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Coordinating Office

Appeal

Romania - Moldavia

Assistance to Flood Affected in Moldavia EURO 52 Rev. 1 Appeal Target: US\$ 411,255 *Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 35,634*

Geneva, 21 September 2005

Dear Colleagues,

The third wave of flooding in Romania started on 20 August 2005, hitting the southern regions of the country. Two counties, Mures and Cluj, have been severely devastated by flash floods, while another county, Harghita, was struck by a sudden two metre- high wave. The flash floods hit the eastern side of Harghita county particularly hard, devastating 15 villages and the administrative capital of the county, Odorheiu Secuiesc. The flooding was most intense in the period from 24-25 August, when waves as high as four metres (13 feet) swept the town of Odorheiu Secuiesc and surrounding villages. Thirteen people were killed, another five were declared missing and 1,400 houses were flooded. Large buses and trucks were thrown about like small toys, and houses were either flooded instantly or destroyed. Bridges have fallen apart. Electricity and communications in many villages around Odorheiu Secuiesc are cut off

This Revision is to include **ACT member AIDRom's** response to this latest flood affected area - the **Harghita Region**. In this region AIDRom will focus on post crisis assistance as immediate emergency response has already been provided by several humanitarian aid organisations.

The activities that will be undertaken in the post crisis phase are assistance with house repair and refurbishing, farm inputs and community infrastructure rehabilitation.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.
The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Project Completion Date: 30 April 2006

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

Total Appeal Target(s)	<u>US\$</u> 411,255
<u>Less:</u> Pledges/Contr. Recd.	<u>375,621</u>
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	35,634

Jessie Kgoroadira

Acting Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programme and budget are on following pages.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania – AIDRom / Emergency Unit**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

AIDRom is the Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania, a charitable organisation founded in 1991 in co-operation between the Orthodox, the Reformed and the Lutheran Churches of Romania for providing assistance to those in need regardless of gender, race, nationality and religion.

As ACT-member, AIDROM has been implementing emergency programs in Romania since 1997, but the Emergency Unit was already actively involved in this field since its establishment in 1991. During these years, AIDRom Emergency Unit rendered immediate humanitarian assistance to the victims of various natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, landslides) through the provision of food, hygiene items, clothing, agricultural inputs, livestock, home reconstruction and small infrastructural rehabilitation (bridges, potable water systems, wells).

The **Emergency Unit** of AIDRom has set its general objective as promoting disaster preparedness and emergency response in case of natural or human generated disasters.

The main tasks of the **disaster preparedness** component are:

- to promote co-operation among churches and local government authorities in emergency preparedness
- to educate/train the population in disaster mitigation
- to create local structures able to respond in emergency situations
- to introduce and improve the emergency education in schools and parishes

The objectives of the **emergency response** component are:

- to identify the regions that are most prone to various disaster
- to participate in co-ordination of effective work following disasters
- to assist the churches, local authorities and people in the process of minimising damages and alleviation of human suffering

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

A third wave of severe flooding started August 20 affecting different areas of Romania. Two counties - Mures and Cluj – have been severely devastated by flash floods, while a third county - **Harghita** - was hit by a sudden wave, two meters high.

Romania is affected by floods every year and the frequency and severity of flooding is exacerbating the already weak economic situation of the country as well as the health of the affected population. In April and July 2005 flooding already caused widespread damages in the Banat (Western) and Moldavia Regions. Romania faces, this year, the most powerful and widespread floods in its modern history and also the highest loss of life, with 66 dead. The total damages are estimated to be valued at more than €1.5 billion.

The lack of preventative measures against the flooding is forcing many people, mostly poor farmers, to restart their lives from zero every year. The dramatic weather changes and increase in the severity of the floods each year is attributed to global warming as well as the weak - or totally missing - protection infrastructure (dams, channels, dikes, etc.), irrational deforestation and the illegal ballast plants on the

rivers. The cheapest form of ballast (gravel, sand or broken stones) are the most common construction materials for the poor. Moldavian villagers have been using these construction materials for centuries – using their hands and shovels to get their supplies from the rivers where their communities were situated. These materials are then transported in horse or cow wagons. However, today this activity is carried out by huge construction companies who collect the ballast using enormous excavating and transporting equipment to satisfy the huge needs of the cities. Such ballast plants have multiplied by 1,000 during the last 15 years and more than a third are functioning on an illegal basis.

