

FORM FOR DIRECT COOPERATION PROJECTS

1.-BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

Title of the project	Improvement in the supply of drinking water in Kobane (Northern Syria)
Place:	Kobane, Euphrates region (Northern Syria)
Partner entity:	Mezzaluna Rossa Kurdistan Italy
Objective of the Master Plan (for completion by the AMB)	- To reinforce careful integral water management with the commitment of the citizens. - Shelter, emergency and post-emergency.
Other collaborators:	Kurdish Red Crescent (local partner) Kobane Municipality (Şaredariya Kobanê)
Coordinator of the institution:	Alîcan Yıldız
Execution period:	July 1, 2018 to January 31, 2019 (7 months)
Overall budget	80,481.43 €
Contribution requested to the AMB	72,177.86 €
Contribution of the applicant entity	-
Other contributions	8,303.57 € (local partner contribution)
Fundamental Right/s addressed in the project	Right of access to drinking water. Elementary right recognized on: UN CESCR Human Rights Declaration (1966), CEDAW (1979), Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Un Water Conference (1977), International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994). 6 th Objective of the ODS (2015): drinking water and hygiene.
Legal subjects (focal group)	45.0000 residents of the city of Kobane

2.-BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PARTNER ENTITY/INSTITUTION

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3.-PROJECT SUMMARY

With the conflict in Syria entering its seventh year, no political solution is in sight. In a context of growing insecurity, violations of Human Rights and the international humanitarian laws continue to happen. More than 260.000 people have died and almost a million have been injured. More than half of the population of Syria has been forced to leave their homes causing the greatest global crisis of displacement.

Between 2014 and the beginning of 2015, the city of Kobane, north of the country, was attacked by the Daesh militia (ISIS) alongside with other jihadist groups, being the scene of heavy fighting for more than 6 months, with a huge amount of victims and displaced people, in addition to large damage in the infrastructures, resulting in the destruction of nearly the 80% of the city. The main source of supply of drinking water of the city, the Al-Shyokh pumping station, on the bank of the river Euphrates, was sabotaged, burned and partially demolished.

Three years later, reconstruction of the city is still heavily conditioned by a war that drains a large part of the resources available and hinders the supply of the materials and spare parts needed for the maintenance of basic services. The pumping station was partially repaired using the humble means available, and nowadays is operating intermittently with two damaged water pumps, while a third one is permanently out of order. Besides that, municipal engineers consider that in a near future the pumps will cease functioning beyond any possibility of repair, having largely surpassed its lifespan (they are 18 years old out of a lifespan of 15).

In this context, the Mezzaluna Rossa Kurda (Italy), the Kurdish Red Crescent (Syria) and the Kobane Municipality will carry out an intervention in order significantly reduce disruptions and improve the reliability of Kobane's drinking water supply, thus contributing to guarantee the right of access to safe drinking water of its citizens. Two new water pumps will be installed, the electrical system repaired and a new control system added, with a minimal refurbishment of the building of the facility. The system for monitoring the operation and maintenance of the station will also be reviewed, and the capacities of municipal technicians and operators in charge of the water cycle in the city will be strengthened.

The legal subjects of the project will be the totality of the residents of Kobane, around 45.000 people. The project seeks to guarantee the fundamental right to access to drinking water, and will have a positive impact especially among the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children and disabled persons. The project will also have a positive environmental impact, preventing the local wells from overexploitation and the subsequent desiccation of the subsoil.

4.-CONTEXT

4.1.-Socio-political context

With the conflict in Syria crisis entering its seventh year, no political solution is in sight. In a context of growing insecurity, violations of Human Rights and the international humanitarian laws continue to happen. More than 260.000 people have died and almost a million have been injured. More than half of the population of Syria has been forced to leave their homes causing the greatest global crisis of displacement.

At this time, all indicators suggest that both displacements and humanitarian and security necessities of the population will keep on increasing.

Estimations indicate that in Syria more than 13 million people need humanitarian assistance; and there are more than 6,1 million displaced people inside the country.

