

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*	AFRICAN RESCUE COMMITTEE (AFREC)			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local NGO			
(C) Project Title*	Emergency Livelihood Support for Riverine Communities in Jamaame District			
(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*	3 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	Total*		Men	Women
	7,650		1,530	2,295
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
	7,650			Indicate group name
(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 checked="" 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 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: *	Abdi Raghe		Title: Executive Director
	Email: *	abdi_raghe@afrec.org, john.wanjohi@afrec.org		Phone: * 254 722 617622
	Address:	P.O. BOX 70629-00400, NAIROBI, KENYA		

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.*	Jamaame District has an estimated population of 129,149. Crop farming is the primary source of livelihood and food security for the riverine populations. The district has borne the brunt of food insecurity and collapsed livelihoods with 20,000 of the rural population (19%) being classified in AFLC and HE. Maize crop harvest is expected to be below normal due to failed rains. Low river levels and lack of equipment limits irrigation farming. The area which had already experienced low crop production during the Gu season will retain an emergency food security phase. Sharp cereal price increases are already resulting from indications of reducing cereal supply. In Juba riverine, maize prices have increased by 6-13 percent since June 2010, due to reduced production resulting from Gu 2010 floods (FSNAU Quarterly Brief, December 16, 2010). The agricultural workers who derive their income from crop production have lost their source of income and are among the most vulnerable groups in the agricultural areas. The gravity of the dire situation is underscored by the high levels of malnutrition with women and children being the hardest hit. The highest levels of acute malnutrition are reported in South-Central at 16.4% GAM and 4.5% SAM compared to the national rate of 15.2% GAM and 2.4% SAM with the riverine areas being further classified in Very Critical phase. Stunting is very high at 22% (FSNAU Special Brief-Post Gu 2010 Analysis, Sep 16 2010). Many households are debt ridden which has in effect undermined borrowing that usually provides reprieve as a coping mechanism for poor households. At the same time, various forms of capital assets including the cultivated area has been on the decline as evidenced by fallow and abandoned fields due to lack of resources needed to expand farmlands. As a result, the farmers fail to utilize the available land for increased production even when good opportunities arise. Compared to other groups, the riverine groups do not have strong social support networks which comes in handy in times of distress. Remittances which constitute a significant coping strategy during times of distress are limited. Consequently, people have only the negative coping mechanisms such as skipping meals and accumulating debts. Production levels will continue to be low and a worst case scenario is no production at all. The best case scenario would only be triggered by the restart of the rains thereby allowing a minimum level of production. Even then, there would be no immediate improvement in the food security situation. Consultations with the community elders during the past one month brought out cash for work as the preferred option for immediate relief. The added value of this will be rehabilitation of communal infrastructure to boost preparedness and recovery in future.
(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.*	The capacity of the of populations in the target locations to address the challenges food insecurity is weak due to poor purchasing power manifested by multiple livelihood crises many households are currently grappling with. The communities are facing another below normal cereal production after the poor harvest during 2010 Gu season. Because of decreasing access to food due to increasing prices and deteriorating purchasing power, the priority is to inject income. Use of cash for work approach will ensure that key infrastructure such as river embankments and farms are rehabilitated. Some households in HE are particularly vulnerable because they are labour poor. These will benefit from cash relief. Each household will receive USD77 per month for two months (72 sq m per person per day). The calculation has been based on the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) for poor households in the target areas. This distribution will therefore contribute to saving lives of affected household members by meeting their basic needs. 437 labourers will be engaged in river embankment repairs while 393 of them will clear farms. 100 more will be cash relief beneficiaries. In total 930 labourers will represent 930 beneficiary households in humanitarian emergency. They will be supported by 45 supervisors and skilled labourers bringing the total number of beneficiary households to 975. 5850 members of these households will directly benefit. It is expected that cash distribution will immediately rejuvenate the local market hence benefit many more than the households listed as direct beneficiaries. In addition, the support is expected to trickle down to double the number of direct beneficiaries through the somali social support or sharing. Once the farms are cleared, 300 vulnerable households will each be allocated one acre. Other beneficiaries will include the more than 30,000 inhabitants of the riverine villages who will be spared the agony of widespread floods. Their crops in future will be protected from flood-related damage thereby improving food security and recovery.
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	AFREC has during the last 3 months rehabilitated three embankments through cash for work in the district.

