

Appeal

Caribbean – Jamaica & Grenada

Assistance to Hurricane Ivan Victims – LACA41 (Revision 1)

Appeal Target: US\$ 1,261,308

Balance Requested from ACT Network: US\$ 0

Geneva, 14 January 2005

Dear Colleagues,

Hurricane Ivan hit Jamaica between 10 – 11 September 2004 causing 17 deaths. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Hurricane Ivan affected 100,000 families in Jamaica.

Hurricane Ivan also battered the eastern Caribbean where it caused comprehensive destruction to the island of Grenada. Ivan was the worst hurricane in Grenada's recorded history, surpassing the ferocity of Hurricane Janet in 1955 – the last to inflict such damage. Of a total population of 100,000, it is currently estimated that 85,000 people have been left homeless and are still living in the public buildings (churches) that survived the storm as well as makeshift shelters. A significant number of people are still being hosted in private homes that are now stretched to capacity.

On 15 October 2004, ACT appeal LACA41 was issued to support **Christian Aid (CA)** efforts to respond to this disaster through its partners in **Jamaica** and **Grenada**. The implementation is ongoing.

In the case of **Grenada**, due to the magnitude of the disaster, Christian Aid (CA) and its partner the Caribbean Policy Development Center (CPDC), has had to revise their activities to extend them according to the needs in the field. The present revision refers to the CA/CPDC project for Grenada and includes the following components: cleaning debris, housing repairs, sanitation, food security and income generation for women. The projects supporting temporary education for children, education and skills training programmes for teenagers as well as the rebuilding of schools are ongoing.

For the sake of brevity this revision includes only the CA project for Grenada. For the CA project for Jamaica please refer to the original LACA41 appeal.

Project Completion Date:

CA Jamaica - 31 May 2005

CA Grenada - 31 July 2005

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

| | CA Jamaica | CA Grenada | ACT Co-ord | Total Target US\$ |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Appeal Targets | 682,399 | 575,409 | 3,500 | 1,261,308 |
| Less: Pledges/Contr Recd | 693,984 | 575,215 | 3,500 | 1,272,699 |
| Balance Requested from ACT Alliance | +11,585 | 194 | 0 | +11,391 |

Jenny Borden
Interim Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

GRENADA

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **Christian Aid (CA)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Christian Aid has more than twenty five years experience of responding to emergency situations in the Caribbean. For years, its established partner for post hurricane relief, response and rehabilitation was the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) which, through its ecumenical network, supported churches and Christian Councils across the region. In times of special ongoing emergencies, Christian Aid has also provided additional support to Christian Councils as well as working with support systems provided by the CCC. One example of this was in 1995, when, following the eruption of the Soufriere Hills in Montserrat, additional capacity was provided to the Montserrat Christian Council by a seconded Emergency Relief Officer and recruitment of a local Programme Officer. However, the CCC has now delegated its relief role to the Caribbean Disasters Emergency Relief Agency (CDERA) and no longer directly supports NGOs and churches. However, CDERA is a para statal organisation and its local Grenadian counterpart, NERO - has formal, but minimal contact with NGOs. Grenadian organisations have had to choose another option for liasing with the Caribbean and beyond. As a result of this and based on many years of institutional relationship with the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) of which they are a member, NGOs in Grenada have chosen this agency as their formal intermediary with international organisations. CPDC - itself formed originally by CCC - is now handling liaison with donors on behalf of the Inter-Agency Group of Development Agencies - the network of NGO in Grenada.

Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPCD)

CPDC is an umbrella organisation with membership from the Anglophone, Francophone, Creole and Spanish speaking Caribbean territories. Christian Aid has supported CPDC's policy and advocacy work since 1991. It is currently its most important regional partner for several reasons: CPDC engages with its national membership on issues of governance, social justice and development, people's participation in development, gender equity and trade - all of which are consistent with Christian Aid's corporate aims and priorities for the Latin America and the Caribbean region. In 1995, Christian Aid decided to cease direct support to national programmes in Grenada and Dominica. This further increased the importance of CPDC as they became the main institution through which Christian Aid could continue monitoring and engaging on issues of national development in the Windward Islands. This dialogue has continued in the last few years with periodic visits from Christian Aid's policy and programme staff. CPDC has contributed to Christian Aid's campaign and policy work on trade and by providing Caribbean contributions to negotiations around Cotonou. CPDC's programmatic, policy and advocacy positions are rooted in the national and sub-regional realities, as communicated to them through NGOs both individually and through national networks. CPDC aims to work in accordance with the Code of Conduct and SPHERE guidelines.

