

# Appeal

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Dominican Republic

## Tropical Storm Noël – LADR71

Appeal Target: 152,491 US\$

*Total requested: 136,991 US\$*

Geneva, 30 November 2007

Dear Colleagues,

Tropical storm Noel struck the Caribbean as a slow-moving tropical storm, growing into a Category-1 hurricane, leaving 118 people dead. Hardest-hit were the Dominican Republic and Haiti, where 116 people were killed in floods and landslides. The rain brought floods and strong winds that took the country by surprise, as no one had expected the high levels of rainfall that caused widespread damage from Santo Domingo on the south coast to Puerto Plata on the north coast, along the western stretches of the country.

The government has declared a national emergency and has requested international aid to help them deal with the crisis, both immediately and for long-term rehabilitation.

According to the National Commission for Emergencies, summarized in its report issued on 3 November 2007: 87 people have been reported dead and 48 missing. Some 16, 712 houses were affected, of which 737 were completely destroyed. The numbers of people displaced is estimated to exceed 66, 800. Overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in the shelters are causing intestinal diseases and conjunctivitis. However, within the communities, with the unprecedented influx of additional people into homes, overstretched hygienic conditions are also likely to result in diseases.

Swollen rivers and 46 broken bridges are still seeing to it that 100 communities remain cut off. In the southwest of the country Barahona and Azua still remain without electricity and telecommunications. It has been impossible for authorities to access and survey these areas by helicopter due to the continued rains and a lack of visibility up until now, but with the rain having stopped, people are gaining access to these isolated communities.

Many communities are also facing a lack of clean drinking water due to the flooding, damaged pipes and aqueducts, and damaged pumping stations without electricity. The authorities are beginning to draw up reports on the affects of the flooding on the agricultural sector, with the worst affected crops being plantain, rice, fruit trees and bananas. Many areas are still without power and some roads are still impassable because of debris and landslides.

ACT members Christian Aid, Church World Service (CWS), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), and Social Services of the Dominican Churches (SSID) have made assessments in the early days after the disaster in

different areas hit by the storm. Further to the assessment, members have decided to respond in some of the most vulnerable areas.

**Christian Aid** and five of its implementing partners, **APRODEMA** – Asociación pro-Desarrollo de la Mujer y Medio Ambiente, **Colectiva** Mujer y Salud, **FEI** - La Fundación Emmanuel Internacional, **Mosctha** – Movimiento Social-Cultural para los Trabajadores Haitianos and **Mudha** – Movimiento de Mujeres Dominicano-Haitianas - plan to respond in the provinces in the south-west of the Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, Boca Chica, Barahona, Ozama/San Cristobal, Monte Plata. A major part of the work will be carried out in the municipality of Villa Altagracia which has been particularly affected by the swelling of the Rivers Haina, Catareycito and la Isabela.

The appeal aims to support a total of 3436 families in the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalised areas, which are often the *bateyes*, inhabited by Haitian migrants, Haitians of Dominican descent and poor Dominicans. These communities are less able to respond in times of emergency and often overlooked by other responses.

Christian Aid will coordinate with SSID, the government agencies and national and international organizations that are working in the area. SSID has started with the distribution of food rations, bottled water, bedding and basic medicines in the provinces of San Juan and Barahona (southwest) and Monte Plata (East) with sources from the Rapid Response Fund. Christian Aid and SSID are coordinating the response and SSID will submit a proposal which will be issued under the revision of this appeal.

**Project Completion Date: 31 May 2008**

**Reporting schedule:**

**Final narrative & financial:** 31 July 2008

**Audit:** 31 August 2008

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested:**

Appeal Targets	<u>US\$</u> 152,491
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	<u>15,500</u>
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>136,991</b>

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the **Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira** ([jkg@act-intl.org](mailto:jkg@act-intl.org)) and the **Program Officer Michael Zschiegner** ([mzs@act-intl.org](mailto:mzs@act-intl.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

Director, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055) **or**

ACT Program Officer, Michael Zschiegner (phone +41 22 791 64 20 or mobile +41 79 608 81 33)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.act-intl.org>

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- Name of organisation: Christian Aid UK, Dominican Republic

## II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

### **ACT member - Christian Aid**

The ACT member, Christian Aid (CA) UK, the Dominican is one of the two implementing ACT members for this appeal. CA has been working in the Dominican Republic since the early 1980's. Currently CA supports 10 partners in the country. Christian Aid has been implementing different development and advocacy programs in the country.

Christian Aid has supported post hurricane relief and preparedness work programs following Hurricanes Georges in 1998 and Jeanne in 2004. On both occasions, support to Haitian and Dominico-Haitian communities – and in particular bateyes – was prioritized as these groups are not eligible for state support – due as much to their geographic isolation and tendency to be outside of the reach of formal state and municipal structures as to the undocumented and/or illegality of their inhabitants.

### **Christian Aid's implementing partners in the Dominican Republic:**

In early 2007, CA invited partners to participate in disaster risk reduction training. All of the CA partners in the DR showed interest and participated in this. As a result of this training partners and CA decided a positive outcome would be to set up an emergency network of CA partners to respond in times of emergencies and also to provide disaster risk reduction awareness training in communities in which they already work.

Christian Aid's emergency network was set up by Christian Aid partners. These are all organizations with whom CA already had a working relationship. GPI are a member, however they are not included in this proposal as they had already received some emergency funds from CA and had decided not to participate in this proposal. None of the other organizations mentioned above are partners of CA.

It is through this network known as RNE (Red Nacional de Emergencias) that Christian Aid proposes to respond to this emergency. The specific partners/members of this network included in this proposal are:

1) APRODEMA – Asociación pro-Desarrollo de la Mujer y Medio Ambiente

Aprodema is the Association for the development of women and the environment. It was founded with the aim of improving the standard of living and promoting and defending the human rights of Dominicans of Haitian descent, migrants and the poor. Aprodema offers educational programs teaching people about their rights and how to defend them. They also promote environmental education, and health and HIV prevention projects. They concentrate their work in the plantations in the province of Monte Plata and in the Eastern Santo Domingo area. Aprodema is a Christian partner through the Red Jacques Viau. Christian Aid also supports them in a HIV project with three other organisations of the RJV.

