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complete the tab for 'Project

Project Document

by organization submitting

(A) Organization*	International Aid Services (IAS)			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO			
(C) Project Title* Please use a precise and informative title that accurately reflects the project.	Increased and sustained access to life saving safe water and sanitation through rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and capacity development for vulnerable communities			
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-10/WS/28952/5582	for Emergency Required for proposals during Standard Allocations.		
(E) CAP Project Ranking	Medium			
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Standard Allocation 1 (July 2010)	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP.		
(G) CAP Budget	\$407,130			
(H) Amount Request*	\$273,636	Equals total amount in budget. Grey cells are completed automatically.		
(I) Project Duration*	6 months			
(J) Primary Cluster*	WASH	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.		
(K) Secondary Cluster	please select			
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number.	Total*	Men	Women	Children under 18
	14,386	1919	2253	10214
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
		14,386		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 checked="" 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: *	Douglas Mwiti	Title:	Country Director
	Email: *	douglas.mwiti@ias.nu	Phone: *	0732852907/ 0722852907
	Address:	PO Box 76573- 00508, 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>In Somalia, it is estimated that only 29% of the population have access to improved drinking water sources (EU Joint Strategy Paper 2008) SOURCE?. Access to and use of latrines and sanitation facilities is also extremely low, with only 14% of the population estimated to access sanitation. 35% IN RURAL AREAS ACCORDING TO FSNAU Only a third of the population use any method to prevent contamination of the water when storing or handling (Somali Wash cluster 2009)SOURCE?. Infant mortality and malnutrition rates in Somalia are among the highest in the world and are associated with poor water and sanitation. Disaggregated rural and urban data shows that in rural areas of Somalia, 87% of the population do not use or have access to a latrine 65% ACCORDING TO FSNAU, SEE ABOVE, and just 11% have access to improved sources of water (Somalia WASH cluster 2009) 19.1% ACCORDING TO FSNAU. As a result, cholera and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) are endemic and frequent outbreaks occur every year. Although a combination of safe water sources and safe human waste disposal is critical in dealing with AWD and cholera outbreaks, only one fifth of the Somali population is using both an improved source of drinking water and a sanitary means of excreta disposal.</p> <p>According to FSNAU January to July 2010 classifications, all regions in Mudug remain under humanitarian emergency with drought and water shortages being among the main courses. From FSNAU assessment data, Galkayo and Galdogob have significant urban populations facing humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crisis. Access to safe water and sanitation in Puntland continues to deteriorate due to a combination of conflict and displacement alongside minimal maintenance of water supply systems and sanitation facilities. Equally significant, is the arid to desert ecological conditions of Mudug which means that the already scarce water resources do not replenish readily due to low and unreliable rainfall. The resulting poor access to adequate domestic water contributes to an increase in water borne diseases especially diarrhoeal diseases which severely compromise the general health and nutrition status of entire communities due to poor hygiene conditions and consumption of contaminated water.</p> <p>This intervention targets IDP and host communities whose health and nutritional status is severely impeded by frequent water borne illnesses and whose traditional coping mechanisms and livelihood systems are still recovering from the recent recurrent three years drought emergencies. Around Bilcil area in Gaalkacyo, there are 3 boreholes all of which need to be improved or rehabilitated. The</p>
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(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>Just before the 2010 Gu rainy season, Puntland like the rest of Somalia had experienced three years of consecutive rain failures resulting to severe drought and an acute water shortage crisis. Mudug with other south and central regions is still considered the epicentre of the drought, with over 70% of the population still being in acute food and livelihood crisis due to decimation of livestock herds resulting to destitution (FSNAU 2010). The Puntland regions of Mudug lacks permanent natural water sources and relies mainly on manmade water reservoirs. This is compounded by the fact that livestock keeping is the main source of economic livelihood and asset base for many communities in Puntland, with at least 90% of the population relying mainly on pastoralism. Close to 50% of all household income in Mudug are depended on a nomadic pastoral economy (FSNAU livelihood baseline profile 2000) while pastoralists comprise 80-90% of the Mudug population. During the last 3 years of drought and dry seasons, livestock losses experienced through death, poor animal body conditions as well as forgone opportunities for herds to calve and thus multiply have had a significant impact on household's asset base. This is especially so for internally displaced households trying to restock. The very expensive coping mechanism of water trucking from far off boreholes over the last six seasons has significantly increased the debt burden on households. This includes the lack of any extra resources to improve their wellbeing and expand their asset base which is necessary as protection against future socio-economic shocks. At a household level livestock is also battered for food, goods and services thus the acute water shortages common in Mudug also impact food availability and variety at a household level. This especially compromises the nutritional status of the most vulnerable family members- women, children and the elderly. Water availability for livestock will contribute to safeguarding pastoralist assets as export of livestock fund a large part of import of foods in this area.</p> <p>Lack of access to safe water and sanitation increases the disease load (parasitic gut and eye infections, diarrhoeal diseases, skin diseases, water borne disease outbreaks) on the community from ingesting unclean water and also faecal contamination from poor human waste disposal. With improved levels of personal and household hygiene, the survival rates of children under 5 years old is expected to improve. General improvement in community wellness is expected as physical injuries and mental pressure from searching for water over long distances will be reduced.</p>
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	Currently our organisation is not implementing any activities in the said area to mitigate the above needs, however in the previous year (2009) IAS was involved in water trucking, berkhad construction and training village water and hygiene committees.