In Grenada the NGOs have formed an umbrella network known as the Inter Agency Group of Development Organisations, which is a member of the CPDC. The network comprises:

- Grenada Community Development Organisation – GRENCODA
- Agency for Rural Transformation – ART
- New Life Organisations – NEWLO
- Grenada National Council of the Disabled – GNCD
- Grenada Save the Children Development Agency ltd. – GRENSAVE
- Grenada Education and Development Programme – GRENEDE
- Grenada National Organisation of Women GNOW

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Hurricane Ivan is the worst hurricane in Grenada’s recorded history, surpassing the ferocity of Hurricane Janet in 1955 – the last to inflict such damage. Its long-term effects are now being analysed. Now that the search and rescue phase is over, government and aid agencies are starting the next phase of relief: provision of immediate relief needs; clean water, health care and shelter; and planning for medium term rehabilitation. Of a total population of 100,000, it is currently estimated that 85,000 people are now homeless and live in those remaining public buildings that can accommodate large numbers (*Source: “Grenada; Macro-socio economic assessment of the damages caused by Hurricane Ivan” September 7th 2004; OECS*). These include churches and makeshift shelters. A significant number of people are living in private homes that are now stretched to capacity. CPDC’s member organisations have conducted rapid needs’ assessment exercises in some of the affected villages. In this way they have worked with communities to identify needs and, while food is clearly the most pressing need, the following issues have been highlighted: local organising structures to identify needs, and co-ordinate the relief activities to be conducted; psycho-social counselling and additional care for young people; food security; shelter; and education, as the hurricane commenced simultaneously when all students were to commence their new academic year.

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

Current situation in the area of proposed response

While detailed needs assessments are still being conducted, it is clear that there has been serious extensive damage to property, crops and livestock over a large part of the Island. Thousands of people have been displaced by the damage and even more have been indirectly affected. As people remain in temporary shelters and begin to repair or rebuild their homes and their lives, priority needs identified by government and by organisations on the ground are: the clearing of land; food; resettlement and shelter items; temporary schooling for primary and secondary students; and the need for agricultural inputs in the form of either seeds and tools for immediate sowing of the next crop as well as livestock rebuilding. Aid is being delivered through the National Emergency Relief Organisation (NERO) and other international actors such as UNICEF, the Red Cross and the government. Plans are also being drawn up to address the medium to longer-term needs such as the re-establishment of the tourist sector, agriculture, basic primary education, basic social services and the reconstruction of buildings. Given the overwhelming damage done to Grenada’s basic infrastructure, it is estimated that rebuilding efforts will take at least one year in the first instance.

Households affected by Hurricane Ivan by type of repair required by Parish

| Parish | Total # of HH | Proportion requiring repair | | Proportion requiring reconstruction ^a | Nr suffering no damage | Total nr houses damaged |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Minor ^b | Major ^c | | | |
| St. George's | 11367 | 15 | 70 | 15 | 0 | 11,367 |
| St. John's | 2739 | 60 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 2,191 |
| St. Mark's | 1210 | 55 | 15 | 0 | 30 | 847 |
| St. Patrick | 3210 | 50 | 20 | 0 | 30 | 2,247 |
| St. Andrew's | 7140 | 35 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 6,783 |
| St. David's | 3530 | 15 | 70 | 15 | 0 | 3,530 |
| Carriacou | 1926 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 60 | 770 |
| Totals | 31,122 | | | | | 27,735 |

^a Requiring reconstruction due to significant damage to structural frame; ^b Minor damage includes windows, doors destroyed or damaged and damage to partial roof covering; ^c Major damage includes roof structure destroyed or damaged)

(*Source: “Grenada; Macro-socio economic assessment of the damages caused by Hurricane Ivan” September 7th 2004; OECS*)

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

A 1998 poverty assessment analysis, carried out by the Caribbean Development Bank's Poverty Assessment, calculated the country's poverty level at approximately 32%. Of this, 55% comprised youth and children as well as women and female-head households whose employment and income was tied to the agricultural sector.

