

Appeal

Cambodia

Assistance to Flood Affected KHM111

Appeal Target: US\$1,279,475

Balance requested: US\$904,330

Geneva, 28 October 2011

Dear colleagues,

Cambodia is experiencing its worst seasonal flooding for over a decade. 18 of the 24 provinces have been affected with 1,700,000 people affected nationally and over 100,000 families displaced according to official figures, which are widely assumed to be underestimated. 247 people have died as of 18 October 2011 and the floods have hit the poorest most severely.

Most of the communities affected by the floods are in the rural areas which are still difficult to access. The affected population are mainly poor subsistence farmers or day-labourer families.

In the affected areas drinking water sources have been contaminated and there are increased incidences of diarrhoea, especially among children under five.

About 13 percent of Cambodia's rice crop is currently flooded, almost half of which is already destroyed. In many of the worst affected provinces, for example Kampong Chhnang, it is estimated by the provincial authorities that up to 60% of the rice crop may have been destroyed. The floods have also caused damage to infrastructure such as houses, roads and bridges. Many of the worst affected areas are only accessible by boat. Many "safe places" have been flooded including health centres, schools and pagodas.

ACT Cambodia Forum members **DanChurchAid (DCA)**, **Christian Aid (CA)**, **Church World Service (CWS)**, **FinnChurchAid (FCA)** and **Life with Dignity (LWD)** are planning to respond in the most severely hit areas with food packages, non-food items, clean water, cash for work and livelihood recovery assistance.

Project Start/Completion Date:

Six months, from 1 October 2011 to 31 March 2012

Reporting schedule:

Reports due at ACT Secretariat	Interim	Final	Audit
DCA/CA	N/A	31 May 2012	30 June 2012

Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (USD):

	Total Target US\$
Appeal Targets	1,279,475
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	375,146
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	904,330

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar Account Number - 240-432629.60A, IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z, IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG, 8, rue du Rhône, P.O. Box 2600, 1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and Sudhanshu S. Singh (sss@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent directly to the Requesting Members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for institutional back donor (government or foundations) funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

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ACT Regional Program Officer, Sudhanshu S. Singh (phone +41 22 791 6036 or mobile phone +41 79 2852916)



Rebecca Larson
Deputy General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **DanChurchAid / Christian Aid**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Church World Service (CWS)

Church World Service (CWS) was established in 1946, and has been working in Cambodia since 1979 as one of the first humanitarian organizations permitted to work in the country after the fall of the Khmer Rouge Regime. Although CWS' work is informed by a rapidly changing reality, the main objective of the programme in Cambodia has always been to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people in a sustainable manner, and to encourage participation in an emerging democracy. CWS also focuses its attention on developing the technical and institutional capacity of its Cambodian NGO partners and community-based organizations. CWS in Cambodia has responded to several emergencies and staff have received training in humanitarian specific responses. Disaster risk reduction is an integrated part of CWS program. At present, CWS has offices in Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Svay Rieng, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey, working mainly through and with local partner organizations.

DanChurchAid & Christian Aid (DCA/CA)

DCA and CA have worldwide experience assisting people in need following a disaster. In Cambodia the organizations have been engaged in development and relief work as well as disaster risk reduction programming for more than two decades. In 1997 DCA set up an office in Cambodia.

The joint DCA/CA programme and office were launched in 2008 with DCA as the lead agency. The program works with approximately 25 partner organizations. Life with Dignity (LWD), Church World Service (CWS) and Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK) are long-term partners in DCA/CA's food security program, which includes agriculture and non-agriculture activities as well as a strong disaster risk reduction component. DCA/CA has worked together with CWS and LWD in previous humanitarian responses. DCA/CA is currently the lead agency of ACT Cambodia and has actively worked to strengthen ACT Cambodia in particular with regard to the forum's capacity to respond in emergencies. DCA and CA are both certified by the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP).

Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK): Padek was established in 1986 by five international aid agencies who have been working in Cambodia since the fall of the Khmer Rouge.

Padek is one of DCA/CA partners in implementing the rights to food project in Prey Veng province. Padek Emergency Response Team has received training on emergency response, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation from DCA/CA and Oxfam America. Padek also sent its team members to participate along with the Oxfam team in conducting the assessment of flooding in other provinces.

FinnChurchAid

Finn Church Aid (FCA) is a non-governmental organization based in Finland and having a long history of humanitarian response and development cooperation. FCA works with the poorest and most vulnerable people, regardless of their religious beliefs, ethnic background or political convictions, striving for the eradication of poverty and working towards justice for those who are oppressed, with the focus on four key thematic areas: sustainable livelihoods, participation and rights, social stability and peace, climate change and environment. FCA is a partner organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and ECHO.

