

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'
Mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

Project Document

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

(A) Organization*	KISIMA Peace and Development Organization				
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO				
(C) Project Title*	Famine Survival and Livelihoods Response for Woman-Headed Households with Special Needs in Kismayo District				
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/A/48304	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 (Mar 2012)				
(G) CAP Budget	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP				
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 372,620.00	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget			
(I) Project Duration*	3 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve			
(J) Primary Cluster*	Agriculture and Livelihoods				
(K) Secondary Cluster	Food Assistance Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects				
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number, and gender. If desired more detailed information can be entered about types of beneficiaries. For information on population in HE and AFLC see FSNAU website (http://www.fsnau.org)		Men	Women	Total	
	Total beneficiaries	290	1570	1860	
	Total beneficiaries include the following:				
	People from Riverine Communities	2000	2800	4800	
	Agro-Pastoralists	1200	1680	2880	
	0	0	0		
	0	0	0		
(M) Location Precise locations should be listed on separate tab	Regions: <input type="checkbox"/> Awdal <input type="checkbox"/> Banadir <input type="checkbox"/> Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> Salgadood <input type="checkbox"/> Hiraaan <input type="checkbox"/> 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: \$ -			
	4	Budget: \$ -			
	5	Budget: \$ -			
	6	Budget: \$ -			
	7	Budget: \$ -			
	8	Budget: \$ -			
	9	Budget: \$ -			
	10	Budget: \$ -			
		Total	Budget: \$ -		
	Remaining	Budget: \$ 372,620			
Focal Point and Details - Provide details on agency and Cluster focal point for the project (name, email, phone).					
(O) Agency focal point for project:	Name*	Mohamed S. Mohamud	Title	Executive Director	
	Email*	msm@kisimaafrica.org	Phone*	+254-718-005-041	
	Address	Second Floor, Jamia Plaza, Kigali St, Nairobi CBD, Kenya - P. O. Box 100010-00100 Nairobi, Kenya - www.kisimaafrica.org			

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. (maximum 1500 characters) *	Famine outcomes no longer exist in Southern Somalia, yet nearly 30% of population remain in crisis, unable to fully meet essential food and non-food needs(1). Currently, a total of 169,000 people are in livelihood crisis and in need of humanitarian assistance and livelihood support. Out of these, 84,000 people are in L/Juba, including 45,000 in Emergency. The Juba riverine GAM rates remain above the 30% famine threshold! 22,046 GAM and 9,293 SAM cases are reported in the region. Both Riverine and Agro-pastoral livelihoods sustain a Very Critical nutrition situation with GAM (34.5, 26%) and SAM (11.8 and 9.1%) rates respectively. Aggravating factors include poor access to safe water, health and sanitation facilities, child feeding practice and health seeking behaviours and reduced humanitarian programmes. Harvest failure in the riverine areas due to flooding, limited humanitarian aid and trade due to deteriorated security situation, reduced self-employment and decline in the charcoal and Kismayo port activities, increased transportation costs due to rising fuel prices, poor road infrastructure and increased international food prices exacerbated the crisis (2). In the most likely scenario for next 6 months is; increased conflicts, displacements, restriction of humanitarian access, possibility of Gu floods in case of above normal rains and decreased resilience among affected population given the reduced herd sizes and harvest failure. As a result, the number of people in crisis in L/Juba region is likely to increase until August Gu harvests. GBV and lack of equal access to resources and opportunities for rural women, especially for women-headed households, is a major underlying factor. 1)(FSNAU, 2011): Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Post Gu 2011 – Technical Series Report No. VI. 42, October 2011. □ 2)(FSNAU, 2011): Quarterly Brief - Focus on Post Deyr 11/12 - Season Early Warning, Issued, 16 December 2011.
(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. (maximum 1500 characters) *	Agriculture is very important to women in rural L/Juba, but female farmers have less access to the productive resources and services, such as land, livestock, human capital, extension and aid services as well as financial services required. Women-headed households in Juba riverine and agro-pastoral populations are particularly more vulnerable to the effects of the drought and famine. Recurring armed conflict, along with sexual and domestic violence, the sickness of the children malnourished or death of family members due to the recent famine or loss of crops due to the recent floods or livestock due to the droughts have collapsed Lower Juba women's livelihood assets, income generation capacities and severely eroded their coping strategies. There are nearly 1,500 Poor Female-headed households (FHHs) in 9 riverine and agro-pastoral communities in Kismayo district who cannot meet their even 50% of their Cost of Minimum Basket (CMB) in Kismayo district. The CMB is currently estimated around \$140 by FSNAU's latest reports. FHHs in rural L/Juba do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. A lack of access to basic food and non-food household needs forces many women and girls in rural L/Juba to resort to harmful measures to survive. These may include working as commercial sex workers, putting themselves at risk of rape, violence and abuse through the collection of firewood in unsafe areas or trading sex for food to compensate for access to safe, dignified livelihoods mitigates the risk of exploitation and abuse. Programs supporting the livelihood opportunities for FHHs need to increase women's self-sufficiency through improved access to food and non-food items to meet their CMB resources and economic opportunities that help them sustain a dignified means of living. Reducing the gap between male and female farmers in access to productive resources and livelihood assets and inputs could raise yields on farms operated by women by 20-30 percent. This would generate significant gains in food production levels and could reduce the number of undernourished people by 12-17% (SOFA 2010-2011). Cash relief grant is as valid as a general food distribution to populations who cannot meet their basic needs (ACF, 2009).
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)	1) Population Movement Tracking and Protection Monitoring Network (PMT/PMN) in Lower and Middle Juba - Provision of emergency protection services to the population displaced by conflicts and droughts. Provision of emergency protection services to the victims and survivors of Gender-based Violences (GBV). 2) Provision of emergency education for IDPs and conflict and drought affected rural populations in Lower Juba - Provision of primary education to displaced and drought-affected rural children; provision of literacy and numeracy classes to conflict and drought displaced adults; and provision of vocational and technical skills training for drought and conflict affected youth. 3) Provision of emergency primary health care in Badhadhe, Kismayo and Jamame rural populations affected by famine or droughts.

