

# Appeal

Latin America - Haïti

## Post Georges Rehabilitation & Disaster Mitigation - LAHT91 Appeal Target : US\$ 335,255

Geneva, 21 July 1999

Dear Friends,

On 4 October 1998 ACT appeal LACA81 was issued in response to the destruction, loss of life and displacement caused by Hurricane Georges. The limited funds generated by the appeal (66.7 % of the target figure of US\$ 920,135) could not alleviate losses of all those touched by the cyclone. Furthermore, the repercussions of illiteracy, dysfunctional governance, overpopulation and urban migration are increasingly felt in Haiti and are brought into focus by each new disaster.

This appeal is requesting assistance to finance various project proposals put forward by the ACT-Haiti Co-ordination Committee to help mitigate the devastation of future hurricanes or other natural disasters (flooding, drought, etc.). The ACT Haiti Committee members include the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Lutheran World Services (LWF/DWS), Service Chretien d'Haiti (SCH), Fédération Protestante d'Haiti (FPH) and Christian Aid.

Because the aspects of rehabilitation are different from the diverse members forming ACT Haiti, it was agreed in the ACT regional meeting in April 1999, to present an appeal for Haiti with distinct proposals from each member. Thus, the appeal includes proposals from:

1. UMCOR	127,290
2. LWF/DWS	49,440
3. SCH	40,800
3. FPH	12,850
5. Christian Aid	94,875
Audit and Evaluation (2000x5)	10,000

ACT is a worldwide network of churches and agencies meeting human need through coor emergency response.  
The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the Council of Churches (WCC) and the Lutheran Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Please kindly send your contributions to the ACT bank account.

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## PROJECT 1 – VULNERABILITY STUDY & DISASTER MITIGATION

### I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

**United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)**

### II. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

UMCOR has been implementing relief and disaster assistance projects since 1940. UMCOR is committed to life-sustaining emergency relief assistance and development projects that rebuild traumatized lives and communities after the devastation from wars, natural disasters, and other complex humanitarian emergencies. As the humanitarian aid and development unit of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church (GBGM-UMC), UMCOR has funded and implemented projects in over 100 countries worldwide. UMCOR's activities have cut across a range of sectors, including interventions in the following: disaster response, health, education, economic development, agriculture, rehabilitation of social and physical infrastructure, and reconstruction.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

**Background:** The repercussions of illiteracy, dysfunctional governance, overpopulation and urban migration are increasingly felt in Haiti and are brought into focus by each new disaster. The coping ability of this land and its people has been tested to breaking point over the last 30 years.

Into this situation Hurricane Georges hit Haiti on September 22 with torrential rain and strong winds, prompting residents to race for shelter ahead of the flash floods and landslides that swept down the eroding mountains. The hurricane lost force and speed while passing over the Dominican Republic. This caused the heavy rains to last for almost 20 hours, producing as much as 20 inches of rainfall in the mountain regions of Haiti. According to the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Core Document on Hurricane Georges, "...Direct damage determined losses to be more than \$90 million (USD)....Indirect and secondary losses are estimated to be more than double that to \$180 million. (USD) .(p. 7) The route of the hurricane from the Southeast to Northwest resulted in most of the country being affected.

In terms of loss of lives, housing and livelihood, the poorest people were the hardest hit since they tend to live in the worst areas such as flatlands, ravines and river deltas. According to the USAID core document, the hurricane winds stripped fruit and coffee trees. The heaviest damage was in the mountains of the two extreme ends of the nation's Northwest and Southwest peninsulas. High winds, rain and flooding destroyed crops and livestock. The loss of livestock, which traditionally serve most rural households as their store of cash or savings, was particularly devastating for affected families. It directly affected their ability to cope with recovering from the Hurricane devastation on their subsistence level lives. Rains and flash flood eroded unprotected hillside farmlands, destroyed any erosion control structures that were existing and decimated irrigation systems. Much of the productive agriculture land, of which there is little, was completely carried away or covered with gravel and rock.

ACT members provided funds through appeal LACA81 to UMCOR Haiti immediately following the Hurricane. Resulting needs in the commune of Baie de Henne were various including rebuilding destroyed and damaged homes, loss of crops, animals, boats and fishing equipment. It was difficult

to address these multiple needs so intervention took place at the economic level to provide an injection of cash into the beleaguered community by providing cash for work projects that included rehabilitating both national and secondary roads. The funds were limited and could not alleviate losses for all those touched by the cyclone.

**Current Situation:** This current appeal is requesting pre-crisis assistance to help mitigate the devastation of future hurricanes or other natural disasters (flooding, drought, etc.), and does not relate directly to the rebuilding after Hurricane Georges. According to USAID, In Haiti's case, a strong argument can be made that mitigation activities are appropriate, indeed necessary, most of the time... fewer and fewer households have sufficient productive assets to cope with threats that would be relatively easy for those in countries better endowed... (p.13). Continuous capital disinvestment since the political crisis of 1991 has forced poor Haitians to live from day-to-day; today's income is used for today's needs and there are few reserves for coping with a shortfall. This was evident for the people of Haiti after Hurricane Georges. People needed and still need massive amounts of assistance because they do not have the individual or community resources to recuperate losses, that other people and countries would be able to recover in a relatively short period of time.

Community and, specifically, household vulnerability is a key focus of this appeal for long term mitigation and disaster reduction assistance for the target population. The Northwest Department was identified as having the most extreme level of vulnerability – 70% of households, as compared to the Artibonite, Center, North, Northeast and West having 46% households at the extreme and high vulnerability level and the Southern Peninsula households at 38% extreme/highly vulnerable. The possession of assets at these levels allows households to survive but not to cope with adverse conditions such as Hurricane Georges, which pushes them beyond their capacity to provide for themselves. Thus, this appeal requests funding for programs that address problems at their root causes and prepare communities to be better able to cope before, during and after natural disasters. This type of program leads us from relief to reconstruction and finally to development, through disaster reduction strategies that get to the core problems affecting an individual or community's ability to cope with catastrophic situations.