Currently, Finn Church Aid is active in several areas of recent conflict or humanitarian action, including Haiti, Sudan, the DRC, Pakistan, East-Africa and the Palestinian Territories. FCA has been involved in relief, reconstruction and development work in Cambodia since 1980's. Presently, FCA is working with a local partner, special focus being on livelihoods, rights and participation and empowering women and girls in the aftermath of war. In 2011, FCA established a regional office in Cambodia.

Life with Dignity (LWD)

Life with Dignity (an associate of the Lutheran World Federation, World Service) has been working in Cambodia since 1979. LWD works in rural Cambodia with the poorest people. Using an integrated approach, LWD focuses on empowering the people to be self-reliant. Six integrated rural development through empowerment projects are carried out in project areas in three different provinces, namely in Battambang, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu. LWD staff facilitates and trains communities on rights, income generation, gender equity, household planning, and more. Eight self-identified development priorities provide entry points through which communities organize, plan, and develop over time via a facilitated empowerment process. Some of the entry points are, for example, food security, disaster preparedness and community development.

LWD also works with relevant communities on disaster preparedness and risk reduction. As part of the disaster risk program, LWD is aiming at increasing the overall capacity to improve prevention, mitigation and emergency response in national-wide emergencies in alignment with the national coordinating authorities. LWD has experience in emergency response in Cambodia, specifically in response to flooding and working with displaced people during the clashes near the Thai border. LWD works in collaboration and shares information with other ACT Alliance members, various NGOs and with governmental institutions.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION**Background**

Cambodia is experiencing its worst seasonal flooding for over a decade. 18 of the 24 provinces have been affected with 1,700,000 people affected nationally and over 100,000 families displaced according to official figures, which are widely assumed to be underestimated. 247 people have died as of 18 October 2011 and the floods have hit the poorest most severely.

Most of the communities affected by the floods are in the rural areas which are still difficult to access. The affected population are mainly poor subsistence farmers or day-labourer families.

In the affected areas drinking water sources have been contaminated and the affected population has little access to safe water sources. Increased incidences of diarrhoea, especially among children under five, have been reported in many provinces.

About 13 percent of Cambodia's rice crop is currently flooded, almost half of which is already destroyed. The floods have also caused damage to infrastructure such as houses, roads and bridges. Many of the worst affected areas are only accessible by boat. Many "safe places" have been flooded including health centres, schools and pagodas. In many of the worst affected provinces, for example Kampong Chhnang, it is estimated by the provincial authorities that up to 60% of the rice crop may have been destroyed.

The flood water in the provinces around the Tonle Sap lake is continuing to rise due to heavy rains. The Mekong River water levels have slowly begun to recede in recent days but the levels remain high and are expected to remain high for the next weeks. There are concerns about more heavy rains and typhoons in the near future. Another serious concern is that due to the floods in Thailand, the Thai authorities are increasingly opening dams which can lead to significant inundation and exacerbation of the flooding situation in north-western Cambodia where these dams drain to.

It is expected that the floods will also have a significant negative impact on food security and livelihood in the medium term as many will have no paddy to harvest in November/December. This is because, once the water levels reaches its peak, it is expected that the water will take well over a month to recede. This means that people are unlikely to be able to plant even when the waters do recede which means that food shortages and high rice prices (especially as regional stocks have been affected) are likely to remain unaffordable through to the next harvest period (December 2012).

According to Cambodia's Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, water levels in the Mekong River are forecast to rise by 10 centimetres in the following days (stated on 13 October 2011).

The flood water and its currents have also caused movement of soil exposing land mines and cluster bombs. These objects are impossible to detect when walking in muddy water until they are stepped on or raised from the water. So far, one death and two injuries have been reported as a result of these exposed land mines. The highest risk areas are Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Battambang.

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

Overview

WASH

Most people affected have no or inadequate access to sanitation and they are using the same water sources for defecation as they are for drinking water. Solid waste is typically discarded near homes and, although in some cases families will travel further afield to access water, this is not always the case. Most affected families use the contaminated river water. Although precise figures are hard to come by, evidence from interviews with community members and assessments suggests that 25% of children are suffering from diarrheal diseases. Incidence of parasitic and bacterial infection due to exposure to infected and unclean water is also high. The risk of further and more serious infection is likely to increase, especially as flood waters have yet to peak. Assessments indicate that the number

of families who boil water before drinking is quite low (only around 20%) and that this is having an impact on the level of disease within affected communities.

