Lane, Killimani, Nairobi. - P.O.Box 61515, 00200 Nairobi.	

### 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.*	It is known that Somalia is facing the severe consequences of La Nina, in fact the short rains of the Deyr season were either below the average or completely absent in most of Somalia. According to last FSNAU Press Release, to SWALIM Drought Watch, and to the Ag.&Liv. Cluster Drought Response Paper, grazing conditions are poor throughout Central Somalia with many water sources already drying up. This situation led to an abnormal migration of pastoralists with their livestock to Middle and Lower Shabelle looking for water and pasture. In the Shabelle Regions water for the livestock is easily available thanks to the river, but vegetation is now very scarce because of the missing Deyr rains, so the few pasture that is now available will finish soon due to overgrazing and to the drought. Furthermore, in this Deyr all the rainfed cultivations failed because of absence of rain, and only the farmers that are cultivating along the Shabelle river and that are using its water to irrigate the field crops actually have stoves to address the agropastoralists and pastoralists big demand of fodder. Thus the availability of cereals stovers will get exhausted and will be not enough to feed all the livestock concentrated in the area up to the first Gu rains that will hopefully arrive in April regenerating vegetation and pasture; if actions will not be undertaken, conflicts will arise over the scarce livestock feeding resources and there will be a high livestock mortality. For all these reasons the proposed Project intends to undertake emergency fodder provision and distribution activities in Lower and Middle Shabelle in order to provide subsistence for the animals exactly where now there is a high concentration of
(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.*	A huge number of pastoralists migrated from central and neighboring regions to Lower and Middle Shabelle where water for their cattle is available. Unfortunately the vegetation and the pastures are in very poor condition because of the absence of rain. Thus there will be soon a lack of fodder for the livestock concentrated in that area. It has been reported that the farmers that are cultivating irrigation are guarding armed their crops day and night fearing that starving cattle might enter in the field to eat the crop before the harvesting. With this lack of fodder availability, farmers will sell to pastoralists and agropastoralists the maize stoves after harvesting the cobs and prices will be very high due to the big demand. The poorest pastoralist will not afford those high prices, so they need to be supported soon. That's why the Project will provide the most poor pastoralist of these maize stoves available since January. Furthermore, after the harvesting period, cereal stovers will soon get exhausted and most probably conflicts on the limited resources will arise. The most critical time will be the last period before the Gu rains, thus March and maybe the beginning of April. In these period the project will make available and distribute a considerable quantity of fodder in both Middle and Lower Shabelle. Six hundred hectares of sorghum forage variety will be cultivated with amultiple effect: provide subsistence for about 40,000 animals in the most critical period, provide new income for riverine farmers and agricultural workers that have just experienced respectively a widespread
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	Currently Agrosphere is identifying in the Balcad rural area 125 km of irrigation canals in need of rehabilitation that will be rehabilitated at the beginning of next year in partnership with FAO. So our local staff has been in Balcad area very often in the last period with the possibility of supervise the situation and to enter in contact with many farmers. Furthermore Agrosphere staff entred in contact with both Daresalaam and Balcad farmers to ensure the availability of idle land for fodder provision. The local staff is also conducting an assesment in order to identify and register names and data of the agropastoralists of the two areas and of the pastoralists that migrated in Shebelle Regions with their cattle. All these data will be shared with FSNAU. The same collaboration is on going with SWALIM; our local staff in Afgoye is daily collecting rain and river data and at the end of each month we report the information to SWALIM. The information reported in the Drought Watch issued from SWALIM on 9th December are in part a consequence of the old collaboration between Agrosphere and SWALIM.

### 4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	Protect livelihoods of 2,200 pastoralists and agropastoralists in HE and AFLC.		
(B) Outcome 1*	Livelihoods of 2,200 patoralists and agropastoralists protected providing fodder for maintaining their livestock (45,000 animals for 50 days and 20,000 animals for 100 days).		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Identification/registration of the pastoralists and agropastoralists in the project area, and selection of most poor providing them vouchers for fodder provision.		
(D) Activity 1.2	Prompt provision of maize stoves to about 700 very poor pastoralists feeding 20,000 animals for 50 days.		
(E) Activity 1.3	Provision of sorghum forage to about 2,200 very poor pastoralists and agropastoralists feeding 45,000 animals for 50 days during the most dry period.		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per livelihood groups and by gender) that benefited from protection of livelihood assets	Target:* 2200 pastoralists and agropastoralists
(G) Indicator 1.2	Livelihoods	At least 700 pastoralists benefit from fodder provision for 20,000 animals for 50 days at the beginning of the dry period (Jilaa).	Target: 700 pasotalists
(H) Indicator 1.3	Livelihoods	At least 2,200 very poor pastoralists and agropastoralists benefit from fodder provision for 45,000 animals for the last hardest 50 days of drought.	Target: 2200 pastoralists and agropastoralists
(I) Outcome 2	Support the livelihoods of at least 1,800 agricultural workers (mainly women and women headed households) in HE and AFLC without job because of the spread crop failure caused by the drought.		
(J) Activity 2.1	Cultivation of 600 hectares of sorghum forage variety for fodder provision activities.		