2) Colectiva Mujer y Salud

The Colectiva Mujer y Salud is a feminist organisation created in 1984 to defend the sexual and reproductive rights of women. They have been a Christian Aid partner since 1994. They campaign to ensure women have access to contraception, reproductive education, prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS. They also work to reduce violence against women. The Colectiva responded to Hurricane Georges in 1998: they provided medical attention and also health prevention awareness with a particular focus on women. In this case, they carried out a preliminary needs assessment and decided to focus their attention on the Province of San Cristobal, Boca Chica and Elías Piña.

3) FEI - La Fundación Emmanuel Internacional

FEI is a grassroots organisation that works to promote sustainable development in marginalised communities. In particular, focusing on health, environment and education. Their target populations are migrant workers and their families, children and young people, vulnerable women head of households and peasants. Since its inception in 2000 the FEI has responded to a number of emergencies in the bateyes<sup>1</sup> in which they carry out development work. FEI is a member of the Redh Jacques Viau (RJV) which has been supported by CA since 1998. The RJV was one of the partners supported as part of Christian Aid's response to Hurricane Georges. FEI responded to both the flooding in Jimani where they distributed food, medicines and helped to repair homes in coordination with other civil society organisations and military members. They also responded in Monte Plata after Hurricane Jeanne in 2004.

#### 4) Mosctha – Movimiento Social-Cultural para los Trabajadores Haitianos

The Social-cultural Movement of Haitian Workers Mosctha, is an NGO created with the aim of defending the rights of Haitian and Haitian-Dominican workers and offering mutual help to Haitian sugar cane workers. Mosctha's aims are to preserve the environment, the development of agriculture, strengthen civil society, women's rights, the population of Haitian immigrants and the prevention of HIV/Aid's. Mosctha is a recognised institution implementing programs and projects that focus on comprehensive community development to improve the quality of life of and respect for migrant Haitian workers and their families, with a participatory organisational structure, efficient management and a personal capacity for the institutions mission.

Mosctha is also a member of the Red Jacques Viau and has been supported within this network since 1994. The Red Jacques Viau was supported by Christian Aid to respond to Hurricane Georges in 1998.

#### 5) Mudha – Movimiento de Mujeres Dominico-Haitianas

Mudha's objective is to promote the broad-based development of the populations of Haitian immigrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent residing in the Dominican Republic through the implementation of a series of programs designed to improve the target population's quality of life based on defence of human rights and citizenship, democratic participation and an understanding of the significance of gender. They have been a Christian Aid partner since 1994 and were also one of the partners supported by Christian Aid in the response to Hurricane Georges.

They have carried out three notable emergency response projects in the past: Hurricane Georges in 1998, responding to the floods in Jimani and the flooding of the River Solie in Haiti in 2004. During Hurricane Georges, Mudha did a rapid assessment in the affected communities in which they work, and drew up lists of necessities. In each community they located community leaders and set up different committees to support the response effort, including committees to coordinate food distribution, committees to take charge of the rehabilitation of homes, health promoters etc.

In Jimani, Mudha accompanied the relief effort for 4 months while many people were housed in temporary accommodation. Again, as in the case of Hurricane Georges, Mudha organised committees to coordinate different areas of the response. During the Haiti 2004 floods Mudha took medical brigades to unaided areas as well as food and non food aid and like in Hurricane Georges they organised work brigades. They maintained this response until Haitian authorities reached the area.

All 5 of Christian Aid's implementing partners are aware of and committed to adhering to ACT principles and guidelines, the Humanitarian Code of Conduct and are willing to work according to the Sphere standards.

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<sup>1</sup> Bateys are settlements of sugar cane workers on the plantations in the Dominican Republic

### III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

#### Background

On Sunday 28 October 2007, what started off as a tropical depression near to the island of Hispaniola quickly turned into a Tropical Storm. The National Hurricane Centre forecasted 10 to 20 inches of rain for the Island of Hispaniola as a result of this storm. In some areas accumulated levels of rainfall reached 30 inches. Many communities were cut off either physically because of swollen rivers and broken bridges or because of telecommunications breakdowns and lack of power. As a result of the saturation of the ground **many communities remain on red and yellow alert.**

The Government's Civil Defense Team for the Dominican Republic released the following latest figures on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2007:

Table 1: Damages assessed

Total number of people displaced	79,728
Total number of homes affected	19,932
Total number of deaths	85
Total number of people missing	48
Total number of obstructed roads and broken bridges	50

Source: <http://www.defensacivil.gov.do/>

In the immediate aftermath it was impossible for authorities to access and survey the worst affected areas by helicopter due to the continued rains causing a lack of visibility. Once the rain had stopped authorities and partner organizations began to access these isolated communities and to be able to assess the situation.

151 thousand people are facing a lack of drinking water due to flooding, damaged pipes and aqueducts, and pumping stations damaged or without electricity. Many communities also remain without electricity leading to stressful living conditions. Many families in these communities have also lost vital livestock or crops thus affecting the ability to secure an income. Authorities are also now beginning to draw up reports on the affects of flooding on agriculture. The COE reports that 336000 tareas of rice, plantain, bananas, tomatoes and other fruit have been completely wiped out.

The central and southwest areas of the country were the worst affected. A red alert continues in the following areas: San Cristóbal, Monseñor Nouel, San José de Ocoa, Azua, Peravía, Duarte (particularly Bajo Yuna), Barahona, La Vega, Sánchez Ramírez, María Trinidad Sánchez and Montecristi

The **government has declared a national emergency** and has requested international aid to help them to deal with the situation, both immediately and for the further long-term rehabilitation. Christian Aid also believes that it is important that members of the emergency network are responding in areas that they know well and have experience of working with the communities. This enables to target their response more effectively.

### IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

#### Current situation in the area of proposed response:

Christian Aid partner members of the Red Nacional de Emergencias plan to respond in bateyes in the following provinces in the south-west of the Dominican Republic: **Santo Domingo, Boca Chica, Barahona, Ozama/San Cristobal, Monte Plata.** A large amount of the work will be carried out in the municipality of Villa Altigracia which has been particularly affected by the swelling of the Rivers Haina, Catareycito and la Isabela.

