

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*	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) FAO Somalia		
(B) Type of Organization*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO		
(C) Project Title*	Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) 2010: Support to FSNAU Deyr 2010/11 Early Warning Information and Analysis for Improved Programming and Action		
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-10/A/28937	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	\$ 3,550,000.00	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP.	
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 335,000.00	Equals total amount in budget. Grey cells are completed automatically.	
(I) Project Duration*	5 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.	<b>Total*</b>	Men	Women
	1,095,500	438,200	438,200
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
	330,000	330,000	435,500 IDPs o/w 20,000 under 5 malnourished children
(M) Location Region(s) and District(s) only, precise locations should be annexed	Regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Awdal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Banadir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bari <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Galgaduud <input type="checkbox"/> Hiraa <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	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: * Grainne Moloney	Title: Chief Technical Adviser	
	Email: * Grainne.Moloney@fsnau.org	Phone: * +254204000500	
	Address: United Nations Somalia, Ngecha Road Campus, Box 1230, Village Market, 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.*	<p>According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Deyr 2009/10 assessment, an estimated 3.2 million people in Somalia is in need of emergency livelihood and life-saving assistance. Key findings of the assessment highlight that the epicenter of humanitarian crisis in Somalia is in Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraa, Gedo, Bakool, Middle Shabelle, Nugal, Sanaag, Togdheer and Banadir regions. These regions account for about 47% of the total population in crisis. In addition to food and livelihood crisis, most of these regions (Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraa, Gedo, Bakool and Togdheer) as well as Bay and Juba regions experience nutrition crisis exhibiting the highest malnutrition rates among children under five in the country. In addition, 12.5% of pregnant and lactating women in the assessed regions were found to be malnourished. The Critical to Very Critical nutrition situation in these regions is attributable to various factors including food insecurity, high disease burden exacerbated by limited access to health services, safe water and sanitation facilities and sub optimal infant and young children feeding practices. In drought affected pastoral communities, increased malnutrition is often associated with family splitting due to livestock outmigration as women and children who are left behind experience reduced access to milk. Critical nutrition situation was also observed among the Internally</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>Most livelihoods of South and Central Somalia (Bay, Juba, Hiraa, Galgaduud, Mudug, Banadir and Lower Shabelle) exhibit the sustained Critical and Very Critical nutrition situation since Deyr 2008/09 highlighting the impact of years of civil war and droughts on the populations' ability to deal with shocks. Compared to other parts of the country, the highest levels of acute malnutrition are reported in South and Central at 19% GAM and 4.5% SAM compared to the national median rate of 16% GAM and 4.2% SAM. Access to safe water and sanitation facilities in rural areas of Somalia remains unacceptably low at 19.1% and 35% respectively, although has varied by region over the past 1 year, mainly due to reliance of households on safer trucked water in the drought affected regions. Further, the very high stunting of 22% in the South and Central regions in January 2010, unchanged from 6 months, yet compared to the 14% and 11% reported in the Northwest and Northeast respectively, continues to illustrate the chronic nature of this crisis. Currently with the reducing humanitarian space, access to nutritional rehabilitation services is also a limiting factor to recovery and the nutrition situation here remains in crisis, with a poor outlook for the coming months.</p> <p>FSNAU's rigorous nutrition surveillance, information sharing and advocacy intervention therefore remains crucial for updating and</p>
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	<p>FSNAU continues to deliver timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis on emergency situations to inform emergency response. FSNAU conducts two cycles (Gu and Deyr season) of representative nutrition surveys in crisis prone areas in Somalia. In addition, FSNAU undertakes monthly food security and nutrition monitoring and surveillance at the livelihood level through data collection on nutrition, health, livelihoods and food security throughout Somalia. Also, FSNAU conducts as needed rapid emergency assessments on the food, nutrition and livelihood security situation. The information and analysis is shared with partners through the dissemination of publications, briefings and presentations through the Somalia Support Secretariat (SSS) Sector Working Groups and Food Security and Economic Development Committee, Health Sector Committee and the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC). FSNAU also trains key existing and emerging Somali public institutions and implementing partners at a regional administrative level in monitoring, surveillance and analysis.</p>

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

(A) Objective*	Update on nutrition situation in the targeted regions of Somalia		
(B) Outcome 1*	Nutrition situation analysis produced and caseload of malnourished children under five and pregnant/lactating women estimated		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Conduct 12 representative nutrition surveys for a seasonal assessment (Deyr 2010/11)		
(D) Activity 1.2	Conduct the nutrition situation analysis using data from nutrition surveys and health centres, feeding centres, rapid assessments and secondary data		
(E) Activity 1.3			
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	Number of capacity building training sessions organized or individuals trained (cluster members and other humanitarian actors).	<b>Target:*</b> 6 trainings conducted for 12 nutrition surveys; a total of 200 people from UN, INGOs, NGOs and local authorities trained in survey techniques and
(G) Indicator 1.2	Livelihoods	Number of Nutrition Situation Map and Nutrition Caseload Estimates Produced	<b>Target:</b> 1 seasonal nutrition situation map; 1 caseload estimates map.