Initial assessments done by NERO and the NGOs in Grenada now bear out this analysis of who is vulnerable in Grenada: UNICEF estimates that 4,000 children are now living in shelters. Post-trauma specialists on site have reported an immense need for psychosocial counselling and additional care for young people. Social networks have been very disrupted by the loss of community centres and houses. As a result, attention to older people has considerably diminished. In the absence of pipe borne water, drinking and cooking water now comes from the rivers where people bathe and wash. The Pan-American Health Organization notes a rising incidence of illness related to the rapidly deteriorating quality of water. Deficiencies in water, food and basic hygiene have suddenly increased responsibilities of women, particularly in rural areas. In addition, the loss of income will put additional strain on poor women for some time to come.

General characteristics of these communities include:

- High percentage of female-headed households with more than two dependent children. These constitute as much as 50-75% in varying communities.
- High rate of unemployment or partial employment linked to manual labour in the agricultural sector.
- Poor housing infrastructure.
- Densely populated households.
- Inadequate living conditions for children.
- General inability to meet basic needs in a sustainable way.

Rapid assessments undertaken by CPDC's local partners, alongside official assessments, reveal a need for water and non-perishable food items, temporary shelter (tarpaulins), roofing materials (galvanised iron and wood), generators, galvanised iron cutters, construction related tools, chain saws and tools to clear debris. A key area identified by Grenadian organisations is the critical need for community mobilisation to take charge of the local situation within communities. With over 90% of the population now stationary and not engaged in productive activity, there is a critical need for community empowerment activities in order to initiate the re-development process. This should also encourage and help mobilise emotionally distraught people to start all over again, including women and youth, who make up the majority of impoverished groups.

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

The impact on the youth of the loss of 95% of schools is very serious. Children are unable to attend school in the foreseeable future. This is especially serious for those in graduate classes who needed to pass exams to gain admittance to higher education in the 2005/6 academic years. Some 30,481 students have been affected in the aftermath of hurricane Ivan. Damage to the education sector was second only to the housing sector in its severity. The estimated cost to the sector is EC\$ 196 million dollars. A more correct figure however, would be approximately EC\$ 215 million. This figure would more accurately reflect the damage to the entire network of schools and skills training institutions in the country.

The destruction to the education sector is a particularly hard blow to the Grenadian society as much emphasis and hope had been placed on education in order to transform the economy and society. The Government of Grenada's medium-term Economic Strategy Paper 2000-2002, notes that development of human resources constitutes the single most important element of Grenada's national development. The government recently concluded a 'Strategic Plan for Educational Enhancement and Development

2002-2010, SPEED’, with significant support from the international donor community. The main objectives of the plan are going to be seriously challenged by the effects of the disaster on the education sector. The plan focused on the following objectives: to provide universal access to education; to improve radically the quality of education; and provide learners with relevant knowledge attitudes and skills (Source: “Grenada; Macro-socio economic assessment of the damages caused by Hurricane Ivan” September 7th 2004; OECS).

| Parish | Schools | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| | Pre-primary | | | Primary | | | Secondary | | | Tertiary | |
| | No | Repair \$ | Recon \$ | No | Repair \$ | Recon \$ | No | Repair \$ | Recon \$ | No | Repair \$ |
| St George's | 18 | 672,991 | 31,340 | 19 | 4,308,690 | 1,032,531 | 7 | 3,139,381 | 991,581 | 1 | 16,759,755 |
| St Andrew's | | | | 8 | 1,272,214 | | | | | | |
| Carriacou | | | | 22 | 8,938 | | 2 | 3,724 | | | |
| Totals | 18 | 672,991 | 31,340 | 49 | 5,589,842 | 1,032,531 | 9 | 3,143,105 | 991,581 | 1 | 16,759,755 |

Table below (from OECS estimates based on official sources and consultation with government officials) presents the costs of reconstruction and reinforcement of existing structures to some \$80 million.