Christian Aid partners generally work in the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalised areas. Often these areas are the bateyes, inhabited by Haitian migrants, Haitians of Dominican descent and poor Dominicans. These areas often have a much higher degree of poverty than other communities in the country and are therefore less able to respond in times of emergency. Furthermore, these areas are often overlooked by official response.

In these areas, many homes have been damaged and thousands of people are in official shelter or the homes of family or friends. For example, according to the Centro Operativo de Emergencias – Informe #22 <http://www.defensacivil.gov.do/> in San Cristobal, 1936 people are in shelters and in Barahona this number is 2802

**Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response:**

15286 people (3436 families – that’s an average 4.4 people in each family) have been affected by the disaster. Gender specific figures are not available from the defensa civil, but figures based on needs assessments carried out by Christian Aid’s five implementing partners are shown in table 3.

People have been affected on various levels:

- **Living conditions** - damage or destruction of homes, a shortage of drinking water has also led to unsanitary living conditions and this combined with lying water has increased the risk of disease outbreaks.
- **Economically** – many of the worst affected have been the poorest communities in the DR, often bateyes where people have no economic back up. Many have lost livestock or crops, something that will affect their potential for income generation in the medium to long term as they have no insurance to pay for these losses. Many people in these communities also work in the informal sector and in the communities cut off by the water were unable to leave the community to go out to earn a living. The damages of the storm have been expressed in many different ways in the communities benefiting from the project. This is largely determined by social and economic conditions already existing in these communities in which the women were vulnerable. Among these conditions is that the greatest percentage of female-headed households have most of which do not have a fixed source of income as the formal spaces of economic. These preconditions coupled with the devastation caused by Noel such as: destruction of the basic infrastructure that had left the women in the street and their dependents (children and parents).
- **Emotionally** – many people have been traumatised by the loss of family/community members or witnessing the loss of property and livelihoods. The emotional and psychological impact, prove to be weighed more on women. In the communities there are many single mothers in normal situation, have to face a number of shortcomings in order to address their basic needs. It is clear that after the passing of a catastrophe the emotional situation is compounded considerably.

**Description of the damages in the area of proposed response:**

Damages in the proposed areas include the following:

- Homes damaged or completely destroyed by winds or carried away by flood waters
- Small scale income generation crops destroyed and livestock killed by the flood waters
- Water systems have been damaged or polluted by flood waters leaving a lack of potable water and the threat of disease outbreak.
- Many communities remain cut off including 8 in Monte Plata, 9 in San Cristobal and 39 in Villa Altagracia
- Damage to power cables has led to many isolated communities being left without electricity.

**Security situation in the area of proposed response:**

Communications to some of the more isolated communities such as Chirino, El Talao and Yabacao we initially very badly affected by damaged roads and bridges (50 bridges/roads in total). Christian Aid together with our implementing partners are closely monitoring the situation to ensure the implementation of project activities are not hampered.

**Location for your proposed response:**

Christian Aid partner members of the Red Nacional de Emergencias carried out needs assessments in the communities in which they work and determined the worst affected areas. Each partner organisation has promoters and teams of people they already work with in these communities. To carry out the assessment

they worked with them to identify the worst affected areas and the families most requiring assistance. The communities where the proposed response will take place are outlined in the table below:

Table 2: Location of the response

<b>Batey/comunity</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>CA implementing partner</b>
Bienvenido	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	MUDHA
Palmarejo	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	MUDHA
Villa Linda	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	MUDHA
Matamamon	San Luis		MUDHA
San Joaquin	San Luis		MUDHA
Batey Hato Viejo II		Boca Chica	MOSCETHA
Batey 2,3,5,6,7,9 y Altigracia		Barahona	MOSCETHA
Batey Chirino, el Talao, la Altigracia, el naranjo y San José		Ozama/San Cristobal	MOSCETHA
Batey Guasumita, Antoncy, Altigracia y Juan Sanchez		Monte Plata	MOSCETHA
Batey Gonzalo (Borojol, los Cachimbo)	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Tarana	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Batey Carmona	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Batey construcción	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Batey nuevo	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Batey los arroyos	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Batey Sabana Larga	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	FEI
Bermejo		Monte Plata	APRODEMA
La Jagua		Monte Plata	APRODEMA
Buenos Aires		Monte Plata	APRODEMA
Los Platanitos		Monte Plata	APRODEMA
La Luisa Prieta		Monte Plata	APRODEMA
		Monte Plata	Colectiva
		San Juan de la Maguana	Colectiva
		San Cristobal	Colectiva

The Bateys in the response locations are often extremely isolated, they have high levels of unemployment and poverty in general. Inhabitants are often overlooked by official government response in situations like this and it is for this reason that our implementing partners have chosen to focus their response in these locations.

Christian Aid's implementing partners who form part of the Red Nacional de Emergencias all carry out development work in the target area and have various ongoing projects there. They know the communities they serve there very well and have excellent track records and capacity.

The response to date from Christian Aid and our implementing partners in the targeted locations has been very effective. For example, the Colectiva Mujer y Salud have printed leaflets in kreyol and Spanish to distribute in affected communities to teach them about ways to prevent the spread of disease in the aftermath of the floods; Mosctha has responded with first aid medicines in some of the communities in which they work and Mudha has already provided food and non food items in some of the bateyes in which they work.

Limited assistance has been directed to these locations by other organisations such as local NGO's, INGO's, UN, but they are generally areas that are overlooked by the government. The needs assessments have identified the following needs that have still not been met:

1. Food and food availability
2. Non – food items
3. Medical assistance and prevention of disease
4. Rehabilitation

## V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

### Number, type and location

A total of 3436 families will be targeted by this project as part of the immediate relief distribution and medium term rehabilitation. The number, type and location of project beneficiaries can be summarized as follows:

Table 3: Number and types of beneficiaries

Batey/community	Municipality	Province	Family #	F	M	Partner
Bienvenido	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	70	466	24	Mudha
Palmarejo	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	60	399	21	Mudha
Villa Linda	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	40	266	14	Mudha
Matamamon	San Luis		65	432	23	Mudha
San Joaquin	San Luis		40	266	14	Mudha
Batey Hato Viejo II		Boca Chica	62	109	104	MOSCCTHA
Batey 2,3,5,6,7,9 y Altagracia		Barahona	350	980	720	MOSCCTHA
Batey Chirino, el Talao, la Altagracia, el naranjo y San José		Ozama/San Cristobal	300	900	600	MOSCCTHA
Batey Guasumita, Antoney, Altagracia y Juan Sanchez		Monte Plata	240	690	510	MOSCCTHA
Batey Gonzalo (Borojol, los Cachimbo)	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	75	154	147	FEI
Tarana	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	60	135	107	FEI
Batey Carmona	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	59	136	106	FEI
Batey construcción	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	45	97	83	FEI
Batey nuevo	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	25	54	45	FEI
Batey los arroyos	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	24	50	41	FEI
Batey Sabana Larga	Sabana Grande de Boya	Monte Plata	120	274	186	FEI
Bermejo		Monte Plata	50	128	122	APRODEMA
La Jagua		Monte Plata	40	102	98	APRODEMA
Buenos Aires		Monte Plata	10	26	24	APRODEMA
Los Platanitos		Monte Plata	10	26	24	APRODEMA
La Luisa Prieta		Monte Plata	20	51	49	APRODEMA
		Monte	1671	3409	3275	Colectiva

		Plata/ San Juan/ San Cristobal				
<b>Total</b>			<b>3436</b>	<b>9150</b>	<b>6337</b>	

\* : F: Female, M: Male

### Criteria for the selection

Christian Aid's implementing partners working as the National Emergency network will decide on the selection of beneficiaries.

Priority groups for both immediate relief and medium term rehabilitation include/ the criteria for selection can be summarised as follows:

- Female-headed households
- Haitian migrants and their descendents – a sector of the population usually overlooked by government response to situations like this. This sector of the population also has no guaranteed access to health services, something which is made all the more important in a situation like this where the threat of disease outbreaks is high.
- Elderly people
- Children and young people
- Communities that are less likely to receive help from other sources
- The worst affected populations within these communities

Christian Aid's implementing partners work in all of the target communities and together with the community have fully participated in the selection of the beneficiaries. The organizations have a team of promoters and volunteers, who reside in these communities. In the aftermath of the Tropical Storm, the time to move the storm they participated in the assessment. These committees comprised of community leaders, local authorities, community base organizations, churches, and people in general, and they were / as who provided the information to CA and participated in the design of the draft.

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

### Goal

To ensure the survival and development rights of people affected by Tropical Storm Noel in the provinces of Monte Plata, San Cristobal, Santo Domingo, Barahona and Boca Chica, Dominican Republic.

### Objectives

1. To provide emergency food items for affected families.
2. To provide affected families with non food items.
3. To provide medical assistance to families in affected communities
4. To provide rehabilitation assistance for the rebuilding of homes and livelihoods:

### Activities

The project will fall into two stages:

- Relief phase which will happen immediately (crisis)
- Rehabilitation phase that will be a more longer term stage. (post crisis)

## APRODEMA

### Relief Phase:

**Objective 2 activities: Non-food items Beneficiaries: F = 435 M = 215 Total: 650**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries

- Procurement of relief materials to be made up into kits – these will include: beds, mosquito nets, sheets, personal hygiene items.
- Engagement with community committees to coordinate the distribution of non-food items
- Distribution of non-food item kits
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 3 activities: Medical assistance      Beneficiaries: F=435 M=215 Total:650**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials – first aid medicines
- Organisation of sanitation education talks to prevent the spread of disease and teach people how to maintain sanitary conditions
- Organise medical consultations for people requiring medical assistance
- Engagement with community promoters to pass on information from talks
- Distribution of first aid medicines
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Rehabilitation Phase:**

**Objective 4 activities: rehabilitation      Beneficiaries: F=605 M=295 total:900**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of house rehabilitation materials – wood, sheets of zinc, tools, fixings
- Procurement of water system repair materials – water pumps
- Repairing of damaged homes and water systems including technical support
- Procurement of seeds and tools – yucca, banana and sweet potato seedlings and tools
- Seed and tool distribution to families

**COLECTIVA**

**Relief Phase:**

**Objective 1 activities: Emergency food items      Beneficiaries: F=3000 M=2000 Total: 5000**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials
- Engagement with community committees to coordinate the distribution of food
- Distribution of food items
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 2 activities: Non-food items      Beneficiaries: F= 4000 M=2000Total:6000**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials to be made up into kits – these will include: personal hygiene items: sanitary towels etc
- Engagement with community committees to coordinate the distribution of non-food items
- Distribution of non-food item kits
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 3 activities: Medical assistance      Beneficiaries: F=5500 M=1000 Total:6500**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials – first aid medicines
- Organisation of sanitation education talks to prevent the spread of disease and teach people how to maintain sanitary conditions
- Organise medical consultations for people requiring medical assistance
- Distribution of leaflets for behaviour in post-flooding conditions – to prevent spread of disease
- Engagement with community promoters to pass on information from talks
- Distribution of first aid medicines
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**FEI****Relief Phase:****Objective 3 activities: Medical assistance      Beneficiaries: M = 780 F=820**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials – first aid medicines
- Organisation of 3 clear up operations
- Organise sanitation education talks water purification in the home
- Distribution of bleach for water purification
- Organise medical consultations for people requiring medical assistance
- Distribution of first aid medicines and vaccinations
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Rehabilitation Phase:****Objective 4 activities: rehabilitation      Beneficiaries: M = 401 F=481**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of house rehabilitation materials – wood, sheets of zinc, tools, fixings
- Repairing of 48 damaged homes
- Procurement of seeds, tools and livestock – yucca, banana and sweet potato seedlings, tools and animals
- Seed, tool and livestock distribution to families
- Monitoring of the rehabilitation process
- Reporting

**MOSCTHA****Relief Phase:****Objective 1 activities: Emergency food items      Beneficiaries: 150 families**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials – pre-cooked food, milk, drinking water, tinned food, and fruit juice

- Engagement with community committees to coordinate the distribution of food
- Distribution of food items
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 2 activities: Non-food items Beneficiaries: 356 families**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials – mosquito nets, sheets and blankets, mattresses, torches, batteries, candles and matches
- Engagement with community committees to coordinate the distribution of non-food items
- Distribution of non-food items
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 3 activities: Medical assistance Beneficiaries: 1000 families**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief materials – first aid medicines
- Organise medical consultations for people requiring medical assistance
- Engagement with community promoters to pass on information from talks
- Distribution of first aid medicines
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**MUDHA**

