

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*	Vétérinaires sans Frontières - Germany		
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO		
(C) Project Title* Please use a precise and informative title that accurately reflects the project.	Emergency support to population affected by drought in Mudug		
(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	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP.		
(H) Amount Request*	\$	200,000.00	Equals total amount in budget. Grey cells are completed automatically.
(I) Project Duration*	6 months No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve.		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Livelihoods		
(K) Secondary Cluster	please select Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.		
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number.	Total*	Men	Women
	25000	6000	6500
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
	8750	16250	
(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 checked="" 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"/> 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		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: *	Willi Duehnen	Title: Managing Director
	Email: *	duehnen@vsfg.org	Phone: * 733895624
	Address:	671 Ngong Road, Piedmont Plaza, P.O.Box. 25653 - 00603 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.*	<p>Despite good rainfall performance during Gu 2010 Somalia is already experiencing another prolonged dry season due to the fact that 2010 Deyr has been characterized by lack of rains or very light rains in most of the central regions. Since August a number of early warning systems such as FewsNet, FSNWG and SWALIM have been alerting that the La Niña event was going to affect harshly the whole Horn of Africa and drought spells were predicted almost all over Somalia. With the first signs in the field of the failed Deyr VSF-G has been asked by the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency of Puntland to intervene both with a pre-emptive action and with a prompt and coordinated response to the emergency situation developing in Puntland. In this framework VSF-G has conducted this needs assessment in North Mudug with focus on the area inhabited by Addun pastoralists. The area, arid and drought prone to erratic rains extends from the coast of Indian Ocean in the east to the Ethiopian border in the west. Though it is a fragile environment with sparse vegetation, the area supports a large number of livestock, predominantly shoats, which constitute the key livelihood means of the local communities both in the pastoral areas and in the urban centres where the livestock and livestock products trade and export represent the main economic activities.</p> <p>In the post Gu assessment issues in August FSNAU indicated 40,000 individuals in AFLC and 22,000 individuals in HE in North Mudug (Jariban, Galdogob and Galkayo districts) and in October the situation started deteriorating due to the combination of the lack or scattered rains affecting the livestock productivity and the light but constant increase of prices of many commodities. In fact according to FSNAU market price survey in Galkayo market the price of red sorghum and wheat flour from September to October increased respectively by 50% and 11%. In FSNAU December quarterly brief it was highlighted that as a result of early indications of Deyr crop harvest failure, the cereal prices have risen significantly; the increase in prices is also observed for other major commodities of the Minimum Basket such as sugar and cooking oil as well as milk, as a result of rising international prices and limited supply from pastoral areas, respectively. Sugar and diesel prices showed notable increases of 14-24 percent in the Deyr period and the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is based on the Minimum Basket for Somalia, accelerated during the month of November 2010. In the pastoral areas the fragile system has been quickly affected by the general worsening conditions, in fact with the decline of livestock conditions and animal's productivity the related income have decreased. Poor pastoralists are dropping out of the system, families are splitting and many have started migrating towards the urban centres. In the major towns massive numbers of very poor</p>
(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.*	<p>On 1st of December the Puntland Governmental Agency HADMA launched an appeal to the International Community declaring the drought emergency. In the table attached kindly find baseline information of the locations assessed. In Puntland the total affected population by shortage of water is at the moment estimated at around 211,000 individuals out of which more than 68,000 in North Mudug. Most of the pastoralist moved with their herds and flocks to the few grazing areas that received some rain and once this water was exhausted the poor pastoralist started moving to the nearby of water sources causing overgrazing and over exploitation of resources and exposing their livestock to contact with stranger animals therefore to new diseases. Poor pastoralists have small flocks where the size is usually around 50 shoats. The goats are in average in higher number than sheep accounting for 69% of the animals in the flock. Across the area, the people have shown concerns about the health of their livestock, seemingly even more than that of themselves. That concern was well founded because, in most areas, disease challenges are high, particularly infectious diseases with high mortality rates notably PPR, CCPP and Sheep & Pox, in decreasing order. Weakened by the shortage of pasture, the animals are in fact more susceptible to contract the spreading diseases and if contracted could hardly recover from the disease, resulting in increased numbers of losses. Other very important diseases in the area that become more dangerous during prolonged dry season are helminthiasis, lice. On 1st of December the Puntland Governmental Agency HADMA launched an appeal to the International Community declaring the drought emergency. In Puntland the total affected population by shortage of water is at the moment estimated at around 211,000 individuals out of which more than 68,000 in North Mudug. Most of the pastoralist moved with their herds and flocks to the few grazing areas that received some rain and once this water was exhausted the poor pastoralist started moving to the nearby of water sources causing overgrazing and over exploitation of resources and exposing their livestock to contact with stranger animals therefore to new diseases. Poor pastoralists have small flocks where the size is usually around 50 shoats. The goats are in average in higher number than sheep accounting for 69% of the animals in the flock. The infectious diseases with high mortality rates affecting animals in the area are PPR, CCPP and Sheep & Pox. Weakened by the shortage of pasture, the animals are in fact more susceptible to contract the spreading diseases and if contracted could hardly recover from the disease, resulting in increased numbers of losses. Other diseases heavily affecting the animals in the area become more dangerous during prolonged dry season are helminthiasis, lice and tick borne diseases. In North Mudug the population affected by drought is estimated at 68,000 and VSF Germany intends to support the most vulnerable sections of the population or 25,000 individuals by protecting their livelihoods assets. Vulnerable pastoralists have almost only small size flocks, therefore small ruminants are their major assets and to protect them VSF-G intends to intervening by increasing access to water with a voucher system that will enable vulnerable households to purchase water and by increasing the protection level of animal health with the provision of appropriate treatments such as de-worming, treatment against ectoparasite and basic treatment of infection diseases.</p>