| Direct effects | \$000's |
|---|-------------------|
| Reparation of damaged schools | 40,875,653 |
| Replacement of lost schools | 1,290,501 |
| Repair to libraries, national archives & historic sites | 3,252,882 |
| Repair of damaged community centres | 222,048 |
| Repair to sports facilities | 34,067,181 |
| Total | 79,708,265 |
| Indirect effects | 516,200 |
| Total | 80,224,465 |

Community centres play a central role in the community. Many serve as libraries, day care centres during the day, adult skills training centres and adult literacy centres in the evening and as a locations for community meetings. The loss of these centres may negatively impact the strength of social capital in Grenada and reduce the support services which the government and civil society can make available to members of the various communities. Sturdy community centres may be able to replace schools as a shelter in the event of a natural hazard, thus reducing the wear and tear of the school buildings in the event of a natural disaster. (Source: “Grenada; Macro-socio economic assessment of the damages caused by Hurricane Ivan” September 7th 2004; OECS)

Grenada is heavily dependent on tourism. It is expected that economic growth, which has been steady over the past decade, will be reversed in the next year. Hotels can be expected to be ready for the 2005 season, but the balance of the 2004 season will have been lost. Several key hotels have announced temporary closure. Some beachfront hotels will need to be entirely reconstructed. This set back to the tourist sector will have medium if not long term implications for small business, entrepreneurs and producers whose livelihoods are closely linked to the industry.

Agriculture, Grenada’s other main sector, has also been dealt a severe blow. The effect on food security and livelihoods is both immediate and long term. There were no stockpiles on hand and Grenada has been very dependent on external support. This will continue for some time and there are persistent reports that isolated rural areas still have no access to relief two weeks after the event. Initial assessments have been

undertaken by the international agencies. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is apparently focusing its immediate attention on fisheries and rejuvenating some fishing communities. Oxfam GB will focus on growing short-term crops to alleviate food shortages.

Shelter remains a serious problem for the government, given the high costs necessary for rebuilding the lost infrastructure. An estimated 80% of the population remains in sheltered accommodation, and some are without any temporary roof covering. Also, some communities have lost all housing infrastructure completely, such as Rose Hill. Given this situation it is very difficult to encourage people back into a functioning role within society without dealing with their most basic needs.

Security situation in the area of proposed response

There is evidence that various authorities are exploiting poor women. Alternative economic options for women are therefore quite critical to arrest a possible social problem. NGOs have played a key role in the emergency phase given NERO's own admission that they were facing challenges. They have been permitted special passes to allow for travel during curfew hours. GRENEED is within the formal co-ordinating process of NERO and has undertaken numerous relief-related tasks in the parish of St. Andrews by clearing roads and dams in their district to facilitate pipe water access to houses in surrounding communities. They admit however, that further challenges remain in fully including them in NERO co-ordination.

Access to remote rural areas in the worst affected districts could be a constraint. It is assumed that once the areas remaining inaccessible, due to debris, have been cleared access will be allowed for the procurement, transportation and distribution of relief materials and house repair materials.

Basic government systems, including customs and excise, are not yet fully re-established. This could cause delays in the clearance of goods. It is expected that NGOs will have special status in the co-ordination agreement with the government and they will put continuous pressure on authorities to ensure that mechanisms function smoothly. Security problems have been reported in terms of looting by the general public and the local security sector. This is contained at the moment to small areas.

Location of proposed response

CPDC's member organisations have conducted rapid needs assessment exercises and as a result they have identified the parishes of St Mark's, St. Patrick's, St. John's, St Georges, St. David's and St. Andrews as areas needing urgent attention. The main implementing partners, GRENCODA, ART and NEWLO have an already established relationship in these communities. Community structures already exist in many of these, and where they do not, there is an identified leader who will work closely with the organisations' staff and the community. Field reports from the organisations also state that as better NGO co-ordination takes place, they will be able to finalise precise areas of operation in co-ordination with other agencies' interventions.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The proposed assistance will directly affect the following:

- **Clearance:** 12 communities totalling 8,000 people.
- **Housing:** 100 homes - 400 people.
- **Agriculture:** 30 community groups - 450 people.
- **Education children:** 5 communities – total 200 children.
- **Education and skills adolescent mothers:** 50 teenage mothers
- **Skills training programme:** 50 adolescents. There will be inndirect beneficiaries through participation in reconstruction effort.