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To save the lives of vulnerable female-headed households (FHHs) among the Juba riverine and agro-pastoral populations affected		
(B) Outcome 1*	Increased access to food and basic essential non-food needs for 1280 FHHs in Emergency consisting of 7680 (1570 women, 2910		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Community mobilization and project awareness-raising. KISIMA will conduct project awareness raising, baseline data collection and		
(D) Activity 1.2	Selection and registration of beneficiaries and money vendors. KISIMA will develop beneficiaries selection criteria to select the app		
(E) Activity 1.3	Provision of unconditional emergency cash grants. Cash relief grant totaling of \$250 will be transferred to 1280 vulnerable FHHs in E		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional suppr	Target* 7680
(G) Indicator 1.2	Agriculture and Livelihoods	7680	Target
(H) Indicator 1.3	Agriculture and Livelihoods	7680	Target
(I) Outcome 2			
(J) Activity 2.1			
(K) Activity 2.2			
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1			Target
(N) Indicator 2.2			Target
(O) Indicator 2.3			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			Target
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities (maximum 1500 characters)	KISIMA will capitalize its extensive local knowledge and experience, the existing organizational resources in the field and local community capacities to implement the project successfully by utilizing the minimum Guidelines for agricultural and livelihood interventions in humanitarian settings developed by the cluster. Upon recruiting appropriately qualified project staff, public community meetings will be conducted at each of the project target locations to create project awareness and explain its objectives and target beneficiaries. KISIMA will utilize a community-based implementation strategy that fosters comprehensive community participation and engagement in all project activities. KISIMA will work closely with the existing community committees, leaders and elders that strive for equal participation for men and women while respecting the existing culture. KISIMA will, in full consultation with the communities, appropriate beneficiaries targeting and selection criteria that ensures the most vulnerable FHHs are selected and registered to benefit the project. The project staff will ensure that the selected beneficiaries understand their entitlement and that transparent and gender-sensitive community feedback and complaint mechanism is developed. KISIMA will conduct baseline assessment to verify the existing data for M&E purposes. The project staff, in full consultation with the community representatives and beneficiaries, will identify and select appropriately qualified local money vendor or Remittance Company for the distribution of the cash relief grants. The selected service providers should be able to access and operate each of the project target locations and secure local community approvals. Appropriate contract agreement (Service Contract Agreement) will be entered with the selected vendor that delineates contractor's full liability for loss or stolen money and responsibility for ensuring that the money reaches the registered beneficiaries safely at their homes on their preferred time. Project monitoring officers will escort the money vendors at each payment delivery and will monitor the distribution at each site. KISIMA will register and issue payment cards for each beneficiary that should be signed both the beneficiaries, community representatives and the money vendor to confirm the delivery of each payment to the right beneficiary.		

