

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*	Jubaland 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*	Integrated Emergency Livelihood Support for the 910 most Vulnerable and Destitute Agro-pastoralist and Riverine Households in Buale and Sakow Districts in Middle Juba .			
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/F/48230	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*	\$ 326,700.00	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget		
(I) Project Duration*	5 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Food Assistance			
(K) Secondary Cluster	Agriculture and Livelihoods	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	1796	2011	3807
	Total beneficiaries include the following:			
	People from Riverine Communities	895	671	1566
	Agro-Pastoralists	1003	721	1724
Returnees	559	765	1324	
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	846	846	
(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"/> Salgadoudu <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:	\$ 326,700
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*	Abdikadir Hassan Dakane	Title	Programme Coordinator, Middle Juba
	Email*	mursalal@jdosom.org	Phone*	+254719150066 / +252678571423
	Address	Off Kismayu Road, BUAALE Town, Middle Juba Region		

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) *	<p>Due to the prolonged drought in 2011 and its effect on the vulnerable populations especially in Southern regions of Somalia, a state of famine was declared by the UN in July 2011 in several regions. However, coordinated life-saving humanitarian interventions provided by international and local partners and an indicated above-average Deyr harvest has led to a decrease in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance to 2.34 from 4 million. Despite the fact that the humanitarian situation in Somalia has improved, the southern parts are still in emergency phase with the focal point being Middle Juba where the proposed project targets the Riverine and agro-pastoralist livelihood zones in northwest Buale and Salagle (Sakow west) in Middle Juba region. The total number of affected rural populations is estimated as 170,000 between now and June 2012. Of these, 75,000 populations are in emergency, 35, 000 in Middle Juba and 40,000 in Lower Juba. Based on the FSNAU 3rd March 2012 report confirms middle juba region is still in humanitarian emergency phase in the post-Deyr 2011/12, there is drastically reduced cattle herds as a result of the past year's drought and the 4th consecutive season of very poor harvest attributable to the flooding respectively. FSNAU report indicates 35,000 people in crisis and 25,000 in emergency in Middle Juba. The report further confirms that the urban population in middle Juba region is struggling to meet their food needs through a combination of moderate to very severe coping strategies leading to high malnutrition rates. In the desheks of both regions is estimated at 4100MT, with 65% in Middle Juba. Poor households in the Riverine areas have limited cereal stock; only lasting 2 months. Agro-pastoralists cereal stock may last not more than 2 months. Crop production such as maize is affected by floods. Maize cultivation in March and early April JDO conducted an assessment in collaboration with target community stakeholders (local authorities, village committee) and it indicated that women, children, women headed households, the aged and physically challenged are the most affected people. According to the FSNAU report and independent flood assessment report by JDO the floods in the Juba River, an estimated area of 17,700ha with maize (96%) out of 18,400ha was destroyed (with 66% from Middle Juba farmers). Food access of the populations in Emergency phases is constrained by high debt levels, limited milk production among cattle and significant due to death and distress sale in livestock, restricted humanitarian access and assistance. The humanitarian situation calls for urgent Cash for Work interventions targeting the Agro-pastoralists and Riverine households in transit to recovery but in need of a safety net enabling and protecting their lives and livelihood systems. Whereas Food Voucher was a relevant intervention strategy and modality as proposed by JDO in 2012 CAP, the existing authorities disagree with it to a degree of condemning the system as it may encourage donor reliance and dependency. Food Voucher is currently not being accepted by the local authorities in order to allow the communities to farm, harvest and to be self-reliant while enhancing the local food market supply in the region. Its recommended that Cash for Work is the best intervention. The findings mirror a humanitarian tragedy of households who lost their livestock, food and even farm tools to flash floods in the midst of civil insecurity, past drought, famine and forced displacements.</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. (maximum 1500 characters) *	<p>The JDO community-led assessment in coordination with local authorities and the targeted beneficiaries suggested Cash for Work intervention in a shared approach to the needs of the most vulnerable households deprived of basic commodities and facing poverty and unemployment yet able to physically work to earn a sustainable living for their families. Cash for Work shall entail bush clearing of feeder roads between villages and farms for fair accessing and ploughing farms along the Riverine areas, also clearing bush along water catchment areas in enhancing access to water for both livestock and human usage, rehabilitation and de-siltation of canals and raising river embankment with sand /creek point closure for flood control in view of the in-coming rain season in enhancing self reliance and sustainability while preserving the environment and saving lives. Cash for Work was the most recommended as relevant modality in mitigating the urgent and basic needs among households with either persons facing physical and mental challenges, high exposure to starvation, sickness, diseases like AWDs, malnutrition and under-nutrition, physical disability due to war injuries, blindness, and households with pregnant and lactating women. Both cash for work is a cautionary net for saving the livelihoods and lives of the most needy and risk-exposed households among the Agro-pastoral and Riverine communities in northwest Buale and Salagle (west Sakow) of Middle Juba who are in emergency. The targeted groups shall use the acquired cash towards buying basic items such as food. JDO identified 910 needy and vulnerable households (2011 Women, 992 girls, 1796 Men and 661 Boys). Based on the last assessment, women form the largest population; equally the most vulnerable especially pregnant and lactating mothers. JDO Conducted two independent need assessment for the targeted populations in consultation with the local authorities, women representatives, elders, religious group and the aged through participatory process in late 2011 and early 2012. The assessment report was shared with regional food security working group meetings and helped in developing the latest FSNAU food security report.</p>
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)	<p>Consulting with local authorities, community elders and project beneficiaries on Cash for Work project sensitizing and mobilizing the community on the importance for Cash for Work project JDO in collaboration with the communities identifying sites within the targeted villages for Cash Voucher In 2011 September JDO implemented WASH project in North West Buale and Salagle; amounting to 73,511 USDs sponsored by UNICEF. JDO is also assessing the availability of commodities at the local market and security within the proposed villages. Conducting a Participatory Community Mobilization and assessment involving leaders/elders, religious leaders, men, women, youth, IDPs, marginalized groups, farmers and authorities in the districts regarding the in-coming project targeting the most vulnerable and impoverished households either within the category of stranded returnees, IDPs, host communities and local communities</p>

