

Appeal

Asia Regional

Asia Earthquake & Tsunamis - ASRE51 (Revision 1)

Appeal Target: US\$ 75,328,831

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 32,631,471

Myanmar/Burma

Thailand

Somalia

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MYANMAR/BURMA

In the original appeal the ACT CO included some funding for a possible response through the Myanmar Council of Churches (MCC) and its member churches in Myanmar/Burma. Information coming out of Myanmar/Burma regarding the impact of the Tsunami had been limited and conflicting due to the fact that it was difficult to gain access to the areas of concern. MCC was uncertain as to what they could do in the given situation and had started some discussions with local authority structures in the affected regions.

Christian Aid made a follow up on behalf on the ACT Alliance. From a recent assessment conducted by the Karen Baptist Convention (KBC) in one of the main areas of concern in the Irrawaddy delta it was reconfirmed that the area has been affected but not to the same extent as other countries. Much of the coastal region attracts seasonal labour related to the fishing industry and normally there would be quite a few seasonal workers in the region. However, for a number of reasons it seems that the majority of people had already moved to higher ground when the tsunami hit.

Based on the assessment KBC decided that there was no need for any significant response and both MCC and KBC indicated that no proposal would be submitted. Therefore this appeal will no longer include funding for a response in

Myanmar/Burma.

THAILAND

The initial disaster response by the Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT) has been finalised and the CCT is presently developing further activities to respond to the longer term needs of specific communities. CCT and the ACT CO are momentarily looking into the possibility of supporting CCT in this process. The revised proposal included in this appeal is therefore still an indication of the longer term activities CCT expects to implement.

I. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

▪ Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT)

The Church of Christ in Thailand, the mainline Protestant church in Thailand will respond through an operation center, called the Co-ordinating Center for Disaster Relief, Foundation of the CCT.

II. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREAS of PROPOSED RESPONSE

The death count in Thailand has risen to 5,000 with still another 3,000 unaccounted for. The provinces affected the worst in Thailand are Krabi, Phang Nga and Phuket, with Phang Nga seeing the worst damage and highest casualties. Tens of thousands of local residents are without homes.

Although the media coverage has been largely on the tourist islands of Phuket and Phi Phi, in Phang Nga and Krabi Provinces whole communities of local residents, particularly of the Chao Lay people (Muslim fishing village communities built on stilts over the sea on islands and coastal areas in the far south), have been destroyed.

III. BENEFICIARY INFORMATION & LOCATION of RESPONSE

Though thousands have been affected in the South of Thailand, the CCT plans to co-ordinate with the local Thai authorities in the **Sub District of Ban Bang Nieng** to focus their efforts on one or two communities (probably Ban Pak Weet or Ban Na Khem) of **Takuapa District in Phang Nga Province**. This area has been chosen because most of their homes have been completely destroyed and, in communities of 4,000 to 5,000 residents as many as 1,000 - 1,500 people have lost their lives in the Tsunamis. Also, the CCT has a small church in one of the nearby villages in this District, and so has an existing connection.

IV. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE

The Ministry of Religious Affairs has consulted with the CCT and asked that the CCT assist the people of a fellow-religious group - Muslims in responding the needs of their communities. Meanwhile, many CCT church congregations have been providing cash and in-kind donations. The CCT set up two operations centres in the south near the site of the affected areas.

Based on a preliminary assessment of the needs CCT is planning for a longer term response. A management committee has been established to direct these operations. The CCT has already set up this co-ordinating center in Phang Nga Province. Full time staff will be working from this center. Also a volunteer co-ordinator will be appointed to assist in co-ordinating the many teams that will likely be coming and going. The committee established to operate the Co-ordinating Center is developing further plans:

Social Support

The Social Support activities started by providing emergency food, water and cooking supplies to several communities in Phang Nga and Krabi Provinces within 48 hours of the Tsunamis. Though immediate emergency care and support have now been taken care of through government and public support, there are still quite a few affected families who are not able to continue their livelihood activities and many daily costs are still not met. The Co-ordinating Center will therefore continue to make funds available for such specific needs as baby food, women's hygiene items, and other personal items, which would not be supplied by the authorities. Since only persons with identity cards receive government assistance, the CCT plans to pay special attention to those affected residents who lack identity documents – ethnic minority people and migrants from neighboring Myanmar.

