

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*	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI			
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO			
(C) Project Title* <small>For standard allocations, please use the CAP title.</small>	WASH Intervention for Disaster Affected IDPs and Rural Populations in Buale and Sakow districts, Middle Juba region, Southern Somalia			
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/WS/48520	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*	\$ 1,334,820.00	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget		
(I) Project Duration*	10 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve		
(J) Primary Cluster*	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
(K) Secondary Cluster	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects			
(L) Beneficiaries <small>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)</small>		Men	Women	Total
	Total beneficiaries	7715	12706	20421
Total beneficiaries include the following:				
	People in HE and/or AFLC	0	0	24572
	People in HE and/or AFLC	0	0	13946
	Children under 5	0	0	6862
		0	0	0
(M) Location <small>Precise locations should be listed on separate tab</small>	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"/> Galgaduud <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 <small>(List name, acronym and budget)</small>	1		Budget:	\$ -
	2		Budget:	\$ -
	3		Budget:	\$ -
	4		Budget:	\$ -
	5		Budget:	\$ -
	6		Budget:	\$ -
	7		Budget:	\$ -
	8		Budget:	\$ -
	9		Budget:	\$ -
	10		Budget:	\$ -
		Total	Budget:	\$ -
		Remaining	Budget:	\$ 1,334,820
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*	Paola Grivel	Title	Regional Representative
	Email*	coord.nairobi@coopi.org	Phone*	4183519/20
	Address	P. O. Box 3857 00100 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. (maximum 1500 characters) *	This action targets populations in humanitarian crisis in Middle Juba Region. The region is prone to frequent droughts, floods and insecurity resulting in disease outbreaks and food shortages. Middle Juba region has a population of 387,000 (UNDP 2005), out of which 124,000 are in humanitarian crisis (FSNAU Feb, 2012). There are 31,000 internally displaced (UNHCR, Feb, 2012) majority of whom are women and children. Population of concern includes riverine farmers who lost their Deyr crop to flooding, pastoralists and IDPs and returnees. Despite good Dyer 2011 rains and harvest, high malnutrition rates persist in the region. GAM prevalence in October 2011 was an estimated 28.9%, while SAM prevalence was 7.7%. Deyr flooding resulted in poor sanitation, contamination of water sources resulting to an increase in AWD cases. Population with access to safe water is less than 40%. Nutrition and disease burden is greatest amongst vulnerable groups and specifically children. Women bear brunt of crisis looking for food & water, and caring for sick persons. Military activities and consequent insecurity has reduced humanitarian access. Poor performance of 2012 Gu rains could reduce access to food & water for the most vulnerable groups, driving more people into crisis slowing recovery process. Predicted above average rains in Ethiopia could result in Juba river flooding, crop loss for riverine farmers, contamination of water sources and preponderance of diarrheal diseases, also affecting recovery process. COOPI is working in Buale and Sakow districts and has consulted with target groups, authorities, humanitarian agencies working in the area, and regional cluster focal point, in preparation of this proposal.
(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) *	COOPI conducted WASH needs assessments for vulnerable groups in Buale and Sakow districts in February 2012. Assessments were conducted using WASH cluster tools, and through KI and FGDs and the findings disaggregated by age and sex. An FGD was conducted with women alone in each target location and through female staff. Exercise covered 15 OTPs, 10 schools, 3 MCH, 5 IDP settlements, and 39 rural locations. Findings indicate limited access to WASH services for vulnerable groups. AWD outbreaks are expected during the Gu rains season, especially in riverine areas. There are 3 boreholes in the two districts, the boreholes are aged, overused, have limited distribution infrastructure, and are poorly maintained. Over 36% of wells are unprotected and majority are prone to contamination when the river floods, and others in pastoral areas are affected by declining water table levels. 15 settlements (Buale 9, Sakow 6) lack permanent water sources, and rely on unsafe water pans/berkards for water supply. Prices for water trucked in these locations rises over 500% in dry periods, making it unaffordable to vulnerable households. Three such locations (Arabow, Waraha Dholeby and Masar Weyn) have been proposed for drilling new strategic boreholes. In the two districts, women and girls are responsible for water collection, and bear the biggest burden in areas or periods of water scarcity. Latrine coverage is estimated at 10% in the surveyed settlements. 44% of the households surveyed reported diarrhoea cases in last two weeks, mainly amongst children. Other findings amongst target groups are widespread; unhygienic water handling practices, lack of HHWT, lack of CHPs, and poor hygiene practices. Most households revert to Juba River for water supply needs, hence outbreaks of AWD. Women are responsible for caring for the children and the sick, cooking and domestic hygiene. There is need for integrated response to address emergency WASH needs, particularly for the riverine communities (during floods), urban populations, locations without permanent water sources, and MCH / OTPs. This should be linked with strategies to improve sustainable access to safe WASH services for the rural and peri-urban communities.