Every year, hundreds of billions of Lei are promised for dams, dikes, embankments and consolidation, hydraulic structures, but in most of the cases these remain only promises. With this weak infrastructure background, the catastrophes this year will generate a long-term negative influence on the development of the poorest regions of Romania.

Poverty is greatest in rural areas. Recent research has shown that just about half of Romania's poor are farmers. Many farmers are well below the nationally recognised poverty line. Most earn less than \$5 a day which means that they are extremely vulnerable to any emergency and have virtually no opportunity to break out of the cycle of poverty. Further economic reform measures, delayed by successive governments, are likely to cause a considerable rise in unemployment and an additional short to medium-term decline in living standards for the majority of the affected population. Children in poorer rural areas also have a lower nutritional status. Low levels of education are prevalent among the poor - children of poor households and those with less educated parents have lower enrolment rates at each level of education, particularly in rural areas.

Romania has among the lowest health indicators in Eastern Europe and the poor have the lowest health status in the country. The health situation of the poor in general, and the rural poor in particular, could be improved by a reallocation of spending from tertiary care (hospitals) towards improving the quality of primary health care, mainly in poorer and less well served rural regions, and towards investment in sanitation and water supply facilities. Social conditions also remain poor among the most affected by flood. Life expectancy (at 69.2 years) is considerably lower than in western European countries.

Infant mortality has dropped to 18.2 per 1,000 live births but remains high by European standards. Rapidly falling birth rates since 1989, together with increased general mortality, mean that since 1990 Romania has had a negative population growth rate. The decline of the Human Development Index also reflects the hardships of a painful transition.

The Romanian countryside can escape its current state of underdevelopment only if market mechanisms are strengthened. Farm households are poor, and poverty has taken them away from the modern, forward-looking economy to primitive, subsistence farming. Land ownership is highly scattered and there is a mismatch between access to land, labour and capital at household level. Rural development policies, institutional reform and regulatory frameworks and support (financial and technical assistance) from international donors or financial institutions are needed to break the vicious circle of poverty by providing incentives for the villages to shed their isolation.

Current Situation

On 16 August, the Environment Ministry extended again an imminent flood risk warning to 21 counties of Romania. Prefecture offices in numerous counties in the central (Transylvania) and southern parts of the country (Walachia), but also in Moldavia, were warned about prospective flooding, landslides and increases in the water levels of smaller rivers, possibly exceeding the danger levels.

Torrential rains staged a forceful comeback at the weekend of 19-20 August, after some days of stifling heat. Again localities were isolated and left without electricity and water supply. In the mountains, the floods gushed through at high speed destroying houses, filling other houses and gardens with sand and stones. In the flatlands, the water stayed for a longer time and reached the roofs in several villages.

Flash floods hit the central Romanian county of **Harghita** particularly hard. The flooding was most intense in the period from 24-25 August, when waves as high as four metres (13 feet), swept the town of Odorheiu Secuiesc and 12 other surrounding villages. Thirteen people were killed, another five were declared missing and 1,400 houses were flooded. Many of the dead were drowned and trapped inside their homes. Most of the dead are between 62 and 93 years old, the majority of them female. The Minister of Interior explained that the high number of victims registered in Harghita County was caused by the fact that the overflow of water reached over seven metres in just 15 minutes.

In mid August, starting from August 16, the North-East region of Romania was already heavily affected by floods, with 1,473 evacuated from their homes in Iasi, Suceava and Botosani. In Suceava county, 555 km of roads were damaged, nearly 600 bridges flooded, and 520 houses flooded, 16 of which were significantly damaged. Several communications networks, particularly electric cables and optical fibres, were affected. Other counties significantly affected in late August were Mures, Prahova and Bistrita. The city of Târgu Mures, an important regional centre, was affected by the rising of waters on the Târnava river, even though there wasn't a significant amount of damage caused to infrastructure. In north-western Romania, the counties of Bihor and Cluj were affected, although less than Harghita. In Cluj county, over 100 houses were flooded, with the flooding centred around the town of Turda. Railway lines in the county were closed. The localities of Popesti, Suplacu de Barcau and Valea lui Mihai were affected in Bihor county.