(L) Activity 2.3				
(M) Indicator 2.1	Livelihoods	1,800 agricultural labours (mainly women and women headed households) received at least 60 USD for the work done in 600	<b>Target:</b>	1,800 agricultural labours (mainly

		hectares of idle land cultivated for fodder production.	
(N) Indicator 2.2	please select		<b>Target:</b>
(O) Indicator 2.3	please select		<b>Target:</b>
<b>(P) Outcome 3</b>	Strengthen the capacity of pastoral and agropastoral communities to save their livelihoods during the drought and to better cope with ongoing drought.		
(Q) Activity 3.1	Conduct capacity building on emergency drought response practices for 500 most vulnerable pastoralists, and provide them a manual for drought cycle management.		
(R) Activity 3.2	Awareness campaign to inform 3,000 pastoralists of the strategic water sources both in the area and along the migration routes (also distribution of a map indicating the strategic water sources)		
(S) Activity 3.3			
(T) Indicator 3.1	Livelihoods	AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per livelihood groups and by gender) that benefited from protection of livelihood assets (animal vaccination, destocking, cash for work)	<b>Target:</b> 500 pastoralists
	Livelihoods	3,000 pastoralists are informed of the strategic water sources locations both in the area and along the migration routes and are given of a map of these locations.	<b>Target:</b> 3,000 pastoralists
(U) Indicator 3.2	please select		<b>Target:</b>
(V) Indicator 3.3	please select		<b>Target:</b>
<b>(W) Implementation Plan*</b>	The local staff will do a prompt assessment identifying, collecting data, and registering the livelihoods of at least 4,000 very poor pastoralists and agropastoralists giving the precedence to the first category. All the information collected will be reported to Nairobi staff that will analyse the data and will rank the beneficiaries according to the score resulted from an evaluation matrix. Depending on the score, 2,200 beneficiaries are chosen and serialized vouchers (indicating the amount of fodder to be provided) are given to them and they will sign/thumbprint the voucher. Maize stoves will be distributed to 700 very poor pastoralists maintaining 18,000 of their animals for 50 days during January and February. The sorghum forage will be distributed to 2,200 very poor pastoralists and agropastoralists to maintain 45,000 animals for the last most dangerous 50 days of drought before the beginning of the Gu rainy season (March and part of April). The fodder provided to each selected beneficiary will depend on the number and the type of herds owned. According to the data collected in the field, Nairobi office will calculate the amount of fodder needed for each selected beneficiaries and will report to the local staff all the results. Then serial voucher will be printed indicating the name of the beneficiaries, the amount of fodder to be given daily to each animal and the total amount of fodder to be provided, then the vouchers will be signed by each one of the beneficiaries and given to them. The local staff will monitor the fodder distribution and will collect the vouchers, monitoring that the owners of the voucher are the beneficiaries registered in order to avoid any voucher exchange. For this reason the voucher will report the signature of the beneficiary selected, and at the moment of the fodder provision the beneficiaries carrying the voucher will have to sign/thumbprint again to countercheck his/her identity. Also the sorghum production will be monitored and		
Describe how you plan to implement these activities			

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

<b>(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>	Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted following the Project Cycle Management Guidelines (issued on March 2004 by the European Commission). The project will adopt Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) for data collection, analysis and use. The monitoring system will be based on SMART indicators at outcomes level and progress indicators at activities level. The basic concepts will be for the activities economy (Finance, Equipment, Material, Human resources), for the outputs efficiency (services delivered to beneficiaries), for the outcomes effectiveness (quality), utility (use of the services) and impact (changes in the society). A reliable information will be collected through articulated questionnaires distributed to the beneficiaries, and a survey will be conducted both at the beginning and at the end of the project. At the end of the project will be prepared also an evaluation of the whole intervention. In addition, other monitoring tools adopted for facilitating a remote monitoring will be: videos, photos and data collection of measurable parameters (quantity of fodder provided, number and type of livestock of each beneficiary, livestock mortality and trading, HH status, rainfall, river level, water sources, etc), GPS data collection (if it is not risky for the staff security) of the places where the livestock is more concentrated and of the locations of the water sources used by the pastoralists and agropastoralists for their livestock; countercheck of the information with the different stakeholders involved in the intervention. Beneficiary communities will have direct
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**(B) Work Plan**  
Must be in line with the log frame

Activity	Timeframe					
	Week 1-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-12	Week 13-16	Week 17-20	Week 20-24
1.1* Identification and registration	Week 1-3					
1.2 Immediate provision of maize stoves	Week 3-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-12	Week 13-15		
1.3 Provision of sorghum forage	Week 3-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-12	Week 13-15		
2.1 Cultivation of 600 hectares	Week 1-4	Week 5-8				
2.2						
2.3						
3.1 Conduct capacity building	Week 3-4	Week 5-8				
3.2 Awareness campaign to	Week 3-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-12	Week 13-15		
3.3						

### 6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

<b>(A) Coordination with other activities in project area</b> 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	<b>Organization</b> 1 FAO-SomaSeed Project 2 Agrosphere 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<b>Activity</b> Farmers cultivating maize will be contacted in order to provide maize stoves for the Aggoy and in Balcad District will facilitate a rapid a
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<b>(B) Cross-Cutting Themes</b> Please indicate if the project supports a Cross-Cutting theme(s) and briefly describe how. Refer to Cross-Cutting respective guidance note	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cross-Cutting Themes</th> <th>(Yes/No)</th> <th>Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.</th> <th>Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gender</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>Mainly women and women headed household will be employed for the agricultural works needed for the sorghum production.</td> <td>2.1;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity Building</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable pastoral communities to better cope with the ongoing and future droughts.</td> <td>3.1; 3.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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	Mainly women and women headed household will be employed for the agricultural works needed for the sorghum production.	2.1;	Capacity Building	Yes	Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable pastoral communities to better cope with the ongoing and future droughts.	3.1; 3.2
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