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To improve the Food Security for targeted population of vulnerable Agro-pastoralist and Riverine households in Emergency (910HH		
(B) Outcome 1*	Targeted households in Middle Juba buy and access food and basic commodities through the money acquired by clearing feeder r		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Community sensitization on Cash for Work while highlighting the project beneficiary selection criteria based on the levels of extreme		
(D) Activity 1.2	Selection and formation of the Cash for Work project implementation Team comprising of 6 Women and 9 Men in consultation with		
(E) Activity 1.3	Formation and training of the project committees, site supervisors and beneficiaries on the management and maintenance of produ		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Food Assistance	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target* 910
(G) Indicator 1.2	Agriculture and Livelihoods	910 households are paid 65 USDs per month for 5 five; enabling	Target
(H) Indicator 1.3	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Enhanced sustainability and endurance of the food security syste	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)	<p>The JDO community-led assessment in coordination with local authorities and the targeted beneficiaries informed the modality of Cash for Work intervention in a shared and productive but complementary approach towards meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and risk exposed poor households facing unemployment yet able and willing to physically work to earn a sustainable living for their families. Cash for Work shall entail bush clearing of feeder roads linking villages and farms necessary for accessing and ploughing farms along the Riverine areas. Bush clearing along water catchment areas is meant to facilitate safe and secure access to water sources for both livestock and human usage. JDO shall intends to rehabilitate and de-siltate canals, raise river embankment with sand /creek point closure for flood control in view of the in-coming and current rain season. This shall enhance and secure Community self reliance and sustainability while preserving the environment and saving lives. Cash for work shall see the injection of cash into the local Community and enable the 910 households buy basic items such as food. Based on the last assessment, women form the largest population; equally the most vulnerable especially pregnant and lactating mothers, hence they need cash vouchers to buy basic items. The project will subsequently save the lives, livelihood systems and improve immediate food access and other basic commodities. JDO shall target the canals located within the listed locations(in the Locations) tab, in both Buale and Sakow Districts; at most between 1.0 Upper Width to 0.7 metres, Lower Width, at the depth of 0.8 Metres with a capacity of 3840 Metric cubes Width, and 4000 M3 of Length. The desired volume is : 1.8m Upper1.5M Lower 1.2M depth 9900 M3 in size, with a targeted excavation at 4080 M3 per canal. The rehabilitation of water pans and canals shall improve food security, income generation and fodder production as this will enhance the capacity of water flow into the catchments while reducing flooding, soil erosion and ensuring its being channeled and stored for human and animal use. The environment shall be preserved; hence increased animal and human food production as the vegetation and crops are protected. This saves the community from the extra trouble of laboring in times of drought, floods and poor water- harvesting. Community resilience is supported through water harvesting, soil and water conservation. The conservation of the soil and its fertility stimulates the development of agricultural land and subsequent livestock and crop food production creating room for tapping of forest resources like honey and vegetables while reducing violent conflict over limited resources. Over 910 households shall benefit from the rehabilitation of the water catchment and canal rehabilitation. The cost of rehabilitation of canals and earthpans shall be based on this formula: 0.5 m3/ day* \$3/ worker / *5 days per week =65 USDs per month per household for 5 months= 295 ,750 USDs. Hence 0.5 m3 x 5 X 4 X 5 equals the total work done.</p>		