Psycho Social Care

Teams of counselors will visit and provide ongoing encouragement to individuals and families in affected communities. Already, a group of 70 lay people and pastors have gone through a short training on trauma counseling since the Tsunami tragedy took place. At least 200 families will be assisted in this way.

Livelihood Support

Included in rebuilding people's lives, the means to re-establish a livelihood is an extremely important one to be addressed. Fish and prawn ponds have been destroyed and fishing trawlers damaged and destroyed. Most of the affected families have no means of generating income until repairs are made. The CCT plans to assist 20 families in repairing their fishing trawlers, nets, and 20 families in repairing fish ponds so they will be able to continue earning an income. Another 50 families will be assisted in finding other jobs through providing vocational training. Though the Thai government is also addressing this issue, they have asked the private sector to become involved as well, since it will be a great task.

Educational Support

CCT will provide assistance to children who need uniforms and educational supplies as they go back to school in the communities. The CCT is very concerned about the many children who have lost their parents. Over 600 children have been orphaned from the disaster and many others have been affected. CCT is looking into ways of how to support these children.

V. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of relief assistance has started immediately after the tragedy and the rest of the programme will be ongoing through the end of the 2006.

VI. REPORTING SCHEDULE

- Relief Phase narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO by 31 March 2005.
- Following interim narrative and financial reports to be received every six months - 30 September 2005, 31 March 2006, 30 September 2006.
- Final narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO three months after the closing date of the appeal ie by 31 March 2007.

VII. BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost Baht	Budget Baht	Revised Budget US\$	Original Budget US\$
DIRECT ASSISTANCE						
Crisis Phase						
Food Relief Assistance						
Rice, Water, Cooking oil, etc.				100,000	2,632	1,316
Cooking stoves, gas tanks				100,000	2,632	
Non Food Relief Assistance						
Mosquito nets, bedding,				50,000	1,316	1,316
Toiletries				50,000	1,316	1,316
Clothing				60,000	1,579	1,579
TOTAL CRISIS PHASE				360,000	9,474	5,527

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost Baht	Budget Baht	Revised Budget US\$	Original Budget US\$
Post Crisis Phase						
Rehabilitation - food Security, livelihood,						
Alternative Vocational Training	persons	50	10,000	500,000	13,158	13,158
Repair of fishing boats	families	20	40,000	800,000	21,053	26,316
Repair/reconstr fish nets & ponds	families	20	20,000	400,000	10,526	
Trauma Counseling & Visitation	families	200	1,500	300,000	7,895	
Reconstruction						
Repair and rebuilding homes	units	10	100,000	1,000,000	26,316	13,158
Educational scholarships for children	children	100	3,000	300,000	7,895	26,316
Child care - to be defined	lumpsum			1,500,000	39,474	
TOTAL POST CRISIS PHASE				4,800,000	126,316	78,948
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				5,160,000	135,789	84,475
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
Transport						
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	mths	6	1500	9,000	237	
Fuel	mths	24	3,000.0	72,000	1,895	
Handling						
Wages for labourers (2)	mths	24	9,000.0	216,000	5,684	
Wages for Drivers	mths	24	6,000.0	144,000	3,789	
TOTAL WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				441,000	11,605	
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMIN, OPS & SUPPORT						
Staff salaries						
Salaries Programme Director	mths	24	20,000	480,000	12,632	
Salaries Finance Director	mths	24	15,000	360,000	9,474	
Staff benefits						
Per Diems	mths	24	3,000	72,000	1,895	
Housing Allowances	mths	24	2,000	48,000	1,263	
Office Operations						
Office rent	mths	24	5,000	120,000	3,158	
Office Utilities	mths	24	1,000	24,000	632	
Office Equipement						
Computers and accessories		1	50,000	50,000	1,316	
Printers		1	6,000	6,000	158	
Office Furniture	desks	2	5,000	10,000	263	
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & OPS SUPPORT				1,170,000	30,789	
CAPITAL ASSETS						
Vehicles	truck	1	500,000	500,000	13,158	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				500,000	13,158	
AUDIT & MONITORING						
Monitoring	mths	24	3,000	72,000	1,895	
Audit fees	years	2	20,000	40,000	1,053	
TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING				112,000	2,947	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				7,383,000	194,289	84,475
Exchange Rate: 1US\$	38.00					

SOMALIA

Discussions are also taking place with the All Africa Conference of Churches about work in Somalia.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Norwegian Church Aid Eastern Africa Region**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an independent ecumenical organisation working for people's basic rights, based on Christian faith, NCA works for the benefit of the poor, destitute and oppressed regardless of race, gender political opinion or religion. In order to achieve long term results NCA co-operates with local and church organisations working with crises intervention, long term development programs and advocacy.

