

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*	The Yme foundation		
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO		
(C) Project Title* Please use a precise and informative title that accurately reflects the project.	Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for populations in South Mudug and Galgaduud		
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-10/WS/28974	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 (July 2010)		
(G) CAP Budget	\$ 1,530,000.00	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP.	
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 811,644.22	Equals total amount in budget. Grey cells are completed automatically.	
(I) Project Duration*	12 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve.	
(J) Primary Cluster*	WASH		
(K) Secondary Cluster	please select	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects.	
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number.	Total*	Men	Women
	51050	13300	15500
As part of the beneficiaries, list any other groups of relevance (e.g. children under 5, IDPs, pastoralists)	People in HE	Pastoralist	IDPs
		27500	1850
(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 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	
(N) Implementing Partners (List name, acronym and budget)	1	General Service Agency (GSA)	Budget: \$ -
	2	Norwegian-Somali Self-help Organisation (NorSom)	Budget: \$ -
	3	Midnimo Women's Organisation (MWO)	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: *	Højje Haugsjå	Title: Program manager
	Email: *	haugsjaa@yme.no	Phone: * 4,737,169,055
	Address:	Ubergsmoen 4985 VEGARSHEI	

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>Somalia has been mired in civil conflict since the downfall of Siad Barre in 1991. During the past years, Somalia has experienced a combination of extreme insecurity, recurring droughts and high food prices. Large numbers of water infrastructures have collapsed due to destruction in war and lack of maintenance. The available water sources have not covered the basic water demand in Central Somalia (Mudug and Galgaduud regions) in recent years. Water trucking is often a response to the scarcity of water in many villages in the region and are being conducted from the few boreholes that exists in the area. Water trucking is an expensive activity that is not sustainable</p> <p>In the Wash cluster update for 2010 UN OCHA Somalia stated that: "Nationally, safe sanitation coverage ,remains at 37% since 2006, while access to improved water sources has increased from just 29% to 32% -these figures reflect the overall difficulty the cluster faces in making sustained WASH improvements for communities in Somalia." (See: http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&docId=1164627)</p> <p>GSA, NorSom and Yme (G/N/Y) have worked in central Somalia since 2006, and have successfully implemented a number of projects with funding from both the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the UN OCHA administered Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Somalia. The water component of the projects has so far resulted in the rehabilitation of 6 deep wells (in Wargalo, Xingood, Ceel Guula, Matabaan and Godoon) and the drilling of 7 new deep wells (in Dawgaab, Gowlallo, Ceel Guula, Gawaan, Jilable, Qorqordheere and Wargalo). The rehabilitation of the borehole in Matabaan and Gurciceel and the drilling of the deep wells in Ceel Guula, Gowlallo, Jilable and Wargalo were funded by the HRF. The others were funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. G/N/Y has also set up water systems in connection with the boreholes in almost all villages, with elevated water tanks, pipelines and water kiosks. G/N/Y has done several other water and sanitation sub-projects.</p> <p>With the intervention of G/N/Y the situation has improved and the fact that UN OCHA has intervened in the region has improved the access to clean water for some locations in the area. The WASH cluster and the WASH coordination system are also important tools to coordinate further development of the water and sanitation situation in the area.</p> <p>The region is though very vast and the population are scattered. It is still an urgent need in many localities in these regions for secure and clean water sources.</p> <p>Groups that have been consulted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The village of Bacadwayn, meetings with the community. The community has sent urgent appeals to solve their water problem, both by written correspondence and radio broadcasting. (See attachments 1 and 2). The women in Bacadwayn have also been consulted. 2. The community (elders and religious leaders and women) in and around Hobyo have been consulted. 3. The communities (elders, religious leaders and women) in Qidarre have been consulted. 4. The authorities in Galgaduud and Mudug (Galmudug officials) have been consulted. 5. Others organizations working in the area have been consulted and WASH activities have been coordinated trough WASH cluster.
(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>1. Bacadwayn (see Attachment 3)</p> <p>The conflicts and fighting in the Somali countryside usually erupts as a result of scarcity of resources of water and pasture land. The two villages of Bacadwayn and Camaara are located as close as 9 km to each other. The clan conflicts in Bacadwayn and Camaara, which has lately worsened, has its roots to water scarcity in both areas that has existed for many years and during drought times the conflicts escalate. The conflict is also linked to disputes over pasture and land coinciding with severe droughts and starvation that affected warred communities in the area. Worsening droughts caused to depletion of pasture and hence migration to land in search of pastures and water. Since 4th March 2010, the civil war between the two neighboring clans of Qubasy-Dir and Salaymaan-Habargidir broke out near Bacadwayn & Camaara and expanded to the location of Baraag Ciise. The fighting claimed lives of about 100 people and displaced more than 17,000 people of which most are nomadic pastoralist from the respective dwellings.</p> <p>GSA, NorSom and Yme (G/N/Y) have followed the situation, and Bacadwayn has long been a prioritized location for a new borehole. As a first step to alleviate the suffering in Bacadwayn and Camaara, G/N/Y plan peace and reconciliation work. G/N/Y proposes to drill a deep well in Bacadwayn through this project. A second step to alleviate the water scarcity in Camaara will be to drill a deep well also there. G/N/Y plan to do the second drilling at a later stage after having discussed the issue with the community there. As Camaara has not been a part of Yme's Cap project we will propose it as a CAP project from 2011 so that it can be included among CAP projects to be done in 2011.</p> <p>Bacadwayn has a population of approximately 10,000, including surrounding areas. The population of Bacadwayn relies on shallow wells as their only water source. The shallow wells are located in the middle of sand dunes (Attachment 4) where access is very hard and difficult especially for women, who are normally responsible for collecting water for their families. The only water source of Bacadwayn community is posed to sand threats that could bury the wells if not regularly cleaned, thus suffering generated from this and hardships in accessibility are noticeable. When investigating the area, G/N/Y found that it's hard even for the donkey carts to cross the sand dunes in order to access the wells. In 2009 G/N/Y trucked water to the Bacadwayn area and so did ICRC. In periods of droughts the shallow wells dry up in Bacadwayn.</p>

