



Action by Churches Together

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Appeal

Iran

Coordinating Office

Bam Earthquake Relief & Rehabilitation MEIN – 42 (Revision 1)

Appeal Target: US\$ 2,434,640

Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 672,494

Geneva, 26 February 2004

Dear colleagues,

Massive loss of lives in the Bam earthquake has left deep scars on the local community. The aftermath of the disaster has seen the local population trying to cope with loss of loved ones, homes and personal belongings. Contrary to material possessions that can be replaced over time, the loss of family members in the earthquake has been a traumatic experience which requires urgent attention.

Recognising the magnitude of the humanitarian needs of the population in and around Bam, the present shortfalls in provision of aid by the international community, ACT members **ACT Netherlands (Kerkinactie and ICCO) and Presbyterian Disaster Assistance (PDA)** have joined in their efforts to accommodate the homeless and provide psycho-social assistance to the most needy. Their program is based on the philosophy that the local non-governmental organisations play the pivotal role in the emergency response and rehabilitation and as such, require all the support by their international counterparts.

The Revision 1 of the ACT appeal for Iran MEIN- 42 includes a joint program of ACT Netherlands and Presbyterian Disaster Assistance based on results of thorough needs assessments and networking done by the expertise deployed in the country.

The local population will benefit from the following provisions:

- prefabricated shelter in the city of Bam
- semi-permanent, earthquake resistant housing
- common spaces for women and youth
- financial assistance to Iranian NGOs working with youth and women
- vocational training for youth and disabled
- disaster preparedness and search & rescue training for Iranian NGOs

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

Project Completion Date:

NCA - 31 August 2004
HBAid - 31 August 2004
ACT NL/PDA - 28 February 2005

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

	ACT Netherlands & PDA	HBAid	NCA	Total USD\$
Appeal Targets	1,137,000	288,600	1,009,040	2,434,640
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd.	700,000	53,106	1,029,628	1,782,734
Balance	437,000	235,494	-20,588	651,906
TOTAL Requested	437,000	235,494	0	672,494

John Nduna

Acting Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

The Iranian Ministry for Foreign Affairs says the earthquake was 8-10 km deep and centred on Bam destroying 80-100% of old buildings and 60% of new buildings . The damage extends for 10 kms outside the city with 48 of 150 outlying villages having sustained damage. 18,000 housing units in villages have been completely destroyed along with 25,000 in urban areas.

Initial assessments from Bam's 15 outlying villages (30 km north east and south east from Bam) report a shortage of food due to disrupted supply channels; closure of schools due to missing teachers; medium to minor damage to houses; and respiratory infections due to the cold weather. An estimated 10,000 former Bam residents have sought refuge there, many sleeping in tents due to fear of aftershocks. Systematic distributions have not yet been properly established. Many of the homeless are sleeping outdoors in very cold conditions.

The USAID/DART reports that while few habitable structures remain in Bam, many residents are remaining in heavily damaged houses and buildings and putting themselves in danger due to aftershocks. According to the USAID/DART, priority needs are water and sanitation, along with shelter for the internally displaced persons.

The 2,500 year old historic citadel , the Arg-e-Bam , an internationally known heritage site was also almost completely destroyed. The economic prospects of the region and the livelihood of its people have suffered a severe blow and assistance will be needed for some years to reach the pre-quake level.

Despite the devastation, the response and the co-operation between the Iranian authorities, the Iranian Red Crescent and the international community was very good. The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, the Army, and the International Red Crescent Society (IRCS) launched a massive rescue and relief operation . Nearly 12,000 people were airlifted into hospitals in other provinces and the IRCS mobilised 8,500 relief volunteers to the area.

Likewise 44 countries sent Rescue, Health and Relief personal to the affected area. NGOs worked together in field hospitals, distributed food, blankets and tents. Within a few days these efforts resulted in the provision of temporary shelters, drinking water and basic food and non food items.

The IRCS continues to register the affected population in order to facilitate the distribution of humanitarian assistance. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), 49,363 individuals had been registered by health teams in Bam's 12 zones as of 8 January.

The USAID/DART reports that the Ministry of Health (MOH) has requested that mobile field hospitals remain for a three-month period until the health infrastructure can be rebuilt. According to UN OCHA, the MOH, and the IFRC agreed that the field hospitals will be combined with the IFRC field hospital, which serves as the central referral hospital for Bam. The MOH is conducting a mental health assessment, focusing particularly on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and drug addiction concerns.