NCA humanitarian assistance began in Gedo region, Somalia, in 1993 in response to massive human displacement, death, starvation and lack of clean drinking water occasioned by inter-clan fighting and the fall of Somalia Government in 1991. Since then, NCA has maintained its presence, to respond to escalating needs, in emergency and rehabilitation programs, focusing on primary education, HIV/AIDS, rural water development, peace building, eradication of female genital mutilation (FGM), gender sensitization, food security and capacity building.

NCA covers all the seven districts of Gedo region, i.e. Bardera, El Wak, Dolow, Luuq, Bula Hawa, with the main operational base being in Garbaharre and Burdhubo. However Mandera in Kenya and Dolow in Ethiopia have been targeted to benefit in FGM and HIV/AIDS programs due to cross border movement, interaction and common social cultural and religious background

III. DESCRIPTION of EMERGENCY SITUATION

In December 2004, torrential *dyr* rains flooded the region leading to continue death of livestock, demolished houses and environmental degradation. The temperatures recorded were below freezing point leaving 35 people dead. This was unusual conditions for pastoralists who are used to temperatures ranging from 25-40 degrees centigrade.

On 26 December 2004, a massive earthquake occurred off the west coast of northern Sumatra and West of Pulo Kunji. As a result, Tsunami waves, triggered by the quake struck the Somalia coastline causing unpredicted damage. Northeastern and southeastern coastal areas were the worst affected, particularly a stretch of around 500-650 km between Hafun in Bari region and Garacad in Mudug region. The damage reportedly extended to other parts of Somali coast, including the Lower Juba region.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

On 30 December 2004, an assessment team comprising OCHA, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, ECHO and the Associated Press TV flew from Hafun Island to Bender Biela and later over Garacad, which comprises the three sites identified to be the worst affected. Hafun appeared as the worst hit with considerable damage to shelters. At Bender Biela some of the houses were demolished as well, however to a lesser extent. The damage to shelters at Garacad appeared minimal.

The assessment team reported that many coastal villages and towns have been destroyed or submerged by the tidal wave and resulting in the deaths of 300 Somalis, 283 seriously injured and leaving hundreds of families without shelter and in need of urgent assistance. It is worth noting that the Tsunami brings further suffering to a population already affected by four consecutive years of severe droughts, food insecurity, asset depletion and minimal access to basic services. The situation has been so desperate that some nomads have been begging for food in the big cities. Rains have been scant during last dayr rainy season.

According to OCHA field report, the number of total affected population along the Somali coastline and hinterland

stands at 18,000 households (approx. 54,000 people). Normally, the average household comprises 6 members but in this case, the average will be taken as 3 members due to the fact that December-January is the peak season for migratory fishing and many people were not in their homes.

Bender Beyla District located in Bari Region of north east Somalia some 350km from Garoowe is bordered to the east by the extensive Indian Ocean, and to the west by the vast arid plains. The population is estimated at 60,000 people, where 60% are fishermen and the rest classified as pastoralists, petty traders and IDPs. The district falls within agro-ecological Zone six, with rainfall ranging 50-100 mm per year, just enough to support grazing. The October - December torrential flush rains and 4 years of consecutive drought claimed 80%, 50% and 30% of cattle, goats/sheep and camels respectively. This has forced many people into displacement and others died due to hunger and outbreak of waterborne diseases.

Beinda Bela village located at the shores of the Indian Ocean, 9-10 hours drive is accessible through an all weather road from Garoowe. The population is estimated to be 7,250. Shallow wells along the coast were flooded with salt water while others collapsed due to the impact of Tsunami waves. The only source of water remains a water tank, whose piping systems was extensively damaged and requires urgent repairs. The daily water consumption based on a per capita or 15 liters of clean water per person per day is 110m³. The available amount of water from the source was estimated at 20m³ leaving a short fall of 90m³. Water is lost through 15 linkages counted along the main pipe.

Taking into consideration the inability to harness spring waters, and subsequent repairs that will take some time to complete along with a lack of spare parts, the system is unable to supply clean drinking water.

There is very poor sanitation in the village, where only 40% of the households have pit latrines which are 4 m deep just about 1-2m above the water table. In Maraya, a village of some 4,000 people, there is apparently no toilet facilities at all. The community defecates in the bush and on the cliffs along the coast line. Heaps of garbage, plastic/paper bags and other plastic items are littered all over.