Assessing the vulnerability of communities and households means looking at a set of prevailing conditions or elements which adversely affects an individual, household or a community's ability to cope with a threatening event or process. Vulnerabilities addressed are socio-economic level, age and gender, marital status, housing quality, geographic location, housing construction and location, location of community (i.e. flood plains, semi arid/arid climates, mountains, etc), access to markets and reliable transport/roads.

The population in the rural Commune of Baie de Henne, in the Northwest Department lives at a subsistence level. Baie de Henne is situated in the southern part of Haiti's northern peninsula. This remote area is accessible by road using a tough four-wheel drive vehicle, in a grueling six-hour drive from the capital city. It can also be reached in a two-day sail by sea using a local boat. The remote, hostile environment of this region leads few NGOs to offer assistance and intervention here. As noted above, the households in the Northwest Department were assessed at being extremely vulnerable (70%). This refers to no land or livestock, or, per capita annual household income less than \$50. We would suggest that even more than 70% of the households in the commune of Baie de Henne fit the category of extreme/highly vulnerable.

The environmental degradation alluded to above has been in process in this commune for many years, and it has become, in essence, a desert with extremely limited arable land for agriculture in a large portion of the commune. The ignorance or disregard of appropriate land use and resource management by both the population, and the weak government infrastructure, has resulted in the

continued destruction of the environment upon which the majority of the peoples' livelihood depends: agriculture and gardening, animal husbandry, charcoal production, fishing, and salt production.

#### **IV. GOALS And OBJECTIVES**

The project goals look to both long term and short-term goals:

**Short term:** Through the implementation of three participatory vulnerability studies and community education, communities will have enhanced abilities and knowledge (community capacity building) to work together in order to prepare for and cope with future natural disasters in their localities.

**Long term:** Based upon the outcome of the vulnerability studies, mitigation of the current situation in the Commune of Baie de Henne will be helped by reducing the level of vulnerability of households to future disasters. The project activities resulting from the vulnerability studies will address the root causes of environmental degradation and household food insecurity.

##### **Project Objectives:**

###### **Short term:**

By the end of the first year of funding, there will be an increase in the knowledge and skills of at least 30 local leaders in the commune of Baie de Henne in disaster preparedness and mitigation project planning.

At least 3 communities in the commune of Baie de Henne will have a community action plan and a community structure for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

###### **Long term:**

Increased disaster mitigation and reduction projects in the commune of Baie de Henne that directly address areas of vulnerability identified in studies: socio-economic vulnerabilities (including gender vulnerabilities), food security and environmental and agricultural degradations (deforestation, water/sanitation and appropriate agricultural practices).

#### **V. BENEFICIARY INFORMATION AND TARGETED AREAS**

As noted throughout this proposal, the project will be carried out in three geographic regions within the commune of Baie de Henne found in Haiti's Northwest Department.

**Direct Beneficiaries:** Community leaders, members of civil societies and community groups who participate in the vulnerability studies and training activities aimed at developing disaster preparedness community action plans.

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** This includes a population of approximately 17,000 people. Fifteen percent of population is < 5 years of age, 25% of population is between 6-15 years of age and 60% of population is over 15 years of age. 24 % of this population is women of childbearing age. Based on the environmental and community vulnerability studies, UMCOR, it's partners, and the community will be better able to plan appropriate long-term disaster mitigation projects that will address the key issues of vulnerability to this population. Thus, indirectly it benefits the entire commune through the identification of community generated projects that address the needs of the people.

## VI. DESCRIPTION OF TARGETED ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Vulnerability Study and Disaster Mitigation Program is a long-term project aimed to bring socio-economic and environmental improvements to an impoverished commune in order to increase the household and community coping abilities to weather future catastrophic events, such as hurricanes, flooding, drought, etc. As noted above, there are two major parts to this project. Part I of the project (first year) consists of the essential first step of conducting vulnerability studies to provide UMCOR and its partners with core baseline information on the various areas of vulnerability of the population in different sectors (agriculture, socio-economic, food security, public health, environment, etc).

A second and extremely important strategy of Part I is the education and training activities with the population in the target communities. One of the major end results will be community action plans and an increased capacity of community leaders to plan how to deal with future disasters, with an identified disaster preparedness committee for the commune. An essential expected outcome of Part I of the project will be improved information on the core vulnerabilities of the population in their environment and the various sectors that should be targeted for strategic planning by UMCOR in collaboration with the communities of Baie de Henne. The end result will provide the foundation for a well-planned strategic program for appropriate disaster mitigation and disaster reduction projects in the Northwest for longer-term goals of the program (see below).

One hoped for outcome of this project would be the creation of a core group of Haitian experts capable of implementing participatory vulnerability and risk assessments. This team will be able to use their skills in conducting additional studies in other locations in Haiti. Thus, the project will help to build the capacity of a local NGO partner and key technical experts to work as a team of specialists which can benefit many more areas and organizations throughout Haiti.

Part II of the Project will be the implementation of sustainable development projects that directly address the areas of vulnerabilities identified in the studies and in the community action plans. Until the community and training activities of this project have been accomplished, it will be difficult to outline the exact programs and activities to be implemented in the community action plans. However, given the economic and environmental vulnerabilities that are already visible to the naked eye, we can say that project strategies will address issues of land resource management (deforestation and agricultural practice improvements, water resource management), food security, household income as well as water/sanitation issues.