(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)	In July 2011, COOPI developed a comprehensive response programme for drought and famine stricken families in southern Somalia incorporating recovery aspects. The response targets 4200 vulnerable households in Sakow and Buale Districts, and involves provision of monthly food rations, WASH services, agricultural inputs, and shelter and NFI kits for IDPs. The following are key components of this response programme. - WASH services: In line with cluster guidelines, provide water vouchers to fill access gaps during the periods of water stress or in response to AWD outbreaks; Training of CHPs targeting the general community, schools, OTPs/MCH centres; Hygiene awareness promotion; distribution of hygiene kits in areas prone to AWD outbreaks or in response to outbreaks. - Food assistance: Provision of food vouchers to families to access food in sufficient quantity and quality to meet nutrition needs. Selected beneficiary household receives an estimated 70kg of cereals, 5kg of pulses, 4 lts of vegetable oil and 4kg of sugar. - Livelihood recovery: Provision of cash for work opportunities to complement household income and creation of productive assets (water pans, irrigation canals, roads etc); Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds for planting and livestock drugs) to support early recovery of livelihoods. - Shelter and NFIs: Provision of EAPs and shelter kits to 642HH and 965HH IDPs in Buale and Sakow respectively. This action will complement and reinforce WASH action in the on-going programme in responding to any emergency WASH needs, while at the same time building resilience for the vulnerable target groups. It will target additional 7564HH households with assistance for a period of 10 months, and also provides phase out strategy for ongoing emergency response programme.

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To increase access to sustained, safe drinking water and gender sensitive sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services to most vulnerable displaced and disaster persons receiving emergency water supply through vouchers to 2230HH and repairs of water supplies. To provide access to safe drinking water through life saving interventions.		
(B) Outcome 1*	At least 45,380 persons (12,706 women, 12,706 girls, 12,253 boys, and 7715 men) have access to safe water through life saving interventions.		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Provide emergency water supply through vouchers to 2230HH and repairs of water supplies. To provide access to safe drinking water through life saving interventions.		
(D) Activity 1.2	Construct 2 new strategic boreholes, and rehabilitate/upgrade 2 Water Supplies. To increase access to sustainable safe water supply through life saving interventions.		
(E) Activity 1.3	Rehabilitate/construct of 30 strategic hand dug wells. To increase availability and access to safe water through deepening and protection of existing wells.		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people with temporary access to safe water	Target* 13380
(G) Indicator 1.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	At least 20,000 persons (5600 women, 5600 girls, 5400 boys, 3400 men)	Target
(H) Indicator 1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	At least 12,000 persons (3,360 women, 3,360 girls, 3240 boys 2160 men)	Target
(I) Outcome 2	12,150 persons. (3402 women, 3402 girls, 3280 boys, 2066 men) have access to 300 gender sensitive sanitation facilities in the target area.		
(J) Activity 2.1	Construct 300 gender sensitive latrines (50 for schools, 100 for nutritional/health facilities, and 150 for rural populations at AWD protection sites).		
(K) Activity 2.2			
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people with increased access to appropriate sanitation	Target 12150
(N) Indicator 2.2			Target
(O) Indicator 2.3			Target
(P) Outcome 3	45,380 persons (12,706 women, 12,706 girls, 12,253 boys, and 7,715 men) most vulnerable displaced and disaster persons receive emergency water supply through vouchers to 2230HH and repairs of water supplies. To provide access to safe drinking water through life saving interventions.		
(Q) Activity 3.1	Hygiene promotion at 30 settlements including a rapid KAP survey, selection and training of 150 CHPs and monitoring the process.		
(R) Activity 3.2	Distribution of Hygiene Kits to 2230 families in humanitarian crisis. Complements hygiene promotion and provides means to the most vulnerable displaced and disaster persons receiving emergency water supply through vouchers to 2230HH and repairs of water supplies.		