**Relief Phase:**

**Objective 1 activities: Emergency food items Beneficiaries: F=1058 M=867 Total:1925**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of food items including drinking water, oil, rice, oats, tinned foods, pasta.
- Distribution of food items
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 2 activities: Non-food items Beneficiaries: F=580 M=420 Total:700**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of relief non food items including clothing, beds, sheets, candles, torches and batteries
- Distribution of non-food items
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Objective 3 activities: Medical assistance Beneficiaries: F=1750 M=1000 Total:2750**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries
- Procurement of first aid medicines
- Organise talks with community members and health promoters on prevention of disease
- Organise and run psycho-social activities with adults and children.
- Distribution of first aid medicines
- Monitoring of the distribution process
- Reporting

**Rehabilitation Phase:****Objective 4 activities: rehabilitation Beneficiaries: M = 1000 F= 1025 Total:2025**

- Selection of target communities
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Procurement of house rehabilitation materials – wood, sheets of zinc, tools, fixings
- Repairing of damaged homes
- Identification of ground for vegetable plots
- Distribution of seeds and tools
- Technical accompaniment for families developing vegetable plot
- Development of an emergency plan with affected communities to reduce future risk
- Monitoring of the rehabilitation process
- Reporting

**Project implementation methodology**

The activities will be implemented by members of the Red Nacional de Emergencias, in collaboration with relevant national and community stakeholders (Local authorities, churches leaders, community leaders, other sisters INGOs, beneficiaries, etc). Selection of target communities was done immediately following the Hurricane, based on level of destruction and need (Monte Plata and San Cristobal were identified by the COE (Centro de Operaciones Emergencias) as two of the worst-hit provinces).

Identification of beneficiaries will also involve the community development groups whom the partner organizations already work with in these affected areas. This will ensure transparency, visibility and accountability. Members of each partner organization will take charge of this and work with community groups and promoters who already work in these communities and know them well.

Procurement of materials will be done according to ACT and CA policies, and will be facilitated by procurement personnel (logistician) contracted by the partner. The logistician will also assist in developing requisite distribution forms and vouchers, and in coordinating the distribution process. Monitoring of the distribution and rehabilitation will be done in collaboration with the cadre of young people who have been trained in disaster management. CAID relief work is also guided by the ‘SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response’ and by its own Emergency Response Strategy and Gender and HIV & AIDS Policies.

The CAID partners operate in the field of health and have adequate structures in their respective offices and in the communities that maintain activities in the different bateyes, as well as a medical staff. Promoters have basic training on management of drugs, psycho social services, counseling and others. The local teams of promoters are monitoring the use of drugs prescribed by the physician. When medical teams are moving to the communities, they are assisted by promoters.

In the case of FEI and the other organizations support will come from other staff outside of this project.

Reporting will be carried out at several levels. Partner staff will prepare brief internal weekly progress reports, and will give monthly reports to the CA office using a template developed by other CA partners responding with other ACT Appeal funds.

HIV and gender are included in all projects with Christian Aid partners and partners will include these issues in their emergency work particularly in the identification of target beneficiaries. See notes above.

**Inputs for project implementation**

Material and human resources needed for implementation include:-

- Regional emergency officer and Dominican program officer will be also involved in program monitoring and capacity building

*Staff by partner organization within the RNE*

### **Aprodema**

Project coordinator – per diems, 30 visits  
 2 doctors – per diems, 30 visits  
 20 volunteers – per diems, 30 visits  
 Transport fuel costs

### **Colectiva Mujer y Salud**

2 Technical support staff – per diems  
 1 logistician – per diems  
 Transport costs  
 Administrative costs

### **Fei**

Transport  
 Administration costs

### **Mosctha**

1 Project coordinator - 1 month  
 1 Doctor – 1 month  
 1 Nurse – 1 month  
 Fuel and transportation – 1 month  
 Administration costs – 1 month

### **Mudha**

1 full time project coordinator – 2 months  
 4 promotors – 2 months  
 Agricultural technical support – 2 months  
 Transportation costs  
 Administrative costs

### **Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation**

Since the hurricane season is not yet over in the region, possibility of another hurricane cannot be ruled out and given the saturation of the ground any further rainfall would be likely to cause further flooding which could negatively contribute to the project implementation.

Since the whole Caribbean could be affected by different types of hurricane, it is important to sustain the interests of the international community on the Dominican Republic, especially given its status as middle-income country and the subsequent incorrect perception that the Dominican poor do not need external aid.

Since no further funds are available within CA to support this project CA will prioritise by meeting with partners and determining with them the priority areas according to their knowledge of affected areas. The same methodology will be employed to identify priority activities. CA and the Emergency Network partners have already successfully employed this methodology when determining where appeal funds would be used immediately after the onset of Tropical Storm Noel.

If all the funds were not available the partners would hold a meeting where they would discuss the situation and base their decisions of worst affected communities and populations on shared discussions. They would look at issues including other assistance available (if any); community coping mechanisms; sectors of the population affected and ability to generate any kind of income to improve their situation etc

### **Implementation Timetable**

Duration: 1 December 2007- 31 May 2008

Table 4: Implementation schedule

Activities/Months	1	2	3	4	5	6
Identification of beneficiaries and planning with other local organisations	X X X X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
Purchase of relief materials	X X X X X					
Distribution of emergency relief materials – food and non food	X X X X	X X X X	X	X	X	X
Medical assistance	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X	X	X
Clean up operation in communities	X	X				
Health workshops	X X X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
Distribution of seeds and tools and/or livestock		X X	X			
Rehabilitation of homes	X	X	X X			
Final report			X X			X X X

X = Aprodema

X = Colectiva

X = FEI

X = Mosctha

X = Mudha (3 months)

### Transition or Exit strategy

Towards the end of the intervention, a survey will be coordinated by CA's Regional Emergency Officer to establish the impact of the response as well as generate information for long-term programmatic intervention. CA's Program Officer and partner staff will assist in the implementation of this. Records will be reviewed and analysed on all activities, and feedback on challenges and lessons learned will be used by CA and partners in strengthening future response efforts. Christian Aid will also continue their general support of the Red Nacional de Emergencias as a more longer term disaster preparedness and risk reduction strategy.