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) *

JDO will monitor Cash for Work activities in collaboration with local authorities, community leaders, women representatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the project. It will base on the objectives, project indicators and activities planned, preparing weekly report to be shared with the cluster on the progress of work. JDO will carry out a weekly monitoring and evaluation by observing the Cash Voucher beneficiaries in comparison with the objectives in terms of the impact and effect on accessing food among the most vulnerable persons in the Community.

The project implementation committee mandated by both the Community and JDO shall mitigate group, clan, locational and variant interest-based conflicts in the project cycle like gender related cases, area prioritization, water resource and source accessibility. JDO shall document cases of successes and challenges with the aim of submitting the reports to OCHA for transformative humanitarian integration and appreciation of the best learnt lessons. Monitoring and evaluation will measure efficiency to ensure the inputs in terms of money, time and equipment gives the right outputs. It will also measure the effectiveness to achieve the specific objectives set, to ensure the project saves and improves the lives and livelihoods of people in emergency and future sustainability. JDO shall measure the impact of the project to see if it makes the difference so that more inputs can be given to the vulnerable to improve their livelihoods. The site supervisor will be reporting to the area supervisor by filling the checklist and update of the progress report on daily basis. The area supervisor will report both the progress narrative report and financial expenditure to the project coordinator and the project administrator respectively by the last day of every week. The administrator will be responsible for the disbursement of payments to the laborers and all other project related expenditures after certified and approved by the project coordinator as well as keeping custody of all project documents/data. The project coordinator will be reporting to the cluster focal point both in the field and in Nairobi.

JDO will prepare and design comprehensive M&E plan and tools which shall be shared with stakeholders including OCHA field staff and clusters. JDO will fully participate in the joint monitoring missions organized to monitor projects involving clusters and OCHA offices. JDO shall prepare field monitoring reports for submission and uploading to the CHF database. JDO shall take and submit photos of beneficiaries and registers of all beneficiaries weekly, monthly and final report submission to OCHA. The monitoring and evaluation will enable the JDO to review progress, identify problems in planning and implementation and make the relevant results oriented adjustments. JDO monitoring report shall be shared with cluster focal point in Somalia and Nairobi office to determine whether the resources and capacity are well utilized and impacting positively to the beneficiary.

(B) Work Plan
Must be in line with the log frame. Mark "X" to indicate the period activity will be carried out

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 sensitization	X	X				
1.2 Selection and formation	X	X	X	X	X	
1.3 Formation and training	X	X	X	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
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 Jubaland Development Organization (JDO)	JDO will train targeted households on farmland preparations and rehabilitation of
2 Jubaland Development Organization (JDO)	In order to achieve the intended impact of the project, JDO will closely coordinate
3 Jubaland Development Organization (JDO)	Jubaland Development Organization as the name suggests is grassroot commu
4	
5	
6	
7	
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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 project has a gender sensitive approach on the targeting of beneficiaries
Capacity Building		