- **Sanitation:** 2 communities - 216 people

Criteria for selection

Several members of the IADGO had already identified vulnerable youths prior to the Hurricane through their normal development programmes. NEWLO, GRENSAVE, GRENCODA and ART in particular have run programmes specifically for young people for a number of years. In the case of NEWLO, this involved the running of a vital skills training institution for youth from low-income families and communities across the island. Teenage mothers are not permitted access to the educational system after the birth of their child and are vulnerable during normal times. There are fears that, given the widespread devastation of the educational infrastructure and the perceived need to prioritise young children, this group will be neglected in the medium-term emergency response phase. Teenagers needing skills training have also been identified because their skills training institutions were also destroyed. However, they are also unlikely to be considered a priority owing to the larger number of younger children needing access to basic primary education. Youths due to benefit from the provision of temporary education were identified by NGOs and community leaders in the worst hit, poorest and most marginalised communities. Other youths have been identified by government agencies that were previously collaborating with NGOs..

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION:

Goal: To support reconstruction in Grenada through a programme of community mobilisation, reconstruction, education and training, targeting the most vulnerable segment of the population.

Objectives

- To support, through cash for work, the cleaning up of debris.
- To support the reconstruction of shelter.
- To help livelihood security through the development of a chicken rearing project.
- To provide 4-5 hours of education for 200 children under the age of 12 years so that can continue to follow the national curriculum and avoid losing a full academic year.
- To provide 4-5 hours of education to 50 vulnerable adolescent teenage mothers so that they can continue to meet basic educational standards and learn skills to enable them to earn a sustainable livelihood.
- To provide 50 low-income young people (young women and men) with employable skills to participate in the reconstruction process.
- To build pit latrines in two communities.

Activities

CLEANING OF DEBRIS: NGOs face the challenge of supporting communities in their participation in the relief efforts. This mobilisation of communities is key to any relief efforts and forms the basis of experience of CPDC's partner organisations. An important first step is the removal of dangerous debris from the community and around. There still remains a large amounts of such debris despite national efforts to resolve this. Activities will be limited to the communities in the parish of St. Georges, St Marks and St Johns in order to avoid duplication. This work will be done on a case-by-case basis across 12 communities in co-ordination with NERO and the Ministry of Works and Communication for collection points. Four large chain saws will be purchased for this work. Team leaders will be chosen from existing grassroots network structures to lead the work teams in cleaning up in each community. This will be done in a period of 20 days around 4-5 hours a day. An estimated 300 people will participate and receive remuneration of \$50 a day. CPDC will ensure that at least 30% of this group are women. Women not involved in the cash for work will assist by providing food and drink to the clean up crews. This is common practice in the Winward Islands for these activities. These will be ten cooking crews of four women each who will be paid at the same rate of \$50 a day.

HOUSING REPAIR: This activity will assist families who have suffered damage to their homes through the provision of basic materials and assistance in undertaking the repairs. CPDC has produced a registration assessment form that will be used to select families and formally record information about beneficiary families. The aim is to repair 100 homes, thus supporting 400 people. Priority will be given to female headed households; households with a high number of dependent people; and those people who will be unable to repair their homes without assistance.

FOOD SECURITY & INCOME GENERATION FOR UNEMPLOYED WOMEN: It is clear that affected farmers will require immediate support for replanting fields and other agricultural and livestock activities. CPDC is proposing a home-based community approach to food security, following on from assessments undertaken by a number of agencies in Grenada. In particular the Grenadian partners have identified a need for household level chicken rearing. Chicken rearing will be implemented in phases of two cycles up to a maximum of 30 community groups. The support will be targeted at populations with experience in chicken rearing. Each household selected will receive an average of 50 chicks, although this may increase during the second cycle, following monitoring visits assessing commitment and impact. Training on best practice for chicken rearing will also be provided to beneficiaries along with marketing techniques within each community. While in part this programme will replace chickens lost to the hurricane, the aim is more far reaching. The project will help replace livelihoods that have been negatively affected by the hurricane.