Residents in flood-damaged areas of Harghita continue clearing their yards, homesteads and houses off the mud, helped by firemen and soldiers. Field workers of AIDRom Emergency Unit reached the area the evening of August 25, bringing with them two water pumps in their pickup truck, which were put immediately to work. Four additional pumps were sent the next day. The Bishop and Vice Bishop of the Reformed Church of Romania also rushed to the area to see the condition of the affected people. On August 26 the Bishop and AIDRom field workers carried out a joint assessment of the damages and needs. The first reports from the field indicated a high demand for fresh drinking water, bread and canned food, as provisions of the people were seriously decimated. In addition, there was a great need for water pumps.

The Reformed Church of Romania (a funding member of AIDRom) asked for logistical assistance from AIDRom Emergency Unit to enable the church to respond based on the assessment done. On 30th of August 2005 AIDRom Emergency Unit promptly organised and delivered to the affected villages in Harghita county 1,000 parcels of food, fresh bread and mineral water packages in total value of US\$35,000 on behalf of the Reformed Bishop Office of Romania.

Health authorities started a vaccination campaign sending 1,000 doses of anti-hepatitis and 500 doses of typhoid vaccine to immunise the people, even if the risk of an epidemic is considered relatively small. The authorities also removed thousands of dead animals. To meet further needs in the Harghita region, nearly 29 tons of food from different humanitarian organisations and government stocks have been sent. A convoy of humanitarian aid from Hungary reached the flood-devastated areas in the week of 29 August – 3 September. The Hungarian Ministry of Interior sent also several water-pumps, 700 camp beds and 100 pairs of rubber boots to Harghita. The Ministries of Defense and Health provided 60,000 cans of meat and medicines to the affected areas.

The floods that started in spring have so far damaged and destroyed hundreds of houses and local infrastructures. Romanian authorities are hoping for additional European support for reconstruction from the Solidarity Fund. Some of the destroyed houses cannot be rebuilt this year and the authorities are thinking of long-term lodgings for some of those left homeless.

Damages

Damages caused by the summer floods in 2005 are estimated to be €1.5 billion. The overall situation is much more serious than in April: four times more people have been evacuated, a higher death toll and more houses destroyed. In eastern Romania roads are closed and rail traffic interrupted. Many areas have been left without electricity and gas. Television footage showed hundreds of submerged homes, dead animals floating in the water and people stranded on rooftops being rescued by army helicopters and boats.

90 % of the flood affected population lives on agriculture - household farming, keeping domestic animals (hens, chicken, pigs, sheep and cows). Initial reports indicate that many have lost their livelihood, and that already difficult living conditions have now been made unbearable. Livestock of many families are completely lost or suffered significant losses. There are villages where nearly 80 % of the animals had died. Veterinary officials fear that many farm animals that were left behind in villages may die of starvation, emanating concerns that rotting carcasses could cause a serious health problem. The high death toll among the farm animals, which are often the only income source, aggravates the problems of many farmers.

The Government of Romania revised its budget for the third time this year, in order to include the re-building of bridges and roads destroyed during all the floods. The Government earmarked around one billion RON (New Romanian Lei - \$ 344 million) for cleaning up operations, but mainly for rehabilitation of infrastructure. Following the latest floods, additional financial aid was allocated: 1,420 billion ROL will go to Ministerial budgets, while ROL 700 billion will be distributed among 30 affected Counties. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is to receive, the bigger part of these supplementary funds, ROL 800 billion which it will distribute in all 40 counties that have reported damages during the 2005 summer floods. The Ministry of Construction and Transportation will receive ROL 500 billion in order to re-build infrastructure like roads, railways and bridges. The Environment Ministry is said to receive ROL 120 billion, which it will re-direct to repairing dams and other hydro-technical works. In addition, local administrations of 30 counties will receive ROL 784 billion from the Intervention Fund of the Government for reconstruction like county roads, village streets, water supply networks, sewage, torrents correction, and damns that are administered by local authorities.

Of the 30 counties that will receive financial aid, Harghita will receive the biggest amount- ROL 12.3 billion. Another amount of ROL 15 billion will be allocated to different administrative units from the same county for reconstruction of schools, sports halls, kindergartens and a town halls. In order to pump water from houses, 15 tons of diesel fuel, worth ROL 54 million have been additionally directed to the administration of Harghita county. Suceava County comes next in the hierarchy, receiving ROL 12.2 billion as aid, followed by Botosani with ROL 6.6 billion and Maramures with ROL 5.2 billion. Vrancea, Olt and Dolj received each approximately ROL 4 billion. One third of the counties received under ROL 1 billion each.