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	Save lives and improve livelihood security for 975 households through cash for work		
(B) Outcome 1*	Improved purchasing power for 975 HHs in HE		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Mobilize community and register cash for work beneficiaries		
(D) Activity 1.2	Provide employment for identified labourers and cash relief for labour-poor HHs in humanitarian emergency		
(E) Activity 1.3	Distribute cash through the voucher system		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	No of HHs benefiting from cash for work	Target:* 875

(G) Indicator 1.2	Livelihoods	No of people benefiting from cash relief	Target: 100
(H) Indicator 1.3	Livelihoods		Target:
(I) Outcome 2	Key infrastructure rehabilitated for enhanced livelihood recovery in future		
(J) Activity 2.1	Rehabilitate strategic embankment points		
(K) Activity 2.2	Clear farmlands		
(L) Activity 2.3	Allocate cleared farmland to vulnerable households		
(M) Indicator 2.1	Livelihoods	No of acres of farmland cleared	Target: 300
(N) Indicator 2.2		Number of embankments rehabilitated	Target: 15
(O) Indicator 2.3		No of HHs benefiting from cleared farmland	Target: 300
(P) Outcome 3	Strengthened community capacity to prevent, respond and manage shocks		
(Q) Activity 3.1	Identify community volunteers to train		
(R) Activity 3.2	Conduct training for 40 volunteers, 30% of whom will be women		
(S) Activity 3.3			
(T) Indicator 3.1	Livelihoods	Number of people trained	Target: 40
(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	The AFREC project staff will implement the activities in partnership with the local communities. CFW methodoly will start with community mobilization sessions at the targeted villages where target communities will get to understand the objectives of the project, their roles and expectations. At this stage, communities will form village relief committees (VRCs) of 7-9 people and 30% of the members must be women. Selection of beneficiaries will follow and this will be the role of VRCs. Vulnerability criteria will be employed and will include among others, ownership of assets, social capital (access to remittances), household size, level of indebtedness and structural vulnerability factors such as disability, membership in minority groups and women-headed households. HHs rather than individuals will be registered as beneficiaries. Houses that meet the selection criteria but are labour-poor will be recruited under the cash relief component. They will be about 10% of the beneficiaries. They will be entitled to the same amount as the CFW labourers. All names in beneficiary lists will be vetted by key informants such as elders and religious leaders to ensure that only the most deserving are included to avoid conflicts arising out of the project. CFW will then begin and a registered household will ensure a person capable of meeting the agreed work outputs turns up daily. The voucher system will be used where labourers are provided with serialized vouchers and work output is recorded daily. Supervisors will fill attendance sheets recording work done. The amount due will be generated every two weeks and is presented to the money vendor for payment. VRCs will be present to ensure the payment is made to the right person.		

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

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.	A detailed activity plan and clear indicators have been developed. Project staff to be based in Marerey office and one senior official in Nairobi will monitor activities to ensure that the inputs, work schedule and agreed actions are moving according to the project plan and budget requirements. Based on project information including indicators shared at the social mobilization stage, the community will actively be involved in project monitoring. Village Relief Committees (VRCs) in particular will take a central role in this. Project progressive data will be collected on weekly basis, analyzed to produce information for the purpose of reorienting activities to the objectives of the project as well as facilitation of the decision making process and reporting. Key indicators that will be monitored include no of households benefiting from cash injection, number of river embankments rehabilitated, number of acres cleared and number of people receiving skills in managing shocks and infrastructure maintenance. Corrective measures will be carried out in case of any deviation from the operations. Narrative mid term and final activity and financial reports will be prepared and shared with donor.
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(B) Work Plan Must be in line with the log frame	Timeframe					
	Please select 'weeks' for projects up to 6 months, and 'months' for projects up to 12 months					
	Activity					
	1.1* Community mobilization	Week 1-2				
	1.2 Provide employment	Week 3-4	Week 5-8	Week 9-10		
	1.3 Distribute cash	Week 4	Week 5-8	Week 9-10		
	2.1 Rehabilitate embankmen	Week 4	Week 5-8	Week 9-10		
	2.2 Clear farms	Week 4	Week 5-8	Week 9-10		
	2.3 Allocate cleared farms			Week 11		
	3.1 Identify trainees		Week 5			
3.2 Conduct training		Week 6				
3.3						

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Coordination with other activities in project area List any other activities by your or any other organizations, in particular those in the same cluster, and describe how you will coordinate your proposed activities with them	Organization	Activity	
	1	Active Development Aid (ADA)	Cash for work targeting 480 HHs and seeds distribution to 14,000HHs. AFREC will share information with ADA to ensure that same HHs are not targeted by the two projects.
	2		
	3		
	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	60% of CFW beneficiaries will be the vulnerable women headed HHs. Membership of the CPCs that will make decisions on who benefits will be at least 30% women. On training, women will form at least 30% of the trainees.	1.1, 1.3, 3.2
	Capacity Building	Yes	Training of community volunteers will equip them with essential skills and knowledge to prevent, respond and manage shocks	3.2