(S) Activity 3.3			
(T) Indicator 3.1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Number of people who have participated in interactive hygiene promotion	Target 45380
(U) Indicator 3.2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	13380 persons (3746 women, 3746 girls, 3613 boys and 2275 men)	Target
(V) Indicator 3.3			Target
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities (maximum 1500 characters)	<p>The action will be implemented directly by COOPI through its staff in coordination with stakeholders, and using participatory approaches and is linked to on-going COOPI response programme as phase out. 30 target locations are prioritised involving target groups and coordinated with other agencies on basis of vulnerability to AWD risks, strategic locations and acuteness of water availability and access problems. Emergency water supply through vouchers prioritizes poor families (rural and peri-urban populations) in crisis with children suffering diarrheal diseases and malnutrition (attending OTPs or at hospitals); with high debt levels and without external social support; and female headed households, and vulnerable minority groups. Infrastructural works (water and latrines) considers needs at rural and peri-urban settlements, schools, OTPs and MCH. Initial feasibility assessments for water supply works includes technical surveys, review of technological options, environmental and social impacts, affordability by target groups, local O&M capabilities and overall sustainability. Design of infrastructure will involve and consider needs of women and children ensuring they are safe, appropriate to local context, gender and child friendly, and considering DRR. The designs will be as per cluster standards. Participatory KAP survey at inception will guide in design and planning hygiene awareness promotion actions. Emergency water supply targets most vulnerable and will be done on needs basis through voucher system for limited periods to address AWD (prevention or response) or acute water scarcity. It will be overseen by village committee and project staff. Action also pre-positions hygiene kits and water supply spare parts for emergency response. Infrastructural works will be contracted to local artisans or contractors who will also receive on-the-job training. Action will promote local ownership for the infrastructure by encouraging participation and contribution of locally available materials, and unskilled labour. Capacity building training for WES committees by action staff will strengthen local capacities and sustainability. Hygiene promotion is through trained CHPs and includes distribution of complementary hygiene kits. Project staff will provide project details to target groups and have a clear complaints / feedback system. The project implementation is in line with WASH cluster SOF, guidelines and standards, and also inter-cluster strategies, ensures accountability to target groups, and will be coordinated with other actors. The Action staff will supervise and monitor all activities using participatory approaches, and regular feedback provided to the stakeholders including cluster and 4W matrix filled up.</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) *

Detailed participatory monitoring plan based on the planned project objectives, outcomes and activities shall be prepared. A stakeholder workshop to be organized at the project inception period to prepare the plans and ensuring participation of women. The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in M&E will be clearly defined in the plan. Project objectives and key deliverables (indicators) shall be documented in Somali language and shared with the beneficiaries, local administration and other local stakeholders to enable them keep track on the project performance. Benchmarks and target for each quarter will be outlined in the monitoring plans prepared jointly and review done by stakeholders on quarterly basis. Complaints mechanisms will be put in place and monitoring tools will be developed to enable the beneficiaries and other stakeholders provide constant feedback to project processes and impacts. For each target location, MoUs will be signed with WES committee and witnessed by local administration stating project deliverables. Telephone contact details of committee and local administration will be provided. Beneficiary lists will include contact/telephone numbers. The beneficiaries will be involved in designing the WASH infrastructure and deliverables. They shall be involved in the process of procuring suitable supplies and service providers. Community based targeting is used for beneficiary selection (water vouchers and latrines) based on clearly defined criteria. Beneficiary lists shall be available for public scrutiny and will only be adopted after approval by target groups. Similarly selection of vendors/contractors to be contracted to provide various services will involve the target groups and they will witness any contract/agreement. For water access by voucher, COOPI will monitor water prices to avoid any market distortions. Completion certificates will be prepared for activities completed at each location indicating what was delivered by the project, and signed by committee officials and witnessed by local administration or respected elders. The Action shall keep contacts for the District Commissioner, local administration or respected partners to ensure there is effective contact with the beneficiaries for feedback during the project implementation period. Triangulation of feedback is cornerstone of the M&E strategy especially where actions are implemented by remote approaches. Other monitoring tools include photographic evidence, third party reports (including contracted third party monitoring), joint inter-agency monitoring missions in the target areas, attendance and sharing information during regional coordination meetings, and submission of information through the WASH cluster 4W matrix. Other tools for M&E include the monthly progress report submitted by project manager to COOPI Regional Coordination Office. Other internal tools include monthly progress and planning reports and quarterly monitoring reports that can be shared with the cluster and OCHA as necessary. Internal project evaluation is anticipated and will involve participation of all stakeholders (including beneficiaries) to assess project achievements and derive key lessons. The evaluation team will measure the impact of the project relevance, timeliness, cost-effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of the project. This report will be shared with all stakeholders including the WASH cluster and OCHA. Reporting: COOPI is responsible for reporting to CHF secretariat and also the WASH cluster.

(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					
	Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
1.1* Provide emergency water	X					
1.2 Construct 2 new strategic	X	X	X	X	X	
1.3 Rehabilitate/construct of		X	X	X		
2.1 Construct 300 gender safe	X	X	X			
2.2 Hygiene promotion at 30	X	X	X	X	X	
2.3 Distribution of Hygiene Kits	X	X	X			
3.1 Hygiene promotion at 30 settlements including a rapid KAP survey, selection and training of 150 CHPs and monitoring the process: Reporting: R						
3.2 Distribution of Hygiene Kits to 2230 families in humanitarian crisis: Complements hygiene promotion and provides means to the most						
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 COOPI	Is currently carrying out emergency response in Southern Somalia. This project d Plan to provide safe drinking water to 1500 household (9,000people) in Middle Ju Will provide 750 drought-affected households 40L of water for 120 days through Oxfam shall provide emergency water vouchers and deslit 10 water pans in the ADA plan to rehabilitate water sources in Middle Region and construct sanitation Plan to rehabilitate 140 wells in Lower and Middle Juba Regions; construct 50 c Plan to rehabilitate of shallow wells and provide water vouchers in Buale distr The activities planned for implementation by WASDA are summarised as follows
2 JCC	
3 ACTED	
4 OXFAM GB	
5 ADA	
6 AFREC	
7 RAWA	
8 WASDA	
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	1. Ensuring that there is equal participation and decision making of women,
Capacity Building		