Christian Aid has committed to working with this committee on a longer term basis. This support will include further training in disaster preparedness and risk reduction and how to communicate this to communities at risk; and support to implement a small risk reduction project in communities which could then be built upon; CA will also work with them to strengthen the network as a separate entity, to enable them to have a solid internal structure which in turn will give them a strong grounding to work with other agencies and authorities working in the area of risk reduction and emergency response.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Christian Aid, UK will be responsible for the over all implementation of the program. The implementation of this relief program will be done by Christian Aid in partnership with Aprodema, Colectiva Mujer y Salud, FEI, Mosctha and Mudha and the key stakeholders. The relief activities/distribution efforts will be monitored through a disaster coordinating team, inclusive of a distribution coordinator.

Christian Aid along with its partners will document the progress of the activities in relation to each objective and will seek to capture any challenges and/or lessons learnt during the distribution process, and will provide regular reports to the ACT Geneva. Christian Aid will ensure that appropriate management financial and management arrangement is made for the smooth running of the program.

Christian Aid has project agreements with two of the 5 partners. They have all given the names of financial officers who will take charge of the funds transferred to them via bank transfer from CA in London. These

financial officers will be responsible for compiling financial reports that will form part of the project reports all of the institutions will send to CA and will then be fed into the financial report to be sent to ACT.

Additionally, there will be weekly reviews to monitor the progress of the activities as per the stated objectives, which will assist in identifying possible gaps and as such enable the team to devise practical solutions in order to achieve the objectives in a timely and efficient manner.

CA will facilitate the communication process between ACT and the partners in the Dominican Republic. CA has been supporting the implementing agencies for other development programs. Fund allocation will be made to the partners as per the existing guidelines of CA. CA will also adhere to the guidelines of the ACT in the disbursement and utilisation of funds. CA's program officer for CA Dominican Republic along with the Regional Emergency Officer will ensure that appropriate utilisation certificate along with the audited statements of account is handed over to CA by every implementing partner agency.

## **VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS**

### **Monitoring Plan**

The program has a total duration of 6 months, with initial activities beginning in November 2007. Christian Aid will oversee the implementation of activities, which will be carried out by partner organizations of the Red Nacional de Emergencias, namely FEI, Aprodema, Colectiva Mujer y Salud, Mosctha and Mudha.

CA's partners will employ participatory methods in implementation which will give the community opportunities to make decisions regarding the distribution of items and materials to the most affected. Care will be taken to ensure that minority community members are not marginalized in the process.

All material equipment will be purchased using procurement procedures that are in compliance with Christian Aid and ACT procurement regulations. At least 3 quotations from companies tendering will be sought and bids received analyzed based upon the cost and technical advantage in a competitive manner before the procurement of any materials.

Existing community committees shall be utilised for coordination and distribution, and these will be strengthened through capacity building and training where necessary. Christian Aid has already done a similar piece of work in Jamaica and much of this work will be shared within the regional team. Efforts will be made to ensure strong linkages and communication with municipal and national coordinating agencies to share information and minimise duplication of efforts and maximise effectiveness of the initiative.

Monitoring will be carried out in collaboration with existing community organisations and relevant stakeholders including local relief coordination agencies. Implementation of activities will be measured against the established indicators and criteria developed with communities.

Partners will prepare weekly internal progress reports, and report fortnightly to the CA Partners Committee. Coordination and logistics personnel contracted by partners will also assist in monitoring achievement of targets.

Beneficiaries would be identified on the basis of the criteria developed by the partners – using the criteria of selection as outlined above. For the immediate relief distribution, partners have already identified the list of beneficiaries.

Efforts are also being made to adhere to the Sphere Standards in the program implementation.

Monitoring visits by CA's program officer and regional emergency officer and other Caribbean team members will ensure that the project is implemented as per the agreed plan. These visits will be done at key points in the distribution and rehabilitation phases, as well as during evaluation of the initiative.

The appeal will be evaluated, using the monitoring tools, environmental factors that lead to the success or failure of the project as well as the performances of the project staff. CA will be submitting a consolidated status and final report, program and financial report to the ACT.

**Reporting schedule:**

**Final narrative and financial reports are due on 31 July 2007**, or two months after the appeal completion date.

**Audit report is due on 31 August 2007**, or three months after the appeal completion date.

**IX. CO-ORDINATION**

CA has been in contact with the other ACT member in the Dominican Republic – SSID and they will form part of the ACT Appeal request.

Contacts have been also established with the Dominican Civil Defence Team, UN Systems, ECHO, International NGOs like Intermon- Oxfam, Dominican Red Cross and other national NGOs and local Church groups. Efforts to strengthen the co-ordination process are ongoing, but CA's and CA's partners presence at these high-level coordination meetings has been useful in establishing some linkages between the national coordination mechanism and work on the ground in communities.

The Emergency Network of Christian Aid partners has also meant that CA has a strong co-ordination mechanism within its own partner network. We are currently discussing with SSID to establish an ACT Committee.

**X. BUDGET**

NB: The attached budget has been drawn up in coordination with CA implementing partners, members of the Emergency Network. Some items costs vary by partner, we have chosen to leave this in because partners have drawn up their budgets according to costs quoted to them by their own local suppliers.

**INCOME****Income pledged (USD):**

Christian Aid	<u>15,500</u>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>15,500</b>