(H) Indicator 1.3	please select	<b>Target:</b>
<b>(I) Outcome 2</b>	Nutrition survey results disseminated to response agencies, donors and other stakeholders	
(J) Activity 2.1	Produce Nutrition Technical Series Report for a seasonal assessment (Deyr 2010/11)	
(K) Activity 2.2	Communicate the seasonal assessment findings to donors, media and various humanitarian actors	
(L) Activity 2.3		
(M) Indicator 2.1	Livelihoods	Number of publications produced for a seasonal assessment <b>Target:</b> 1 Nutrition Technical Series report
(N) Indicator 2.2	Livelihoods	Number of press releases issued, presentations delivered, reports posted on FSNAU web-site <b>Target:</b> 1 press release; 2 presentations; 1 report posted on the web-site
<b>(P) Outcome 3</b>		
(Q) Activity 3.1		
(R) Activity 3.2		
(S) Activity 3.3		
(T) Indicator 3.1	please select	<b>Target:</b>
(U) Indicator 3.2	please select	<b>Target:</b>
(V) Indicator 3.3	please select	<b>Target:</b>
<b>(W) Implementation Plan*</b> Describe how you plan to implement these activities	FSNAU applies international standards for conducting nutrition surveys to access statistically representative information on the nutritional status of children 6 months to 5years. Surveys are conducted on a biannual basis to link with the food security information and leads to the integrated analysis of the IPC. Surveys are conducted by livelihood zone within regions. FSNAU has nutrition analysts based in each region of Somalia, who conduct the training and planning for the nutrition surveys with technical and management support from their supervisors in Nairobi. In many cases nutrition analysts from other regions will assist, so each survey will have at least 3 FSNAU Nutrition analysts present. FSNAU analysts communicate with the local administration and community to facilitate access to villages which have been randomly selected.. Enumerators are hired from local NGO SRCS and INGO when possible. Equipment is provided and following the process of 2 stage random sampling, children are randomly selected by household and their nutritional status measured, while their care givers are questioned on related factors such a child feeding practices, health status, water and sanitation status and food security. Once the data is collected, it is sent to Nairobi	

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

<b>(A)</b> 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. *	FSNAU has developed a log-frame indicator monitoring matrix tool which monitors the impact that the project activities have according to agreed indicators. The project generates the matrix every quarter and this information is available to donors as part of the narrative reporting. Information such as how many assessments were conducted against expected, how many partners participate in assessments, and how many project proposals from NGO and UN agencies refer to FSNAU data etc is included. In relation to monitoring of quality of data, FSNAU employs a variety of techniques such as plausibility checks for nutrition data, which involves running a series of statistical checks against the data to check for validity, further triangulation of data from variety of sources is also used in all sectors to ensure reliability.
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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					
		Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
1.2	Conduct 12 representative (including training) nutrition surveys		October	November, December			
1.3	Conduct the nutrition situation analysis using data from nutrition surveys and health centres, feeding centres, rapid assessments and secondary data				January		
1.4							
2.1	Produce Nutrition Technical Series report for a seasonal assessment (Deyr 2010/11)				February		
2.2	Communicate the seasonal assessment findings to donors, media and various humanitarian actors				January, February		
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	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Activity</b>
	1 UNICEF	Integrate FSNAU nutrition survey results and UNICEF malaria assessment data
	2 WFP	Incorporate food aid related indicators into FSNAU nutrition survey
	3 WHO, UNHCR, INGOs and LNGOs	Collaborate in data collection and analysis
	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	<b>Cross-Cutting Themes</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.</b>	<b>Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme</b>	
	<b>Gender</b>	Yes	The nutrition surveys will provide gender-specific data and analysis of the impact of crisis on women, boys and girls. The information will help response agencies to consider gender issues in project design through integrating different needs of women, boys and girls in their project outcomes and activities.	Activities 1.1; 1.2; 2.1; 2.2
	<b>Capacity Building</b>	Yes	On-job training of local partners in nutrition data collection techniques and methodologies is provided	Activity 1.1