

Nicaragua

HURRICANE FELIX

SEPTEMBER

2007



FLASH
APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Photo by WFP Nicaragua

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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Hurricane Felix

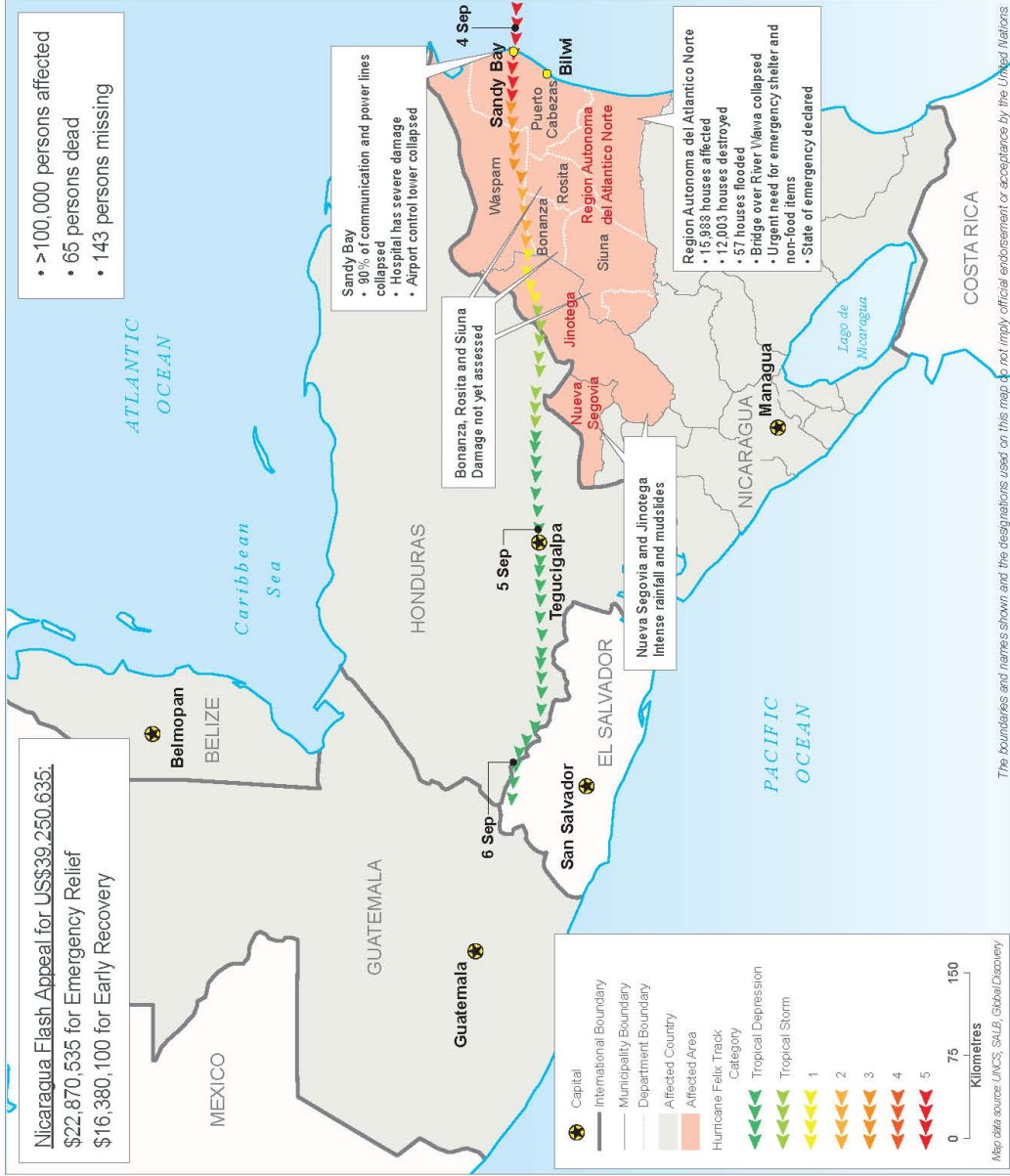
(as of 12 Sep 2007)

"Hurricane Felix reach the highest category of five on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, with winds of 270 km/hr, and penetrated the national territory on Tuesday September 4 at 0:045 a.m. local time, striking directly on Sandy Bay."



Created by ReliefWeb on 12 Sep 2007
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
United Nations

Nicaragua Hurricane Felix: Flash Appeal



SITUATION

- 19 health units damaged, additional units totally destroyed
- All water and sanitation systems damaged or not working
- Local food production destroyed, no access to food reserves
- 10,000 families' fishing equipment lost or destroyed

ACTION


- UN Resident Coordinator activated situation room and UNCT, UNDMT and UNETE to coordinate response
- Inter-Agency Emergency Response Plan implemented
- WFP food distribution carried out for 3 months
- Need for medicines and emergency health kits confirmed
- Utensils for hygienic storage and child feeding will be distributed

LINKS

- Latest updates for Hurricane Felix
- Related maps

Based on:
 Nicaragua Hurricane Felix: Flash Appeal 2007
 GLIDE: TC-2007-000150-BLZ
 Contact: maps@reliefweb.int

NICARAGUA: HURRICANE FELIX

 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Situation Report CODE/SE-SINAPRED, OPS</p> </div>	Vulnerable population	<p>RAAN: Waspán: 47,231 inhabitants Puerto Cabezas: 66,169 inhabitants Total 113,400 (36% of the population of the RAAN)</p> <p>RAAS: Desembocadura La Cruz Rio Grande: 3,586 inhabitants. Laguna de Perlas: 10,676 inhabitants Total: 14,261 (5% of the population of the RAAS)</p>
	Affected Population	162,373 people affected (27,281 families)
	Population in shelters	8,925 people evacuated into 61 shelters in Pto Cabezas, Waspán, Siuna, Rosita, Bonanza, Quilalí, Wiwilí, Prinzapolka, Bocay and Jinitega.
	Dead	67 people killed (65 in Bilwi), 21 people injured, 110 missing and 136 rescued.
	Vulnerable houses	Waspán: 7,007, Pto Cabezas: 10,596, Total: 17,603 (35% of the total houses in the RAAN)
	Affected houses	9,948 houses affected, of which 7,945 houses destroyed; in Bilwi, Waspán, Siuna, Rosita, Bonanza, San Andrés de Bocay, Prinzapolka and Jinitega.
Data updated on: 12-Sept-2007	Damages to social infrastructure	84 public buildings incl. schools, health centres and one military post; 69 private buildings; the pier of Bilwi is partially damaged, 5,190 latrines; 6,000 contaminated wells.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Category 5 Hurricane Felix made landfall at 04:45 a.m. local time on Tuesday, 4 September at Sandy Bay, on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua. The affected areas are in the Northern Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN)¹, mainly communities of the southern and northern coastline of the town of Bilwi (municipality of Puerto Cabezas), the communities of Lower Río Coco (municipality of Waspam) and the so-called Mining Triangle (Municipalities of Siuna, Bonanza and Rosita). The departments of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia were also affected by intense rainfall and mudslides. The situation is worsened by the affected population in the RAAN having the worst health and nutrition indicators in the country, and highly vulnerable to any disruption of food production or crop destruction.

Given the difficulties of accessing to the affected area, the damage estimates are still preliminary and are evolving day to day. Initial damage and needs assessments by the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED²) indicated an estimated 100,000 people affected. (Most of this appeal is based on that estimate.) SINAPRED's update as of September 12 increases the estimate of disaster victims to 162,373, with 67 confirmed fatalities and 110 persons missing. As to the infrastructure, a total of 9,948 houses were affected in the municipalities of the RAAN, of which 7,945 were completely destroyed. Communications and power lines in the regional capital Bilwi collapsed. Many bridges have collapsed, including the bridge over River Wawa, which has isolated the RAAN from the rest of the country by road.

On September 4, the President of the Republic issued Decree No. 87-2007 declaring a State of Emergency in the RAAN. The decree ordered Ministries and specialised institutions belonging to SINAPRED to immediately take necessary actions according to the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (RRP), with funds from the national budget and the international community, and to ensure that search and rescue operations continue in order to reach those still stranded and needing assistance.