The GOI estimates that 90 of the 250 health workers in Bam were killed in the earthquake.

According to the Tehran seismology faculty, nearly 80 major aftershocks have been recorded in the region from 26 December to 4 January. The one recorded on 8 January 2004 caused four casualties when the wall of a damaged house collapsed. The table below summarises preliminary key statistics as of 5 January 2004. The numbers of directly and indirectly affected are likely to increase.

UN presence: UNICEF was rapidly on the scene followed by the World Food Program (WFP), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) - 200 refugees in Bam - and OCHA. Many international agencies (around 14 including ACF, MSF, Oxfam, Goal) are still in the field. UNICEF leads co-ordination meetings 3 times a week. The Iran Red Crescent played a major role in the immediate emergency efforts.
(Main source: UNICEF report)

Health: The basic health services of Bam have been devastated with almost all of the health facilities destroyed: 95 community-level Health Houses, 24 rural and urban Health Centres and three hospitals of the district with a total of 255 beds. While the percentage of damage varies, currently no health facility is reported to be functional and it is not only the infrastructure that has crumbled. Nearly 50 per cent of the local health staff are either reported dead or missing. Surviving health workers are struggling to cope with their own predicament.

Water: The earthquake damaged two of the 11 drill wells and one of the two main lines in the distribution network that used to provide an adequate amount of water to the city of Bam. In surrounding villages, about 20% of the 100 drill wells and six pumps have been destroyed. In the city and in villages, people are largely dependent on water tankers and bottled water. The Water Company (a self-financing government related organisation) is responsible for urban and rural water distribution for Kerman province. Immediately after the quake water points were established but currently (22.1.04) about 50% of the city is being supplied with water through the water system, however, it is polluted and at a very low pressure. The problem is being monitored and the Ministry of Health is checking the quality of the water.

Sanitation: There is no pipe sewage system, but a few septic tanks and direct/indirect leach pits. A large percentage of latrines were destroyed. The government has requested some 7,000 latrines and around 1,500 latrines have already been put up, mostly by the NGOs dealing with water. UNICEF will provide 2,000 squatting slabs in co-operation with NGOs, the Ministry of Health and the Red Crescent. The immediate needs seem to have been catered for. 200 emergency washing places with plastic sheeting and a roof have also been set up.

Garbage disposal is the responsibility of the community that carries out two collections every day. UNICEF assists with supplies of plastic bags.

Psychosocial and child protection: The State Welfare Organisation (SWO) has the mandate for children's welfare, and all psychosocial assistance is under their umbrella. UNICEF is lead agency in this field. There is however some confusion, since the Red Crescent has received a lot of international aid, while SWO has received nothing. SWO has developed a psychosocial children/women care program and the Save the Children Alliance, IFRC and UNICEF are involved. Regular meetings are held in Bam to co-ordinate the activities.

Some 30 % of Bam district's 32,443 students have perished in the disaster. Out of 3,400 teachers in the Bam district, one third were killed. A large majority of the approximately 20,000 surviving students have lost family members and some have been rendered orphans. In terms of infrastructure, some 90% of the schools in Bam have been totally destroyed. The remaining schools have sustained damages that are likely to be beyond repair. The impact of the quake was such that school buildings located as far as 40 to 90 km away were damaged and rendered unfit for continued activities. Provisional structures (tents etc) are urgently needed.

In the massive number of deaths that resulted from the earthquake, 1,800 children have been orphaned and over 5,000 have lost at least one parent. For these children, the most fundamental coping mechanism provided by the primary caregiver has been abruptly taken away, leaving them defenceless and facing

increased risk of abuse and exploitation. Many orphaned children have been transferred to Tehran, Kerman, Shiraz and elsewhere, requiring complicated tracing and reunification programmes, including the provision of care and protection in a family environment.

The psychological impact of the sudden death and destruction affects all surviving populations of Bam, especially children.