See the implementation plan for a more detailed breakdown of strategies, major indicators for monitoring and a tentative time-frame for the implementation of first year activities.

**Constraints:** Constraints to the successful implementation of the project activities and the timeline should be acknowledged. A potential constraint for the timely implementation will be the speed with which the communities can be organized and prepared for participation in the vulnerability studies. This refers to the organization of a community committee and appropriate survey volunteers may take more time than anticipated. The assumption is being made that 4-5 months pre-assessment activities will be sufficient; however if an appropriate community animator and trainer can not be identified quickly, this may retard some important community preparatory activities.

Given the political and social instability of the region this may cause some difficulties that must be tackled with elected officials of the commune. Conducting participatory vulnerability studies

requires full support and understanding of the population and the formal and informal leaders. The end result will be worth the effort, but it should be acknowledged beforehand that many unknown factors may be faced during this first year which may place constraints on some of the planned activities and so retard some activities.

Given the possibility of changes in the timeline with community participation, we can still forge ahead with the technical component of the vulnerability studies, on schedule, although this would not be the desired method, as this would leave out the community participation in this companion. One goal is to make this a participatory rural assessment of the vulnerabilities and hazards faced by the population in the commune both environmental and socio-economic, etc; thus resorting to this contingency plan will be avoided if at all possible. Not working closely with the community would rob the newly established technical assessment team of an important opportunity to put into practice participatory and team approaches to conducting this type of risk and hazard assessment.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING

**Project Administration:** The UMCOR Project Development Officer will provide the technical assistance necessary to implement program activities. Working closely with her, but primarily at the field level will be the Community Organization Specialist, who will be a forerunner into the three communities preparing them for the training activities that will produce community surveyors and a community disaster preparedness committee. The Community Organization Specialist will be an integral part of the Technical Survey Team offering assistance in conducting the vulnerability survey. The Technical Survey Team will be mounted by a local NGO, Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project. The community level committee and volunteers will work closely with the Technical Survey Team in the implementation of the studies.

A final member of the team is the Data Management person who will enter the results of the surveys from the three geographic regions and produce the desired three Vulnerability Studies. Support services will be provided by the Logistician, both in the field and the capital.

**Project Finance Management and Controls:** ACT funds will be received at UMCOR headquarters. In field accounting is the duty of the Project Finance Manager who reports directly to the Finance Officer at UMCOR's headquarters. Monthly reports are generated for both field and headquarter use. Quarterly financial reports will be produced by the Washington DC based Finance Officer and submitted, following ACT guidelines.

The Haiti field office reports on project activities on a quarterly basis and financial activity on a monthly basis to the UMCOR Program Finance Officers based in Washington DC.

**Project Monitoring Procedures:** Monitoring activities are an integral part of the project implementation plan. Monthly activity reports and special project activity reports for training with community groups will be produced. In addition, regular monitoring trips to project sites will be made by the Project Development Officer, who will compile important information on the key project indicators. Any consultants or contract employees will submit final reports with recommendations on key problems and actions to be taken. The Project Development Officer will submit quarterly activity reports to the UMCOR Program Officer based in Washington DC and the ACT-Haiti Committee.

## VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The general project time line is 12 months with a targeted beginning date of June 1999. Initial community training will be followed by two months of survey activities. These will result in the creation of community action plans that lead to two months of community implementation activities to be completed by May 2000.

### First Year Implementation Plan and Time-Frame

**OBJECTIVE 1:** to increase knowledge/skills of at least 30 community leaders in the commune of Baie de Henne in disaster mitigation project planning

#### Strategy 1 :

Development of a multi-disciplinary vulnerability assessment team to conduct studies.

#### Major activities to be accomplished:

Planning meetings and research with potential collaborative partner to identify team members and the development of a ToR (June – July 1999).

Research and review of all potential participatory assessment tools for project. Adapt and add additional tools for gender and household food security surveys, as needed (June-July).

Translation, if needed, of all tools to Créole and make all needed copies for fieldwork (July-August)

Develop a coding system and database for the analysis of survey results (July-August)

Hold initial team planning meetings with the assessment team (September).

#### Indicators for Monitoring:

A multi-sectoral/disciplinary team has been identified and contracted to conduct the studies.

Pre-tested vulnerability studies for participatory rural appraisal and learning have been identified and translated.

There is a data analysis coding system and plan in place.

#### Strategy 2:

Community organization and leadership training in and training of surveyors from target communities to work with the assessment team to conduct household survey interviews.

#### Major activities to be accomplished:

Develop a ToR and hire a consultant community organisation specialist with skills in participatory rural appraisal (June-July).

Research appropriate existing curricula (in Haiti/Creole) for community leader training component (July-August).

Begin CO and informal education activities in target commune communities and identify key community leaders to form a community disaster planning committee who will work with the UMCOR team and other community leaders to facilitate the project (August-October).

Disaster committee members will identify volunteer community surveyors in each target community – approximately 30 (September).

Conduct initial formal training with committee members and surveyors (October)

Conduct a pilot survey with trainees to identify areas of difficulty and needs for additional training

before survey activities are implemented in the commune.

### **Indicators for Monitoring:**

Number of community members participating in training and community organisation activities.  
Existing curricula for planned training activities was used successfully (ie. Learning goals were achieved).

Training participants are able to explain what a vulnerability study and risk assessment is and how this will be used to benefit their families and the commune of Baie de Henne.

There is a commune committee established for the facilitation of the vulnerability studies.

Pilot survey provided basic initial information to improve skills of surveyors and to test the coding and database system for analysis.

### **Strategy 3:**

Conduct the vulnerability studies in at least 3 representative communities in the commune.