SINAPRED immediately activated its Sectoral Working Groups/Commissions which are working closely with the United Nations Agencies to better meet the needs in the territory, through the provision of emergency aid such as food, water and sanitation, housing, shelter and logistics, and immediate restoration of agricultural and fishery-based livelihoods. From the moment of the first alerts, the Resident Coordinator, with other members of the UNCT, offered United Nations support to the response efforts, and to carry out the necessary coordination for the response by sectors with the Sectoral Working Groups/Commissions.

For its part, the United Nations Resident Coordinator activated the UN Country Team (UNCT), UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and UN Emergency Team (UNETE) to coordinate the necessary response. To address the emergency situation caused by Hurricane Felix, an Inter-Agency Emergency Response Plan is being implemented and sectoral meetings were activated for water and sanitation, shelter, health, telecommunications and logistics.

In coordination with the Nicaraguan Government, and based on the reports and assessments of official sources, the United Nations System and other partners, there is an international call for US³\$22,870,535 for emergency relief. (The country team is applying to CERF for a portion of this.) There is also a call for \$16,380,100 as an initial indication of requirements for early recovery activities, based on the strong cooperation between the Government and the United Nations and its partners. It is likely that, as assessments continue, this requirement will change in the coming weeks. During the first weeks, the priority will be given to life-saving and life-sustaining activities to support 162,373 affected people in terms of basic needs: food assistance, emergency logistics, shelter, health, water and sanitation, plus coordination of assistance and definition of the most immediate needs for the next weeks and months. All these activities have been conceived in a continuum that will lead to the progressive recovery of livelihoods and human settlements with activities as food for work, provision of seeds and tools, and progressive housing recovery.

¹ *Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte.*

² *Sistema Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención a Desastres.*

³ All dollar figures in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (fts@reliefweb.int).

TABLES I & II: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND SECTOR

<p>Table I: Nicaragua Flash Appeal 2007 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector*), with funding status of each as of 13 September 2007 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Emergency Relief Sectors	Requirements (US\$)
CHILD PROTECTION	50,000
COORDINATION	650,000
EDUCATION	395,000
EMERGENCY SHELTER	7,000,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	212,000
FOOD SECURITY	7,730,100
HEALTH	1,490,000
LOGISTICS	3,320,035
NUTRITION	530,000
SAFETY AND SECURITY	203,400
WATER AND SANITATION	1,290,000
Subtotal for Emergency Relief Sectors	22,870,535
EARLY RECOVERY	16,380,100
Grand Total	39,250,635

<p>Table II: Nicaragua Flash Appeal 2007 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation as of 13 September 2007 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Requirements (US\$)
FAO	4,850,000
UNDP	13,510,035
UNDSS	203,400
UNFPA	150,000
UNICEF	2,085,000
WFP	16,932,200
WHO	1,520,000
Grand Total	39,250,635

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 13 September 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

**NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked on FTS, because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals.*

Basic Data on the Northern Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN)		
Population	314,130 inhabitants (2005 Census)	
% rural population	72% (2005 Census)	
Child mortality	49 x 1,000 live births (2005 Census)	
% population that ingests insufficient quantities of food	42.7% (Food Consumption Survey 2004)	
Chronic malnutrition in children under 5	24%	
School children with stunting	33% (Height census 2004)	
General poverty (Data for both North & South Aut. Regions)	URBAN: 37,8% (EMNV* 2005)	RURAL: 76,6% (EMNV 2005)
Extreme poverty (Data for both North & South Aut. Regions)	URBAN: 9.8% (EMNV 2005)	RURAL: 34,2 (EMNV 2005)
Percentage of homes without access to drinking water	40% (2005 Census)	
Percentage of homes without basic sanitation	40,9% (2005 Census)	
Percentage of inhabited houses without electricity	76,10% (2005 Census)	
Roads in bad conditions	62%	
Secondary roads in bad conditions	78,30%	
Human Development Index	0,466:Low (HDI 2005)	

* Nicaragua National Household Living Standards Survey (*Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida*)



Photo from WFP Nicaragua

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Hurricane Felix reached the highest category of five on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, with winds of 270 km/h, and penetrated the national territory on Tuesday September 4 at 04:45 a.m. local time, striking directly on Sandy Bay, 15km north of Bilwi (Puerto Cabezas). After moving through the RAAN for several hours, the hurricane diminished its speed to 22km/h and became a category two hurricane with maximum winds of 155 km/h and considerable rainfall, affecting other departments and municipalities on its course.

The latest reports by SINAPRED of 12 September indicate approximately 162,373 affected persons (27,000 families) in 49 communities, with 110 missing, and 67 dead. 9,948 homes have been damaged, 7,945 of which were completely destroyed. 5,190 wells are contaminated and 6,000 latrines destroyed, as well as official buildings such as schools and health posts. The pier of Puerto Cabezas was damaged and the control tower of Bilwi airport collapsed. The numbers of people and facilities affected could still rise as damage has not yet been fully assessed in the Mining Triangle (Siuna, Bonanza, and Rosita). Power and telephone lines, and drinking water connections have not yet been re-established.

Given the difficulties of accessing to the affected area, the damage estimates are still preliminary and are evolving day to day. This document has been elaborated on the official preliminary data of 100,000 affected people (at September 10th) that were increased in a 62% at September 12th. Consequently, this appeal will have a revision adjusted to the final figures that the Government will be releasing in the coming weeks.

The response of the United Nations (UN) System started from the first alerts issued by the government. An interagency team composed of 10 officials residing in the area established the necessary initial coordination with the regional and municipal government. They also facilitated the flow of preliminary information before and during the hurricane. After the hurricane's passage, a joint mission by the UN System, coordinated by the World Food Programme (WFP), carried out more detailed damage assessments. Similar needs assessments in the agriculture and fishery sectors were conducted by the national authorities with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). At the same time, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) is facilitating the use of Humanitarian Supplies Management System (HSMS; Spanish acronym SUMA⁴) together with SINAPRED.

The UN System, as Secretariat of the Cooperation Round Table (formerly known as the Donor Round Table, which includes 46 donor and aid organisations), together with the European Union (EU) in its role as interim president of this Round Table, briefed its members on the situation, and established the necessary coordination to respond in an articulated way. The Donor Round Table in 2005 had already agreed on the need to deliver humanitarian aid in a harmonised and coordinated manner as a response to the emergency caused by Hurricane Beta. Main priority areas referred to the protection of human rights of vulnerable and marginalised sectors of the population; food assistance and cultural factors, materials for social mobilisation and participation of the affected population and communities, considering the ethnic diversity of the affected area.

Meetings were held with officials from UNETE, the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and international missions with the purpose of assessing the available capacity for a rapid intervention strategy with government agencies and local NGOs in the region affected. The proposal was made to allocate \$830,000 and €203,000 as an immediate response to the disaster in the affected area. Participating NGOs in the assessment were: AAA, Plan International, ADRA, CARE, CRIC, PTM, OXFAM International (led by Intermon) GVC, ACSUR, ACRA, AFRICA 70, Save The Children (Norway, Canada and USA), OIKOS, MDM (Spain and France), the Red Cross Societies of Spain, Netherlands, Canada, and Italy, IFRC/PADRU, HANDICAP, ACTED, WORLD VISION, Christian Aid, ASB, TSF, ACH, and Trocaire.⁵ Participating from UNETE were the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

⁴ Sistema de Manejo de Suministros Humanitarios

⁵ See Annex II for full list of cited acronyms.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) has made public the availability of rapidly disbursed funds by UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and urged aid organisations to proceed to cover the costs of first emergency relief actions. Other help mobilised for the disaster area came from the United States Agency for International Development/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), with first response materials (plastic sheeting, blankets, hygiene kits) and logistic support (air transport) with a total value of \$183,982 in addition to \$175,000 in emergency funds.

Fire-fighters Without Borders formed a response brigade, which established an advanced health post with three doctors of the Health Ministry, with level one and two kits for medical attention for 10,000 persons, water purification materials, and search and rescue team. The government of Switzerland is offering an immediate contribution of \$30,000 to the Nicaraguan Government for the provision of drinking water and, as a loan to SINAPRED, three chlorination units and diesel pump sets. Additionally, joint assessment teams were formed with the participation of NGOs, UN Agencies and the Government.

2.1 FOOD SECURITY

The World Food Programme's (WFP) food assistance aims to ensure that basic food needs of the affected population are being met and prevent acute malnutrition or even mortality in the target region. High risk groups are children under-five and pregnant and lactating women. General food distribution will be carried out for a period of three months within the most affected communities, as well as at the evacuation centres. As early as possible, WFP will start to assist affected communities and affected households with the reconstruction of their livelihood assets and infrastructure. In support of immediate food aid distribution WFP has launched a Special Operation to provide the air support for immediate distribution to inaccessible areas.

