

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'

Project Document

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

(A) Organization*	Save the Children			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO			
(C) Project Title*	Emergency Access to Water for Drought-Affected Pastoralists in Hobyo, Haradheere and Adado Villages, South Central Somalia			
(D) CAP Project Code	Emergency, not included in CAP	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	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP.			
(H) Amount Request*	\$	374,678.87	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	please select Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.			
(L) Beneficiaries	Total*	Men	Women	Children under 18
	24,720	4,120	4,120	16,480
As part of the beneficiaries, list any other groups of relevance (e.g. children under 5, IDPs, pastoralists)	People in HE	People in AFLC	Livestock (shoats)	Livestock (camels)
	24,720		247,200	8,240
(M) Location	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 checked="" 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		
	Region(s) and District(s) only, precise locations should be annexed			
(N) Implementing Partners (List name, acronym and budget)	1	Centre for Peace and Democracy (Xarunta Nabadda iyo Wadatashiga) (CPD)	Budget: \$	37,200
	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: *	Sonia Zambakides	Title:	Regional Manager, Central and Southern Somalia
	Email: *	s.zambakides@scuk.or.ke	Phone: *	+254 (0) 722610421 / 722205207 / 733699995
	Address:	Save the Children UK, Riverside Mews, Off Riverside Drive, P.O. Box 39664 - 00623, Nairobi		

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>A) ISSUES: South Central Somalia is currently suffering a drought of emergency proportions. In Galgaduud and South Mudug regions, severe drought has affected the area for 6 consecutive seasons causing failed harvests leading to livestock deaths, migration of communities in search of water, and increasing malnutrition rates among children. The August post-Gu reported Global Acute Malnutrition was at < 15%. In the same regions in December, the FSNAU stated prevalence of acute malnutrition (weight loss and oedema caused by decreased food intake and disease) in pastoral livelihood zones remains the highest in the country at 22.8% GAM and 7.1% SAM. Using the FEWS NET scale, these areas have also been classified as highly food insecure. FAO and FSNAU declared the situation an emergency on November 26th. Save the Children and our partner CPD have conducted detailed assessments, and herein submit a proposals to ERF for water-access for pastoralist communities. The Agriculture & Livelihoods and WASH Clusters' position on the effects of La Niña is that reduced local food supply and incomes will exacerbate food insecurity. All communities - pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine, urban and coastal livelihood zones - are directly or indirectly dependent on rainfall for food through crop production and pasture and water for livestock. During the drought, a lack of potable water affects food quality and sanitation and thus people's health, further stressing vulnerable households that struggle to meet their basic needs (the</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>Save the Children in partnership with CPD carried out a Rapid Drought and Livelihood Assessment in the 3 Districts of Adado in Galgaduud Region, and Hobyo and Haradhere Districts in south Mudug regions of Central Somalia, 5th-13th December 2010 (32 HHs and 32 villages in Hobyo, Adado and Haradhere). Respondents identified water sources in the drought and the effects the drought on their lives and their livestock. Water sources (berkhads and shallow wells) are drying up and people are ranging from 15Km-45Km to find water. In coastal districts of Haradheere and Hobyo, people report travelling long distances to unreliable water sources, searching for water. Water for livestock use is declining as most of the non-permanent water sources have dried up within the settlements assessed in the coastal regions of Hobyo and Haradere. There is an urgent need to undertake water provision given the current low levels of water available in Adado, Hobyo and Haradere districts. In Hobyo and Haradere districts HHs rely on shallow wells (the main sources of water for the coast) which are prone to drying up (many in the assessed settlements were already dry). Households in Hobyo, Adado and Haradere are pastoral with shoat herds in line with the AG/LVH Cluster advised averages and much smaller numbers of camels.</p> <p>Some of the many effects and characteristics of the drought include:</p> <p>FOOD AVAILABILITY: Commercial food supplies are still available in local markets in all assessed settlements, with costs rising and expected to get worse as La Nina affects the Jilaal season. Food availability may decline as demand falls due to declining Terms of Trade (TOT) related to local household ability to provide labor or to dispose of their animals in exchange for food. A majority of shop owners can still get credit from their suppliers, based on trust, but a few indicated that they might not be able to resupply. Stimulus interventions by NGOs, especially cash grant or livestock off-take would help both the credit worthiness of households, and to keep the local economy going.</p> <p>INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INDEBTEDNESS: Drought is causing steep declines in livelihoods through declining incomes due to falling livestock prices. 20%-80% increases in household spending are noted on food (depending on the distance frommarkets and also the</p>
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.	<p>Save the Children's strategy is to expand our humanitarian support into Galgaduud in 2011. We have been operational since 1992 in neighbouring Hiran and will use the experience we have gained to support CPD as well as to increase the services available to the most vulnerable in the region.</p> <p>CPD is currently very active in Galgaduud (Himan and Heb) (with other projects in Mogadishu)</p> <p>1) Quick Livelihood Improvement Project for 1,100 Pastoralists Households in Adado. This project provided 7,000 shoats and 100 pack animals to 1,100 pastoralists households who were badly affected by the series of droughts in the last 3 years. CHF/OCHA, August 2010 - January 2011.</p> <p>2) VETAPE (Vocational Education through Access to Employment). EU / Save the Children Denmark / CISP. CPD has facilitating role in Adado District for this 3 year project targeting youth to provide skills, literacy and numeracy. 280 youth have participated so far.</p> <p>3) Improving of Water Structures Project with UNICEF (targeted boreholes) in Adado, Hobyo and Haradere districts, providing water equipment (generators, submersible pumps, pipes) and construction, rehabilitation of water yards (construction of elevated concrete water tanks, water troughs, store rooms/watchmen rooms for the boreholes). Also provision of piping to kiosks at strategic locations to facilitate the water access of IDPs and poor households in the urban and rural areas. The project also has components in sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>Through this UNICEF-funded project (the rehabilitation of strategic boreholes in South Hobyo, Haradheere and Adado/Baxdo districts), CPD is supporting longer term solutions community water supplies, seeking to provide more reliable water points closer to communities in times of drought and possibly avoiding the need for such water interventions in the future. Both Save the Children and CPD will continue to advocate with donors to fund projects that address some of the underlying causes of hardship during drought.</p>