### **Major Tasks to be Accomplished:**

Pre-survey team meetings with the assembled professional team. Team building and planning strategies for the joint activities (Mid-October or early November).

Conduct survey over a 3-4 week period.

Ongoing data entry and weekly analysis of survey results by the data management staff (ongoing during survey process).

Final analysis, report and recommendations for each target community/commune (January 2000).

Make recommendations report to communities and leaders to share information (January/February).

Request commune/communities to formalise the disaster preparedness committee – assist in setting up roles/responsibilities and tasks of committee and committee members (February).

### **Indicators for Monitoring:**

Gender vulnerabilities have been addressed by the survey tools.

- ◆ Professional team and community volunteers perceived their activities together in a positive light. There was a felt cross learning.
- ◆ Number of community members working and participatory with tech team in the assessment activities.

Recommendations from the final analysis are feasible for the communities (ie. Can be realistically realised) with limited funding and with outside technical assistance.

There is an established/formal disaster preparedness committee composed of individuals from throughout the commune.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Develop community action plans that address recommendations from assessment activities. At least 1 commune-wide action plan and/or one for each major geographic sector (i.e. coastal, mountains and plateau).

**Strategy 1:** Develop a comprehensive project proposal to address issues and recommendations from the vulnerability and risk assessment results.

**Strategy 2:** Train the disaster preparedness committee and interested commune leaders in the development of community action plans.

### **Major Tasks to be Accomplished**

Write a draft grant proposal using baseline data from studies and integrate community action plans (January-February).

Present draft proposal to disaster preparedness committee during the 3-day training (February).

Finalise a proposal to submit for funding that incorporates aspects of action plans and recommendations from the professional team (February).

Using existing curriculum (TOT) to train the committee members, set up a training plan and agenda (January-February).

Conduct a 3-day training with the end result being a feasible commune and geographic specific plan of action (February).

Disaster committee members from various communities will share information and action plans with community groups and other key stakeholders (March).

### **Indicators for Monitoring:**

Proposal was written with input from communities and submitted.

Proposal accepted.

Number of participants trained.

There are feasible community action plans written.

The committee members in all target communities in the commune have share information of action plans.

**Strategy 3:** Develop community projects to address some aspects of community action plan.

### **Major Tasks to be Accomplished**

Identify staff to plan and organise project activities and training with the communities (February-March).

UMCOR team and commune disaster committee begin community education campaigns and small community projects in identified sectors.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** By the year 2002, the disaster mitigation and reduction project will have increased by 50% the number of community development projects which directly address vulnerabilities of the commune of Baie de Henne.

### **Strategies:**

UMCOR will set up a regional office to increase accessibility for management and monitoring and hire appropriate professional staff for regional office (June-July 2000).

#### **Tentative Monitoring Indicators:**

Regional office in place and fully functioning.

Staff hired.

Set up a grant management system for community projects and set up all appropriate project accountability systems for the management of these projects (July-August 2000).

A grant review and approval team with appropriate systems is in place and functioning as planned.

Appropriate project criteria are developed that will help guide disaster mitigation and reduction towards vulnerability assessment recommendations and community action plans.

Set up and conduct training programs for community groups and leaders to plan and write project proposals which address recommendations from vulnerability study and which address community

action plan components – ie. Project planning implementation and monitoring. Leadership training is an integral part of this as well as community organisation training (August-October).

Number of training activities and community groups/individuals trained in project planning and management.

Number of leadership training activities which enhance community understanding of democratic principles and processes.

Community groups are able to write appropriate proposals with clear implementation plans and clear community participatory activities.

Begin implementation of first community projects written and accepted by the grants system put in place by UMCOR staff. The review and acceptance of proposals presented by the community groups, etc. will be done in collaboration with the disaster committee (November – ongoing throughout duration of project).

Number of community projects accepted.

Grants management committee is able to function as per the stated roles/responsibilities of this committee.

Participants in projects and on committee are positive about the potential success of the disaster reduction projects accepted.

Conduct weekly monitoring of all project activities during the initial stages and then a monthly monitoring system will be put into place, once project activities are moving smoothly (December – ongoing until end of project activities/funding).

Outcomes of projects being implemented are reflected in the overall goals/objectives of UMCOR.

Projects are achieving their stated goals and objectives.

Community groups are able to solve project and implementation problems with minimal outside assistance.

Participatory evaluation of each project accepted by the grants management team and a final UMCOR evaluation of the overall program and strategies. Outcome/impact evaluation to request funds for continued project activities (mid project evaluations based on project timelines for community projects – July 2002).

Key indicators outlined in project proposals are being met (mid term evaluations).

Revisions to project implementation activities are made to address problems identified during monitoring activities and evaluations.

Final UMCOR program evaluations indicates achievement of state project goals/objectives, based on indicators, baseline data and community satisfaction.

## **IX. COORDINATION**

### **ACT, Government of Haiti, International Agencies and Other NGOs:**

As in the previous appeal LACA81, the ACT-Haiti members have divided the island into geographic areas in order not to duplicate services. UMCOR continues interventions in the Northwest Department.

In addition to coordinating vulnerability study activities with ACT-Haiti members, UMCOR is

planning to coordinate and collaborate with the Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project (CDMP) in the development of an assessment team to conduct participatory vulnerability studies. Given their existing experience in the planning and management of vulnerability studies in other locations in Haiti, we expect to work closely with CDMP in the planning and implementation of this project. It will be important to coordinate activities with some key Government of Haiti (GOH) Ministries in the planning and implementation of this project. Potential key stakeholders in this project will be the Ministry of Environment and the Bureau of Mines and Energy.