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	Increase and sustaine access to life saving water and sanitation through; rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and water management capacity development in vulnerable communities.	
(B) Outcome 1*	Enhanced and increased capacity of vulnerable communities and local institutions to operate, maintain and manage water and sanitation facilities.	
(C) Activity 1.1*	• Selection and training of 14 water point management and hygiene committees (CWCs).	
(D) Activity 1.2	• Selection and training of 2 water point maintenance teams.	
(E) Activity 1.3		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	WASH	WASH - Number of Water Management Committees trained Target:* 14
(G) Indicator 1.2	WASH	• 2 local water point maintenance teams established and trained Target: 2 • 100% operation and maintenance of water point conducted locally.
(H) Indicator 1.3	please select	Target:
(I) Outcome 2	Increased and sustained access to life-saving water sources and latrine facilities through rehabilitation and maintenance of boreholes and berkads and construction of communal and household latrines.	
(J) Activity 2.1	• Rehabilitating 2 boreholes and install them with hand pumps be it hand pump repairs, platform repair or more advanced borehole repair using a compressor.	
(K) Activity 2.2	• Rehabilitating 10 berkads	
(L) Activity 2.3	• Digging 100 latrines.	
(M) Indicator 2.1	WASH	WASH - Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, with access to rehabilitated or newly constructed water facilities Target: (8386) 4528 female and 3858 male
(N) Indicator 2.2	WASH	• 10 berkads rehabilitated Target: (6000) 3240 female and 2760 male • Improved water access of target community to 15 liters per person per day and 5-20 litres per animal per day
(O) Indicator 2.3	WASH	• 100 latrines constructed. Target: (1750) 945 female and 805 male • number of people having access to improved human waste disposal facilities
(P) Outcome 3	Training in and dissemination of key hygiene messages and adoption of safe hygiene practices in communities and institutions.	
(Q) Activity 3.1	• Selection and training of 89 hygiene sensitizers	
(R) Activity 3.2	• Conduct 2 intense community sensitization and awareness raising campaigns targeting every community benefiting in this intervention. Using PHAST techniques	
(S) Activity 3.3	• Hygiene promotion material dissemination in public institutions proximate to water points.	
(T) Indicator 3.1	WASH	WASH - Number of community beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, trained in effective hygiene communication Target: 89 (30 female and 59 male)
(U) Indicator 3.2	WASH	. Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex participating in hygiene promotion campaigns Target: 7193(3884 female and 3309 male)
(V) Indicator 3.3	WASH	• Increase in knowledge of safe hygiene practices and integrated cross-cutting issues of peace promotion, gender sensitivity, child Target: 7193 beneficiaries
(W) Implementation Plan*	Describe how you plan to implement these activities	
	Construction works of rehabilitating 2 boreholes and 10 berkads and construction of 100 latrines will be subcontracted through competitive bidding to local construction companies. Competitive bidding for the same will be started and concluded within the first month of the project and construction will begin immediately thereafter. Locating of the latrines will be done in consultation with the	

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

<p>(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>	<p>The project manager is the chief coordinator of the project and with the support of the programme manager will ensure the work plan is executed and the availability of resources and capacity to carry out tasks. Based in Gaalkacyo, Puntland, the project manager, drilling technical advisor and capacity building officer will have weekly meetings to plan tasks and activities. They will be responsible to implement and support on a day to day basis project. They will also be responsible for making supervisory and support field visits on a weekly basis to check that quality and international standards are applied. Through weekly emails, telephone conversations and monthly field progress reports, the field team will keep Nairobi management updated. Every quarter, the field staff will have a meeting to monitor progress, plan and coordinate activities. There will be a mandatory Nairobi representation to the quarterly partners meetings. The meetings will make certain the required support is given to staff and that challenges and bottlenecks are solved, and cohesiveness and harmony necessary to achieve required targets is maintained.</p> <p>Regular joint monitoring of the project accomplished with stakeholders and IAS Puntland based team, significance will be accorded by the Project manager to ensure feedback and recommendations from the monthly progress report are reviewed and adapted as. The programme manager will oversee the consideration and integration of project feedback in routine implementation planning. At least one meetings for consultation and feedback will be held with the beneficiary community and their representatives- during mobilization, water and sanitation facility siting meetings, project introduction and update gatherings. An end of project evaluation will be carried out by an external evaluator; this will contribute an objective view on the output and outcomes of the proposed action. The final evaluation will asses project achievement against project objectives. The findings of the evaluation will be shared with project partners, beneficiary representative and other stakeholders.</p> <p>For follow-up and reporting at an international level, in 2008, IAS introduced a web-based administration tool for effective coordination of all IAS offices worldwide. All details pertaining to projects, staff, logistics, marketing etc are uploaded on the web for all IAS staff to view. Each uploaded project has one responsible person attached to it who is responsible for updating the activities and outcomes of that specific project. For Somalia, this is the task of the respective project coordinators and the whole process is supervised by the Nairobi programme office. The tool is dynamic, flexible and will continue to improve coordination and management of projects and organizational issues.</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* Training 12 CWCs	X		X		X		
Training 2 maintenance 1.2 teams			X	X			
1.3 Rehabilitation 2							
2.1 boreholes		X	X				
Rehabilitation 10							
2.2 berkads	X	X	X	X			
2.3 Digging 100 latrines	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.1 Training 89 promoters	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2 community campaigns							
3.2			X			X	
3.3 material dissemination	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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	1	Organization COOPI COOPI COOPI COOPI	Activity Berkhad construction. information sharing on through cluster meetings . Borehole rehabilitation. Information and drilling technical data sharing WES committee training. Information sharing on training approaches and and best practice sharing	
	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	There is a deliberate effort to include women in the management of boreholes	1.1;1.2;3.1;3.2
	Capacity Building	Yes	In this project, there is a deliberate effort to develop the skills, knowledge,	1.1;1.2;3.1;3.2