2.2 HEALTH

Immediate health needs include support to shelters, water quality control, epidemiological surveillance and disease control, as well as logistical support, especially because of the difficulty of access to the affected areas. The need for medicines and emergency health kits is also confirmed. The WHO assessment indicates that the primary needs in the health sector are related to emergency rehabilitation of health centres; coordination, including logistics support to the Ministry of Health; setting up of humanitarian supplies' management system (LSS/SUMA⁶) to better manage medical and other supplies; epidemiological surveillance for disease control (including vector-borne disease control); water quality testing; and restoring hospital services to pre-hurricane levels. It should be noted that pregnant women need additional assistance to access public health facilities and deliver in clean and safe environments. UNFPA will procure and distribute emergency reproductive health (RH) kits and commodities to hospitals and health facilities, in order to provide RH services such as clean and assisted deliveries, emergency obstetric care, and training of health care providers on RH issues in the affected areas, particularly focusing on women and young girls.

Restoration of affected health facilities

Damage to health facilities continues to be assessed and quick repairs will be performed to restore critically needed services. This will include the Bilwi hospital and other health facilities which have sustained severe damages, and which prompted the evacuation of all patients and staff. A preliminary evaluation of District and Community health units indicate that 19 units were damaged. Some were totally destroyed in the coastal region (Sandy Bay, Bismuna) and others were badly damaged on the Rio Coco River (Kum, San Geronimo).

Urgent rehabilitation of the affected health facilities is a paramount concern to minimise the impact of the disaster, prevent further health crises and guarantee restoration of health care in the affected communities. A comprehensive evaluation of the damages is being conducted by the Ministry of Health and WHO experts. Because of the serious damage suffered by health units and oral rehydration units, 200 of these units are being re-equipped (covering approximately 20 mostly affected

⁶ LSS: Logistics Support System, a joint initiative of five UN bodies (WHO, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF, and UNHCR) to consolidate the experiences of the UN Joint Logistics Centre and the SUMA system (*Sistema de Manejo de Suministros Humanitarios / Humanitarian Supply Management System*) in the Americas with regard to the management of humanitarian supplies.

and remote communities). UNICEF will also support local teams of community health workers (health brigades) to reach remote affected communities and the population remaining in shelters.

Epidemiological Surveillance and Vector Control

With flooding and stagnant water resulting from the heavy rains, epidemic outbreaks are an increased concern. The objective of this area of intervention is to prevent the spread of communicable diseases due to an increase in the vector population (both mosquitoes and rodents) and a lack of clean water. This area of work includes ongoing monitoring of the affected population to track communicable disease patterns and vector control. Surveillance should be increased in shelters and the affected areas to prevent outbreaks, which are already endemic in the case of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis.

Health Care, Emergency Health/Reproductive Health Kits and Medical Supplies

Given the increased demand for health care and the interruption to health services, health personnel, emergency health/reproductive health kits and medical supplies are urgently needed to provide immediate care to the affected populations. It should be noted that pregnant women need additional assistance to access public health facilities, and deliver in clean and safe environments. The WHO proposal would support the mobilisation of Health Brigades to the hard-to-reach affected areas using sea, river or road transportation.

An emergency health kit includes medicines, disposables and instruments to meet the needs of 10,000 people for three months. The basic unit is intended for use by primary health care workers with limited training and located in remote areas. The kits, developed by WHO, are used for initial supply of primary health care facilities where the normal system of provision has broken down.

In addition, UNFPA will procure and distribute emergency reproductive health kits and commodities to hospitals and health facilities, in order to provide reproductive health services such as clean and assisted deliveries, emergency obstetric care, training of health care providers on reproductive health issues in the affected areas, particularly focusing on women and young girls.

2.3 WATER AND SANITATION

The hurricane struck urban and rural areas where water and sanitation systems and facilities were already very vulnerable to disasters. According to available information, all water and sanitation systems were damaged or are not working due to the breakdown of the electric system. Many wells, especially in lowlands and in communities located close to rivers, were affected by flooding and need disinfection and rehabilitation. Due to strong winds, it is estimated that almost all household rain-water collection systems common in the affected area were destroyed. Most of the latrines collapsed or were severely damaged. National and local authorities and local NGOs identified water and sanitation as one of the main priorities for the affected population. Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities is also a priority for the resumption of education activities.

UNICEF and its partners are planning a joint response to urgent and rehabilitation needs through: needs assessment; water disinfection and monitoring of water quality; distribution of water and hygiene kits; disinfection and rehabilitation of wells in communities, schools and health centres; reconstruction of rain-water collection systems; rehabilitation and reconstruction of latrines; vector control; hygiene communication campaigns; hygiene and sanitation promotion in communities and schools; and strengthening of local organisation structures.

2.4 EMERGENCY SHELTER

Data indicate that 9,948 houses were affected in the municipalities of the RAAN, of which 7,945 were completely destroyed and 57 completely flooded.

The shelter sector faces the challenge of supporting temporary shelter for 100,000 people providing solutions under a culturally sensitive approach to create a safe and an enabling environment for future rehabilitation and reconstruction. It will aim to stabilize the population as to maintain the social fabric as well as to promote networks of solidarity between the communities through a facility for temporary hosting of affected families. The activities will be implemented in coordination with local authorities, Regional and Central Government and partners from the international community and civil society.

An urgent secondary purpose of replacing zinc roofing sheets for houses that have lost their roofs is to immediately restore traditional rainwater collection for potable water.

2.5 EDUCATION

Emergency situations have a post-traumatic stress effect on children and adolescents. With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Education in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Nicaraguan Red Cross will implement structured activities developed in the communities, together with children and adolescents, to identify cases that need special psychosocial attention due to crisis-related stress. Returning children to school as quickly as possible is crucial for their psychological health, and that of their families. However, there are only three months left before the end of the school year, and specific measures are needed to ensure children do not lose the current year.

Together with the ministry of education, UNICEF will support School Bridges as a non-formal education solution, providing flexible hours and alternative spaces under the coordination of specifically trained teachers and community volunteers. This will be a temporary strategy until conditions are re-established for regular schooling. Curricula will be revised (hygiene, health and nutrition issues to be included), teachers will be trained and community leaders and school councils will receive education materials and school supplies for both teachers and children.

The hurricane severely damaged school infrastructures. Rehabilitation is necessary to ensure that children are able to return to school in a safe and secure environment. Repairs will be needed to roofs, windows, latrines, wells and recreation areas.

2.6 NUTRITION

The population of the affected communities in the RAAN has the worst health and nutrition indicators in the country (see statistics box, page 3), and is highly vulnerable to any disruption to food production or supply. The hurricane destroyed local food production and there is no access to food reserves. 24% of children under-5 already suffers from chronic malnutrition, and the population of children aged 6-24 months will depend on external aid for survival for the next six months. In agreement with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP are procuring complementary food portions specifically targeting this age group, and complementing WFP food distribution at the family level.

Since families have lost all their possessions, utensils for hygienic storage and child feeding will be distributed. Nutrition education material already tested in the communities and in local languages will be reproduced and provided to community health promoters. Because of the serious damage suffered by health units and oral re-hydration units, 200 of these are being re-equipped (covering approximately 20 of the most affected and remote communities). UNICEF will also support local teams of community health workers (health brigades) to reach remote affected communities and the population remaining in shelters.

2.7 CHILD PROTECTION

In addition to the worst health and nutrition indicators, the population of the affected communities in the RAAN has the worst child registry and population identification record in the country. There are communities in the region where UNICEF has detected that up to 90% of children are unregistered. In the aftermath of the emergency, when family protection mechanisms are disrupted, family members are easily separated and child tracking and reunification are made difficult by the lack of IDs or birth registry. It will be necessary to organise mobile teams to identify children, and for those found unaccompanied by adult family members UNICEF will ensure family reunification together with the regional registry authority (*Consejo Electoral*) and Ministry of the Family.

2.8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The situation regarding the public telecommunications system in the region was very precarious even before the hurricane: standard telecommunication facilities were present only in the main cities in the area (including Bilwi, Waspán, Siuna, Rosita, and Bonanza), with limited and unreliable cellular telephone system coverage. The normal method used by local people to communicate with other

regions was using the high frequency (HF) communications systems present in many small localities. However, these services succumbed to the high winds, which destroyed their masts and the antennas.