## **ACT APPEAL BUDGET**

### **Budget Narrative and Justification:**

The budget included in this appeal refers specifically to the needs of a 12-month period for the planning and implementation of participatory vulnerability studies. In addition it covers costs to train communities in vulnerability survey activities, disaster preparedness and mitigation planning using community action plans. It would be premature to plan specific project activities before community vulnerability studies are conducted and before community leaders develop action plans for addressing disasters. Hence a lump sum will be allocated towards this activity.

It should be noted that due to the participatory approach used to conduct the vulnerability studies, it is necessary to incorporate a significant amount of time to educate and prepare the communities. This explains the increase in the study cost, as compared to simply hiring a team of experts to conduct a study.

### **Personnel:**

A team of technical professionals will be formed that comprise of a hydro-geologist and or civil engineer and potentially an agro-economist, community organization participatory specialists and data management personnel. This team will further develop their skills and be able to carry out future vulnerability studies throughout Haiti.

**Ultra High Frequency Radio Base:** This item is requested as an essential component to building disaster preparedness capacity for both communities and for the organization. Due to the remote nature of the target community, personnel security is an issue and all necessary precautions for staff safety must be taken.

**Vehicle:** the lack of a basic road infrastructure provides a major logistical challenge, and thus an organization's willingness and capacity to provide aid to the under-served population in the Northwest. This is one of the main reasons that many international NGOs/PVOs do not work in this region. Because of this difficulty, a suitable four by four off-road vehicle is an essential requirement for this project. The project requires extensive travel from the capital Port-au-Prince to the village of Baie de Henne and as well as throughout the commune of Baie de Henne.

UMCOR-Haiti's current fleet consists of one nine and one ten-year old vehicle. They are not field worthy or able to undertake the travel necessary to implement this project. In order to reach the commune of Baie de Henne it is necessary to travel long distances without contact with civilization. For security reasons it is unwise to undertake this trek in a mechanically unreliable vehicle.

The rental cost of a four- wheel drive vehicle that can manage the harsh conditions in the Northwest is \$2,700 (USD) per month or \$32,400 (USD) for the project duration. The addition of a reliable vehicle for this project in the Northwest of Haiti is considered to be one of the keys to success. UMCOR's long term plan is to develop community disaster reduction projects and disaster

mitigation activities in this commune in the following years, thus the purchase of a vehicle at this time will enable us to work there now and in the coming years.

**Office Capital Expenditures:**As the town of Baie de Henne has no electricity it is necessary to support program activities with basic essentials such as a table, chairs and lighting supplied by a solar panel and a battery. This power source will also provide power necessary to recharge the telecommunication radio.

**In-Kind Contributions:** Both the target community and UMCOR - Haiti will make contributions to the project. The community of Baie de Henne will provide office space for the teams to work from as well as secure depot space to store fuel. UMCOR will provide computers for project use, for both the survey team and the data management person. In addition UMCOR will offer expert services to create the survey instrument and supervise the outcome of the studies.

**BUDGET - Community Based Vulnerability Studies and Disaster Mitigation Projects (UMCOR)**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total US\$</u>	<u>Community Contrib.</u>	<u>UMCOR Contrib.</u>
<b>PRE CRISIS ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>Community Capacity and Survey Implementation</b>			<b>34,087</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Community Organization and Training Costs</b>					
Vulnerability study materials			50		
Translation of materials into Creole	250				
Project office space				360	
Project depot for supply storage					360
<b>Training Committee &amp; Community Surveyors</b>					
Per diems					
(Food/Lodging) 2Trainers (5 d)	days	15	150		
Per Diems (Food/Lodging) for committee members and surveyors					
(5 days)	42	8	1,680		
Training Materials			300		
Per Diems (Food/Lodging) for follow up training and development of Community Action Plan	(5days)				3
Per Diems (Food/Lodging) for committee members attending workshop					
(3 days)	14	8	336		
<b>Survey Implementation</b>					
Per Diems (Food/Lodging) for technical team (25 days)			2,000		
Food and water cost for community surveyors during survey implementation (20 days)				30	2.4
Printing of survey (1500 copies)			350		
Pens, staples and misc.			50		
Project supplies for technical team			1,000		
Technical team Administration cost			1,250		
Community action plan project implementation funds			25,000		
<b>OFFICE CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>					
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>			<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8000</b>
Office furniture			500		
Solar power lighting for office in NW			1,000		
Computers					8000
<b>COMMUNICATION CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>					
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>			<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Long range VHF Base Radio	1	1450	1,450		
Radio installation			350		
Handheld Motorola radio	1	500	500		
<b>VEHICLE CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>					

<b>Capital Expenditures</b>		<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Vehicle Toyota 4x4 Land Cruiser		35,000		

**STAFF SALARIES & SUPPORT**

<b>Personnel</b>		<b>36,984</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>30000</b>
Agro economist(Coordinator)(2 months)	1	2600	2,600	
Hydro geologist (2 months)	1	2200	2,200	
Civil Engineer (2 months)	1	2200	2,200	
Environmental Specialist (2 months)	1	2200	2,200	
Data Management Person (2 months)	1	1500	1,500	
Community Organization/Trainer Specialist (12 months)	1	8400	8,400	
Community Surveyor Stipend (30 people for 20 days) 30	1.2	723	1,627	
Community Surveyor Supervisor Stipend (12 people for 20 days) 12	1.5	361	867	
Project Development Officer (25% of time)		9,000		
Project Logistician (50% of time)		1,800		
Project Finance Manager (20% of time)		1,680		
Fringe Benefits for Expat Staff (28%)		2,520		
Community Organization/Trainer Housing in NW (12 months)	1,800			
Technical Assistance				30000