Shelter: Total need is 24,000 mid-term shelters of which 1,200 will come from the Turkish government and 11,200 will be ordered by Iranian authorities. This means there is a gap of around 10,000 shelters that needs to be covered. Bam will be divided into reconstruction zones allocated to countries/NGOs. 24,000 units are needed for the reconstruction in rural areas.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- ACT Netherlands (Kerkinactie and ICCO) – the Netherlands
- Presbyterian Disaster Assistance (PDA) - USA

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

ACT Netherlands

ACT Netherlands is, since 2002, the joint relief and rehabilitation programme of ICCO and the United Protestant Church in the Netherlands. As such, it continues the emergency work previously carried out by Dutch Interchurch Aid and, later, the Disasters and Refugees Unit of Kerkinactie.

ACT Netherlands has been involved for more than five years in supporting Afghan and Iraqi refugee-related projects in Iran through partner organisations IRAC (the Iraqi Refugee Council) and Ockenden International. It is also a member of the Tehran-based International Consortium for Refugees in Iran (ICRI), which seeks to mobilise support to the refugees in Iran, co-ordinate the work of international organisations, and engage in advocacy and lobbying on refugee issues.

Through its long-term programme in Turkey following the 1999 earthquakes (1999 – 2004), ACT Netherlands has gained first-hand and multi-faceted experience in post-earthquake relief and rehabilitation work. This includes fields such as shelter provision, psychosocial assistance, disaster preparedness and mitigation, as well as income-generation projects for vulnerable groups in the quake-affected areas.

ACT Netherlands channelled immediate assistance in the amount of €180,000 through the IFRC/RC, OCHA, MECC-Iran, and its partner organisations ICRI and IRAC.

The motivation for issuing this ACT appeal comes from ACT Netherlands' previous engagement in Iran and its existing contacts in the country, as well as from the experiences it has gained in post-earthquake work in Turkey.

Presbyterian Disaster Assistance (PDA)

Presbyterian Disaster Assistance (PDA) is an ecumenical ACT member based in Louisville (KY) in the US. It is active in supporting emergencies work through the ACT network, with particular emphasis on Malawi, Liberia, and El Salvador.

PDA is one of the ACT members that has developed an expertise in the field of post-disaster psychosocial work. It has a pool of psychosocial experts who provide training and consultancy, as well as assist local organisations in designing and developing context-responsive psychosocial programmes. Through some of its staff members, PDA has good knowledge of Iran, and of the churches operating in the country.

Following the earthquake, PDA provided \$ 100,000 in assistance through MECC-Iran and NCA, both of which were part of the ACT immediate assistance appeal.

PDA and ACT Netherlands conducted a two-week long joint needs-assessment in Bam in January and February this year. A detailed psychosocial assessment (in collaboration with NCA) was part of this joint mission.

As part of this appeal, ACT Netherlands / PDA are planning to establish a small field office in Kerman, with one expatriate field co-ordinator residing in Iran for the programme implementation period of one year. A letter of application has already been submitted to BAFIA, the state agency responsible for co-ordination with international NGOs. In addition, PDA will second a Finance Manager and psychosocial experts who will visit Iran and provide the needed administrative and technical support to the programme. The Field Co-ordinator, together with the PDA-seconded staff, will intensify contacts with NGOs in Kerman and Bam and identify concrete ways of involving them in the activities included in this appeal.

Description of ACT Member's Implementing Partners

- PDA and ACT Netherlands will closely collaborate with **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)** in the course of implementing this appeal. In Bam's rural areas, where ACT Netherlands and PDA will support the construction of (semi) permanent shelters, NCA will carry out water and sanitation related activities. Together with PDA, NCA will also support psychosocial activities in the common spaces that are to be provided (in the form of pre-fabricated structures) in the temporary shelter sites. The three organisations will seek further ways of collaborating in the field.
- Responsibility for temporary shelters rests with the official **Relief and Temporary Shelter Task Force**, overseen by the Deputy Governor of the Kerman province. The Task Force has appealed on a number of occasions to international NGOs to provide assistance in the provision of temporary shelters. It is also responsible for approving any contributions in this area by international NGOs. The ACT Netherlands / PDA assessment mission met with the Head of the Task Force and explained to him that they would request direct involvement in the selection of the appropriate site for temporary shelters, as well as in the selection of beneficiaries, and monitoring implementation. The Head of the Task Force was open to this.
- For the (semi) permanent shelters, two bodies should be involved: the **Ministry of Housing** (which has been assigned the task of reconstruction in the rural areas surrounding Bam) and the local **Shoura**, the semi-official council representing 100 rural households (usually a number of small villages and hamlets). Whereas the Ministry of Housing is the official counterpart, the *Shoura* would be the counterpart at the local village level.