PROVISION OF TEMPORARY SCHOOLING: CPDC and its partners are proposing an interim measure to establish short-term schooling that will allow children and adolescents to utilize their time and energies wisely. Classes will be provided for 4 hours a day on weekdays. This component will require the repair of communal buildings such as churches, community centres and an NGO run day care centre. There will be 8 centres in total that will be able to accommodate at least 25 children.

PROVISION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT MOTHERS: There will also be a programme for adolescent mothers that will be implemented by GRENSAVE. This is an area in which GRENSAVE has a great deal of experience. The aim is to work with this vulnerable population to help them develop the necessary skills to secure their livelihoods. Both NGOs will co-operate with the Ministry of Education wherever possible.

ACCESS TO CERTIFIED SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TEENAGERS – A six month programme will be implemented by New Life Organisation (NEWLO). This is the leading skills training NGO in Grenada. As in most other Caribbean islands, in Grenada there is insufficient capacity to train all post secondary students. This was a problem before the hurricane and due to their advanced age, this target group is unlikely to be considered a priority by government in the short to medium term in this post emergency context. NEWLO provides skills training for youths who have already left school with few skills. Training is provided in situ at a residential school. Typical programmes offered include electrical installation, woodwork and masonry. The programme envisaged would train 50 youths in these skills, both male and female, which during the reconstruction phase in Grenada will be in high demand. The gender divide in Caribbean tends to be quite marked, with men heavily concentrated in the traditional vocations. However, NEWLO and CPDC have made clear that the courses will be open to girls as well, especially in the current context

SANITATION: 20 pit latrines will be constructed, 10 in two different communities.

Project Implementation methodology

CPDC will have a person working full time on the project who will be responsible for overall project management and co-ordination, and all aspects of project implementation ensuring that adequate PME (Project, Monitoring and Evaluation) systems are in place within the member organisations, in order to be able to monitor targets and objectives. This person will have the support of CPDC's office in Barbados.

Christian Aid will act in matters related to donor liaison and in ensuring that the donor contract is fulfilled, as well as supporting and advising CPDC. In addition, Christian Aid will provide technical and logistical support to CPDC through the deployment of an emergency officer, and the support of the regional programme manager, who has responsibility for this programme. Other programme staff from Christian Aid's disaster preparedness teams and the Latin America, Caribbean and Global Division, as necessary, will provide additional support.

The main implementing agencies for the child education programme are GRENCODA and ART. GRENCODA will implement activities in the western part of the island in the parishes of St. Marks, St. Patricks and St. Johns and ART will co-ordinate those activities in St. Georges, St. Davids and St. Andrews. GRENCODA and ART both have very established networks through which they will carry out their work. Each organisation has assigned staff specifically to this emergency relief programme, which will have direct responsibility for the implementation of the programme. At the community level GRENCODA and ART will work through existing structures in order to strengthen them, and in order to ensure that activities directly respond to the needs of the communities. Similarly, GRENSAVE will take lead on the Programme for Adolescent Mothers and NEWLO for the skills training activities, targeting post secondary school youth as well as the counselling activities. The work will benefit from added co-ordination through the national umbrella body, Inter Agency Group of Development Organisations (IAGDO) that meets weekly to discuss and formulate co-ordinated approaches to programme implementation. The IAGDO has been invited to nominate a representative to sit on the National Reconstruction Agency's Board - the committee charged with the rebuilding exercise in Grenada. IAGDO, with CPDC's technical assistance, is undertaking a community assessment within poor communities to assess their needs and requirements for rebuilding to inform medium to long-term development.

Inputs for Project Implementation

Purchasing of materials and general procurement will be the responsibility of the CPDC secretariat in Barbados on the advice of the local implementing agencies. Priority will be given to sourcing goods locally where pricing and availability will remain the two influencing factors. Alternatively, goods will be sourced from Trinidad, Barbados, Guyana and Miami (if necessary). CPDC has had some experience sourcing goods from these markets in the past.