Humanitarian organisations need to have the necessary communication means to support relief operations and the safety and security of their staff. The objective of this project is to train staff, and establish and maintain an inter-agency communications network necessary for coordination and operational management. It also aims at harmonising activities between the humanitarian community and Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems and maximising the use of local telecommunications resources. The Services seek to ensure the. Initial planning is to equip and maintain two sites for a period of six months, and to implement a security communications network and provision of data services for UN agencies and NGOs in support of the humanitarian missions.

2.9 SAFETY AND SECURITY

The few existing roads in RAAN were in bad condition even before the emergency, but are significantly worse after the hurricane. Many bridges have collapsed, including the bridge over River Wawa, which has isolated the RAAN from the rest of the country by road. Concerning air transportation, there are only five airports: Bilwi, Siuna, Waspam, Rosita and Bonanza. Only the first offers reasonable security conditions; however all of them face critical limitations (the winds, for instance, collapsed airport tower in Bilwi). Almost all transportation of goods and people is done by "pangas" (boats) that do not provide the minimum security and safety conditions. Many material damages and fatalities have been registered in the past due to various boat accidents.

2.10 COORDINATION

The United Nations Resident Coordinator in Nicaragua activated a Situation Room on a permanent basis within its facilities in Managua since the day the hurricane hit was announced, and which has served for the coordination of the UN response. UNDMT has been meeting on a daily basis with the support of technical staff in the UN Emergency Team UNETE. The UN House in Bilwi, the capital of the RAAN, serves as the base for UN coordination at the local level and ensures close cooperation with the regional authorities in charge of the local response. The UN House is the base of operation for all UN agencies in the field and provides support to the donor community. A UNETE Bilwi situation room is being set up.

Coordination mechanisms have been established with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National System for Disaster Prevention, SINAPRED and the donor community in the country. The Global Logistics Cluster has deployed two logistics staff to support the UNCT in this emergency. They have been providing logistics support to the UNCT and government counterparts.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The emergency response is being closely coordinated, with the Government, through SINAPRED. The Government has actively taken the leadership of the national response with the direct involvement of the highest levels of the administration. SINAPRED has established Sectoral Working Groups/Commissions with the participation of line ministries and the donor community. UN agencies participate in the groups according to their field of action supporting the Government. At the Governments' request, the UN is supporting the installation of SUMA within SINAPRED and in the RAAN to track the reception and delivery of emergency supplies. This will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the national response.

This effort will be executed in full and total respect to the Regional Autonomous Regime, which is exercised by indigenous peoples and communities in the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua, particularly the RAAN, in order to strengthen regional and local autonomous institutions.

Main partners will be indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional authorities in coordination with municipal and national government institutions.

4. RESPONSE PLANS

4.1 FOOD SECURITY

Lead Agency: WFP

Objectives

- Ensure the basic food needs of the affected population to prevent a deterioration of their food security;
- Support affected families during the reconstruction of their livelihoods and community infrastructure.

FOOD SECURITY		
Agency	Project	\$
WFP NIC-07/F01	<p>Project Title: Emergency Food Assistance to Hurricane Felix victims</p> <p>Objective: Provide emergency food needs to disaster-affected population for the first 90 days</p> <p>Strategy: Provision of 5,040 MTs of food</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and Ministry of Agriculture</p>	7,730,100

4.2 HEALTH

Lead Agency: WHO

Objectives

- To ensure the continuity of Health Care and Disease Prevention & Control in the area affected by "Felix".

HEALTH		
Agency	Project	\$
WHO NIC-07/H01	<p>Project Title: Rehabilitation of Health Facilities</p> <p>Objective: To insure a minimum infrastructure for Health Services in the affected area</p> <p>Strategy: Includes critical repairs/rehabilitation in affected health facilities, including the Hospital of Puerto Cabezas and District/Municipalities Health Centres</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 persons in the RAAN region</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and MoH.</p>	350,000
WHO NIC-07/H02	<p>Project Title: Health Care services in the post disaster period</p> <p>Objective: To insure Health Care through mobile Health Brigades in hard to reach areas</p> <p>Strategy: Includes mobilisation of Health Brigades in the RAAN and availability of Medical supplies, Logistics (Fuel, Boats & Engines, and subsidies), WHO Emergency Kits, Medical Supplies (Medicines, Surgery & Obstetrics Kits)</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 persons in the RAAN region</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and MoH.</p>	520,000

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HEALTH		
Agency	Project	\$
WHO NIC-07/H03	<p>Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p>Objective: To insure an efficient coordination on Health issues between WHO, UN agencies, National Authorities and the local RAAN Government</p> <p>Strategy: Includes mobilisation of disaster experts, and other professionals such as sanitary engineers and epidemiologists. This also includes logistic support (transportation, communications, etc.) and the setting up of LSS/SUMA</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 persons from the RAAN region</p> <p>Partners: MoH, SINAPRED, regional government</p>	100,000
WHO NIC-07/H04	<p>Project Title: Epidemiological Surveillance and Disease Control</p> <p>Objective: To ensure an effective surveillance & control of emerging diseases with special focus on Vector borne Diseases</p> <p>Strategy: Includes monitoring of the affected population and high-risk areas for Vector Borne Diseases (mosquitoes, rodents) during the first three months after the hurricane. (Insecticides, impregnated mosquito nets, Biorad)</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 persons from the RAAN region</p> <p>Partners: MoH, regional government</p>	300,000
UNFPA NIC-07/H05	<p>Project Title: Restore and strengthen capacity of local primary health services to provide emergency reproductive health services</p> <p>Objectives: Assist local health service providers, restore and establish reproductive health services in the affected areas</p> <p>Strategy: Finalise rapid assessment of local health services situation; provide communities and primary health care system in all affected zones with reproductive health commodities and emergency kits (subkits 1-10).</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 affected persons, including 25,000 women and girls of reproductive age.</p> <p>Partners: UNFPA, MOH, local authorities</p>	150,000
UNICEF NIC-07/H06	<p>Project Title: Disease prevention and health education</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure families prepare food according to hygienic practices and adopt adequate feeding practices; • Ensure access to well equipped ORS units; • Replication and distribution of (already existing and tested) education material in local languages; support to community health promoters; equipment of ORS units. <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 affected people</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and MOH.</p>	20,000
UNICEF NIC-07/H07	<p>Project Title: Mobile medical teams</p> <p>Objective: To ensure medical attention in remote, isolated communities</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 affected people</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and MoH.</p>	50,000

4.3 WATER AND SANITATION

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Objectives

- Support national and local coordination efforts;
- Provide clean drinking water and sanitation facilities to affected population with priority to schools and health centres;
- Provide families and schools with hygiene items and promote hygienic behaviours in communities and schools.

WATER AND SANITATION		
Agency	Project	\$
UNICEF NIC-07/WS01	<p>Project Title: Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities and schools in support to MoH, SINAPRED, COMUPREDs, GRAAN and community networks</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide clean safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion to affected population with emphasis on children's and women's needs; • Contribute to the design and implementation of more resilient solutions for the provision of water and sanitation facilities; • Support national and local authorities in coordinating the humanitarian response in water and sanitation. <p>Beneficiaries: 17,000 affected people</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and MoH, ENACAL, FISE.</p>	1,040,000
WHO NIC-07/WS02	<p>Project Title: Water and Sanitation in Shelters & Communities</p> <p>Objective: To reduce the risk of environmental sources of diseases in vulnerable population.</p> <p>Strategy: Includes restoration of clean water sources (wells, tanks) and latrines, water purification materials, and equipment for monitoring water quality. Rehabilitation and support to safe water mechanisms.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 affected persons from the RAAN region</p> <p>Partners: MOH, Local and regional Government, Water Committees</p>	250,000

4.4 EMERGENCY SHELTER

Lead Agency: UNDP

Objectives

- Provision of temporary solutions in the most affected areas under a culturally sensitive approach in coordination with local authorities, the Government and partners from the international community and civil society;
- Zinc sheets provided for houses that have lost their roofs (also in order to restore traditional rainwater collection for potable water).