Food Security

In addition there is now increased difficulty with access to food. Rapid needs assessments are reporting that the price of rice is beginning to rise dramatically and is well above what most families can afford. Prices for rice and other basic food stuff have risen by a fifth and are predicted to continue to rise across the country. Prices for milled rice have risen from below 2,500 riel/kg to nearly 3,000 riel/kg. Prices for other basic commodities are also rising. Many of the affected families live around 4-5 km from the markets, which are only accessible by boat. The cost of renting a boat ranges between 4,000-5,000 riel per trip (between \$1 and \$1.25), substantially affecting people's ability to access basic commodities.

There are also significant issues around early recovery as, due to the lack of available food, many families affected by the floods have been forced to eat their rice and vegetable seeds, meaning that currently they will have no stocks left for planting. Many of the affected families will have to take out loans to buy seeds.

Shelter

As the level of water continues to rise the levels of high ground will diminish. Although in some cases people are able to take refuge in schools and pagodas, in some of the worst hit areas people are no longer able to shelter there. In these cases, especially as most homes are flooded, people are reporting that they are living on their boats. Typically these are exposed to the elements, have no safety rails and may house more than one family (typically there are 5 people in a Cambodian household). The situation continues to be perilous and is expected to deteriorate in the coming weeks.

Province Specific Information

The general impact in the targeted provinces where ACT Alliance is operational is as follows, according to official information (figures are taken from District, Commune and Provincial officials, and although validated by the field teams and are likely to be conservative):

- **Prey Veng** is one of the most affected provinces by flooding in Cambodia and has suffered 2 incidents of Mekong river floods this year. So far the floods have affected 74,495 families in 86 communes of 8 districts of Prey Veng Province. 6,729 families (39,295 people including 12,398 female) have been evacuated from their residences. The total number of houses affected is 58,816 of which 404 are damaged and 51 people have lost their lives in the floods. The flood waters have inundated 76,627 hectares of rice field with an estimated 48,929 hectares destroyed. 2,063 hectares of other crops have been affected and 1,731 hectares damaged. Regarding public infrastructures; a total of 733 km of roads have been affected by flood waters with an estimated 287,707m damaged. 245 school buildings, 18 health centers, and 10 pagodas have been affected.
- **Kampong Thom:** with floods caused by rising of water levels from the great Tonle Sap Lake, combined with overflow from the rivers upstream and unusual heavy rainfall, Kampong Thom is the most affected province. To date floods have affected 26,894 families in 71 communes in 8 districts. A total 2,997 families have been evacuated to safe areas; 15 houses were damaged and 34 persons have lost their lives. The flood inundated 78,424 hectares of rice fields with an estimated 53,000 hectares damaged. 150 hectares of other crops have been affected and

destroyed. Around 340 km of road are inundated. 193 school buildings, 13 health centres, and 49 pagodas have also been affected.

- **Battambang:** The impact of flooding in provinces in Thailand bordering on Cambodia, floods have to date affected 5,054 families in 35 communes of 9 districts. Totally 2,750 families have been evacuated to safe areas and 8 persons have been reported dead. The floods have inundated 52,503 hectares of rice field damaging an estimated 36,266 hectares. 1,215 hectares of other crops have been affected and 75 hectares destroyed. 31 km of road have been submerged.
- **Banteay Meanchey:** To date floods have forced 220 families in 22 communes of 5 districts to be evacuated to safer places. 8 people have lost their lives. The flood inundated 17,721 hectares of rice field with an estimated 12,000 hectares damaged. 1,663 hectares of other crops have been affected. Approximately 72km of roads and 75 schools have been submerged.
- **Kampong Chhnang:** To date floods have affected 7,413 families in 31 communes in 6 districts. In total 5,100 families have been evacuated to safe areas and 16 persons have been reported dead. The flood inundated 9,910 hectares of rice field with an estimated 5,089 hectares damaged. About 53 km of road have been submerged and 53 school building cannot be used. Results of the rapid needs assessments suggest that a high number of people are suffering from diarrhoea, parasitic and bacterial infections.
- **Preah Vihear:** Flash floods resulted from the overflow of streams under the watershed of the Dongrek Mountains along Cambodia and Thai border. To date floods have affected 5,199 families in 10 communes of 8 districts. A total of 665 families have been evacuated to safe areas, 6 houses collapsed and 4 persons have been reported dead. The flood inundated 6,448 hectares of rice field with an estimated 2,653 hectares damaged. 414 hectares of other crops have been affected and 110 hectares destroyed. In terms of public infrastructure, 178 km of road have been submerged and 24 school buildings have been inundated.
- **Pursat:** Flooding, as a result of the rising of the water level of the great Tonle Sap Lake and unusual heavy rain falls has affected 7,307 families in 12 communes of 4 districts. A total of 808 families have been evacuated to safe areas; 4,000 houses were affected and 11 damaged. In addition to this 5 persons have been reported dead. The flood inundated 25,153 hectares of rice field with an estimated 16,911 hectares damaged. 202 hectares of other crops have been affected or destroyed. About 71 km of road have been submerged while 27 school buildings and 11 pagodas have been affected.