Despite this, the Government funds allocated or earmarked, as of 1st of September 2005, for the reconstruction of collapsed houses, seem to cover only 40 % of the amount needed throughout the whole country. Villagers in the flood areas feel that their plight is being ignored as the government concentrates on European Union-related reforms. Around 4,500 people in the Timis and Caras counties of western Romania have been living in huts and tents for months, after flooding destroyed their homes.

They lost almost everything in the catastrophe, including their homes, crops, household goods and furnishings.

The damages caused by the latest floods include:

- 93 flooded localities
- a death toll of 33; either caused by drowning or lightning
- 1,968 homes submerged (800 in Harghita county)
- 68 houses collapsed
- 1,904 farms submerged
- 774 small farms affected
- 2,529 hectares of agricultural land damaged
- 1,000 km of forest roads damaged
- 150,000 cubic meter of fire wood provision destroyed
- 72 hectares of grazing ground and crops flooded
- 260 pedestrian bridges destroyed
- 10 km of national road destroyed
- 25 km of county roads destroyed
- 42 km of village and town streets affected
- 804 wells contaminated

In the most seriously affected counties of Harghita, Bacau, Vrancea and Galati, 23 schools and kindergartens in 21 villages have been badly damaged and one school completely destroyed. 1,900 children are registered in these schools and kindergartens. The schools should be renovated and fully equipped before the start of the school year, which is less than one month away.

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number and Type of Target Beneficiaries

Given also the fact that AIDRom is also implementing the EURO-51 Appeal in the Western Regions at the current stage of emergency, AIDRom has set a target of helping in Moldavia and Harghita county.

AIDRom wishes to support families whose losses in terms of home damage and personal goods are most severe. Those families whose houses have collapsed are expected to be incorporated - like in the Western Regions - in Governmental reconstruction projects.

- 500 families with items for Crisis Phase (food, non-food items (NFIs), water), and
- around 300 families in the Post Crisis Rehabilitation

Criteria Utilised in Beneficiary Selection

In the identification process of the most vulnerable, the Emergency Unit will be closely assisted by the mayors and parish ministers from the affected communities. In the Crisis Phase of the assistance, all those families who have been evacuated and returned home will be assisted with the food parcels, hygiene kits, and mineral water.

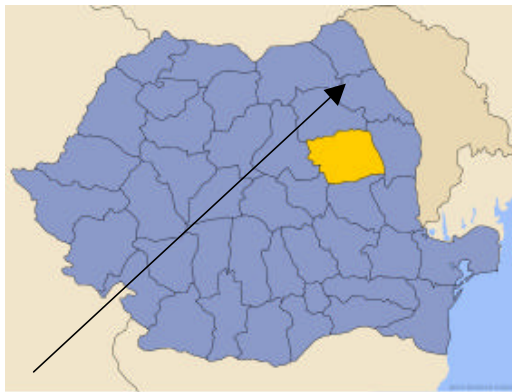
In the Post Crisis Phase, a more detailed selection will be carried out which will also be done in close co-operation with the local churches and mayor offices, taking into consideration the social status of the families, AIDRom's set of criteria such as level of damage suffered, vulnerability, nutritional and health status, socio-economic background and vulnerability factor (i.e. women and children, age). The targeted beneficiary groups are expected to comprise families with children aged 1 to 14, two-generation families under one roof, handicapped and socially marginalised people (members of the Roma

community).