EMERGENCY SHELTER		
Agency	Project	\$
<p>UNDP NIC-07/S/NF01</p>	<p>Project Title: Immediate temporary shelters and rainwater collection for affected population Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelters to create a safe and enabling environment for future rehabilitation and reconstruction; • To stabilize the population so as to maintain the social fabric based on a culturally sensitive approach; • To promote networks of solidarity between the communities through a facility for temporary hosting of affected families: <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 affected people. Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED, INVUR, INATEC, national volunteers-UNV, UN Agencies, IOM</p>	<p>7,000,000</p>

4.5 EDUCATION

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Objectives

- School children re-engage in school activities and continue their normal development within a safe and caring environment;
- Existing schools are rehabilitated or receive emergency repairs needed for the safety and health of students and teachers;
- Teachers are prepared to respond to post-emergency education needs;
- Education authorities adjust the school curriculum and activities to take into account the disruption caused by the emergency;
- Provide school supplies and education materials.

EDUCATION		
Agency	Project	\$
<p>UNICEF NIC-07/E01</p>	<p>Project Title: Education Bridges Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psycho-social monitoring and recuperation to 3,000 children and adolescents involved in education and recreational non-formal activities; • Support for the rapid re-initiation of 10,000 children and adolescents to school activities, providing education material and supplies to guarantee continuity in the current school year. <p>Beneficiaries: 10,000 children Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family.</p>	<p>85,000</p>

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EDUCATION		
Agency	Agency	Agency
UNICEF NIC-07/E02	Project Title: Reestablishment of school activities Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Ministry of Education in ensuring continuity in the school curriculum and training teachers to ensure the quality of learning between the current school year and the next; Light rehabilitation of schools to make them safer for children. Beneficiaries: 10,000 children Partners: Ministry of Education	310,000

4.6 NUTRITION

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Objective: Provide complementary food and related utensils.

NUTRITION		
Agency	Project	\$
UNICEF NIC-07/H08	Project: Complementary food and family utensils for children age 6-24 months Objective: Distribution of cooking-ware, utensils and specific food supplements (<i>Incaparina</i>) for children 6-24 months old. Beneficiaries: 6,000 children age 6-24 months Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and MoH, <i>Casas Maternas</i>	530,000

4.7 CHILD PROTECTION

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Objective: Protect children through identification and family reunification.

CHILD PROTECTION		
Agency	Project	\$
UNICEF NIC-07/P/HR/RL01	Project: Child identification and family reunification Objective: Identify children and ensure family reunification of unaccompanied children; support to mobile teams; information material; registration material. Beneficiaries: 20,000 affected children Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with Supreme Electoral Council (Regional).	50,000

4.8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Lead Agency: WFP

Objectives

- Establish communication networks for UN agencies, Implementing Partners and Non-Government Organisations for a period of six months;
- Train staff, implement and maintain inter-agency communications systems/networks necessary for coordination and operational management;
- Harmonise the activities between the humanitarian community and its Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems and maximising the use of local telecommunications resources.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Agency	Project	\$
WFP NIC-07/CSS02	<p>Project Title: Setting up common Information and Security Telecommunications Services</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and implementation of common security telecommunication system and provision of common data services to UN agencies and NGOs; • Training of staff and systems' maintenance for six months. <p>Beneficiaries: UN agencies and NGOs</p> <p>Partners: UN agencies</p>	212,000

4.9 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Lead Agency: WFP

Objectives

- Offer the humanitarian workers from the government and international organisations, the necessary aquatic means for their rapid and safe displacement in the affected region;
- Assure the effective and safe conditions for the secure transportation of necessary emergency supplies in the different areas where the humanitarian assistance is being carried out;
- Guarantee that all the personnel (NGOs and UN) receive training and guidance on security in relation to local conditions;
- Guarantee the strict compliance of security directives and guidance during all operations (ground, aquatic and aerial).

SAFETY AND SECURITY		
Agency	Project	\$
UNDSS NIC-07/S01	<p>Project Title: Emergency boats</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer the humanitarian workers from the government and international organisations the aquatic means for their rapid and safe transport; • Assure the effective and safe conditions for the secure transportation of necessary emergency supplies; • Offer an additional emergency rescue system in case the special boats for this objective are not available; • Train all the users of the emergency boat system in aquatic safety. <p>Beneficiaries: Humanitarian workers and the affected population</p> <p>Partners: WFP (as main technical support), UNICEF, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, FAO, other UN agencies, and regional government</p>	203,400

4.10 COORDINATION

Lead Agencies: UNDP, UNDSS

Objectives

- Establish an Emergency Operations Center at central level to elevate the level of efficiency of coordination activities;
- Maintain an updated inventory of all available human and material resources to allow a rapid response from the UN in different levels.

COORDINATION		
Agency	Project	\$
<p>UNDP NIC-07/CSS03</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency Operations Centre Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an Emergency Operations Centre at central level to raise the efficiency of response coordination activities; • Maintain an updated inventory of all available human and material resources to allow a rapid response from the UN in different levels. <p>Beneficiaries: Humanitarian workers Partners: Regional Autonomous Government of the R.A.A.N., SINAPRED, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, FAO, other UN agencies.</p>	<p>450,000</p>
<p>UNDP NIC-07/CSS04</p>	<p>Project Title: Support the evaluation of immediate needs and the planning/programming of rapid recovery. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the Resident Coordinator System; • To support the government in the elaboration of a census of the affected people and immediate needs identification (houses, subsistence, employment, small infrastructure, public goods); • Prepare a framework plan for the recovery, an action plan and intervention programmes at national and local level; • Promote reflection and dialogue through a workshop of lessons learned. <p>Beneficiaries: regional, municipal and central Government. Partners: UN Agencies, Government of Nicaragua, SINAPRED, Municipal and regional governments.</p>	<p>200,000</p>

4.11 LOGISTICS

Lead Agencies: WFP, UNDP

Objectives:

- Logistics assistance aims to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief operation in the affected area.

LOGISTICS		
Agency	Project	\$
WFP NIC-07/CSS05	<p>Project Title: Special Operation to provide airlifts of food aid (SO – WFP project number to be provided)</p> <p>Objective: Provide emergency food needs to disaster-affected population for the first 30 days, in support of WFP emergency operation (EMOP) 'Emergency Food Assistance to Hurricane Felix Victims', in isolated areas inaccessible by other means of transportation.</p> <p>Strategy: Provision of 350 MTs of food</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 40,000</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and Ministry of Agriculture</p>	1,240,000
WFP NIC-07/CSS06	<p>Project Title: In support of interagency logistics coordination</p> <p>Objective: To facilitate interagency logistics coordination of the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected areas</p> <p>Partners: Civil Defence and SINAPRED, regional government</p>	20,000
UNDP NIC-07/CSS07	<p>Project Title: Special Logistics Operations</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of effective coordination, guidance and support on emergency response, advocacy, communication and operations to the hurricane-affected areas; • Provide support to UN missions visiting the affected area; • Support the transportation of humanitarian personnel and goods, including construction material for early recovery of damaged houses. <p>Partners: UN agencies, projects, programs, Civil Defense and SINAPRED, regional government</p>	2,060,035

5. EARLY RECOVERY

(INCLUDING AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY RURAL-BASED LIVELIHOODS)

The local economy depends basically on agricultural and fishing activities. On 30 August 2007, 15,900 *manzanas*⁷ of rice and 6,700 of corn were reported, which at the moment of the disaster were in the process of being harvested. Approximately 10,000 families residing on the coastline, whose only economic activity is artisanal fishing, have been affected with the loss and/or destruction of their fishing equipment, thus seriously affecting their livelihoods and food production capacity.

In addition, considerable damage has been reported to housing (see 2.4) and communications infrastructure at the urban as well as rural level (where some 70% of the affected population resides). 90% of power lines are reported to have collapsed in the region's capital. The network of rural roads and tracks have been affected and interrupted, and some bridges have collapsed.

Early recovery will then focus on rehabilitation of agriculture and fishery-based livelihoods through rapid recovery interventions aimed at the immediate restoration of vulnerable communities' food production capacity; income generation by the affected population; and rehabilitation of roads and infrastructure so as to help economic activity restart.

Lead Agencies: WFP, FAO, UNDP

Objectives

- Support the needs evaluation process, early recovery planning and coordination of activities carried out at the national and local level to incorporate the reduction of risks;
- Support institutional mechanisms and operations for a sustainable recovery;
- To support the cleaning of sites and rubble as well as the rehabilitation of small infrastructure;
- To support the process of recovery of subsistence and sustainable livelihood systems;
- Restore food production and fishery activities through the provision of essential agricultural inputs to meet the next planting season and fishing equipment for soonest recovery of rural livelihood in the affected areas;
- Restore the livelihood of the population that depends on the protected area's biodiversity for survival;
- Strengthen food production capacity in urban and peri-urban areas through the implementation of family gardens.