**VEHICLE OPERATIONS**

<b>Vehicle Operations</b>		<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Vehicle maintenance 12	200	2,400		
Fuel supplies 12	108	1,300		
Manual fuel hand pump 1	150	150		
Shipping of fuel to NW 1	150	150		

**AUDIT AND EVALUATION**

<b>Audit and Evaluation</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Audit		1,000		

**OTHER ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

<b>Administrative Costs (12 months)</b>		<b>12,419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Communications		1,200		
Office rent		1,200		
Security		1,600		
Office supplies		1,200		
Director of Finance (5%)		1,800		
Head of Mission (10%)		3,840		
Fringe Benefit Expats (28%)		1,579		

<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>127,290</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>38,000</b>
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**PROJECT 2 – AGRICULTURAL REVITALIZATION & VILLAGE REHABILITATION****REQUESTING ACT MEMBER****Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service - Haiti/Caribbean****IMPLEMENTING PARTNER INFORMATION**

The implementing organization will be **Lutheran World Federation** which will co-ordinate its work with Agro-Ecological Development Program in Thiotte and be supported in reporting and monitoring by the regional office of Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service (LWF/DWS)

**DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION**

Nearly eight months after the passage of cyclone Georges that caused severe environmental damages estimated at more than US\$ 300, 000, 320 000 displaced residents, 320 dead and 30 missing persons, the victims majority is still in need of humanitarian aid, especially their economic activities, reintegration and rebuilding destroyed or damaged houses.

**PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

The project aims to allow 200 families to start up cattle-breeding and goat farming. It also aims to contribute to the reconstruction of 60 houses and coffee infrastructures ( 2 cemented surfaces of 50m<sup>2</sup> for the purpose of dry coffee and 2 tanks that could hold 8 drums of coffee). The selected beneficiaries will be helped with a means of income and a minimal financial base with which they can start income-generating businesses, house repairs, along with the rehabilitation of community, social and economic infrastructure - an important step toward restoring normalcy to entire communities

**LOCATION & TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

The project will be carried out in the villages of Thiotte, Grand Gosier, Anse a Pitre Blek, Bois d'Orme, Nan Boulay in the region of South East. The beneficiaries will consist of 32 grassroots member organizations that collaborate with LWF in implementing Agro-ecological project. The selection criteria will simply be 260 families. The project will last 4 months from May 15 to September 30 1999

**ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING**

A management committee composed of 3 members: 1 LWF representative and 2 beneficiaries representatives, assisted by local authorities will monitor Program activities and will also prepare and submit activity reports to the LWF representative.

The funds allocated to the program will be used to:  
put into place the management committee,  
identify beneficiaries,  
purchase agricultural inputs and building materials,  
deliver inputs and materials to beneficiaries , and  
evaluation of the program.

**BUDGET Agricultural Revitalisation & Village Rehabilitation****ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE****EXPENDITURE:****POST CRISIS ASSISTANCE**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Hoes	Item	200	5	1,000
Wheelbarrows	Item	1,000	80	8,000
Billhooks	Item	200	17.50	3,500
Pruning shears	Item	100	20	2,000
Sprinkling pumps	Item	50	100	<u>5,000</u>
	<b>sub total</b>			<b>19,500</b>
<b>Breeding</b>				
Cattle breeding - 6 yoke	item	6	333.33	2,000
Goat farming - 6 joke	item	6	166.67	<u>1,000</u>
	<b>sub total</b>	12	500.00	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Construction</b>				
cement	bags	2000	6.25	12,500
tin	sheets	2000	1.25	2,000
nails	boxes	100	20.00	2,000
coarse sand	tons	200	25.00	<u>5,000</u>
	<b>sub total</b>		52.20	<b>21,500</b>
<b>Transport</b>	lump sum			4,000
<b>Administration - 3 %</b>				1,440
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>49,440</b>

## PROJECT 3 - FOOD SECURITY AND SILO CONSTRUCTION

### REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

**Service Chretien D'Haiti (SCH)**

### IMPLEMENTING MEMBER

SCH is an organization of six Haitian protestant churches, established in 1954. At that time, Church World Service first came to Haiti to meet the emergency caused by Hurricane Hazel. Since that date, SCH has always been present to provide relief needs such as food, clothing tools, seeds, medicines, etc. At the same time, mid-term solutions were taken to provide potable water, roads construction, silo construction amongst others.

### DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION

#### **Background:**

September 23, 1998 very heavy rain and hurricane force gales resulted in extensive flooding in La Gonave along with destruction of houses and infrastructure including agricultural areas.

### GOAL And OBJECTIVES

To ensure food security for the victims and their families six silos will be built in 6 areas: Trou Jacque, Grande Plaine, Ti coma, Pointe Latanier et Nan St Mare. The last zone has yet to be determined as 3 groups are competing to have a silo in their zones. Once the silos have been constructed, they will be given to the selected groups.

This project will be under the administration of SCH staff in La Gonave

### BUDGET

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Direct Assistance				
Construction material for grains storage silos				
Iron Bar 3/8		50	3.94	197.00
Iron Bar		400	1.81	728.00
Cement		250	5.75	1440.00
Wood 2x4x16		280	12.12	970.00
Wood 1x4x16		80	8.78	703.00
Corrugated iron sheets		140	4.91	688.00
Wire (pounds)		8	1.51	8.80
Roofing nails		1	32.30	32.30
Nails #10		25	1.51	37.75
Nails #12		15	1.51	22.65
Nails #8		20	1.51	96.80
Nails #16		5	2.12	56.60
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>4980.00</b>
Labor		lump sum		1820

**Total for one Silo**

**6,800.00**

**Total Appeal for 6 Silos**

**US\$ 40,800.00**

NB: This budget was updated after the Antigua meeting.