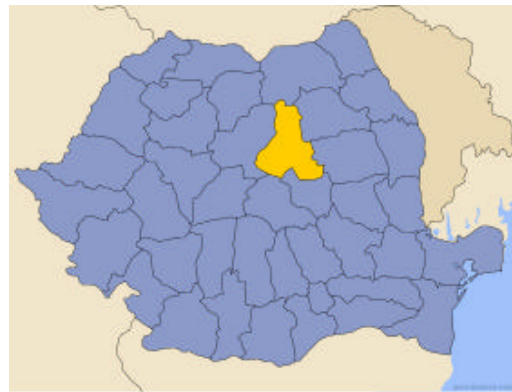
Location for Proposed Response

AIDRom wishes to assist flood victims primarily from one of the most affected counties – Bacau - where AIDRom implemented the EURO-41 Appeal and where good working relationships have been created at all levels (Regional Governmental Office, Local Community Councils, Dean Office, local church parishes). This will help substantially in the implementation of EURO52 as the infrastructure needed for effective implementation already exists. The targeted villages in Bacau county are Agas, Asau, Beleghet, Straja, Prelusi, Ciobanus, Mircesti, Vanatori, Helegiu and Sublaroaja.

In this Revision, AIDRom wishes to include the villages around the town of Odorheiu Secuiesc from Harghita county: Simonesti, Siculeni, Feliceni, Nicolesti, Lupeni, Satu Mare, Bradesti. Harghita County covers has a total area of 6,639 km², it is in the immediate neighbourhood of Bacau county from Moldavia (on the left side of the Eastern Carpathian mountains) and consists primarily of mountains connected to the Eastern Carpathians, such as the Ciuc and Harghita Mountains, volcanic plateaux, foothills and the more densely populated river valleys.



Bacau County (EURO-52)



Harghita County (EURO-52 Revision)

A specific aspect of the county Harghita is that 84.6% (276,106) of the population belongs to the Hungarian minority, making it the county with the highest proportion of Hungarians in Transylvania. The Hungarian population in Romania makes up approximately 20 percent of the population of Transylvania and 6.6 percent of the total population, or 1,431,807 citizens. It is the largest minority in the whole of Romania. According to the latest national census, the major ethnic groups in the county are: Hungarians (84.6%), Romanians (14.1%), Roma (1.2%).

Due to the multicultural and multi confessional structure of its population, the region incorporates a large number of old, monumental churches, signs of early Christianity in the region as well as of the early Reformation period in Eastern Europe, after Luther and Calvin. Many of these churches are part of the small traditional village communities which inherited the buildings from their ancestors. Many of these historical churches were also severely affected. In many places the cleaning up the churches has already been done, but the walls are impregnated with water, which if not dried out as soon as possible, will endanger the structure. Diakonie Emergency Aid has offered to send 20 dehumidifiers which were used in Germany during the floods from 2002 to dry flooded buildings. The utilisation of this equipment means however high electricity bills and ways will be sought to find separate funds to assist the congregations.

V. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Thousands lost all their belongings in the July floods in Moldavia and in August in Central Romania (Harghita) including houses, furniture, animals, crops, tools, fire wood, horse wagons, etc. Most of these people are living from agriculture and occasional jobs in agriculture. The harvest for this year has been destroyed, many animals died and only very few families had an insurance for their houses and for agriculture. These people will not have a regular income and the resources to replace all necessary goods for the winter period.

Some of the urgent needs were or will be covered from national resources (like food, potable water, medicines, disinfectants) or by the intervention of the humanitarian NGO's from and outside the country (mainly clothes, blankets, ground sheets, food, hygiene items). However, as in past years, the number of people needing help far exceeds the given assistance. Therefore, the intervention of AIDRom is of vital importance for many affected families from Moldavia and Harghita county.

Goal

The main goal is to alleviate the suffering of the affected families, to mitigate the effects of the flood on the small rural communities and help them on the path to recovery.

Objectives

- Providing immediate humanitarian assistance in the form of family food parcels, mineral water, hygiene kits and disinfectants.
- Providing post crisis assistance in the form of construction materials for home repairs
- Distribution of utensils and household sets
- Providing basic items for house refurbishing
- Providing fire wood to assist families through the cold and long winter
- Providing agricultural inputs for livelihood recovery in the form of seeds and domestic animals
- Supporting repair of community infrastructure: e.g. pedestrian bridge repairs/reconstruction, well cleaning and rehabilitation.

Implementation

AIDRom wishes to implement the current program in **two phases**:

- Immediate humanitarian assistance (Moldavia)
- Post crisis rehabilitation (Moldavia and Harghita county)

The assistance will be given in the most appropriate way which will contribute to the alleviation of the damages and the suffering.

Crisis Phase

The first phase of the implementation will focus on distribution of relief items: food, drinking water and hygiene items. 500 families will be provided with non-perishable food, mineral water and hygiene items. AIDRom Emergency Unit will cover the recipient villages through the assistance of local churches and mayors offices.