**EXPENDITURE**

Description	Type of <u>Unit</u>	No. of <u>Units</u>	Unit <u>RD\$</u>	Total <u>RD\$</u>	Budget <u>US\$</u>
<b><u>APRODEMA</u></b>					
<b>Non-food items</b>					
Bed	Unit	100	3,400	340,000	10,125
Twin bed	Unit	30	2,600	78,000	2,323
Mosquito net	Set	260	230	59,800	1,781
Sheets	Set	324	350	113,400	3,377
Toothbrush	Piece	650	20	13,000	387
Toothpaste	Box	162	40	6,480	193
Antibacterial soap	Piece	324	20	6,480	193
<b>Subtotal Non-food items</b>				<b>617,160</b>	<b>18,379</b>
<b>Medical assistance</b>					
Medicines (essential drugs, stethoscopes, thermometers)	L/S	1	93,156	93,156	2,774
<b>Subtotal Medicine assistance</b>				<b>93,156</b>	<b>2,774</b>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>					
<b><u>Materials and goods for rehabilitation of homes</u></b>					
Wood 1x4 de 12	Set	400	120	48,000	1,429
Wood 4x4 de 10	Set	50	600	30,000	893
Wood 2x4 de 12	Set	200	288	57,600	1,715
Boards 1/2 x 6 de 10	Set	100	860	86,000	2,561
Boards 1/2 x 6 de 12	Set	100	990	99,000	2,948
Hinge	Pairs	50	30	1,500	45
Bolts	Unit	50	50	2,500	74
Zinc sheets	Unit	1,600	180	288,000	8,577
Mallet	Pounds	200	28	5,600	167
Nails for zinc	Pounds	100	40	4,000	119
Hammer	Unit	24	200	4,800	143
Handsaw	Unit	6	500	3,000	89
Wage for labor	Person/month	4	12,000	48,000	1,429
<b><u>Agricultural recovery supplies</u></b>					
Yuca cutting	Lorry load	1	4,000	4,000	119
Plantain plant	Lorry load	1	5,000	5,000	149
Batata plant	Lorry load	1	4,000	4,000	119
Hoe	Unit	324	60	19,440	579

Pick	Unit	162	125	20,250	603
Spade	Unit	130	300	39,000	1,161
<u>Water systems rehabilitation</u>					
Water pump	Unit person/ month	2	13,000	26,000	774
Wage for Installation labor	month	1	10,000	10,000	298
<b>Subtotal rehabilitation</b>				<b>805,690</b>	<b>23,993</b>

**Administration and Program Cost**Travel

Per diems 1 project coordinator	Trips	30	500	15,000	447
Per diems 2 doctors	Trips	60	500	30,000	893
Per diems 20 volunteers	Trips	600	500	300,000	8,934
Fuel	gallons	150	120	18,000	536
<b>Subtotal Administration</b>				<b>363,000</b>	<b>10,810</b>

**TOTAL APRODEMA****1,879,006 55,956**FEI**Non-food items**

Mattresses	Unit	100	950	95,000	2,829
Mosquito nets	Unit	100	180	18,000	536
Sheets	Unit	100	350	35,000	1,042
Towels	Unit	100	250	25,000	744
<b>Subtotal Non food items</b>				<b>173,000</b>	<b>5,152</b>

**Medical assistance**

Medicines	L/S			142,275	4,237
<b>Sub-total medical assistance</b>				<b>142,275</b>	<b>4,237</b>

**Rehabilitation**

Zinc sheets	Piece	576	250	144,000	4,288
Pipes	Piece	432	255	110,160	3,281
Beams for holding up the roof	Piece	450	320	144,000	4,288
Cement	Bags	336	185	62,160	1,851
Sand for adding to cement	Bags	55	750	41,250	1,228
Gravel	Bags	60	750	45,000	1,340
Nails	Pounds	76	45	3,420	102
Yuca saplings	Piece	1,200	16	19,200	572
Plantain saplings	Piece	500	18	9,000	268
Banana plants	Piece	700	18	12,600	375
Okra seeds	Bags	100	350	35,000	1,042
Eggplant seeds	Bags	100	250	25,000	744
Yautia seedlings	Piece	800	19	15,200	453
Spade	Piece	20	275	5,500	164
Pick	Piece	20	2,350	47,000	1,400
Wheelbarrow	Piece	10	3,200	32,000	953
Sows	Piece	18	8,500	153,000	4,556
Boars	Piece	2	11,000	22,000	655
Egg-laying hens	Piece	350	60	21,000	625
Cows	Piece	3	18,000	54,000	1,608
<b>Subtotal Rehabilitation</b>				<b>1,000,490</b>	<b>29,794</b>

**Administration and Program Cost**

Transport for medical staff and other staff	L/S	1	7,150	7,150	213
Per diems 8 people 5 journeys	Per diem	40	1,000	40,000	1,191
<b>Subtotal Administration</b>				<b>47,150</b>	<b>1,404</b>

**TOTAL FEI**


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**1,362,915**      **40,587**


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**MOSCTHA****Food items**

rice	Bag	50	1,580	79,000	2,353
Beans	Bag	10	2,400	24,000	715
Sugar	Bag	5	1,140	5,700	170
Oil (box)	Box	10	570	5,700	170
Corn flour (Boxes 1*50 kg)	Box	8	400	3,200	95
Soup (Boxes 1*48 bags)	Box	5	650	3,250	97
Milk (Box 1*12 liters)	Box	5	1,380	6,900	205
Pasta (package of 10 bags)	Package	10	160	1,600	48
Sardines (Box 100 tins)	Box	10	750	7,500	223
Herring (Box 1*30 tins)	Box	10	720	7,200	214
Condiments	Box	1	5,500	5,500	164
<b>Subtotal Food items</b>				<b>149,550</b>	<b>4,454</b>

**Non-food items**

Pairs of shoes	Pair	75	300	22,500	670
Polo shirts	Piece	80	150	12,000	357
Shirts	Piece	75	200	15,000	447
Trousers	Piece	63	300	18,900	563
Sandals	Pair	75	75	5,625	168
Tooth paste	Dozen	400	68	27,200	810
Tooth brush	Dozen	32	480	15,360	457
Soap (Box 1*50 bars)	Box	26	500	13,000	387
Washing powder (Bags -1*30 )	Bag	30	560	16,800	500
Bleach (Box 1*24 pieces)	Box	30	480	14,400	429
<b>Subtotal Non food items</b>				<b>160,785</b>	<b>4,788</b>

**Medical assistance**

Medicines	L/S			278,175	8,284
<b>Sub-total medical assistance</b>				<b>278,175</b>	<b>8,284</b>

**Baseline studies**

Baseline studies to look at effects of storm to be used to identify key areas for future prevention work

	L/S Estimate	1	180,000	180,000	5,360
<b>Subtotal Baseline studies</b>				<b>180,000</b>	<b>5,360</b>

**Administration and Program Cost****Travel**

Per diems Project Coordinator	month	1	10,000	10,000	298
Per diems doctor	month	1	8,000	8,000	238
Per diems Nurse	month	1	5,000	5,000	149
Fuel	estimate	1	10,000	10,000	298
Maintenance	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	45
Vehicle parts	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	45