**PROJECT 4 – FISH FARM TO SUPPLEMENT SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME****REQUESTING ACT MEMBER****Fédération Protestante d’Haiti (FPH)****IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER**

Integrated Rural Development (IRD) supervised by FPH

IRD is a recognised NGO with more than 10 years experience in community development. Its main areas of work are reforestation, animal husbandry, the development of fish farms and alternative energy sources amongst others.

**DESCRIPTION OF ASSISTANCE**

This project intends to establish fish ponds of 500 m<sup>2</sup> in 10 primary schools in order to raise fresh water fish. This will enable the pupils in the beneficiary schools to have a cheap source of animal protein, a rare commodity in areas not by the sea. The outcome will be that the schools can help to meet the students’ food security.

Fish raising techniques are relatively simple and can be mastered by the local population. Committees made up of teachers, parents and students will be responsible for maintaining the fish ponds.

**BENEFICIARIES**

Primary school pupils (aged 5-14) in 10 primary schools in rural areas.

**GOAL And OBJECTIVES**

The overall objective is to provide the communities with the necessary means to improve their standards of nutrition

**Specific objectives**

To establish a fish pond in each of 10 villages where there are Church-run schools

To stock the ponds with young fish and maintain them

To establish management committees made up of students, parents and teachers

To train students and others (parents) in the various locations in the management of the ponds

To provide, in 10 schools in underprivileged areas away from the sea, sufficient quantities of fish for the school’s own consumption as well as for marketing, with the aim of enabling the school to buy more food for the students’ nutrition

**Criteria for selection of the schools**

The schools will be in poor rural areas away from the sea and with long-established school meal programmes

The schools will be in areas most affected by Hurricane George

The schools should accept children of all faiths: Catholic, Protestant and Voodoo and have at least 300 pupils

**Activities**

IRD will have the responsibility of identification of 10 schools in rural areas and establishing the accountability for each of the partners in the project. They will also be responsible for the building and stocking of the fish ponds as well as providing appropriate training for the committees responsible for maintaining the ponds. IRD will also provide the follow-up and training until the second harvest in order to ensure that the community will be able to take charge of the project management.

**Yields**

Each 500 m<sup>2</sup> fish pond is estimated to have a yield of 2 tonnes per quarter. The tilapia (aerea and nilotica) have the advantage of being well adapted to Haiti

**SCHEDULE**

1st month: training of the management committees

2nd month: training seminal for the management committees

months 3-5:excavation of 450m<sup>3</sup> pits and construction work

month 6:training seminar for the management committees; first fish harvest

month 7 until second fish harvest : follow up and support for the management committees in managing the ponds

**BUDGET – Fish Farm to Supplement School Meals****ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type Unit</u>	<u>No Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u> <u>Gdes</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Gdes</u>
Excavation (community participation)	m3	450	4.44	2000
PVC piping	pipes	2	400.00	800
Joints		2	75.00	150
Cement	50kg bags	30	100	3000
Cement blocks	Blocks	450	7.00	3150
Sand	M <sup>3</sup>	4	125.00	500
Gravel	M <sup>3</sup>	4	100.00	400
Fish stocks male -pink & black tilapias	lump sum			1250
Sieve		2	25.00	50
Bait		1	250	250
Labor				1000
Training & management				4000
Monitoring				<u>2500</u>
<b>sub total</b>				<b>19,050</b>

Supervision - 8%	1524
<i>Total Expenditure for One Fish Pond</i>	<i>20,574</i>
<b>Total Expenditure for TEN Fish Ponds</b>	<b>205,574</b>
	<b>12,850 USD</b>

Budget exchange rate is GDES: USD 16

## PROJECT 5 – ACT POST GEORGES REHABILITATION PHASE II

### REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

#### Christian Aid

### IMPLEMENTING MEMBER And PARTNER INFORMATION

Christian Aid is an agency of British and Irish churches working with the world's poor in over 60 countries, including Haiti. Christian Aid works through its local partner organizations on emergency, development and advocacy projects. It is a member of ACT International and the ACT Haiti Committee.

The development program of the **Methodist Church of Haiti (COD/EMH)**, is a long-standing partner of Christian Aid. As well as a health and adult education program, it is currently managing a large rural development project operating in 6 regions of the country. COD/EMH has implemented part of the first phase of Christian Aid's post-Georges rehabilitation program, and expects to organize a disaster preparedness training program for its staff and beneficiary groups in the near future.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY

Hurricane Georges hit Haiti on the night of 22-23 September 1998, passing from the South East to the North West of the country. The high winds and heavy flooding caused serious damage to infrastructure, housing, crops and livestock. One town was entirely wiped out by a swollen river, and in total some 300 or more people were killed. Official estimates have put the total losses at the equivalent of 2% of the GDP, but such general figures disguise the devastating effect of the hurricane on individual families. Coinciding as it did with the new school year, many children were unable to go to school because there was no harvest with which to pay school fees. The widespread poverty in Haiti, and the continuous shocks which the population have had to absorb over the last 15 years (including the international embargo which accompanied the 3-year coup d'etat from 91-94), have left the majority of the population in a situation of extreme vulnerability. There are virtually no spare resources to enable people to recover from further losses, pushing them into adopting short-term survival strategies, which may weaken them in the longer term, such as charcoal production (causing deforestation) and sale of any remaining assets. Since the Hurricane, the numbers of boat people taking to the seas in highly precarious conditions with a view to seeking a livelihood overseas, have increased sharply.