The **food parcels** will contain 30 kgs of non-perishable food, packed in standard boxes labelled with the ACT/AIDRom logo. Each box will contain: wheat and corn flour, edible oil, sugar, rice, salt, pasta, canned soup, meat and vegetables, cottage cheese, jam, milk powder and matches.

In addition, **mineral water packages** (comprising 20 litres of bottled mineral water) will be provided to 500 families.

The **hygiene parcel** will contain all the necessary items for up to six weeks/family, with the following: washing powder, disinfectants, soap, shampoo, toothpaste and toothbrush, sanitary pads and towels.

AIDRom also plans to provide **clothes** and **blankets** to the targeted families. This item is not included in the budget as it is a local contribution. For AIDRom member churches, although they could not contribute financially to the assistance process, they had made an appeal to the church communities in their districts to collect clothing and blankets for the flood victims. AIDRom was requested to handle the distribution of these items in the affected areas.

Note: while preparing this Revision, the crisis phase assistance has already been implemented.

Post Crisis Phase

Families whose houses have collapsed are expected to be included in Governmental reconstruction projects. AIDRom will not engage itself in the reconstruction process of totally destroyed houses, as this would require important financial and logistical input.

House repair and refurbishing

AIDRom plans to support families with the repair of their houses as follows:

- 100 families with severely damaged houses (main structure) will receive up to \$ 1,500 each for construction materials (bricks, cement, roofing and isolation materials, wood, iron bars, etc.)
- 200 families whose homes suffered high damages (structures remained intact, but severe damages like collapsed compartments or side walls, roof, etc) will be supported with construction items valued at \$750.
- 100 families will receive household utensils (kitchen sets, shovels, buckets, brooms, etc.) and reconstruction kits at value up to \$ 50
- 50 families will receive contribution towards refurbishing, up to \$ 250 each (beds, tables, chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, refrigerators)
- 100 families will be assisted with 8 cubic meter of fire wood/each for the winter period at the cost of \$ 125/family

The assistance will be provided in some cases by AIDRom Emergency Unit directly to those in need, after each family has decided on the most urgently needed construction items (cement, bricks, wood, slacked lime, iron bars, roofing tiles, isolation materials, sand, stones, etc.) keeping in mind the budget per family. In other cases, assistance will be provided through the local churches and mayor offices whose representatives will provide information to AIDRom Emergency Unit about the most vulnerable families needing assistance based on the selection criteria presented above. AIDRom will then provide the requested materials to the temporary distribution centres set up by the mayor offices or churches.

The rehabilitation work will be carried out by each family using its own physical resources.

Livelihood assistance

- 200 families will be assisted with agricultural seed inputs up to \$ 150/family (potato, corn, sugar beat, wheat)
- 100 families will be assisted to replace their farm animals according to the needs up to \$ 150 per family (mainly piglets and chickens, young cows, occasionally horses for wagons)

Well cleaning

- 50 wells will be cleaned and disinfected, estimated operation cost \$ 50 per well.

Community Infrastructure rehabilitation

Contributions toward this activity will be as follows:

- Four small pedestrian bridges will be reconstructed in Harghita county and 1 in Bacau county, where AIDRom's contribution will be at \$ 1,500 per bridge

The bridges will be rebuilt or repaired by the local Mayor office which will apply for the financial assistance directly to AIDRom. The Mayor Offices will be advised to find the most convenient procurement places, for construction and technical equipment. The Mayor Offices will use its own resources and will use the voluntary participation of the inhabitants for transportation means and technical staff for the necessary work to be done.

Implementation

AIDRom's regional implementing partners will provide the information and specifics about the most affected families in the communities targeted for assistance. The local Mayor Offices will be asked to assist and take part in the aid distribution initiated and led by AIDRom. There will also be collaboration and co-ordination with any other organisations working in the area to assist the flood affected.

All activities in both the Crisis and Post Crisis Phases will be continuously monitored by the AIDRom Emergency Unit Co-ordinator. For all types of inputs received, beneficiaries will sign acknowledgement receipts, confirmed by the local church ministers, mayor or project field co-ordinator. The regular surveys of the Emergency Unit Team will represent another important basis for decisions to be taken during implementation.