From the outset of the conflict, it is estimated that average life expectancy has declined in 20 years (from 75,9 to 55,7 years) and more than 50% of school-age children are not at school. According to the World Bank, Syria's GDP has fallen a 15,4% between 2011 and 2014, which caused that most people have lost their income. It is estimated that 4 out of 5 Syrians live in poverty, and a 30% in conditions of extreme poverty.

Humanitarian access to the most deprived persons is still limited by the volatility of the combat fronts, bureaucratic and administrative obstacles, as well as violence in the access roads.

Situation in Kobane

During the first years of the Syrian war (from 2011 to 2014), Kobane remained outside the center of the conflict, enjoying a relative tranquility and becoming a sheltering zone for many people escaping from the combats elsewhere in Syria, like Aleppo.

Despite this, in 2014 the city was attacked by the Daesh (ISIS) alongside with other jihadist groups. On January 20 that year, the jihadists cut the water and power supply to the city, and the residents responded by creating a water service and a power station replacing the damage infrastructures. Since then, Daesh's strategy consisted in destroying those new fragile installations.

Finally, on July, 2 the jihadists besieged the city, and on September 13 Daesh launched an offensive that will become one of the bloodiest of the war, lasting more than 6 months until the expulsion of the Daesh on March, 15 2016.

Apart from the large number of casualties and displaced persons. It is estimated that around 80% of the city was destroyed or badly damaged. Water and food were scarce and in many cases water from the wells was non-potable, aggravating the humanitarian crisis caused by the fighting. The three city hospitals were also destroyed, and the lack of supplies and power hampered medical attention severely.

At the other side of the Turkish border conditions of the refugees' camps were very poor, which provoked that, once the combats ended, many of the residents of Kobane returned to the city, thus exacerbating the problems in water, food, power and medicine supply.

Three years later, reconstruction of the city is still heavily conditioned by a war that drains a large part of the resources available and hinders the supply of the materials and spare parts needed. Despite the difficulties, the population is carrying out a tremendous effort that made possible the reconstruction of nearly the 85% of the buildings and that more than 40.000 people recovered their homes. A key aspect is the lack of spare parts for the maintenance of vital services such as water pumps and other facilities.

In addition, because of the Turkish hostilities, Kobane and other towns from northern Syria depending on reservoirs for water supply, are exposed to the cuts provoked by the Turkish government on the rivers flowing from its territory. The cuts of the Euphrates, initiated at the beginning of June 2017, has reached such alarming levels that also affect the production of electricity of the dams of Tishirin and Tabqa, that provide power to a large number of towns in northern Syria.

4.2.-Proposal background.

Since mid 2017, the Kurdish Red Crescent Society and the technicians of the AMB's International Cooperation Service have been in regular contact by telematics to identify the most urgent basic needs of the population of the Euphrates region in northern Syria and to formulate proposals to meet these needs. As a result of this relationship, the AMB and the Kurdish Red Crescent Society, together with the NGO *Un Ponte Per...*, formulated a project to provide milk and warm clothing for children in refugee and displaced persons' camps in the Euphrates region that was implemented between November 2017 and March 2018.

This collaboration was the starting point of the present proposal in order to keep on working to guarantee Human Rights in the region.

5.-ANALYSIS OF THE VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

The main source of supply of drinking water of the city, the Al-Shyokh pumping station, on the bank of the river Euphrates, was sabotaged, burned and partially demolished by the Daesh and its allies.

Once the Daesh expelled and the combats ended, the pumping station was partially repaired using the humble means available, and nowadays is operating intermittently with two damaged water pumps, while a third one is permanently out of order (see pictures attached). The worn-out pumps suffer frequent failures, and demand more and more maintenance. During the last months, there is a failure approximately each month, and the following cut of supply may linger for a week. Besides that, municipal engineers consider that in a near future the pumps will cease functioning beyond any possibility of repair, having largely surpassed its lifespan (they are 18 years old out of a lifespan of 15).

In Kobane, drinking water supply systems are managed by the Municipality, taking care of the distribution network and water treatment by chlorination, through technical staff as well as personnel from the Water Directorate. To do so, the Municipality collects a small bimonthly tax (around 2 USD) to each household, destined to salaries and material necessary for small reparations. Engineers and other personnel provide maintenance to the station pumps every 30 or 60 days. For its part, personnel from the Water Directorate is in charge of the water chlorination manually, diluting liquid chlorine in a 2,500 m³ reservoir, and performing analysis in portable devices to measure water turbidity, pH levels and residual chlorine.