	<p>2. Hobyo: Hobyo is an ancient harbor city in the Mudug region of Somalia. Shallow wells are the most common sources of water for the inhabitants of Hobyo today. These wells are scattered inside the town, and the water quality is poor. Many of the wells dry up during the dry seasons. Poor quality pit latrines are common in Hobyo. It is very likely that these contribute to pollution of the existing shallow wells. GSA's investigations show high occurrences of waterborne diseases, particularly in children. The population of Hobyo is approximately 30000, and has also IDPs living in and nearby the town. G/N/Y drilled a new borehole for the population of Hobyo in 2009 after having investigated and screened the area to explore a suitable site for sinking a borehole (See Attachment 5) Hydrogeological site investigation Hobyo Mudug –Somalia). The problem of salt water intrusion in the wells made it difficult to drill boreholes close to Hobyo. A borehole was successfully drilled with funding from Norwegian MFA close to Gawaan, which is 25 km from Hobyo. The well drilled in Gawaan was meant to serve the population in Hobyo town area.</p> <p>To resolve the water problem in Hobyo G/N/Y proposes to build pipelines from the well in Gawaan to Hobyo. The well in Gawaan has been drilled at 137 meter altitude above sea level and the static water level in the well is 100 meter b.g.l. The town of Hobyo is located 15 meter altitude above sea level, which means that the water from the well could be piped to Hobyo even without generator power. Our preliminary investigations show that 90mm pipelines are required for this operation to be successfully implemented. This project has two phases. The first phase is to apply for direct piping distribution to the population in Hobyo town from CHF funding. And second: Securing water sources for the communities with plenty of livestock inhabited between the Gawaan borehole and Hobyo that requires directly water sources. G/N/Y is proposing this second phase with digging a number of shallow wells with funding from MFA and WFP to avoid any problem with the pipelines to Hobyo. Proposals for the second phase are under way to be submitted.</p> <p>3. Qaidarre: Qaidarre village is a heavily populated village compared to the small villages in the area. It is located 130 km from South Galkacyo and about 50 km south of Dowgaab village (N5.78898 E47.48857). It's an old village dwelled by pastoralist community estimated 10,000 people of whom Men 2,600, Women 3,000 and 4,400 children. Qaidarre community depends on 7 shallow wells mostly 30m deep for watering their livestock and themselves. The shallow wells dry up in the harsh season where the community uses their own mechanism to cope with the drought by either immigrating to areas where they can meet their needs or by using camel mounted jerry cans and local made containers for harvesting water from distant places. The shallow wells are unprotected and jeopardizing community's health to chronic water-borne diseases like dysentery, acute watery diarrhea etc. The community in Qaidarre and its neighboring areas do not use underground cement lined water tank (Berkedes) for reasons they refer to hard formations of the area. Having studied magnitude of needs of the population to a permanent water source, G/N/Y therefore, recognized that it's inevitable and demanding need for a borehole for Qaidarre community.</p>
<p>(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.</p>	<p>Activities to be undertaken by Yme/NorSom/GSA are: Bacadwayn 1. Community work with reconciliation and peace talks with the elders and the religious leaders by GSA. 2. Drilling of Bacaadweyn borehole, 3. Installation of water distribution system, 4. Construction of Well facilities & Kiosks, 5. Raising of community awareness & training of water committees. Hobyo 1. Community work with the elders, the religious leaders and the women by GSA 2. Laying of pipelines 90mm from Gawaan borehole to Hobyo, 3. Installation of water distribution system in Hobyo with water kiosks, 4. Raising of community awareness & training of water committees.</p>
	<p>The pipelining to Hobyo is the part of the project that has the most expensive costs. This because of the long distance from the borehole in Gawaan to Hobyo but is the only solution we could see for solving the water problem in Hobyo. Both GSA and NorSom has emphasized the importance of water to this populated harbour town. Qaidarre: 1.Community work with the elders, the religious leaders and the women by GSA 2. Drilling of borehole, 3. Installation of water distribution system, 4. Construction of Well facilities & Kiosks, 5. Raising of community awareness & training of water committees. Community work</p>

