

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*	Centarl Regions Livestock Professional Association			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local NGO			
(C) Project Title* Please use a precise and informative title that accurately reflects the project.	Emergency Animal Health Intervention Project For the Protection of livestock from Potentially devastating impact of the livestock disease for the poor Pastoralist and Agropastoralist households in Hiran Region of Somalia.			
(D) CAP Project Code	Not required for Emergency Reserve proposals outside of CAP.			
(E) CAP Project Ranking	please select Required for proposals during Standard Allocations.			
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Emergency Reserve			
(G) CAP Budget	\$	200,000.00	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	Livelihoods Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.			
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number.	Total*	Men	Women	Children under 18
	37,200	7,440	9,300	20460
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	Indicate group name
		IDPs		
(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 checked="" 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	Benadir Livestock Professional Association(Banelpa)		
	2	South west livestock Professional Association(SWELPA)		
	3	FAO		
(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: *	Dr Mohamed Muse	Title:	Chairperson of The Association
	Email: *	cerelpa@hotmail.com	Phone: *	+2522-4199630
	Address:	Office in Beletweyne		

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>Outbreaks of micronutrient malnutrition have occurred frequently in refugees and displaced populations who are dependent on international emergency food aid. In the initial stages of an emergency, relief focuses on preventing starvation and protein-energy malnutrition. On January 29, 2010, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reported that more than 3.2 million people would require humanitarian assistance in Somalia. The 2010 estimate includes 580,000 urban poor, nearly 1.25 million individuals residing in rural areas, and approximately 1.4 million IDPs. The combined effects of consecutive seasons of failed or poor rainfall, conflict, floods, rising inflation, displacement, and diarrheal disease outbreaks have severely exacerbated food insecurity and resulted in a significant increase in acute malnutrition rates. Since two years there has been a serious erosion of livelihoods, with consequent high levels of extreme poverty and destitution. The epicentre of the humanitarian crisis is in Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraaan and Bakool regions of south and central Somalia, where there has been a two and a half year ongoing drought with up to 65% of the total population in crisis, of which most, or 73%, are in Humanitarian Emergency. The drought has intensified following five consecutive seasons of rain failure. Livestock herds are decimated and destitute pastoralists are gathering in main villages and towns in search of assistance. The nutrition situation is alarming, as most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in these areas are classified as Critical, with a risk to deterioration. It is with this background in mind that CERELPA seeks to reduce the extent of human suffering by engaging in the mass treatment of livestock for wounds, internal and external parasites, bacterial infections. The herds will be injected with multivitamins to improve their body condition and resilience. This will benefit 6,200 pastoralist and agropastoral pastoral households as well as 800,000 animals. Among the groups consulted are district authorities in the regions,</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>Somalia, a least-developed country and a low-income food-deficit country, is one of the world's most food insecure countries and particularly vulnerable to recurring natural and man-made disasters. In the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Sool, Sanaag, South Mudug, Galgaduud and Hiraaan regions, communities are totally dependent on livestock production for their survival. More than 90% of the land mass is covered by semi-arid rangeland suited only to pastoralism. In these five regions there are estimated to be some 10,700,000 camels, cattle, sheep and goats (Somali Livestock Data - Somali Livestock Statistics, 1988/1989, Department of Planning and Statistics, Mogadishu/Somalia 1989), supporting the livelihoods of some 180,000 livestock-keeping households. For poor pastoralists in these regions, the sale of livestock products (meat, milk, ghee and skins) contributes 60-85% of household income in a normal year, and provides the main source of cash for essential food and non-food items. According to the Somalia combined IPC population by Deyr(2009/10) hiraaan region has a population of over 320,000 people out of whom 25,000 are experiencing Acute food and Livelihood Crisis(AFLC) in the urban centres while 50,000 in rural areas.(see table attached)</p> <p>The combined effects of chronic food insecurity, extended periods of drought, periodic riverine flooding, and a general lack of sanitation, have caused high malnutrition rates in the all of the country. The overall nutrition status of the population of Somalia exceeds global standards of less than 5 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) with GAM rates exceeding 18 percent frequently reported in the Central and North eastern regions of Somalia. This illustrates a sustained crisis in the pastoral, and deterioration for agro pastoral populations.</p>
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	<p>Since the establishment of the Livestock Associations by the international Organization AU_IBAR in the year 2002 through the support of the European Union and USAID CERELPA has been operational in the central regions of Somalia since then. We have continued to serve the communities in this region with the support of the international NGOs and UN agencies. Over these years we had good collaboration with Regional Livestock professional Associations, Regional Offices of the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range (MoLFR) and local communities and thus taking advantage of these established relationships with the local stakeholders to carry out our activities</p>