The Tsunami has aggravated the situation by depositing heaps of debris along the sea shore. Although the level of personal hygiene was noted to be high, generally the environment looks filthy, casting doubts on availability of clean drinking water

Fishing is the mainstay of Bender Beyla community and pastoralists have turned to fishing as a source of livelihood. Many houses were completely demolished by the sea while many others have been rendered inhabitable. It is unfortunate that some families have started rebuilding makeshift shelters on the same ground where their houses were washed away. It was reported that 40 boats were extensively damaged, and engines, nets and hooks washed away. Fishermen were the hardest hit, as they lost basically all means of livelihood, leaving them desperate, and traumatized.

Other affected areas include, Jerriban and Eyl district where thousands of houses were either destroyed or damaged and 1,200 boats destroyed, limiting the livelihood of many people who reside along the coast. Eyl district was reported to have a population of 26,400 spread in clusters of 26 villages along 240 km of coastline. Approximately 90% of the population are engaged in fishing. The main catch is Lobster, which is sold to both local, and international fishing companies for the export market. The fishing companies give loans for purchase of a boat and fishing equipment to groups of 6 individuals, who fish and sell their supplies to the companies and then the loans are deducted gradually. The peak season for lobster is October-May where on a good day, the catch averages 40-50kgs, earning \$ 200-250 per day for the group. The proceeds then pay off the loans and they can procure foodstuff from the local, regional and international markets. Farming is insignificant, with vegetables usually grown along the springs

At the time of assessment, the team found that most of the boats, engines and fishing nets had been washed away and others damaged, inhibiting community livelihood. During the off-season, most of the communities migrate back to hinterland towns for employment and cattle herding. A few fish mongers remain to fish shark fins for export at \$90-100 per kilogram. Although the community has access to other fish species for home consumption, they form an insignificant percentage of food basket due to conservative traditional belief and practices. In the absence of cattle and fishing equipment, the team established that some of the families have just 2 meals per day. Family members are traumatized and still in shock, trying to come to terms with the catastrophe

A discussion held with Eyl District authority and community elders recommended fishing equipment to be

distributed to co-operative groups that will reimburse the initial cost of the equipment. This will develop into revolving fund where each willing group of fishermen stands to benefit. This will go along way to benefit many families who may not be targeted in the initial distribution. This will also go along way to ease pressure on available resources as well as ensure project sustainability.

NCA and SCF/UK assessment mission done 17 - 22 January confirmed that a total of 120 shallow wells were buried and water reservoirs destroyed by waves in Eyl and Beinda Bela District. Water quality ranges from salty to brackish with high turbidity. The water points for domestic consumption are shared with livestock leading to increase pollution hence increased, water borne diseases. The community has since the Tsunami disaster, dug shallow wells which are unprotected from waste matter inflow due to lack of lining, a situation that will worsen during the rainy season floods. In a period of one-month, Somalia Red Crescent MCH has noted a gradual increase of diarrhoea cases, and general upsurge in gastroenteritis. It is speculated that, with the onset of *Dyer* (rainy) season, air and water borne diseases like Bilharzias, typhoid, dysentery, respiratory tract infection (RTI) and cholera will pose a real threat in the absence of good sanitation and water systems.

UNICEF, June 2004 survey report on IDP's in Punt land, indicate that there are a total of 25,744 internally displaced persons of which 13,417 (61.4%) are children under 18 years of age, with 6,178 children under 5 years. Among these 3% of the households arrived in Punt land in the year 2003/4 due to threat or expulsion from Somali land, 64.1% and 27.7% are running away from economic hardship and insecurity respectively. Very limited numbers of IDPs have access to basic social needs. For example only 13.7 % have access to basic education, 91.1% and 48.3% have no access to health, water and sanitation respectively. Further displacement caused by the Tsunami aggravates an already fragile community.

The needs are enormous and they include; drinking water, food, medication, as well as support for the construction and/or rehabilitation of houses and shelter. Given that the majority of affected communities rely on fishing as their primary source of food and income, support for the restoration of livelihood through the provision of fishing boats and fishing equipment is essential.