Potential partners (once a more in-depth assessment is conducted by the Field Co-ordinator)

- The **Kerman NGO Coalition**, based in the provincial capital of Kerman (at a distance of two and a half hours from Bam) comprises close to a hundred organisations, ranging from traditional charities, to health NGOs, environmental groups, and diverse groups representing women and youth. Given the existing rules and regulations concerning NGOs in Iran, the Kerman coalition has semi-official

status. Following the earthquake, it was given permission to contact international organisations and to open a foreign currency bank account. The Coalition has already concluded a number of agreements with German and Japanese organisations to act as a channel for relief and rehabilitation support. ACT Netherlands / PDA are planning an in-depth assessment of the Kerman NGO coalition to identify concrete ways in which they can be engaged in the implementation of the activities of this appeal. What is clear at this stage is that the youth organisations participating in the coalition will be involved in the implementation of psychosocial activities directed at children and youth (the 12-18 age group, as well as youth above the age of 18), and will participate in disaster-preparedness, search and rescue, and SPHERE training. Part of the Terms of Reference of the PDA / ACT Netherlands Field Co-ordinator would be supporting the coalition and its member organisations in strengthening their capacities.

- **ICRI** (The International Consortium for Refugees in Iran): As mentioned above, ACT Netherlands is a member of ICRI and will benefit from its knowledge of the Iranian context, its contacts with the various layers of Iranian officialdom as well as Iranian NGOs and resource persons. ICRI will provide logistic and administrative support to the PDA / ACT Netherlands programme.
- **IRAC**, the Iraqi Refugee Aid Council has been working with Iraqi and Afghan refugees in Iran since 1991. It has been an ACT Netherlands partner for a number of years and has exhibited competence and efficiency in providing emergency- and structural assistance to refugees in camp- and urban-settings. IRAC has a head office in Tehran, as well as a number of medical teams in various centres for the repatriation of Afghan refugees throughout Iran, including one in Kerman. IRAC dispatched two staff members to Bam in the aftermath of the earthquake and set a presence in the BAFIA Camp, the first tent-camp that was established. Through support from ACT Netherlands, it has distributed various food- and NFIs to earthquake survivors in the camp, as well as Afghan refugees living in Bam who survived the earthquake. IRAC is experienced in emergency work in camp settings and demonstrates ability in listening to people and responding to their needs, filling gaps in the provision of assistance to the survivors.
- **SPASDI** (The Society for the Protection [of] and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Individuals), is a Tehran-based NGO, founded in 1999 in response to the alarming rise in numbers of people affected by social and economic problems, such as HIV/AIDS, poverty, addiction, prostitution, and homelessness. It currently runs projects in the fields of HIV/AIDS (as a partner of the Global Fund), hotline assistance, workshops on social problems, counselling, and capacity building. In Bam, SPASDI has been granted a plot of land by a local resident, on which it plans to establish a “multi-purpose service and empowerment complex”. The complex would provide the following services: vocational training (including small-grants); training; physical rehabilitation for the disabled; educational services; income-generation and psychosocial activities.

III. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Figures for survivors in Bam City are based on the reports of the various Iranian state agencies and UN organisations. By the end of January 2004, the number of people residing in Bam was given as 75,435, divided into 13 zones, each of which is under the responsibility of one of the Iranian Red Crescent branches. As the number of fatalities is said to be in the region of 43,000 – 45,000, the total population figure of 75,435 appears to include people from surrounding areas who came to Bam in order to benefit from the distribution of emergency assistance. In the city of Bam, official figures provided are 25,000 housing units and 3,700 commercial units destroyed.

The number of villages affected by the earthquake is estimated to be 20, with 24,000 housing units destroyed. At the end of January, neither Iranian state agencies, nor the UN, had conducted an accurate

mapping of the affected villages. State agencies, however, were clear in excluding the villages from plans for temporary shelters, preferring an immediate transition from tents to (semi) permanent housing, with the Housing Association (part of the Ministry of Housing) being responsible for reconstruction and provision of long-term housing loans to villagers. Villages around Bam are covered by Red Crescent assistance but tend to be overlooked in some aspects and, given their dispersment, are not treated with a priority equal to that which Bam city is granted.