4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	To alleviate the water shortage problems in Bacaadweyn and Qaidarre		
(B) Outcome 1*	Sufficient amounts of safe water available for the population, nomads and livestock in and around Bacaadweyn and Qaidarre		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Drill a new deep well in Bacaadweyn and Qaidarre		
(D) Activity 1.2 (E) Activity 1.3	Construct new water distributions system connected to the new wells for Total Popualtion: 20350. Men: 5300, Women: 6200, Children: 8850, IDPs: 350		
(F) Indicator 1.1*	WASH 2 new well is drilled	WASH - Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, with access to rehabilitated or newly constructed water facilities	Target:* 20350 (Bacaadweyn: 10200 Qaidarre:10150) Access of sufficient water
(G) Indicator 1.2	WASH		Target:
(H) Indicator 1.3	please select		Target:
(I) Outcome 2	There are sufficient amounts of safe water available for the population, nomads and livestock in and around Hobyo.		
(J) Activity 2.1	Lay down pipelines from the well of Gawaan to Hobyo.		
(K) Activity 2.2	Construction of water distribution system in Hobyo for Total Popualtion: 30700. Men: 8000 Women: 9300 Children: 13400		
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1	WASH The water distribution system in Hobyo is functioning well.	WASH - Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, with access to rehabilitated or newly constructed water facilities	Target: 30,700 Acess of sufficient water
(N) Indicator 2.2	WASH	The water distribution system in Hobyo is functioning well.	Target: Access of adequate water
(O) Indicator 2.3	WASH		Target:
(P) Outcome 3	Raised awareness in water, sanitation and environmental hygiene amongst the Bacaadweyn, Qaidarre and Hobyo population		
(Q) Activity 3.1	Hold participatory discussions		
(R) Activity 3.2	Learn people difference between clean & contaminated water and how to use latrines and protect enviroment.		
(S) Activity 3.3	Teach technical assistants in the committees appointed by community how to run and maintain the well and the water distribution system		
(T) Indicator 3.1	WASH	WASH - Number of Water Management Committees trained	Target: 3
(U) Indicator 3.2	WASH	Increase use of borehole water	Target: 40 % Access of healthy,
(V) Indicator 3.3	WASH	Good technical skills	Target: clean environment
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities	<p>G/N/Y will hire a Somali drilling company for the actual drilling of the boreholes after having invited several drilling companies officially to submit quotations. Then the drilling company will be selected from certain criteria's such as: Past experiences, equipments, financial status, cost etc. to find the cheapest and best operator for the execution of the drilling. For the pipelines and equipments for the water distributions system G/N/Y will check prices and quality with different suppliers.</p> <p>In order to reduce the high cost of the drilling operation GSA will take fully part in the execution of the whole project, and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall management of the drilling operation • the procurement and supply of all equipment needed for the drilling operation • mobilization of the local community • establishing and training the water committee in administering the borehole after completion 		

The remaining work after the drilling of the borehole is completed will be conducted by G/N/Y in collaboration with the elders and communities in the villages. Reconciliation and peacekeeping aspects will be very important and the religious leaders in the community will be an important part of the meetings and the dialogue.

G/N/Y will initiate that the communities of the villages elect water committees to be responsible for the running and maintenance of the water systems in their respective village. G/N/Y will provide the committees with training in water, sanitation and environmental hygiene, and will request that the members of the committees pass on the acquired knowledge to their respective communities. G/N/Y will also provide the committees with technical training to enable them to operate maintain and do small repairs of the systems. After the implementation period is completed, the communities will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water systems through the water committees.

G/N/Y is implementing activities with exclusively PVC and PE pipelines that proofs to be sustainable and long-lasting.

G/N/Y is proceeding to install flexible rising mains for every borehole to ensure the sustainability of the pipelines. These rising mains last much longer than other rising mains, which often cause problems in the boreholes after some years. The flexible rising main that will be used is Boreline flexible rising main. Boreline is a flexible rising main constructed using a blend of high tenacity yarns and thermoplastic materials. The strength and durability of theses flexible rising main is exceptional. See www.hoses.co.za

The Yme director together with project manager will in their approach emphasise and follow up carefully these technical aspects because it is very important for the durability of the boreholes in the region.