Security Situation

In 1991, the central Government of Somalia, under the presidency of Siyad Barre collapsed following the outbreak of civil war. More than one million people have died since then and twice the number displaced in the neighboring countries of Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia over the past 13 years of civil strife. Somalia has never regained its status as a nation and is best described as a stateless society. Some states in the north have claimed autonomy while southern Somalia has largely maintained fiefdoms under warlords and militias as a main challenge to political stability and security.

Puntland state of Somalia has kept its head up since the disintegration of Somalia as a state. Puntland state was founded in a consultation conference in March 1998, arranged both by political parties and by traditional leaders in north eastern Somalia. They formed a regional administration in a future federal Somalia. They approved a charter for a transitional three-year period, elected a Parliament, appointed a president and set up a judiciary. This explains why Puntland unlike Southern Somalia has enjoyed relative peace, economic and social development in a region characterized by civil strife

Criteria for the Selection

No response has been given to date either by NCA , UN, International NGO's or local organisations to the affected population of Beinda Bela or Eyl residents.

- These two areas have been adversely affected by the tsunami
- At the time of the assessment, no intervention had been carried out to assist the community
- These were the two locations that NCA assessed and evaluated to have a good capacity to work
- These areas have been neglected for some years as regards development projects

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

- The water project will be implemented in Beinda Bela village targeting 7,200 beneficiaries and 4,000 people in Maraya village, Eyl District.
- 720 Fishermen in Eyl and Beinda Bela District will be targeted for boats, nets and hooks distribution and in

extension 4,320 will benefit directly from fishing.

- The sanitation program will be implemented in Maraya in Eyl, targeting 4,000 beneficiaries and Benda Bela targeting 7200 people.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

The aim of the project is to restore human dignity and chances for survival for over 10,000 people affected directly or indirectly by the Tsunami through the provision of fishing equipment clean drinking water and adequate sanitation.

Objectives

- a) Provide clean drinking water to 7,250 affected population in Benda Bela village 4,000 residents of Maraya village of Eyl District,
- b) Improve sanitation and the environmental sustainability by mobilising and supporting the community in digging pit latrines.
- c) Increase own food production by supporting the fisher men along the coast line between Benda Bela and Eyl

WATER (objective a)

- Support construction of Benda Bela water system
- Support construction of Water system in Muraya Village
- Rehabilitate water intake
- Replace the entire system with PVC piping. Replace distribution pipes with 25mm(1” dia and 8mm, ½ diameter plastic pipes
- Provide working tools for the water committee
- Train the committee on good book-keeping
- Reconstitute the water committee to include all the stakeholders
- Increase collection of revenue for sustainability
- Support the construction and rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells for livestock

SANITATION (objective b)

- Digging kits
- Work with Health committee

During the assessments sanitation was found to be one of the most urgent needs due to the fact that currently all the villagers defecate in the surrounding bushes and cliffs. The program will be implemented in Benda Bela, which has a population of 7,200 people and Eyl with a population of 4,000. As these populations live in high density clusters, constructing latrines to be shared among the community will have a very positive effect on hygiene, as well as on the water system. The current pit latrines may turn out to be health hazards as they are so near the underground water line. Also, the latrines need to be constructed in or close to the settlement sites to increase the chances of the community using them. Due to the high need for careful assessments and surveys to enhance the success of the project, the final allocation per village will be worked out on the ground. This work will take some time, as NCA plans to work closely with the local authorities, community elders and local NGO in the implementation of this program. A health committee will help to identify sites and in mobilising the community in the use of the latrines.

NCA will provide the building materials and expertise to the project, but expects the communities to dig the pits. This practice has been very successful in Bula Hawa, where NCA is currently undertaking a water and sanitation program.

Livelihood – fishing (objective c)

- Provide boats, nets and hooks to Eyl and Benda Bela fisher men
- Train fishermen on good fishing and storage practices
- Train fishermen on good fishing and storage practices

Fishing in Eyl and Benda Bela coastline is mainly done for commercial purposes. The community benefits from the proceeds of fishing, where they use the money obtained to buy food and other such items. The non-fishing

population benefits indirectly as casual labourers, where they are involved in fish processing, transportation and parking. The rest, especially women and children, are involved in petty trade, mainly in hotels and shops selling food to the fishermen. Therefore, fishing is considered an important industry that offers income both directly and indirectly. All boats will be equipped with an ideal package for the type of boat.