Procurement and transport

Procurement of the necessary items will be co-ordinated by the Emergency Unit Field Officer with the assistance of local church ministers or mayor office representatives. Locating the closest procurement site (local or regional) as well as the cheapest means of transportation will be the duty of the local implementing partners. Two transport monitors will be responsible for transporting relief items to the different locations. Procurement and all related activities will be done according to the ACT Guidelines.

Organisational Capacity / Staffing

When the latest emergency occurred, it was thought that responding to this emergency might stretch AIDRom's normal implementing capacities. However, this has proven not to be the case, as the additional area targeted under this Revision is in the immediate neighbourhood of the initially assisted region. The extended activities will actually consist of co-ordination of the assistance for a higher number of families with a wider range of inputs, within a larger area (about 250 km). Furthermore, the EURO-51 Appeal which is being implemented in the western regions is at about 75% of its realisation, therefore no longer needing the same amount of work and co-ordination as in the beginning. There is also no need to carry out a Crisis Phase assistance in the newly affected areas, as this kind of assistance was already provided by various humanitarian organisations. Furthermore, the local churches in the targeted areas expressed their readiness to fully support and assist with human resources any kind of aid action initiated by AIDRom. With this given background, only one additional Assistant for the Field Co-ordinator will be employed.

A program assistant for secretarial support, a field co-ordinator and an assistant to the field co-ordinator will be employed for the project implementation period. Two transport monitors will assist the project field co-ordinator during the distribution (both in Crisis and Post Crisis Phase). Transport monitors will transport relief items to different project locations.

The program director (co-ordinator) in co-operation with the program assistant and field coordinator are responsible for overall management of the project. The program director will supervise the work of the field co-ordinator. The secretarial assistant will assist program implementation and assure data collection for timely reporting to AIDRom head office and ACT Geneva.

The field co-ordinator is responsible to the program director for management of local project activity, including the organisation and supervision of local teams, procurement, distributions and negotiations with local authorities. Given the fact that an extended range of inputs will be provided, the assistant of the field co-ordinator will assure the constant presence on the various implementation sites of the Appeal, whenever the field co-ordinator is elsewhere, in order to assure the sound implementation of the post crisis rehabilitation, selection of beneficiaries, distribution of goods, etc. Procurement and all related activities will be done according to ACT Guidelines.

The transport monitors, under the supervision of the field coordinator, will maintain contact and provide all necessary data for the secretarial (program) assistant to be further processed.

Exit Strategy

Alongside emergency aid, AIDRom is planning to develop crisis management activities. In 2004 AIDRom took a step in this direction in their collaboration with Diakonie Emergency Aid (DEA) in implementing flood prevention projects in small rural communities in Romania. The first project will shortly be closed and AIDRom and DEA plan to continue their collaboration in this area.

During implementation of EURO41 in the areas of Agas and Asau, AIDRom developed very good working relations with local communities and their leaders. These two communities have been targeted as potential recipients for a new flood prevention programme to be carried out by AIDRom with local community councils and DEA.

VI. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration

The program director (co-ordinator) in co-operation with the program assistant and field co-ordinator are responsible for overall management of the project. The program director will supervise the work of the field co-ordinator. The secretarial assistant will assist program implementation and assure data collection for timely reporting to AIDRom head office and the ACT CO in Geneva.

The field co-ordinator is responsible to the program director for management of local project activity, including the organisation and supervision of local teams, procurement, distributions and negotiations with local authorities.

The transport monitors, under the supervision of the field co-ordinator, will maintain contact and provide all necessary data for the (program) assistant to further process.

Finance Management and Controls

The AIDRom Emergency Unit co-ordinator will report to ACT Co-ordinating Office according to ACT Reporting Guidelines and will carry out regular financial controls and make the necessary adjustment to

the implementation process. Each local mayors office and church parishes from the recipient villages will appoint a counsellor to be in charge of project accounting in the case that funds will be run through local accounts for the purchase of construction materials. (This procedure is followed only when raw construction materials - wooden bars - are purchased at low costs from locals who own parts of forests and have authorisation for cutting down trees for different purposes, which can be either construction or heating). The counsellors will send their reports and remarks to AIDRom Emergency Unit program director. Beneficiaries will be requested to sign a protocol, which will confirm the type and quantity and value of received materials.