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. (maximum 1500 characters) *

KISIMA will conduct baseline assessment focusing on the food security of the target FHHs and the markets and prices at the start of the project in each target location. Sex aggregated quantitative and qualitative baseline data collected during the pre-implementation baseline survey plus the indicators and targets of the proposed activities and the project log-frame as whole will form the basis for project monitoring and evaluation. The baseline information collected will allow comparisons for subsequent surveys at household levels. The project manager and Gender and M&E officer will develop an appropriate project monitoring plan including monitoring data collection tools, filling and reporting mechanisms and dissemination strategies based on CHF M&E Framework and Accountability Guidelines which will be shared with OCHA. Minutes will be prepared during the community meeting and number of meetings and participants in each of the community meetings will be recorded to monitor the level of participation, inclusiveness and transparency of community mobilization and awareness-raising public meetings and community-based activities such as the selection of project beneficiaries and the money vendor company. Household expenditures, the MEB, CMB and market prices will be monitored by the project M&E officer to verify that the appropriate cash is injected to enable beneficiaries meet their CMB monitor. KISIMA will monitor the performance of the money vendor through Service Contract Agreement (SCA) developed with the guidance of the cluster guidelines including the Minimum Standards for Emergency Livelihoods Interventions (ALC, 2010). Field officers will monitor the amount of cash payments received by registered, selected beneficiaries per month through direct observations by physically being present during payment transfers by the vendor and through regular post-distribution monitoring by examination of receipts and payment vouchers after each payment. Similarly, the number vouchers and amount of payments per voucher distributed and received by each of the registered target beneficiary FHHs as testified by the Village Community Committees (VCCs) will be recorded and monitored by the project field monitors and Gender/M&E Officer. The project output indicators, targets and achievements will be monitored through the interim and final reports. FSNAU and cluster reports will also be used to monitor the project outputs and outcomes. Monthly joint field visits will be facilitated by KISIMA to monitor the project activities implementation. Joint field monitoring reports will be prepared by KISIMA for OCHA and shared with FSC members both at field and Nairobi levels. The full names, sex and contact information of the members of VCCs from each of the project villages as well as the female heads of each beneficiary HH will be compiled collected and stored by the project Gender and M&E officer for M&E purposes. Contact telephone numbers of each of the targeted FHHs or their legitimate representatives from each target village/community (i.e., VCCs, clan elder and chiefs) will be collected and stored by KISIMA for monitoring purposes.

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 mobilization	X					
1.2 Selection and registration	X					
1.3 Provision of unconditional		X	X			
2.1 0						
2.2 0						
2.3 0						
3.1 0						
3.2 0						
3.3 0						

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Coordination with other activities in project area	Organization	Activity
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	1 KISIMA	Emergency protection services for victims and survivors of GBV
	2 KISIMA	Emergency education for children and adults affected by famine/drought and cholera
	3 SRC	Bulo-haji MCH - emergency PHC
	4 FAO	FAO has a seed distribution project targeting in the area, KISIMA will liaise with FAO
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	

(B) Cross-Cutting Themes	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.
Please indicate if the project supports a Cross-Cutting theme(s) and briefly describe how. Refer to Cross-Cutting respective guidance note	Gender	Yes	The objective of the project is to save the lives of the most vulnerable FHHs	
	Capacity Building			