EARLY RECOVERY		
Agency	Project	\$
WFP NIC-07/ER/I01	<p>Project Title: Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed or damaged community infrastructure and loss of livelihood (EMOP – WFP project number to be provided)</p> <p>Objective: Implementation of Food-for-Work activities to assist affected population to restore their livelihood and community infrastructure.</p> <p>Strategy: Food for work activities and the provision of 5,040 MTs of food to take place directly after general food distributions to the evacuation centres and affected communities have been carried out (see NIC-07/F01) targeting the same affected communities as well as those returning from the evacuation centres.</p> <p>Beneficiaries : 100,000 persons</p> <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and Ministry of Agriculture.</p>	7,730,100

⁷ 1 manzana =0.744 hectares.

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EARLY RECOVERY		
Agency	Project	\$
FAO NIC-07/A01	<p>Project Title: Emergency assistance to immediately restore food production and recovery of basic livelihoods of small farmers, artisanal fishing communities and vulnerable groups affected by hurricane Felix in the rural areas of the municipalities of Waspan, Puerto Cabezas, Rosita, Bonanza and Wiwilí</p> <p>Objectives: Restore food production and artisanal fishery through the provision of essential agricultural inputs and fisheries equipment in the affected areas.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 9,000 vulnerable rural households.</p> <p>Partners: Governmental Institutions (INTA, MAGFOR, INPESCA), Regional Government.</p>	3,350,000
FAO NIC-07/A02	<p>Project Title: Assistance for the recovery of basic livelihoods of rural communities in RAAN protected areas.</p> <p>Objectives: Restore livelihoods of population that depends on the protected area's biodiversity for survival.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 3,000 rural households</p> <p>Partners: Governmental Institutions (MARENA, INAFOR), regional government</p>	500,000
FAO NIC-07/A03	<p>Project Title: Family gardens to enhance food security of affected urban and rural vulnerable households in the RAAN area.</p> <p>Objective: Strengthen food production capacity in urban and peri-urban areas through the implementation of family gardens.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 4,800 urban and rural vulnerable households</p> <p>Partners: Governmental Institutions (INTA - MAGFOR), Regional Government.</p>	1,000,000
UNDP NIC-07/CSS01	<p>Project Title: Support mechanism and operations for sustainable recovery.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the required institutional arrangements for the development and implementation of the recovery plan; • Reinforce capacities for the implementation of the recovery process (support in the coordination, training, methodologies, technical advice through specialized human resources, consensus building, etc.). <p>Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and UN Agencies.</p>	200,000
UNDP NIC-07/ER/I02	<p>Project Title: Temporary employment generation through the reconstruction of basic infrastructure.</p> <p>Objectives: Offer sources of short-term subsistence to the affected population through employment in basic infrastructure works such as housing, schools, health centres, roads, water, cleaning and silos.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Population of the affected communities.</p> <p>Partners: UN Agencies, FISE, ENACAL, MTI, municipal and regional governments.</p>	600,000

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EARLY RECOVERY		
Agency	Project	\$
<p>UNDP NIC-07/ER/I03</p>	<p>Project Title: Housing rehabilitation and reconstruction. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilding communities by reducing displacement among survivors thus enabling them to reintegrate with their communities and mobilize opportunities for economic recovery; • Promote self-centered recovery process through using local materials, encouraging local production of reconstruction items and materials and labor force for rebuilding and housing reconstruction • Immediate clearing and sorting of rubble and destroyed trees for recuperation and reutilization in housing rehabilitation and reconstruction; • Reparation/complementation of damaged houses/basic temporary solutions. <p>Strategy: The process will be based on the certification of local empirical manual labor (training, construction and repair, information and education on risk reduction techniques). Promotion of workshops or productive communitarian enterprises on construction components. Beneficiaries: Population of affected communities with destroyed or damaged houses. Partners: Local indigenous organizations, communal councils, and regional government in coordination with municipal and national government institutions such as SINAPRED, COMUPRED, COREPRED and UN Agencies, IOM, WB, IDB, INVUR, Municipal governments, INATEC, national volunteers-UNV.</p>	<p>3,000,000</p>

TABLE III: LIST OF PROJECTS – BY SECTOR

Table III: Nicaragua Flash Appeal 2007
 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by non-standard sector), with funding status of each
 as of 13 September 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fls>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Cluster/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
EMERGENCY RELIEF SECTORS			
CHILD PROTECTION			
NIC-07/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Child identification and family reunification	50,000
Subtotal for CHILD PROTECTION			50,000
COORDINATION			
NIC-07/CSS03	UNDP	Emergency Operations Center	450,000
NIC-07/CSS04	UNDP	Support the evaluation of immediate needs and the planning/programming of rapid recovery	200,000
Subtotal for COORDINATION			650,000
EDUCATION			
NIC-07/E01	UNICEF	Education Bridges	85,000
NIC-07/E02	UNICEF	Reestablishment of school activities	310,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			395,000
EMERGENCY SHELTER			
NIC-07/S/NF01	UNDP	Immediate temporary shelters for affected population	7,000,000
Subtotal for EMERGENCY SHELTER			7,000,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS			
NIC-07/CSS02	WFP	Setting up common Information and Security Telecommunications Services	212,000
Subtotal for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS			212,000
FOOD SECURITY			
NIC-07/F01	WFP	Emergency Food Assistance to Hurricane Felix victims	7,730,100
Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY			7,730,100
HEALTH			
NIC-07/H01	WHO	Rehabilitation of Health Facilities	350,000
NIC-07/H02	WHO	Health Care services in the post disaster period	520,000
NIC-07/H03	WHO	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	100,000
NIC-07/H04	WHO	Epidemiological Surveillance and Disease Control	300,000
NIC-07/H05	UNFPA	Restore and strengthen capacity of local primary health services to provide emergency reproductive health services	150,000
NIC-07/H06	UNICEF	Disease prevention and health education	20,000
NIC-07/H07	UNICEF	Mobile medical teams	50,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			1,490,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 13 September 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

HURRICANE "FELIX" NICARAGUA FLASH APPEAL 2007

Table III: Nicaragua Flash Appeal 2007
 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by non-standard sector), with funding status of each
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Cluster/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
LOGISTICS			
NIC-07/CSS05	WFP	Special Operation to provide airlifts of food aid	1,240,000
NIC-07/CSS06	WFP	In support of interagency logistics coordination	20,000
NIC-07/CSS07	UNDP	Special Logistics Operations	2,060,035
Subtotal for LOGISTICS			3,320,035
NUTRITION			
NIC-07/H08	UNICEF	Complementary food and family utensils for children age 6-24 months	530,000
Subtotal for NUTRITION			530,000
SAFETY AND SECURITY			
NIC-07/S01	UNDSS	Emergency boats	203,400
Subtotal for SAFETY AND SECURITY			203,400
WATER AND SANITATION			
NIC-07/WS01	UNICEF	Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities and schools in support to MoH, SINAPRED, COMUPREDS, GRAAN and community networks	1,040,000
NIC-07/WS02	WHO	Water and Sanitation in Shelters & Communities	250,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			1,290,000
Subtotal for EMERGENCY RELIEF SECTORS			22,870,535
EARLY RECOVERY			
NIC-07/A01	FAO	Emergency assistance to immediately restore food production and recovery of basic livelihoods of small farmers, artisanal fishing communities and vulnerable groups affected by hurricane Felix in the rural areas of the municipalities of Waspan, Puerto Cabezas, Rosita, Bonanza and Wiwili	3,350,000
NIC-07/A02	FAO	Assistance for the recovery of basic livelihoods of rural communities in RAAN protected areas	500,000
NIC-07/A03	FAO	Family gardens to enhance food security of affected urban and rural vulnerable households in the RAAN area	1,000,000
NIC-07/CSS01	UNDP	Support mechanism and operations for sustainable recovery	200,000
NIC-07/ER/I01	WFP	Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed/damaged community infrastructure and loss of livelihood	7,730,100
NIC-07/ER/I02	UNDP	Temporary employment generation through the reconstruction of basic infrastructure	600,000
NIC-07/ER/I03	UNDP	Housing rehabilitation and reconstruction	3,000,000
Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY			16,380,100
Grand Total (EMERGENCY RELIEF SECTORS + EARLY RECOVERY)			39,250,635

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 13 September 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I:
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT
SOCIETIES EMERGENCY APPEAL

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

**CENTRAL AMERICA:
 HURRICANE FELIX**

**Preliminary Appeal no. MDR43001;
 Glide No. TC- 2007-000150;
 6 September 2007**

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

THIS PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 992,673 (\$ 825,165 OR EUR 601,620) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 23,250 BENEFICIARIES (4,650 FAMILIES) FOR 9 MONTHS.