Targeted beneficiaries of the PDA / ACT Netherlands appeal are:

- a. Temporary Shelters: 60 households (of an average of 5 members). Priority to be given to the following categories: female- and single-parent-headed households, as well as elderly people caring for orphans.
- b. (Semi) permanent shelters: 70 households in villages and hamlets covered by one or more *Shoura* council. The village(s) that will benefit will be chosen on the basis of a new needs assessment in the villages damaged by the earthquake. Care will be shown to target the village(s) most neglected. A multi-sectoral assessment will take place (as indicated in the NCA appeal) in order to couple housing assistance with water and sanitation activities. Close contact with the village will also allow identification of other needs, which can be responded to, dependent on funding.
- c. Common spaces: In total, 4 common spaces (in the form of pre-fabricated structures of approximately 80 square meters) are planned. Two of these will be constructed in tent-camps (to be moved to prefabricated temporary shelter sites as construction progresses), while two others will be set up in the temporary shelter sites to which PDA / ACT Netherlands will be contributing. A minimum number of 800 – 1.000 beneficiaries is estimated (women and youth).
- d. Psycho-social activities (women and youth): (i) 40 staff members of Iranian NGOs and (if possible) of the Welfare Organisation *Behzesti*, who will be trained in post-earthquake psychosocial assistance (ii) a minimum of 1.000 women and youth, who will directly benefit from the common spaces (The psychosocial activities are to be elaborated and detailed in March – April, with inputs from PDA and NCA).
- e. Iranian NGOs in Kerman and Bam (disaster preparedness and SPHERE training): The list of participating NGOs is yet to be finalised. However, the number of NGOs from Bam and Kerman that will be invited to the training would be around 20. A total of 50 members of youth groups will participate in the search and rescue training.

PDA and ACT Netherlands will seek to involve targeted beneficiaries in the various stages of project implementation. In particular, a co-ordination committee is envisaged for the (semi) permanent housing activity, which would include representatives from the beneficiaries.

IV. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

Assisting earthquake survivors in reconstructing their lives, through provision of housing, psychosocial help, and preparedness-training.

Objectives

- Assist 60 households with (pre-fabricated) temporary shelter in the city of Bam
- Assist 70 households in the rural areas with (semi) permanent, earthquake-resistant housing

- Provide 4 common spaces for women and youth in the tent camps and temporary shelter sites
- Provide assistance in the total amount of \$ 50,000 to Iranian NGOs working with youth and women survivors on small projects
- Provide assistance to vocational training for youth and disabled, and possibly female heads of households
- Provide disaster-preparedness and search and rescue training to 20 Iranian NGOs
- Provide SPHERE training to 20 Iranian NGOs as part of strengthening their capacity in emergency response
- Plan for possible ACT-Netherlands/PDA/NCA cooperation in community based psychosocial intervention

Description of Assistance

SHELTER

60 (Pre-fabricated) Temporary Shelter units in the city of Bam:

Justification:

- There is currently a gap of 13,000 units. The government has been appealing to international NGOs for help. By the beginning of April, the desert heat and winds will render the tents unusable. The need is obvious.
- It will be at least six months before permanent shelter construction is allowed.
- The government-contracted shelters are small in size (20 square meters). PDA/ACT Netherlands can provide better quality, not only in terms of technical specifications and size, but also in terms of longevity. These shelters can eventually be used for other purposes.
- NCA is prepared to complement with water and sanitation related activities.

Implementation:

- Some private Iranian manufacturers have been identified. Models used in Turkey can also be consulted.
- PDA / ACT Netherlands to directly supervise implementation.
- The “Temporary Shelter Task Force” has already been informed that, in case of a decision to support, PDA/ACT Netherlands would request a say in beneficiary selection and choice of site. There was no objection to this.

(Semi) permanent housing in rural areas:

Justification:

- No temporary shelters will be provided to the villages, allowing a direct transition from tents to (semi-) permanent housing.
- Villages are likely to receive less official assistance and attention than the city of Bam.
- NCA would complement in water and sanitation.
- Targeting one village is manageable and allows close work with the local community, with an eye toward possible future involvement in activities for regenerating the local economy at the village-level.
- Villagers will receive governmental loans for reconstructing their houses. A scheme will be devised that will reduce costs (both for ACT and the villagers).