Human resources

- CPDC will have a full time person co-ordinating the programme and each of the implementing organisations will have two officers dedicated to this programme on a day-to-day basis.
- Teachers will be hired for the education, training and skills components.
- Christian Aid will have an emergency officer to help with project monitoring and building local capacities.
- Christian Aid Programme Funding Officer will prepare reports for DFID.
- There will be additional logistical support
- Carpenters and other technical assistants will be hired for the construction activities including the sanitation component.

Implementation Timetable:

| Activities | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Initial Assessment | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Co-ordination | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Construction | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | |
| Clearing debris | | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prog Adol Moth | | | | | * | * | * | | | | | | | |
| School education | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | | |
| Skills Training | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | |
| Chicken Rearing | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | |
| Monitoring | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Reporting | | | | | * | | | * | | | | | | * |

Transition or Exit Strategy:

The scale of devastation to the school equipment and buildings has made emergency support to this sector imperative so as to avoid hundreds of children losing access to basic education for one year. The government is expected to make this a high priority for its reconstruction effort and aid will be forthcoming from international donors. However, given the cost of rebuilding schools, estimated at about £45 million, it may take longer than one year. It is therefore possible that vulnerable and marginalised communities could still be left waiting after twelve months if reconstruction of schools does not prioritise their community. CPDC and Christian Aid will therefore monitor the situation closely with regard to these vulnerable groups. As soon as responsibility can be handed over to the pertinent Ministry, this will be done.

For the Adolescent Mother’s programme, CA is expecting to provide emergency support for six months only, pending the re-establishment of the longer-term programme of the NGOs who normally provide this service.

In terms of the reconstruction of buildings, this component should be finished by the end of the project.

The chicken rearing, due to the training component, should be sustainable over the medium to long-term.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

CPDC will be responsible for the co-ordination and project implementation on the ground. Christian Aid will provide support as well as capacity building where appropriate.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluations

Christian Aid will have responsibility for providing timely reports to ACT on the basis of the information provided monthly by the CPDC, and its own experience from the monitoring taken by the emergencies officer. A logframe, setting indicators and specifying how they will be measured, will be drawn up at the start of the project to facilitate monitoring

Reporting schedule

Mid term interim report:

28 February 2005

Final narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT:

31 October 2005

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

Christian Aid currently has several staff supporting its overall emergency response across the Caribbean, both emergency support personnel and programme staff. CPDC will bring in additional staff to have the necessary physical and human resources to implement this project. They will base a programme co-ordinator on Grenada, and will also be able to draw on their permanent office staff based in Barbados. Christian Aid will second staff from its emergency unit to support the programme, particularly during the initial stages of programme implementation. The field co-ordinators will undertake the on going monitoring of the programme whilst the programme co-ordinator will have overall responsibility for reporting.

CPDC and its member organisations have been co-ordinating with national structures as well as other international agencies present in the country. Christian Aid is also in contact with other International NGOs who have worked with CPDC and its member organisations in the past, to ensure that there is no duplication of project activities and/or funding. CPDC and its member organisations are co-ordinating all activities with other existing structures to ensure that both the government and other NGOs are aware of the programme and the progress and status of their work. Christian Aid and CPDC will be engaged in this project as partners.