CHF 200,000 (\$ 165,994 or EUR 121,606) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 3 September 2007. Un-earmarked funds to reimburse the DREF are encouraged.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Prior to hurricane Felix hitting the **Guatemalan Red Cross** (GRC) summoned volunteers from the local branches of Puerto Barrios, El Estor, Santo Tomás de Castilla, Petén and Cobán in order to establish an initial course of action. The GRC has carried out needs assessments and formulated an initial Plan of Action.

The local branches of the **Honduran Red Cross** (HRC) in the affected areas are in a state of alert and are coordinating with the respective Municipal Committees and Emergency Centres. The HRC attended a national press conference where red, yellow and green alerts throughout the country were declared. The HRC and the pre-positioned Federation delegates (both from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and from the Central America and Mexico Regional Representation Office) participated actively in meetings with the coordinating governmental agency for disasters (COPECO). The HRC issued a Plan of Action as a result of these meetings and the needs assessment carried out in the affected areas. Regional warehouses have been created to simplify an emergency first response.

The **Nicaraguan Red Cross** (NRC) is coordinating with the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health (*Ministerio de Salud*: MINSAL), and is providing direct support to the evacuation activities in the affected areas such as Puerto Cabezas and La Bocana. The 35 trained relief workers and nine volunteers of the NRC local branch in Puerto Cabezas are initially responding to the emergency situation by supporting activities such as rescue, information, evacuation, and need assessments. According to official reports from the NRC 35,000 people have been affected. There were 13,500 people were evacuated and a total of 5,005 houses were destroyed. The Nicaraguan Red Cross has directly requested assistance to the Costa Rica Red Cross Society to deploy their search and rescue team and a telecommunications team to the affected areas in Nicaragua. The mobilisation of these teams will be covered within this Emergency Appeal. Furthermore, the NRC will receive \$30,000 from the Spanish Red Cross in order to support activities during the aftermath of hurricane Felix.

The **Salvadorian Red Cross** (SRC) activated their National Intervention Team (NIT). The National Society has held meetings with several governmental agencies in order to establish the proper procedures. Following damage and needs assessments by the Red Cross, it was determined that no further action was required.

The proposed operation

This International Federation preliminary Emergency Appeal, launched on 6 September 2007, seeks to support immediate response activities in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and the delivery of relief items and the formulation of early recovery activities to over 23,000 beneficiaries. Objectives and planned activities will be adjusted in line with more detailed information resulting from further damage and needs assessments carried out by the National Societies once the phenomenon has passed and they have gained access to all areas. These adjustments could include clean-up efforts, health, shelter, and water and sanitation actions.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Emergency relief

Objective 1: 4,650 affected families (23,250 beneficiaries) will benefit from the provision of relief items to immediately recover from the effects of hurricane Felix (200 families in Guatemala, 1,450 families in Honduras, 3,000 families in Nicaragua,).

The **Guatemalan Red Cross** (GRC) is planning to provide 200 families (1,000 people) with relief items like food parcels, hygiene kits, blankets and jerry cans and provide assistance in the area of health, specifically in water sanitation.

The Plan of Action of the **Honduran Red Cross** (HRC) will provide relief assistance to a total of 1,450 families (7,250 beneficiaries). The 1,300 worst affected families will be provided with food parcels, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and blankets (1,000 families in the department of Cortes, 100 families in the department of Olancho, 100 families in the department of Santa Bárbara and 100 families in the department of Atlántida).

Another 150 families, located in the department of Gracias a Dios will be provided with roofing material in order to repair their houses and accelerate the return to proper housing. The items will be distributed as follows:

Items	Quantities
Food parcels	1,300
Blankets	7,800 (6 per family)
Kitchen kits	1,300
Hygiene kits	1,300
Roofing material	200 sets

The Plan of Action of the **Nicaraguan Red Cross** (NRC) involves providing assistance to 3,000 families (15,000 people) with the following relief items:

Items	Quantities
Blankets	9,000 (3 per family)
Kitchen kits	3,000
Hygiene kits	3,000
Water buckets	6,000 (2 per family)
Tarpaulins	6,000 (2 per family)

More detailed information from the affected countries is expected in the following days, as teams gain access to isolated areas and the needs become clearer. Based on this information, the National Societies will develop their Plans of Action and indicate further actions.

Based on the information from the affected locations, activities to reach this objective will likely include:

- Identification and registration of the most vulnerable families with special emphasis on gender inequities and disability conditions;
- Conducting health and water and sanitation assessments to identify further needs for water provision, sanitation, health promotion (including hygiene promotion), psycho-social programming

(PSP), and basic curative health activities (these will form the basis of a revised appeal, to be issued shortly);

- Coordination with national, regional, provincial and local authorities;
- Warehousing, dispatch and transportation of relief items from local headquarters to the final destinations;
- Regular detailed reporting on distribution;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Early recovery

Objective: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.

Relief assessments will seek to determine early recovery needs. A key element of early response will be to seek feedback from affected communities on the appropriateness of relief items being provided.

Coordination

The Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Central America and Mexico Regional Representation in Panama are in direct contact with the Red Cross Societies of Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico and Belize. PADRU are in coordination with the following Partner National Societies: the Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), the Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) and the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) in Guatemala; the Italian Red Cross (IRC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC), Spanish Red Cross (SRC), Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) and Swiss Red Cross (SRC) in Honduras; the Italian Red Cross (IRC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC), Spanish Red Cross (SRC) and the Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) in Nicaragua and the Norwegian Red Cross in Belize.

PADRU has established HF radio contact with the involved National Societies in order to ensure frequent and accurate communications, information sharing, and to monitor the situation. PADRU raised its alert level to 'RED' and has deployed a Disaster Management (DM) delegate to Honduras and a DM delegate to Guatemala. A DM delegate is already positioned in Belize in order to provide immediate support. PADRU's DM information officer has been deployed to Nicaragua. Further deployments of DM delegates, other PADRU personnel, and Regional Intervention Teams (RIT's) will be coordinated if the situation so requires. The Federation's Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) resource is on alert, and ready to provide initial operational and coordination support to PADRU. Furthermore, the Disaster Risk Reduction delegate from the Central America and Mexico Regional Representation Office, who was already present in Honduras, is providing immediate support to the Honduran Red Cross in coordination with PADRU's deployed DM delegate.

PADRU, working with the Federation's Zone structure and supported by the disaster response resources in the Federation's Geneva Secretariat, facilitated meetings and information sessions (via conference calls) with PNS both in the region and in Geneva. Coordination meetings are also taking place between PADRU, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other United Nations organisations to discuss participation in any joint coordinated response operation. A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team has been deployed to Honduras. PADRU is also in close liaison with the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO).