Regarding the quality of drinking water, Kurdish Red Crescent data determine that diarrheal diseases incidence in Kobane is very low, in contrast to what is happening in other cities of the country. This is due most likely to this water treatment, among other factors.

An alternative channel for water supply is the extraction from local aquifers, although this water is not suitable for domestic consumption. Besides that, this will lead to the desiccation of the subsoil.

6.- LEGAL SUBJECTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Right holders:

The main pumping station supplies water to the whole city of Kobane, so the beneficiaries of the reparation works will be the totality of inhabitants of Kobane. The Kobane district, unlike other districts in northern Syria, does not have an official census yet, because of the ongoing demographical instability. Even then, it is estimated that there are 7.500 families living currently at Kobane with an average of 6 members for each household, totaling over 45.000 people.

In addition, and even without a detailed census, it is estimated that one out of every two families have a member with reduced mobility, because of their age or because being disabled individuals of any kind. This group of population is especially vulnerable to water outages.

Duty bearers:

One of the obvious consequences of the conflict in Syria is that, de facto, there is no single administration at the national level, but rather that the country has been divided into several zones, each managed by the party to the conflict that controls it. As a result, a particular area may change its national or regional administration depending on the progress or setbacks of the fronts in the conflict. In this changing context, local governments play an even more prominent role in guaranteeing the most immediate rights of the population. In the case of Kobane, it is the municipality that takes on the role of guaranteeing the city's inhabitants' right of access to drinking water.

7.- LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

7.1.-Logical framework

Objective			
Contribute to guaranteeing the right to water and health of the citizens of Kobane (northern Syria) by improving access to drinking water in the city.			
	Indicators	Verification sources	Identified risks
Objective Significantly reduce disruptions and improve the reliability of Kobane's drinking water supply.	S.O.I. At the end of the project, all the inhabitants of Kobane have been assured of drinking water supply and suffer fewer cuts due to hydraulic breakdowns.	Monthly tracking sheets for plant operation, performance and maintenance. Report of incidents in the supply of drinking water.	Escalation of the military conflict
1: Kobane has a reliable drinking water distribution infrastructure for all its inhabitants.	I.1.1. At the end of the project, two new pumps with a flow rate of between 320 to 350 m3 / h have been installed and are working properly.	Photographic record of the new pumps installed. Contract with the company in charge of installing the pumps	Border closures due to growing political instability
2: Strengthened the capacities in drinking water management of the staff in charge of water infrastructure and quality in Kobane.	I.2.1. At the end of the project the municipality has a maintenance protocol for the pumps. I.2.2. At the end of the project, training actions have been carried out on operation and maintenance of the pumping station or other areas of the drinking water cycle, addressed to the municipal technical staff.	Pumping station monitoring and maintenance protocol Report on training activities	
Assumptions			
Refurbishing of the building housing the pumping station.			
Removal of the water pump from service and installation of two new pumps.			
Rehabilitation of the electrical system and control system of the pumping station.			
Review and monitoring of the system for monitoring the operation and maintenance of the pumping station.			
Capacity strengthening of municipal technicians and operators in charge of the water cycle in Kobane.			