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To mitigate the effects of drought for 4,120 pastoralist households in 29 settlements in Hobyo, Haradheere and Adado Districts by increasing access to water for 4,120 shoat herds and 4,120 camels.
(B) Outcome**	Water relief available to prevent livestock deaths (by supplying the recommended daily requirement) and to make up the deficit to 5L/pp/day for 24,720 local pastoralist to alleviate the negative impact of the drought and restore coping mechanisms of the affected population

(C) Activity 1.1*	Confirmation of the most vulnerable, drought-affected communities (based on distance to water source) and the number of animals to be watered, calculate the volume of water needed per week, (print serialised vouchers) distribute vouchers for 6 weeks of supply	
(D) Activity 1.2	Competitively select (where possible) individuals/traders to sell water, agree price and sign contract agreement to provide set amount of water to 29 communities (4,120 HH with livestock) for six weeks, train on genuine voucher identification, pay vendor for redeemed vouchers via money agent	
(E) Activity 1.3	Monitor access / ensure conditions, beneficiary use&feedback thorough surveys and reports	
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Livelihoods	AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS - Number of people (divided per livelihood groups and by gender) that benefited from protection of livelihood assets (animal vaccination, destocking, Target:* 24,720 Pastoralists with access to water for animals
(G) Indicator 1.2	Livelihoods	Increase in the amount water available to preserve beneficiaries' livestock Target: 209,296 animals
(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	please select	Target:
(P) Outcome 3		
(Q) Activity 3.1		
(R) Activity 3.2		
(S) Activity 3.3		
(T) Indicator 3.1	please select	Target:
(U) Indicator 3.2	please select	Target:
(V) Indicator 3.3	please select	Target:
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities	Save the Children Regional Manager for Central & South Somalia and CPD's Executive Director will together be responsible for the overall management of the programme and monitoring progress against planned activities. They will ensure that the programme is coordinated and implemented in accordance with programme document, timetable, and budget. The Save the Children Head of Office will support monitoring and will also be responsible for providing any required technical support to the Galgadud and Himan and Heeb-based Emergency Drought Response. Additionally, a Save the Children staff member will assist in the monitoring of the project. Following the methodology suggested by the AG/LVH Cluster in the Drought Position Paper, vouchers will be distributed to beneficiaries, who will redeem them from water vendors. All proposed project locations are seriously affected by the drought and have difficulty accessing water. Based on the population numbers collected, this proposal intends to provide water vouchers to each household in the listed communities. (While data is based on average households and herd size, prior to distributing the voucher, family and herd size will be confirmed and verified by Save the Children and CPD staff). Vouchers will cover the community water needs for 6 weeks. Water calculations in the application stage of the project support 83% of shoats and 50% of camels - household livestock numbers will be verified prior to distribution of vouchers. Vouchers will be presented to money agent for payment, and once verified with CPD and Save the Children field monitors, we will reimburse the agent. CPD	