The fishing project will cover 720 fishermen. The planned number of 120 fishing boats has been arrived at based on the high cost to procure and equip fishing boats, and in order to make the project as efficient as possible from a societal point of view. According to a traditional method, 6-7 fishermen form a group and get loans from commercial fishing companies along the coast. The cost of the loans are gradually deducted from the proceeds until the group of fishermen own the boat and its equipment. In the current state, the companies have lost most of the boats or they have been damaged beyond repair, and hence are of no assistance to the fishermen. With the project these commercial practices can be brought back to provide work for the fishermen, and to help bring the community back on its feet. Furthermore, by starting the project with 120 boats the problems of over-fishing are avoided

NCA intends to make use of this traditional system and structures to introduce a cost recovery system, which will function as a revolving fund among the fishermen. All the proceeds will be recovered from the fishermen through the fishing company and the funds deposited in a co-operative account. These funds will thereafter procure more boats to be distributed to other fishing groups. In this way dependency will be reduced and sustainability maintained with a sense of ownership.

Project Implementation Methodology

There is established Government administration in Garoowe that serves as the regional administration centre for Puntland. The Government is well structured with a ministry of information, internal co-operatives, information, planning and development. Apparently these ministries are updated with figures of the affected population.

NCA will establish a working system with the already existing community based organisations, fishermen co-operatives, district councils, youth organisation, women groups, education committee, water, agricultural committees and farmers co-operatives. These groups will assist in targeting the most vulnerable people on the basis of livelihood lost. All these bodies will work in close coordination and collaboration with guidance from NCA professional staff in Puntland, Gedo and Nairobi office.

NCA will sign a project agreement with a local organisation that will facilitate in community mobilization, Mobilization is a continuous process for the entire project life. However, Implementation Planning Workshop will be held the first week of the project. The Local NGO will make it clear that from the beginning that no external support will be provided to the water users for running their system. The community will have clear understanding on project goals and strategies.

There is established Government administration in Garoowe that serves as the regional administration center . The Government seemed to be well co-ordinated hence NCA will work in close collaboration with the ministry of planning and other relevant government sectors.

There will be one warehouse and office located in Garowe, which is the central administration centre for Puntland. Project items will be received from the port, Bossasso, making Garowe an advisable location for the central warehouse. Furthermore, this will ensure safety for the project inputs and make close monitoring more efficient. A second warehouse will be located at the site in Eyl. This will in turn act as a distribution point to the field.

NCA will maintain collaboration with any credible local based community organisations and sign a project agreement(s) for community mobilization, coordination, training and implementation. Previous partnership agreement have worked very well and NCA remains optimistic that the same will be replicated for Ely and Beda Bela Program.

The local authorities will identify credible local organisations in the region, including screening of their work experience and expertise. The given information is cross-checked with the UN and other international organisations within the region. The local NGOs are useful tools acting as the community entry point. They are constituted by local people, who have knowledge about the needs of the people, priorities, challenges and practical solutions. Co-operating with the local NGOs also reduce the costs of the operations. Further, sustainability through capacity

building is enhanced greatly, and is easily achievable, as opposed to NCA undertaking the project implementation in its entirety.

CAPACITY BUILDING

NCA will conduct training on co-operatives (with the fishing project in mind in particular), accountability and transparency. Other training courses will include knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP). NCA/SCF assessment teams realised that despite the abundance of fish, fish accounts for very little of the family diet due to attitude, lack of knowledge, and traditional and cultural practices. There is a need, therefore, to have a comprehensive training package to change the community attitudes and practices, and to maximise the positive effects of the planned projects.

- The water and sanitation committee will be formed with the assistance of the local authorities. They will be trained and given the mandate to implement the programs under the supervision of a local NGO and NCA
- NCA shall make use of the logistics and finance personnel in Nairobi. Procurement of major items not available in Garoowe will be subjected to the normal tendering committee procedures.

Inputs of the project

Staff: 2 Project officers
 1 Water Engineer

Vehicle: 1 4WD

Office & store 1

Planning Assumptions

- Security will remain stable throughout the implementation period
- There will be no heavy rains to make the roads impassable in the initial stages of the program
- There will be flight clearance throughout the implementation period.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

Expatriate staff

- A Regional Representative heads the East African office based in Nairobi. He is in charge of NCA/East Africa region and his duties include advising on policy and strategic issues.
- The Regional Co-ordinator is deputized by Assistant Regional Coordinator, based in Nairobi, who will make frequent visits to program areas.
- The Somalia Program Co-ordinator heads the Somalia Program. He/she is in charge of the program implementation. He/she also ensures the program is on schedule, items are procured, and has responsibility over identification of local NGOs and recruitment of staff. This includes monitoring of the program budget, and authorisation of all expenditures. He/she is based in Nairobi with frequent visits to Somali.