Following Georges' passage, COD/EMH undertook a survey of the damage caused and the corresponding needs among the population in the areas where it works. In four of the six areas (Les Cayes, La Gonave, Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien), serious losses were registered, and people were calling for help with agricultural inputs to enable them to replant in time for the next season, with replacing their lost farm animals, and in reconstructing their houses. Whilst the last option has proved too expensive to implement, seeds, tools, fertilizer and animal feed have been distributed to ensure that food production will be sustained. A start has been made with the distribution of hens, but the replacement of livestock has not been able to be completed for lack of funds.

## **GOALS And OBJECTIVES**

The overall goal is to minimize the impact of Hurricane Georges on rural communities.

### **Main objective**

To replace the farm animals lost during the passage of Hurricane Georges by communities in the areas where COD/EMH works.

## **BENEFICIARIES**

The beneficiaries will be 1,300 families that suffered losses as a result of the hurricane in the areas around Les Cayes, La Gonave, Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien. All are peasant farmers with little or no land, who live in severe poverty in rural areas and are known to COD/EMH through their existing activities.

## **PROPOSED ASSISTANCE**

Livestock are the most important asset held by rural families in Haiti (mainly chickens, goats and pigs). The animals represent the only savings that can be drawn on in times of particular need, eg. illness, death or to cover the expenses of a new school year. Their loss therefore has a potentially devastating impact. A large number of animals died as a result of the hurricane, either during the storm after being swept away by water or being killed by a falling tree, or shortly afterwards as a result of the poor sanitary conditions and the associated resurgence of disease.

COD/EMH proposes to provide the following assistance:

a pig to each of 50 families in 4 regions

10 chickens to each of 200 families in 4 regions

2 goats to each of 100 families in 3 regions.

It is too expensive to envisage replacing mules or cows, so families that have suffered such losses will be compensated by receiving chickens instead. In every case, the beneficiaries will be asked to pay 25% of the value of the animals in installments over a year, and these funds will serve as the basis for the creation of a support fund for the victims of natural disasters in the future. This contribution will ensure that there is a source of funds to be used in the event of a future hurricane or other emergency.

The sources for the animals and the most appropriate species have already been identified by COD in the course of its regular agricultural programme. In this framework, its staff will provide vaccination and other basic veterinary services for the beneficiaries.

## **PROJECT ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING, REPORTING**

Christian Aid will be responsible for reporting and overall monitoring of the program. The central office of COD/EMH will be responsible for financial control and management, while the heads of its Rural Rehabilitation Program in each of the 4 areas will be responsible for the implementation at a local level

**SCHEDULE**

The distribution of the livestock will take place over a 3-month period, from June-August 99.

**CO-ORDINATION**

Christian Aid is part of the ACT Haiti Committee, which also includes the Service Chretien d'Haiti, the Federation Protestante d'Haiti, Lutheran World Federation and UMCOR.

**BUDGET**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type Unit</u>	<u>No Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u> <u>Gdes</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Gdes</u>
Pigs		200	1000	200,000
Chickens		8000	35	280,000
Goats		600	1500	900,000
Sub-Total				1,380,000
Administration 10%				138,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,518,000</b> <b>94,875 USD</b>

1US\$=16 Gdes

# ~~APPEAL FACT SHEET~~

*Appeal Number:* LAHT91  
Post Georges Rehab & Disaster Mitigation

*Appeal Name:*

*Date Issued:* July 21, 1999  
*Completion Date:* July 2000

*Project*

**Project Description:** ACT-Haiti Co-ordination Committee is proposing assistance for five disaster mitigation projects, namely a vulnerability study and disaster mitigation project (United Methodist Committee on Relief - UMCOR), agricultural revitalization and village rehabilitation (Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service - Haiti), food security and silo construction (Service Chrétien d'Haiti - SCH), fish farms to supplement school meals (Fédération Protestante d'Haiti - FPH) and post crisis rehabilitation - phase 2 (Christian Aid - CAID).

<b><u>Implementing Partner Description</u></b>	<b><u>Activity (USD)</u></b>	<b><i>Appeal Target</i></b>
UMCOR studies, Organisation & training.	Disaster mitigation 127,290	
LWF-Haiti agricultural inputs	Reconstruction, 49,440	
SCH	Silo construction	40,800
FPH of fish ponds, training in mgt of ponds	Construction & stocking 12,850	
CAID	Agricultural inputs	94,875
Overall	Audit & Evaluation	10,000

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**TOTAL APPEAL TARGET: \$ 335,255**

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**\*\*\* Pledges can be communicated to ACT by using the Appeal  
Pledge Form \*\*\***

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**Please send donations to:**

Account Number: 102539/0.01.61  
Banque Edouard Constant  
Cours de Rive 11  
Case postale 3754  
1211 Genève 3  
SWITZERLAND

# APPEAL PLEDGE FORM

(Please fax to the ACT Co-ordinating Office - Fax: ++41 22 791 6506)

**Appeal Name:** Post Georges Rehab & Disaster Mitigation  
**Appeal Number:** LAHT91

**Appeal Target:** US\$ 335,255  
**Project Completion Date:** July 2000

**Contributing organization:** .....  
**Telephone number:** .....

**Contact person:** .....  
Signature Date

## 1. Contributions to the ACT bank account: 102539/0.01.61

<u>Amount</u> <i>(indicate currency)</i>	<u>Expected Transfer Date</u> <i>(eg Own Funds, Government, Other)</i>	<u>Other Details and Source of Funding</u>
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

## 2. Contributions direct to an implementing partner:

<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Appeal Component</b>	<b>Amount</b> <i>(indicate currency)</i>	<b>Expected Transfer Date</b>
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.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

**3. Applications to back donors - Governments, ECHO, etc:**

<b><u>Application Made to</u></b>	<b><u>Implementing Partner</u></b>	<b><u>Appeal Component</u></b>	<b><u>Amount (indicate currency)</u></b>
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....