IX. BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost US\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| Cleaning of Debris | | | | |
| Chain saws (to clean up debris) | Unit | 4 | 1,000.00 | 4,000 |
| Other Tools (work gloves, shovels, galvanise cutters etc) | Unit | 50 | 15.00 | 750 |
| Galvanise | Feet | 535 | 33 | 17,655 |
| Carpenter | persons | 2 | 4500 | 9,000 |
| Meals | team unit | 10 | 500.00 | 5,000 |
| Team Leaders for cash for work | person | 10 | 500 | 5,000 |
| Volunteer stipends | person | 100 | 25 | 2,500 |
| Community labour (inc. women) | person | 400 | 50 | <u>20,000</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 63,905 |
| Housing repairs | | | | |
| Wood | Unit | 11500 | 3.5 | 40,250 |
| Roofing Materials | Unit | 2000 | 23 | 46,000 |
| (Circular) Electric Saws | Unit | 5 | 150 | 750 |
| Drill | Unit | 5 | 150 | 750 |
| Nails/screws | Unit | 450 | 10 | 4,500 |
| Other Tools | Unit | 50 | 15 | 750 |
| Generators (necessary due to lack of electricity) | Unit | 3 | 2000 | 6,000 |
| Team Leaders for housing repair | person | 5 | 500 | 2,500 |
| Technical expert honoraria | person | 30 | 200 | <u>6,000</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 107,500 |
| Temporary schooling | | | | |
| Repair to Community Centers | Unit | 7 | 4000 | 28,000 |
| Books and Material | children | 200 | 75 | 15,000 |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost US\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Meals (\$300 each 200 children over 6 month: equivalent to approx.\$12/week/child for 26 weeks) | child | 200 | 200 | 40,000 |
| Transportation and Basic Clothing | children | 200 | 50 | 10,000 |
| Teachers for Education Activities | person | 8 | 3600 | <u>28,800</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 121,800 |
| Food security and income generation for women | | | | |
| 50 chicks per 30 comm grps 2 cycles | Chick | 3000 | 2.5 | 7,500 |
| Feed | lbs | 1500 | 18 | 27,000 |
| Feeding equipment (3 pieces per group) | Unit | 90 | 30 | 2,700 |
| Chicken Coups | Unit | 30 | 400 | 12,000 |
| Nutrients/Vitamins | Unit | 30 | 25 | <u>750</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 49,950 |
| Skill training programme teenagers | | | | |
| Repair to Youth Training Centre (NEWLO) | Unit | 1 | 20000 | 20,000 |
| Books and Materials (NEWLO) | youth | 100 | 100 | 10,000 |
| Training equipment (NEWLO) | Unit | 50 | 200 | 10,000 |
| Books and Materials | adolescent | 25 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Meals | adolescent | 25 | 150 | 3,750 |
| Transportation and Basic Clothing | adolescent | 25 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Computers | Units | 3 | 2000 | 6,000 |
| Teachers for education programme | person | 2 | 3600 | 7,200 |
| Teachers for skill training programme | person | 4 | 3600 | <u>14,400</u> |
| Sub Total | | | | 73,850 |
| Sanitation | | | | |
| Latrines | Unit | 20 | 185 | <u>3,700</u> |
| Sub Total | | | | 3,700 |
| Coordination of the project | | | | |
| Full-time Programme Manager (CPDC) | month | 6 | 2500 | 15,000 |
| Senior project officer in Grencoda and Art | month | 12 | 1300 | 15,600 |
| Projects officer in Grencoda and Art | month | 12 | 1000 | 12,000 |
| Logistics | month | 4 | 1,000 | <u>4,000</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 46,600 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | <u>467,305</u> |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | |
| Transport materials for Cash for work | | 3 | 500 | 1,500 |
| Sea Freight | shipment | 3 | 1500 | 4,500 |
| Distribution of materials to site | sites | 80 | 50 | 4,000 |
| Warehouse | months | 6 | 1000 | 6,000 |
| Transport for Housing materials | | 3 | 2500 | 7,500 |
| Unloading and other procurement expenses | Lump sum | 1 | 9,500 | <u>9,500</u> |
| TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | 33,000 |
| PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT | | | | |
| Administrative support | | | | |
| CPDC | Lump sum | 1 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Admin support NEWLO | month | 6 | 1500 | 9,000 |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost US\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Staff Travel | | | | |
| Travel of CPDC staff & other voluntary profs | trip | 15 | 1,000 | 15,000 |
| Travel of Senior and Project Officer | month | 12 | 700 | 8,400 |
| Communications | | | | |
| Telephone, fax, e-mail, postage | lump | 1 | 6000 | <u>6,000</u> |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT | | | | 58,400 |
| AUDIT AND MONITORING | | | | |
| Audit of ACT Funds | | | | 3,000 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | | | | |
| Emergency Support Officer Christian Aid (max. 3 weeks) | Lump sum | | | 4,475 |
| Flight & per diem CA EmergOfficer (14-days) | trip | 1 | 4143 | 4,143 |
| Monitoring trip CA Prog Manager (5 days) | trip | 2 | 2543 | <u>5,086</u> |
| TOTAL AUDIT AND MONITORING | | | | 16,704 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | <u>575,409</u> |