Implementation:

- No technical specifications have been made yet by the government (materials, earthquake-resistant design, recommended size, etc.). Similarly, there is no mapping of affected villages and reliable statistics on the rural population.
- The field representative, or an Iranian partner organisation, will follow up on these issues, and make a final choice of the appropriate village, with the aid of a water and sanitation expert from NCA.
- ACT Netherlands / PDA to directly supervise.
- The *shoura* at the village level to be involved. The *shoura* is a semi-official representative body of villagers that acts as a bridge with local government. This allows for a participatory model in which beneficiaries are involved to the maximum degree that the situation
- Size of unit 56 square meters, to be designed in such a way to allow for extensions in the future
- Legal aspects, including contracts, to be developed by field co-ordinator.
- Assessment reports of needs in the rural areas to be submitted to PDA / ACT NL and NCA as a basis for coming interventions.

Common Spaces (Pre-fabricated structures)

Justification:

- From previous experience, the importance of these common spaces for women is clear, to ease their heavy workload, and to allow them to socialise.
- Children in the 12-18 age group, according to state agencies and UN organisations, are largely uncatered for in the current post-quake rehabilitation programmes.
- Would form entry points for organising and mobilising women, and for conducting psycho-social work with women and youth (NCA, PDA, MECC, local NGOs).

Implementation:

- Some private Iranian manufacturers identified. Another possibility is to use large, good quality Norwegian tents, with NCA acting as intermediary with the manufacturer.
- ACT Netherlands / PDA to directly supervise implementation. IRAC can also be involved.
- 4 units (72 – 80 square meters)

WATER AND SANITATION (from the NCA appeal):

In connection with the ACT Netherlands / PDA- planned reconstruction scheme, NCA has committed itself to carry out an assessment of the wat/san needs in the rural areas in order to develop detailed plans. It is assumed that repair of major structures (bore holes and major water pipes) in the urban areas will be funded by other sources, and that the NCA contribution will focus on infrastructure rehabilitation at village level. Funds for assessment and minor repair are included in this appeal.

SMALL-PROJECT SUPPORT TO WOMEN & YOUTH NGOS:

An amount of \$ 50,000 would be reserved for allocation to (a minimum of 5 small projects) targeting women and youth in Bam. The field co-ordinator would identify the NGOs already active in Bam, or with the potential to be involved (as in the case of groups within the Kerman NGO Coalition), and work with them on developing project ideas, render advice in implementation and monitoring.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

One of the partners mentioned in an earlier section, SPASDI, is planning a series of training sessions for youth, the disabled and female heads of households. The training will be in: tailoring, secretarial skills, computer courses, and agricultural and irrigation courses. Through this appeal, a contribution will be made to this component of SPASDI's overall programme.

COMMUNITY-BASED PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSISTANCE (in collaboration with NCA):

This is to be elaborated further by PDA/NCA/ACT Netherlands. The general objective is to focus on community-based approaches to psycho-social work, to complement the largely clinical approach of the Ministry of Health's Mental Health Division. This would involve training a minimum of 50 staff members of Iranian NGOs and agencies, as well as the churches, in community-based methodologies and supervising their work through accompaniment. The common spaces would form one important aspect of this activity.

TRAINING FOR IRANIAN NGOS & CHURCHES (Disaster-preparedness, Search and Rescue, SPHERE standards)

Justification:

- The area is vulnerable to earthquakes, and there is fear, as well as heightened awareness of disasters, and readiness to participate in preparedness training, particularly search and rescue training for youth organisations.
- Such training, which would include the introduction of SPHERE standards, would be a concrete contribution towards strengthening the local NGOs' understanding of emergencies and emergency response.

Implementation:

- Organising training of trainers (participants: MECC and member churches, local NGOs in Bam and Kerman).
- Contents: disaster-preparedness, search and rescue techniques, disaster relief, SPHERE standards.
- Dissemination to youth groups and other local NGOs.
- ICRI's co-ordinator as a possible resource person for SPHERE (ICRI will publish the SPHERE booklet in Farsi – the translation has been completed). Resource persons for the other topics can be local or from partner organisations in Turkey.

V. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

The time frame for the programme is 1 year (1 March 2004 – 28 February 2005). This is subject to extension, depending on the situation in Bam, implementation during the current appeal period, and availability of funding.

Transition or Exit Strategy

- The appeal is based on a strategy that engages local actors (state agencies, Iranian NGOs and churches) with the aim of strengthening their capacity, establishing partnerships, with an eye towards eventual hand-over.
- Exit of planned reconstruction in rural areas when planned projects are completed and handed over.

VI. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration

- ACT Netherlands / PDA will set up a field office in Kerman, the provincial capital. An application for official registration in Iran has already been made. One expatriate field co-ordinator (with previous experience in post-quake interventions and capacity-building skills) will staff the field office. The field office will be supported by PDA-seconded financial and psychosocial staff, as well as staff seconded for specific tasks by NCA (see the NCA appeal). The field office will cater to all interested ACT members as required.
- PDA and ACT Netherlands will provide administrative and programmatic support from their head offices, closely co-ordinating and collaborating with NCA.
- Tendering procedures: For the expensive bulk goods (such as pre-fabricated temporary shelters and building materials), the value of which exceeds \$ 5,000, at least three suppliers would be invited to submit their tenders. The final selection will be made by the Field Co-ordinator, in consultation with the PDA and ACT Netherlands head offices, and the co-ordination committees (which includes representatives of the targeted beneficiaries) where applicable.

Finance Management and Controls

PDA will second an experienced staff member to monitor programme finances and to prepare –together with the field co-ordinator- quarterly financial reports for submission to the ACT CO.

Monitoring Procedures

PDA / ACT Netherlands will provide quarterly narrative and financial reports to the ACT CO (and through it to the ACT members contributing to the appeal). The field co-ordinator and the financial manager will prepare the reports, to be approved and forwarded by the ACT Netherlands / PDA

Reporting Schedule:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| First interim report | - | 31 May 2004 |
| Second interim report | - | 31 August 2004 |
| Third interim report | - | 30 November 2004 |

Final Narrative and Financial reports to be received by the ACT CO within three months of the closing date of 28 February 2005.

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

VII. BUDGET

INCOME PLEDGED

ACT Netherlands	600,000
PDA	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>700,000</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Material support				
Temporary shelters (36 square meters)	unit	60	5,600	336,000
Common spaces (pre-fab) for women in tent-camps	unit	4	8,000	32,000
(Semi) permanent shelter in rural areas (min. 56 square meters)	unit	70	6,500	455,000
Technical consultancy	lumpsum			<u>8,000</u>
TOTAL SHELTER				831,000
Psycho-social and Youth Activities				
Training of trainers (psycho-social)	lumpsum			5,000
Placement of psycho-social workers (6)	month	12	2,700	32,400
Support to youth & women's NGOs (Kerman & Bam)	project	5	10,000	50,000
Vocational training for youth (Bam)	lumpsum			<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL PSYCHO-SOCIAL				137,400
Disaster Preparedness Training				
Disaster prep & Sphere training for Iranian NGOs	sessions	2	5,000	5,000
Search & Rescue training for Iranian NGOs	lumpsum			5,000
Search & Rescue equip (for youth NGOs - Kerman & Bam)	lumpsum			10,000
Publications	lumpsum			5,000
Trainers	manmonth	2	2,000	<u>4,000</u>
TOTAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS				29,000
Salaries / Per Diem / Accommodation / Transport				
Expatriate staff (field coordinator)	month	12	4,500	54,000
Expat staff PDA - Finance Manager (including travel expenses)	month	4	4,500	18,000
Expat staff PDA - Psycho-social consultant (including travel expenses)	month	4	4,500	18,000
Office / Accommodation (Kerman)	month	12	1,500	18,000
Communication	month	12	300	3,600
Accommodation (Bam and Tehran)	lumpsum	12	500	6,000
Transportation (Kerman-Bam, Kerman-Tehran)	month	12	1,000	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL SALARIES/P DIEM, ACCOMMODATION & TRANSPORT				129,600
Admin./monitoring ACT Netherlands / PDA	lumpsum			10,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES				1,137,000
Less income				<u>700,000</u>
BALANCE REQUESTED FROM ACT ALLIANCE				437,000