**Administration**

Stationery, rent, electricity, water, phone, rubbish, cleaning etc.	month	1	10,000	10,000	298
<b>Subtotal Personnel</b>				<b>46,000</b>	<b>1,370</b>
<b>TOTAL MOSCTHA</b>				<b>814,510</b>	<b>24,256</b>
<b><u>MUDHA</u></b>					
<b>Food items</b>					
Food kit (rice, beans, flour, corn flour, sugar, oil, chicken stock, seasoning, chocolate, spaghetti, herring, sardines, milk, tomato paste)	Kit/ family	180	550	99,000	2,948
<b>Subtotal Food items</b>				<b>99,000</b>	<b>2,948</b>
<b>Non-food items</b>					
Cauldrons	Piece	100	500	50,000	1,489
Pans	Piece	100	300	30,000	893
Plates	Piece	1,000	23	23,000	685
Glasses	Piece	1,000	13	13,000	387
Spoons (small)	Piece	100	30	3,000	89
Serving spoons	Piece	1,000	23	23,000	685
Clothes, sheets and towels (set of clothes per family member and set of bed sheets and towels)	Set	40	1,250	50,000	1,489
<b>Subtotal Non-food items</b>				<b>192,000</b>	<b>5,718</b>
<b>Medical assistance</b>					
Workshops with facilitators about Disaster risk reduction and prevention of illness.	Workshop	2	14,000	28,000	834
Community talks: community integration/ health	Meetings	5	2,000	10,000	298
<b>Sub-total medical assistance</b>				<b>38,000</b>	<b>1,132</b>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>					
Rake	Piece	10	115	1,150	34
Picks	Piece	10	350	3,500	104
Machetes	Piece	15	200	3,000	89
Watering cans	Piece	15	150	2,250	67
Hoses	Piece	5	1,500	7,500	223
Training for families on management of community vegetable plots (how many participants)	Training	5	8,000	40,000	1,191
Plants and seedlings		20	1,500	30,000	893
<b>Subtotal Rehabilitation</b>				<b>87,400</b>	<b>2,603</b>
<b>Administration and Program Cost</b>					
<b>Staff</b>					
Salary for coordinator 25%	Month	2	15,000	30,000	893
Salary for four promoters	Month	2	8,000	16,000	476
Salary for agronomist	Month	2	15,000	30,000	893
<b>Travel</b>					
Per diems for promoters	Person	10	500	5,000	149
Fuel and transport	Month	2	9,000	18,000	536
<b>Subtotal Administration</b>				<b>99,000</b>	<b>2,948</b>

**TOTAL MUDHA****515,400****15,348****COLECTIVA****Food items**

Milk 1/4 liter	Bottle	74	7	514	15
Milk liter	Liter	74	35	2,590	77
Sardine	Tin	29	33	957	28
Tuna	Tin	29	24	696	21
Sugar	Bag	29	11	319	9
Spaghetti	Packet	14	150	2,100	63
Oil	Liter	29	570	16,530	492
Oats	Bag	29	33	957	28
Chocolate	Bar	29	160	4,640	138
Biscuits	Packet	29	323	9,367	279
Toilet paper	Bag	29	241	6,989	208
Juice	Bottle	88	10	880	26
Formula for babies	Packet	44	380	16,720	498
Maize drink	Bottle	29	50	1,450	43
Corn flour	Bag	29	15	435	13
Candles	Packet	88	5	440	13
Matches	Packet	88	3	264	8
Beans	Packet	29	35	1,015	30
Rice	Packet	88	15	1,320	39
Cod	Tin	28	90	2,520	75
Herring	Tin	28	70	1,960	58
<b>Subtotal Food items</b>				<b>72,663</b>	<b>2,164</b>

**Non-food items**

Sanitary towels	packet	30	60	1,800	54
Soap antibacterial	bar	1,000	3	2,941	88
Nappies	packet	30	6	176	5
Toothbrushes	Piece	30	6	176	5
Toothpaste	Piece	30	6	176	5
Sheets	Set	29	135	3,915	117
Mosquito nets	Set	1,000	9	8,824	263
Mattresses	Piece	1,000	16	16,471	490
Water tanks	Piece	1,000	9	8,824	263
Torch	Piece	29	390	11,310	337
Drinking water	Bottle	176	7	1,223	36
Bleach	Box	7	600	4,410	131
Blankets	Piece	1,000	18	17,647	526
<b>Subtotal Non food items</b>				<b>77,893</b>	<b>2,320</b>

**Medical assistance**

Medicines	L/S			14,688	437
<b>Sub-total medical assistance</b>				<b>14,688</b>	<b>437</b>

**Administration and Program Cost****Travel**

Per diems and transport (home visits for Mudha staff members and promoters )	L/S	3	147	441	13
Refreshments (Meeting)	L/S	12	15	176	5
Transport and per diems technical staff	L/S	2	162	324	10

(Meetings)

<b>Subtotal administration</b>			<u>941</u>	<u>28</u>
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**G. Visibility**

Design and creation of leaflets	L/S	1	1,471	1,471	44
Translation	L/S	1	294	294	9
Printing	L/S	50,000	0	5,882	175
<b>Subtotal Visibility</b>				<u>7,647</u>	<u>228</u>

**TOTAL COLECTIVA**

			<u>173,833</u>	<u>5,176</u>
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**CHRISTIAN AID'S MONITORING COSTS****Staff Travel**

Internal	trip	5	10,000	50,000	1,489
International Travel cost of Regional emergency officer	trip	2	20,000	40,000	1,191
<b>Subtotal</b>				<u>90,000</u>	<u>2,680</u>

**Administration**

Administration costs	L/S	1	35,000	35,000	1,042
Audit cost	L/S	5	50,000	250,000	7,445
<b>Subtotal</b>				<u>285,000</u>	<u>8,487</u>

**Total Christian Aid monitoring cost**

			<u>375,000</u>	<u>11,167</u>
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**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**

			<u>5,120,664</u>	<u>152,491</u>
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Exchange Rate 1US\$=J\$		33.58		
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**Total requested to the ACT Alliance (USD):****136,991**