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.	Save the Children Regional Manager for Central & South Somalia and CPD's Executive Director in Nairobi will be responsible for the overall management of the programme and monitoring progress against planned activities. They will ensure that the programme is coordinated and implemented in accordance with programme document, timetable, and budget. The Save the Children Head of Office will support monitoring and will also be responsible for providing any required technical support to the Himan and Heeb-based Emergency Drought Response. Field Monitors will collect data on quantity of water delivered, number of beneficiaries (households) receiving water and the quantities and frequency of delivery per household. Monitoring Teams made up of 10 Water Relief Monitors supervised by Project Officers in charge of the 6 Cluster Zones of Caad, Xin Lebi, Xaradere, Jawle, El Hur and Baxdo will make the appropriate performance monitoring on the deliveries following a clear weekly and monthly schedule. Weekly reports for all the 6 zones will be made and compared with the other monitoring tools such as the redeemed vouchers, the water delivery schedules and the beneficiary feedback. The Village Relief Committees and the respective Zone Water Relief monitors will confirm the voucher redemption. The reports and lessons will be shared by our partner CPD with the local administration (Himan and Heeb Administration) and by Save the Children in the forums including UNOCHA, the WASH Cluster and other supportive mechanisms involved in the current humanitarian responses in South Central Somalia. Additionally, analysis will be done over the project period
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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*	Hire staff, train, Confirmation of the most vulnerable, drought-affected communities (based on distance to water source) and the number of animals to be watered, calculate the volume of water needed per week, (print serialised vouchers) distribute vouchers	x					
1.2	Competitively select (where possible) individuals/traders to sell water, agree price and sign contract agreement to provide set amount of water to 29 communities (4,120 HH with livestock), train on genuine voucher identification, pay vendor for redeemed vouchers via money agent	x	x	x			
1.3	Monitor access / ensure conditions, beneficiary use&feedback through surveys and reports	x	x	x			
2.1							
2.2							
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 UNICEF	Rehabilitation of Boreholes, provision of Sanitation and Hygiene and other relevant WAS
	2 ICRC	WASH activities such as rehabilitation of Water Catchments
	3 COOPI	Rehabilitation of Water Catchments and Berkads
	4 CISP	Emergency Education and Livelihood programs
	5 SOLIDARITE	Rehabilitation of Water Catchments, Berkads and repair of Water Equipments
	6 TARDO	Livelihood Project Activities
	7 HORSED	Food Aid Activities with WFP
	8 DEH	Food Aid Activities with WFP
	9 GMC	WASH, Livelihood and Emergency Education activities in North Hobyo District
	10 SSWC	Emergency Livelihood Activities in Adado District

(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 supply of relief water will help women who are the primary caregivers access domestic water and also water for small ruminants, milking and breeding animals that are normally left at home and under the care of women. Women's burden in walking for long distance in search for water will be reduced and afford them more time for economic activities including those related with generating income required for purchasing household food requirements (this is especially so the women-headed households in the targeted settlements). Additionally the availability of clean water will help reduce waterborne diseases especially for children under 5-years who are mostly vulnerable and thus reduce the prevailing malnutrition rates in the districts targeted, currently assessed beyond the 15% GAM rate (the threshold required for emergency intervention). The availability of water near the settlements will also save women the daily long journeys in search of water in a conflict prone area and thereby support the protection needs for them. This especially applies more for the IDP women in many of the targeted settlements who are generally more vulnerable to violence including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Gender disaggregated data will be collected, and elements of a gender analysis conducted as possible during monitoring	1.1, 1.3
	Capacity Building		