7.2.-Activities description

<p>Building housing the water pumping station will be refurbished thus ensuring minimal conditions of safety and operability.</p> <p>The water pump currently out of order will be withdrawn, and two new ones will be installed with the following minimum technical features, defined by the engineers of the Kobane Municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type: Vertical multistage centrifugal pump. - Maximum flow: 320-350 m3 /h - Maximum height: 175 m - Current pressure must be increased up to a 10% - Adjustable speed no higher than 1500 rpm - Heat insulation system: F Class <p>Because of the lack of local market for this kind of machinery, the pumps would be imported from overseas, possibly Turkey. For the selection of the supplier, quotes will be requested from at least three suppliers for the purchase of the pumps, and it will be up to the technical staff to decide whether the installation and supervision of the devices during the weeks following the purchase is included or not. The engineers of the Municipality shall ensure the technical quality of the tender, the items received as well as the quality of the services provided by the selected supplier. The Kurdish Red Crescent, for its part, will ensure the logistic and</p>
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	<p>administrative follow-up, and ensure the selection is made according to the objective criteria previously defined.</p> <p>The destroyed electric system will be repaired so the machinery works properly and minimizing the chance of electrical breakdown interrupting water supply. Rehabilitation will include the installation of a new 400-amp control panel for the proper functioning of the water pumps.</p>
	<p>Monitoring system of the pumping station regularly carried out by the municipality will be reviewed and formalized in a protocol, including monitoring of operation, monitoring of incidents and breakdowns, maintenance needs, water chlorination, etc.... once the new pumps have been installed and until the end of the project, the Kurdish Red Crescent team will accompany the municipal technicians who, once the project is completed, will continue to carry out the monitoring and supervision tasks.</p>
	<p>Capacities of municipal staff responsible for the supervision and maintenance of the pumping station and water distribution network, as well as for chlorination and water analysis, will be strengthened. A preliminary analysis will define both the aspects to be strengthened and the most pertinent approaches, such as training in the operation of the new pumps, the maintenance of the water distribution network or drinking water analysis and chlorination techniques.</p>

8.- STRATEGY, APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGY

8.1.-Essencial changes promoted with the proposal and social groups involved.

The two new pumps replacing the old and damaged ones will be used in an interspersed manner so its working lifespan could be extended. The team of engineers of the Kobane Municipality estimates they will be able to pump out 5h/day in the summer and 7-8h/day in the winter. These hours of supply will be enough to fill up the water tanks system currently existing in the city, and ensures access to water for all 45.000 inhabitants.

8.2.-Key elements of the inclusion of the working approaches from the Cooperation Master plan 2017-2019

The project incorporates the following working approaches from the Cooperation Master plan as follows:

Diversities: Elder people and disabled people. Without a detailed census, it is estimated that one out of every two families have a member with reduced mobility, because of their age or because being disabled individuals of any kind, in many occasions because of the land mines planted by Daesh during the fighting. Persons with reduce mobility are especially vulnerable to water outages, since they depend on others to gain access to drinking water sources. Therefore, this project will have a very positive impact on these people.

Empowerment and equity between men and women: The Municipality of Kobane is structured according to a system of Co-presidency. Every elected position has to be held by a man and a woman at every level, from local communities to the Mayor's Office. In a society where division of tasks is strongly gender-segregated, this system is facilitating the commitment of women in politics, acquiring public presence and thus empowering themselves. Hence, to cooperate with a municipality that has adopted this system implies a commitment to gender equity. The project will also have a particularly positive impact on women, who are the ones who are mainly responsible for fetching water when there is a power cut in their homes, thus contributing to greater equity between men and women in the domestic sphere..

Environmental sustainability: The response to water supply disruptions is often the exploitation of small local wells, and this is unsustainable in the medium term. Therefore, to ensure water supply to the population of Kobane prevents the subsoil of the city from desiccation.

8.3.-intervention strategy, description of the challenges, feasibility (sociocultural, politic, technical and institutional) and methodology.

Intervention is implemented in collaboration between HSK and ŞK. At the completion of the project, the engineering team of the ŞK will take charge of the maintenance of the water pumps that it is already performing, so the sustainability of the project is ensured.

The major risk factors for the project come from the ongoing armed conflict in Syria. The possibility of an escalation in fighting and the closing of the borders is always present. The events of the last months maintain uncertainty over northern Syria. After the Turkish Army occupied Afrin, president Erdogan continued to declare publicly his intention to occupy all Syrian territories close to the Turkish border, where, amongst others, is our city of Kobane.

8.4-Role of the different actors in the project

Municipality of Kobane (Şaredariya Kobanê - ŞK):

It is the actor that knows the necessities of its population best. Its team of engineers works in active coordination with the HSK.

Kurdish Red Crescent (Heyva Sor a Kurd - HSK):

The main stakeholder involved in the project, shaping it in coordination with the Municipality in accordance with its needs, monitors the process and informs regularly the AMB about the implementation of the project.

Kurdish red Crescent-Italy (Mezzaluna Rossa Kurdistan Italy):

Sister association of the HSK, its role is indispensable in this intervention. From Italy it ensures the allocated funds from the AMB to reach its destination to HSK in Syria.