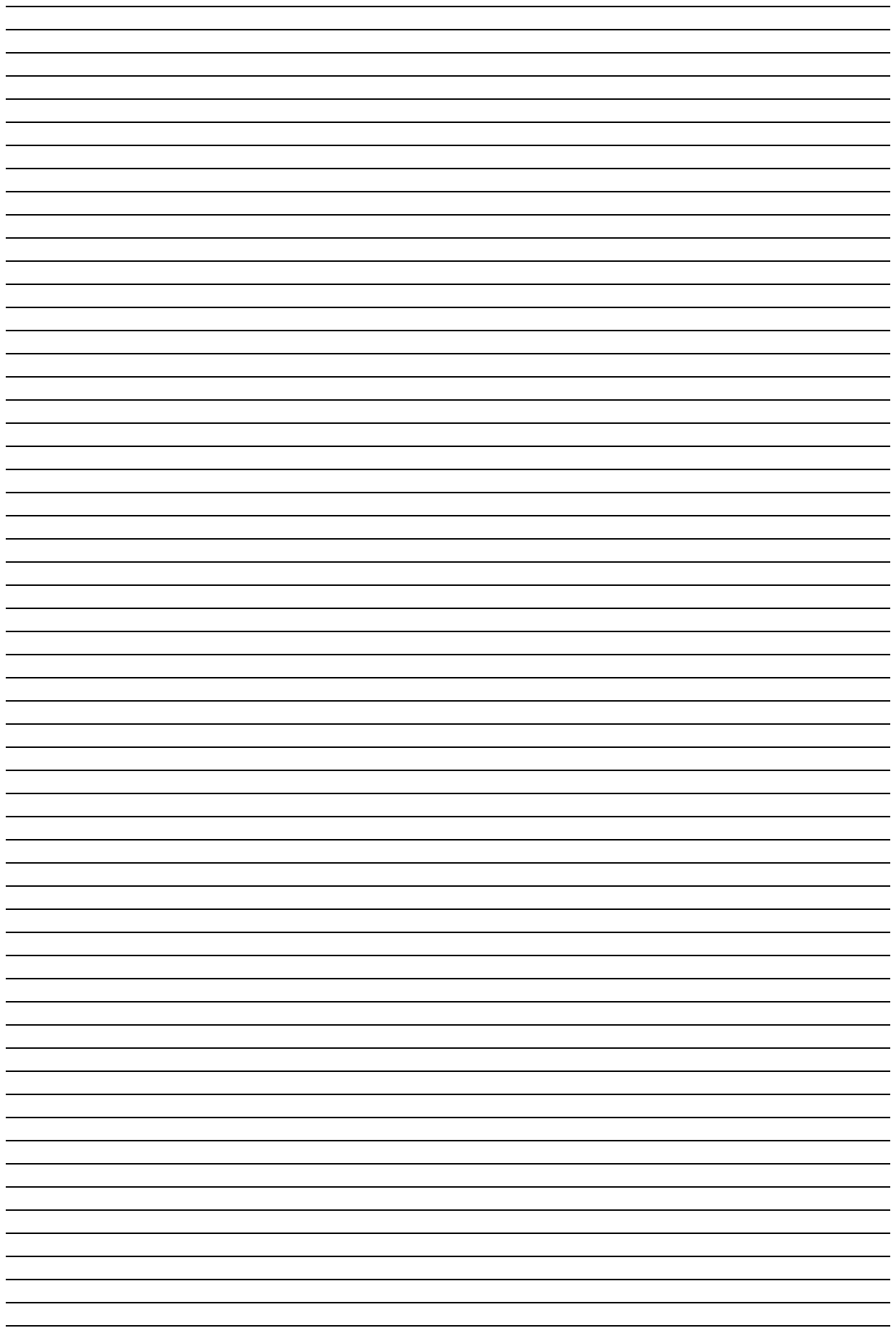
The involved National Societies have been in constant contact with PADRU and the Central America and Mexico Regional Representation Office in Panama. The National Societies monitored the development of Felix, and took the necessary precautions. All involved Red Cross Societies initiated their Plan of Actions, and have been posting regular bulletins on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) as information becomes available.

**ANNEX II:
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACH	Action Against Hunger (<i>Acción Contra el Hambre</i>)
ACRA	African and Latin America Rural Cooperation Association
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ACSUR	Association for South Cooperation
AMC	Christian Medical Action (<i>Acción Medica Cristiana</i>)
ASB	Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
COMUPRED	Municipal Committee for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (<i>Comité Municipal para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres</i>)
COREPRED	Regional Committee for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (<i>Comité Regional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres</i>)
CRIC	Regional Center for Intervention through Cooperation (<i>Centro Regionale di Intervento per la Cooperazione</i>)
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EMNV	National Household Living Standards Survey (<i>Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida</i>)
ENACAL	Nicaraguan Aqueduct and Sewage Company (<i>Empresa Nicaragüense de Acueductos y Alcantarillado</i>)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FISE	Emergency Social Investment Fund (<i>Fondo de Inversión Social de Emergencia</i>)
GRAAN	Autonomous Regional Government of the Northern Atlantic
GVC	Civil Volunteers Group (<i>Gruppo de Volontariato Civile</i>)
HDI	Human Development Index
HF	High Frequency
ID	Identity Document
INAFOR	Nicaraguan Forestry Institute
INATEC	National Technological Institute
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
INPESCA	Nicaraguan Fishery Institute
INTA	Nicaraguan Technical Agricultural Institute
INVUR	Nicaraguan Institute of the Urban and Rural Housing (<i>Instituto de la Vivienda Urbana y Rural</i>)
Km	kilometres
Kph	kilometres per hour
LNGOs	Local Non-Governmental Organisations
LSS	Logistics Support System
MAGFOR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MARENA	Ministry of Environment
MDM ESP	<i>Médicos del Mundo España</i>
MDM FR	<i>Médicos del Mundo Francia</i>
MoH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric Tonne
MTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations

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OIKOS	Environmental Network
OPS / PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization (<i>Organización Panamericana de la Salud</i>)
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
PTM	Peace and the Third World (<i>Paz y Tercer Mundo</i>)
RAAN	North Atlantic Autonom Region (<i>Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte</i>)
RC	Resident Coordinator
SILAIS	Local System of Integrated Health Care (<i>Sistema Local de Atención Integral de Salud</i>)
SINAPRED	National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (<i>Sistema Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención a Desastres</i>)
SNU	United Nations System (<i>Sistema de Naciones Unidas</i>)
SUMA	Humanitarian Supplies Management System
UHF	Ultra high frequency
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNETE	United Nations Emergency Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/OFDA	United States Agency for International Development/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO (PAHO)	World Health Organization (Pan American Health Organization is the regional bureau of WHO)



Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?

2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?

4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?

6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

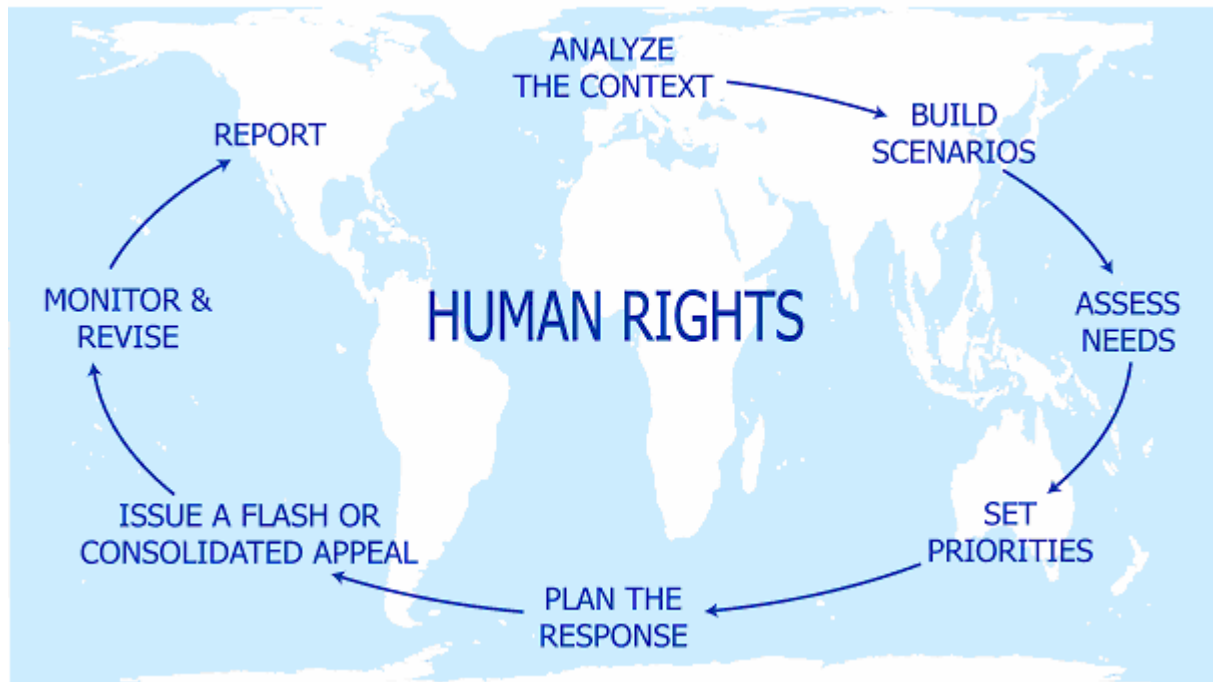
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

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CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



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