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To safeguard and improve lives, food security and livelihoods of the 6,200 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in the Hiraaan Region Somalia and improve their resilience to shocks.		
(B) Outcome 1*	Protect the productive assets of 6,200 vulnerable and chronically food insecure populations in Hiraaan Region through mass treatment of 800,000 livestock in Beletweyne, Bulbubi and Jalaqsi		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Livestock health awareness campaigns conducted amongst livestock-dependent communities and establish six veterinary teams through our association veterinary doctors and vet assistants to carry out Livestock Intervention Treatment in the target villages.		
(D) Activity 1.2	Purchase the veterinary treatment drugs for use by veterinary teams for mass treatment		
(E) Activity 1.3	Coordinate, Supervise and Monitor treatment of livestock by the veterinary professionals.		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per	Target:* 6,200 hh
(G) Indicator 1.2	l livelihoods	No of animals treated in Bulbuburte district	Target* 250 000

(I) Indicator 1.3	Livelihoods	No of animals treated in Beletweyne	Target: 300,000
(I) Outcome 2			
(J) Activity 2.1			
(K) Activity 2.2			
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1		please select	Target:
(N) Indicator 2.2	please select		Target:
(O) Indicator 2.3	please select		Target:
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities	Since the establishment of the Livestock Associations by the International Organization AU_IBAR in the year 2002 through the support of the European Union and USAID CERELPA has been operational in the central regions of Somalia since then. We have continued to serve the communities in this region with the support of the international NGOs and UN agencies, Over these years we had good collaboration with Regional Livestock professional Associations, Regional Offices of the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range (MoLFR) and local communities and will take advantage of these established relationships with the local stakeholders to carry out our activities. CERELPA will establish the 6 mobile veterinary teams in Hiran(Beletweyne, Jalalaqsi and Bulobuti). The teams will create awareness about the disease outbreak, identify intervention sites and carry out supportive treatment of livestock. Local veterinary drug suppliers identified jointly by CERELPA and Regional Offices of MoLFR will be contracted through an open negotiated sourcing process		

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.	<p>CERELPA has been implementing livestock emergency intervention, food security and livelihoods in central Somalia since 2005. Effective project monitoring will include a baseline at start of project (all data to be gender disaggregated) and assesment including IGA viability. Ongoing monitoring includes regulat follow up visits to targeted HH after invension, regular market access and price monitoring in local markets. The baseline data required for measuring the project implementation effectiveness and subsequently impacts will be collected at inception of the project as per the logical framework, and will form the basis for measuring achievement of the project results.</p> <p>The Project Manager who is the association chairman is a qualified veterinary doctor and based in field will coordinate all the activities in the two regions and will provide appropriate guidance to the team leaders who will be directly involved in implementation of field activities.</p> <p>The monitoring of the project is in line with the outlined indicators. Key elements of the M & E plan are: diseases incidence data collected by project staff; monthly activity progress reporting; internal evaluation at the end of intervention to document the achievements,</p>
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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* Livestock health awareness	xxxxxx						
1.2 Establish six veterinary teams	xxxxxx						
Purchase the veterinary drugs for use by the							
1.3 veterinary teams w4	xxxxxx						
2.1 Mass treatment	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx			
2.2 Preparation of reports		xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx				
2.3							
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 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	COOPI (in association with CERELPA)	Vaccination of animals against PPR, pox and CCPP.
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	This project incorporates gender through mainstreaming. CERELPA policy requires comprehensive analysis including gender (ie social and economic relations in basic needs assessments and baseline surveys and CERELPA monitoring programmes to address emerging gender needs as projects develops. CERELPA recognises that the rights of children and women are mutually reinforcing, their wellbeings closely linked with the wellbeing of whole society.	1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.3., 1.3, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3
	Capacity Building	Yes Training of community on veterinary service	3.1