9.-TIMETABLE

Activities	Jul	Aug	Set	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Refurbishing of the building housing the pumping station.	X	X	X	X	X		
R1.A2. Removal of the water pump from service and installation of two new pumps.			X	X	X		
R1.A3. Rehabilitation of the electrical system and control system of the pumping station.				X	X		
R2.A1. Review and monitoring of the system for monitoring the operation and maintenance of the pumping station.			X	X	X	X	X
R2.A2. Capacity strengthening of municipal technicians and operators in charge of the water cycle in Kobane.		X	X	X	X	X	X

10.- BUDGET

	Nb	Unit Cost €	Duration (months)	Total budget €	AMB Contributio n	Local partner Contributio n
Staff and related Cost				8.303,57 €	3.482,14 €	4.821,43 €
Project Coordinator	1	714,29 €	6	4.285,71 €	2.142,86 €	2.142,86 €
Monitoring and Evaluation	1	446,43 €	6	2.678,57 €	1.339,29 €	1.339,29 €
Engineer (Technical advisor)	1	446,43 €	3	1.339,29 €	0,00 €	1.339,29 €
Fixing the water station				64.732,14 €	64.732,14 €	0,00 €
Vertical multi-stage centrifuge pump	2	27.232,14 €	-	54.464,29 €	54.464,29 €	0,00 €
Refurbishing of the station building	1	1.339,29 €	-	1.339,29 €	1.339,29 €	0,00 €
Installation and supervision costs	1	1.785,71 €	-	1.785,71 €	1.785,71 €	0,00 €
Installation and overhaul of the electrical system	1	7.142,86 €	-	7.142,86 €	7.142,86 €	0,00 €
Training support activities				892,86 €	892,86 €	0,00 €
Technical support for training	1	669,64 €	-	669,64 €	669,64 €	0,00 €
Printing of manuals or other technical materials	1	223,21 €	-	223,21 €	223,21 €	0,00 €
Transportation				2.678,57 €	1.339,29 €	1.339,29 €
Renting car	1	446,43 €	6	2.678,57 €	1.339,29 €	1.339,29 €
Supporting costs				2.381,43 €	2.385,71 €	2.142,86 €
Postal mailings	1	60,00 €	-	60,00 €	60,00 €	0,00 €
Bank fees	1	178,57 €	-	178,57 €	178,57 €	0,00 €
Office rental	1	357,14 €	6	2.142,86 €	0,00 €	2.142,86 €
Other costs				892,86 €	892,86 €	0,00 €
Contingencies	1	892,86 €	-	892,86 €	892,86 €	0,00 €
Indirect costs				600,00 €	600,00 €	0,00 €
Mezzaluna Rossa Kurdistan Italia indirect costs	1	600,00 €	-	600,00 €	600,00 €	0,00 €
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET				80.401,43 €	72.177,86 €	8.303,57 €

11.-SUSTAINABILITY

The new water pumps will allow the population of Kobane to get secure access to drinking water at a short and long-terms.

The engineering team of the municipality will continue to take care of the maintenance of the water station, as well as the treatment and quality control of the water. The capacity strengthening activities to be carried out in the project will help to make these tasks more effective.

Kurdish Red Crescent, for its part, thanks to its permanent presence in the municipality, will monitor the accomplishment of the responsibilities assumed by the Municipality.

12.-IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP AND ASSESSMENT

12.1.-Description of the implementation team. Indicate expected difficulties.

The team of the Kurdish Red Crescent will be formed by:

- Project coordinator: In charge of the coordination of the project, report writing, and responsible to ensure compliance of the project's activities within the schedule set.
- Follow-up and assessment technician: In charge of the whole MEAL system (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning) of the project.
- Technical Adviser (engineer): In charge of the follow-up and technical evaluation of the project, bringing his expertise and accompanying the municipal engineers involved in the project.

ANNEXES:

1. Pump station control system destroyed during the combats and the sabotage by Daesh:



2. Provisional control system installed by the engineers of the Municipality of Kobane:



3. Pumps functioning (left) and pump permanently out of service (right):