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.

Monitoring and Evaluation
The project will be implemented by GSA, NorSom and Yme, with Yme holding the main responsibility. Yme will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project in collaboration with OCHA.
The drilling operations will be partially contracted out, but in order to reduce the high cost of the drilling operations GSA will take fully part in the execution of the whole project.

The GSA director will be the project coordinator in Somalia, and will be responsible for the supervising of the whole project. The technical part of the drilling operations will be supervised by a hired hydrologist. The GSA director will be present at the drilling site during the operations, making sure the work is carried out as agreed. The GSA director will be responsible for the reporting to Yme. The GSA engineer will take part in the drilling operation, and will be present at the sites during the operations. The GSA logistician will be responsible for the procurement and supply of all the equipment that is not provided by the drilling company. The logistician also plays a crucial role in conflict resolution work. The GSA accountant will be responsible for the accounting to be presented to Yme. The GSA women's affairs assistant will play an active role in the community work in the villages, and will work especially with the women.

The Yme director will hold the main responsibilities for the planning and implementation of the project. The Yme program manager will be responsible for the supervision of the project, and for the reporting and the accounting to be presented to OCHA. The NorSom director plays an important role in the communication between Somalia and Norway, and in the communication with the communities in the villages. The NorSom director also plays an important role in conflict resolution and peace building work.

An interim report will be submitted to OCHA in the middle of the project duration. A final report will be submitted to OCHA within one month of the completion of the project.

Staffing Table

The Yme director: Has the main responsibility for planning and implementation of the project. Has the main responsibility of the technical advice and management.
The NorSom director: The NorSom director plays an important part for Yme in our relationship with Somalia, in the communication between Norway and Somalia, and in the communication with communities. Conflict resolution and peace building work.
He is therefore necessary in the planning of the project and will be important in the implementation work, not so much on the technical part as the coordination part. He is an important consultant for the project manager.
Yme project manager: Supervision, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Technical advice. Responsible for the reporting to OCHA.
GSA director: Project coordinator, supervision of the drilling operation and rehabilitation work. Responsible for reporting to Yme.
GSA engineer Plays important part in all technical aspects of the implementation of the project in the field such as the drilling operation, the pipelining and the water distribution system
GSA logistician Responsible for procurement and supply of all equipment not provided by the drilling company. Community work, conflict resolution and peace building work.
GSA accountant: Responsible for the accounting to be presented to Yme.
Site hydrologist: Supervision of the drilling operation. Hydro geological advice before and during the drilling operation.

If the security situation allows, the Yme director, the Yme program manager and the NorSom director, will be present in the project sites during the implementation of the project. An interim report will be submitted to OCHA in the middle of the project duration. A final report will be submitted to OCHA within one month of the completion of the project

(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					
	Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
1.1* Drill a new deep well in Bacaadweyn and	X		X	X		
1.2 Construct new water distributions system connected to the			X	X		
1.3						
2.1 Lay down pipelines from	X	X	X	X		
2.2 Construction of water distribution system in Hobyo			X	X	X	
2.3						
3.1 Hold participatory discus	X				X	
3.2 Learn people difference between clean & contaminated wa			X			X
3.3 Teach technical assistants in the committees appointed by	X					X

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 Yme/NorSom/GSA	Drilled Qorqordheere borehole funded by MFA, Norway
	2 Yme/NorSom/GSA	Drilled Wargalo borehole funded by OCHA-HRF Fund
	3 Yme/NorSom/GSA	Rehabilitated Gadon borehole Funded by MFA, Norway
	4 Yme/NorSom/GSA	Rehabilitated Guriceel borehole Funded by OCHA, HRF-Fund
	5 Yme/NorSom/GSA	Rehabilitated Wisil borehole funded by MFA, Norway
	6 Yme/NorSom/GSA	Drilled Gawaan borehole funded by MFA, Norway
	7 ICRC	WASH. G/N/Y by GSA participate in WASH cluster meetings in Galkacyo each month or each 2
	8 SDRO	WASH, see above point 7
	9 GALMUD CONCERN	WASH, see above point 7
	10 IRC	WASH, see above point 7

(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	Gender mainstreaming is an important aspect in the project. The project will also work specifically towards women to get women involved in decision making processes. The project will encourage participation of women in important institutions like the water/sanitation/hygiene committees. Collaboration with Midnimo Women's Organisation is an important part of this work.	3.1;3.2
Capacity Building	Yes	The project will train the local partner organisations GSA and MWO in technical skills to enable them to implement water and sanitation projects of high standards. GSA and MWO will also be trained in organisational skills including management, accounting and reporting routines. The project will train local communities in water, sanitation, hygiene and technical skills to enable them to operate and do maintenance work on water and sanitation facilities.	ALL