VII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATION

The program monitoring will be carried out from AIDRom Head Office in Bucharest and the regional office in Brasov. The program co-ordinator will visit the region where the project is under implementation at least once a month to monitor progress, disburse funds, deal with problems that arise and also make adjustments to the implementation process, share and refer issues if necessary to the Head Office and ACT CO.

Reporting

AIDRom Emergency Unit Program Director will provide the necessary updates as well as interim and final narrative and financial reports as required to the ACT CO.

Reporting schedule

- Interim narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 31 December 2005.
- Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 30 June 2006 i.e. within two months of end of project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 31 July 2006, i.e. within three months of end of project.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

Project Assessment:	20 July – 05 August 2005
Start Up and Implementation of Crisis Phase Assistance	25 July – 15 August 2005
Start Up Post Crisis Phase Rehabilitation:	15 August 2005
Assessment for Revision	25 August – 09 Sept. 2005
Revision	19 September 2005
Implementation:	15 August –30 April 2006

IX. CO-ORDINATION

The project co-ordination will be done by AIDRom Emergency Unit Team, together with local partners participating in the aid program. AIDRom will maintain close contact with the implementing partners and will request status reports on a regular basis. The interactive co-operation will be based on free information channelling and sharing, responsibility, transparency, accountability and credibility.

Co-ordination meetings will be held by AIDRom Emergency Unit once a month at the various implementation sites, to monitor and co-ordinate the work with all involved in the aid process.

Further co-ordination work – in the form of mutual assistance and support – will be carried out on an individual basis by the Field co-ordinator, where other organisations are working in the same regions or sectors. Whenever possible, AIDRom Emergency Team will attend other meetings and events that are

relevant to the humanitarian aid program.

X. BUDGET

INCOME/PLEDGES		USD
Diakonie Emergency Aid	Euro 50,000	60,050
Kerkinactie Netherlands	Euro 35,000	43,117
Disciples of Christ USA	-	3,000
Wider Church Ministries USA	-	3,000
Church of Sweden	SEK 200,000	26,254
Diakonie Emergency Aid	Euro 200,000	240,200
TOTAL INCOME/PLEDGES		<u>375,621</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No of Unit</u>	<u>Unit Cost USD</u>	<u>Original Budget USD</u>	<u>Revised Budget USD</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
Crisis Phase					
Relief Food Distribution	Families	500	105	52,500	52,500
Health & Medical Inputs	Families	500	95	47,500	47,500
Mineral Water Packages	Families	500	5	2,500	2,500
Post Crisis Phase					
Construction Materials- severely damaged houses	Families	100	1,000	50,000	100,000
Construction Materials -highly damaged houses	Families	200	500	50,000	100,000
Refurnishing for Flood Affected	Families	50	250	-	12,500
Seed Inputs	Families	200	150	-	30,000
Animal Inputs	Families	100	150	-	15,000
Well Cleaning	Families	50	50	-	2,500
Fire Wood (8 cubic meters)	Families	100	125	-	12,500
Pedestrian Bridge Reconstruction	Communities	5	1,500	-	7,500
Sub total				202,500	382,500
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & RELATED HANDLING COSTS					
Truck Rental	Km	3,000	2	1,950	4,500
Sub total				1,950	4,500
PERSONNEL, ADMIN., OPERATIONS & OTHER SUPPORT COSTS					
Staff Salaries & Benefits					
Emergency programme co-ordinator	Month	8	650	2,600	5,200
Program Field Co-ordinator	Month	7	550	2,200	3,850
Assistant to Program co-ordinator	Month	7	450	1,800	3,150
Assistant to Field Co-ordinator	Month	5	450	0	2,250
Transport co-ordinators	Month	7	200	800	1,400
Travel costs					
Per Diems (Food/Lodging)	Days	35	85	1,700	2,975
Vehicle Operations costs					
Fuel (Diesel and Gasoline)	Km	6000	0	1,050	1,980
Communications costs					
Telephone	Lump Sum			400	750
E-Mail	Lump Sum			80	200
Bank Fees	Lump Sum			1000	1,500
Financial Audit costs				1000	1,000
Sub total				12,630	24,255
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>217,080</u>	<u>411,255</u>
BALANCE REQUESTED					<u>35,634</u>