(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	VSF-G is currently operating in the area with a massive vaccination: 440,000 small ruminants have been vaccinated against PPR and around 100,000 goats against CCPP. In the coming months the vaccination campaign will focus on Sheep and Goat Pox vaccination. This campaign has been carried out in the framework of a development project also dealing with animal marketing infrastructures for export. VSF-G is also implementing other development projects supporting and promoting livestock production and livestock products marketing with focus on dairy and meat products. These interventions are addressing the needs in the area in a longer term vision, in fact through these intervention VSF-G is working for building capacity at local level and for strengthening the local assets however these action do not have the necessary flexibility to respond to the humanitarian crisis affecting this fragile area.
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4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To enhance resilience against livelihoods crisis of drought affected population in Mudug	
(B) Outcome 1*	Protection of livestock assets of pastoralist through animal health	
(C) Activity 1.1*	Community awareness, mobilization and selection of beneficiaries	
(D) Activity 1.2	Refresher training for vet professional, CAHWs and pharmacists	
(E) Activity 1.3	Animal health provision to poor pastoralist through voucher system	
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per household) Target:* 27000
(G) Indicator 1.2	Livelihoods	Number of vet professionals, paraprofessionals and CAHWs trained Target: 50
(H) Indicator 1.3	please select	Target:
(I) Outcome 2	Increased access to water for vulnerable pastoralists	
(J) Activity 2.1	Community awareness, mobilization and selection of beneficiaries	
(K) Activity 2.2	Provision of donkeys for water transport	
(L) Activity 2.3	Provision of water vouchers for livestock	
(M) Indicator 2.1	Livelihoods	AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per household) Target: 1200
(N) Indicator 2.2	Livelihoods	No of small ruminants belonging to vulnerable pastoralists that have access to water Target: 3600
(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		Target:
(U) Indicator 3.2		Target:
(V) Indicator 3.3	please select	Target:
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities	VSF Germany has a consolidated presence in Puntland and a qualified staff familiar with the context will be recruited. The networks with PULPA veterinary association, vet pharmacists and a number of CAHWs already in place with other intervention will be used to fast track the project. In the meanwhile the intervention will be presented to all stakeholders and immediately after VSF-G staff will reach the communities at village level. The scope of the action will be presented and the communities will be actively involved starting with the selection of beneficiaries. At the same time local suppliers will be contacted and procurement procedures will be followed in order to supply the commodities foreseen in the project such as: veterinary drugs, donkeys and water. The implementation of the activities will be done in strong collaboration with the communities and with constant monitoring and supervision by VSF-G staff. At the end of the intervention an internal evaluation will be carried out and the findings will be presented to the stakeholders. The identification of the beneficiaries will be based on vulnerability to food security as determined by region affected by drought and by households criteria. Vulnerability criteria will be agreed with the local communities and /or local authorities and will include: Number of animals and species (for pastoral area), Gender, Number of children, minimal external support (remittances, salary), income level (for urban area). The selection of beneficiaries will be then carried out jointly by VSF-G staff and community representative according to the criteria agreed. The final list of beneficiaries will be submitted for community review: random household verifications will be	

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.*	This project draws experience from previous emergency intervention in Somalia with similar activities and same access limitation. VSF-G is implementing directly the intervention and senior local staff will carry out monthly survey in the intervention area and will be present in all crucial moments. Local monitor based in the district will be also selected in order to guarantee a daily control of the operation and to provide a reference to the stakeholders. Expatriate staff will monthly monitor the accessible location and will triangulate and probe data provided by local staff with the information provided by local authorities, vet professionals, elders and other stakeholders. A monitoring and control system of the activities has been already developed and documents that clearly define role and responsibilities of the different stakeholders have been developed. The beneficiaries, the service providers, the local authorities, the community elders and the VSF-G monitors and officers play all a role in this monitoring system providing, confirming and triangulating information about the activities' implementation. At the beginning of the action VSF-G coordinator and project staff will meet and share the project strategies and methodologies and they will prepare a joint plan of action and a standard monitoring mechanism will be tailored to the specific action adapting the standard tools and forms. Veterinarians with project officer and community monitors will monitor on weekly basis the different activities and location of their responsibilities. Local and expatriate senior staff review project progress on a weekly and monthly basis, in order to modify the Plan of action if field activities must be
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(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					
		Week 1-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-12	Week 13-16	Week 17-20	Week 20-24
1.1* Community awareness, r	x						
1.2 Refresher training for vet professional, CA	x		x				
1.3 Animal health provision to poor pastoralis	x		x	x	x		
2.1 Community awareness, r	x						
2.2 Provision of water vouchers		x	x	x	x		
2.3 Provision of donkeys for water transport		x	x				
3.1							
3.2							
3.3							

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Coordination with other activities in project area List any other activities by you 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	VSF- Germany	Massive vaccination campaig
2	VSF- Suisse	Support to vet pharmacists - close coordination is ongoing to avoid overlapping
3	IRC	training of CAHWs - close coordination is ongoing to avoid overlapping
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	The selection criteria will include among other vulnerability criteria also the	1.01 - 2.01
Capacity Building	Yes	By trainign and involving local professionals in delivering services the local	1.2 - 1.3