Local staff.

- Program Team Leader based in Garbaharre
- Water and sanitation Coordinator
- Education Co-ordinator based in Burdhubo
- Education Co-ordinator based in Garbaharre
- Finance officer
- Project officer to be based in Benda Bela
- Project officer to be based Eyl
- Logistician
- Driver

Finance and Logistics

A Finance Manager heads a team of three certified accountants, who monitor and control all expenditures and transactions in adherence to NCA rules and regulations. NCA accounts books are subjected to external audit (KPMG) every six months. An internal auditor based in Oslo audits NCA Nairobi office annually.

A logistics co-ordinator heads a team of 4 logisticians and 2 drivers, manages logistics department. All tenders and procurement are subjected to a tendering committee, made up of program heads and finance department to ensure transparency.

Field staff submits monthly reports while the program coordinator and finance manager writes quarterly, narrative and financial statements respectively.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Local committees will be set up, comprising of respected elders, local authorities and the beneficiaries. These committees will be mobilised, sensitised and trained on project management. The committee will be given the crucial role of implementation. NCA will employ one Program Team Leader and one project officer to be operating between Garowe, Benda Bela and Eyl. The Program Co-ordinator will be visiting the field frequently to monitor and evaluate the progress. He/She will report to the Regional Representative and NCA, Oslo.

NCA will attempt to evaluate project progress on quarterly basis. The team will comprise all the stakeholders. After completion, external consulting team will be invited to evaluate the project impact.

Reporting Schedule:

- **Interim narrative and financial reports to be received by the ACT CO every six months - 30 September 2005, 31 March 2006, 30 September 2006.**
- **Final narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO three months after the closing date of the appeal ie by 31 March 2007.**

Note: if you have back-donor funding please refer to the Co-operation Agreement for the reporting schedule.

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

There is fairly good representation of UN bodies that include UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, ILO, OCHA and UNHCR. International NGO's include CARE, Diakonie and ADDRA, with a possibility of SCF/UK opening operations. Commendable, reliable and efficient local organisations include Kaakulo community Development Volunteer, Somali Resource and rehabilitation Organisations, Puntland Human rights Organisation, SHILCON, DANDOR, Garwado, SWV, AID, VDC, SOCA, SORSO and OTP. NCA will therefore coordinate with UN, International NGO's and Local NGO at the local, national and regional forums.

I. BUDGET**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type off Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
Non Food Relief Assistance				
Boat complete with Fishing Equipment	Pcs	120	5,500	<u>660,000</u>
WATER PROJECT				
Earth Work				
	units			
Trenching @kms x 2km x 46cm wide		2,500	2	5,000
Repair the Inlet		1,500	1	1,500
Carry out floor measurement		200	1	200
Construction				
Relocating Intake Upstream		5,000	1	5,000
Contruction of Catchment to collect water		7,000	1	7,000
Raising main				
Replace the 1200m Pipeline with 500 pcs of 6m x 75m		500	50	25,000
6mm x 50mm distribution PVC Pipes with fittings		250	10	2,500
6mx50mm PVC class B pipes with fittings		150	10	1,500
50mm gate valve		30	30	900
Transport		5,000	3	15,000
Labour		6,000	2	12,000
Water Tank		1	10,000	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL WATER PROJECT				<u>85,600</u>
Direct Programme Related Costs				
Logistician		12	1,200	14,400
Water Engineer		12	2,500	30,000
Program Team Leader		12	2,000	24,000
Project officer		12	3,000	36,000
Drivers		12	1,000	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME RELATED COSTS				<u>116,400</u>
Training		4,000	3	<u>12,000</u>
Sanitation Programme				
Latrine Digging complete with Shelter		250	300	75,000
Four wheel Drive vehicle		1	15,000	15,000
Fuel		12	1,200	<u>14,400</u>
TOTAL SANITATION PROGRAMME				<u>104,400</u>
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				
Material Transportation		1	40,000	40,000
Rental of warehouse		2	24,000.0	48,000
Wages for Security/ Guards		6	200	1,200
Wages for labourers		50	144	7,200
Wages for Drivers		12	1,000	12,000
Air Transport		1	30,000	<u>30,000</u>
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				<u>138,400</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>1,116,800</u>