The following figures come from the estimates of local authorities that have been verified by the field teams in consultation with community leaders (particularly those at the village level). This data is based on information at the district level and has been verified in most parts during assessments.

Table 1. Showing Location of Proposed Activities to the commune level, No of families, total number of people, women and children affected							
Province	District	Commune	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Women	No of Children	Needs/Remarks
Implementing Partner: Life With Dignity (LWD)							
Pursat	Bakan		208	1,035	538	362	Figures include only people who have evacuated to safer grounds. Very limited assistance from government and non-government sources has arrived in these areas. Urgent needs are water, food, and basic non-food such as cooking implements, hygiene kits and temporary shelter materials.
	Kandieng		221	1,039	543	395	
Kampong Chhnang	Chul Kiri		715	3,504	1,822	1,296	Figures include people evacuated to safe places including those who are in houses of relatives. Some 1,218 households in CK and 2940 in KL received assistance from government and humanitarian NGOs. Figure represents those unserved. Urgent needs are water, food and hygiene kits.
	Kampong Lieng		755	3,775	1,822	1,510	
Battambang	Thmor Kol		566	2,312	1,202	890	Figures include only people who have evacuated to safer grounds. Very limited assistance from government and non-government sources has arrived in these areas. Urgent needs are water, food, and basic non-food such as cooking implements, hygiene kits and temporary shelter materials.
	Ek Phnom		300	1,440	772	504	
	Moang		948	4,740	2,511	1,801	Figures include people evacuated to safe places including those who are in houses of relatives. Figure represents those unserved. Urgent needs are water, food and hygiene kits
	Sangke		901	4,775	2,435	1,862	
Total LWD			4,609	22,620	11,712	8,621	Total persons is an estimate
Implementing Partner: Church World Service (CWS)							
Kampong Thom	Baray	Koki Thom	77	324	165		These families are in the categories of ID poor level 1 and 2 and have not yet received any assistance. Urgent needs are food and safe drinking water.
		Baksna	255	1181	477		
		Krava	92	401	223		
		Chralong	162	736	375		
		Tnaot Chum	107	516	254		
		Pnov	67	285	159		
		Tang Krasang	299	1477	759		
	Prasay	Sreung	336	1680	859		

	sambour						
Battambang	Thmor Kol	Ta Moeun	187	898			100 families are staying with relatives & another 87 families staying at Tapoung school. These 87 families received 25kg of white rice, one scarf and 30,000 riels from CRC
Banteay Meanchey	Monkol Borey	Sambour	553	2,765			12 families stay at safety place
		Kok Balang	472	2,360			215 families stays at safety places & (4 persons died)
Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Yeang	321	1,599	784		All received 25kg of rice from the Cambodian Red Cross but other urgent needs not met.
Total CWS			2,928	14,222			
Implementing Partner: PADEK							
Prey Veng	Kamong Trobek	Angsorn	133	658			ID poor categories I (465) and II (571 families). Very limited assistance has arrived in the area as most of them are hard to reach. Boats will be needed to get goods to these communities. Urgent needs include water, food temporary shelter materials and mosquito nets.
		Thkov	323	1,362			
		Kasoam Ark	658	3,127			
		Chrey	203	849			
Total PADEK			1,317	5,996			
Total ACT			8,859	42,838 (est)			

In what way have the people been affected?

Floods have hit the poorest hardest. The affected population are mainly poor subsistence farmers or day-labourer families. According to the rapid assessment the most affected families include many female-headed households with small children.

In the affected areas drinking water sources have been contaminated and the affected population has little access to safe water sources. Water from the floods is used for drinking, cooking and washing. Sanitation facilities are very limited or non-existent. Increased incidences of diarrhoea, especially among children under five, have been reported in many provinces.

Food security is a major concern as more than 390,000 hectares of rice paddies are flooded and rice crops destroyed. The floods have also caused damage to infrastructure such as houses, roads, bridges and schools. Many of the worst affected areas are only accessible by boat. Boats are a limited resource and as many as 4 families may seek shelter on one boat 24 hrs a day. Many “safety places” have been flooded including health centres, schools and pagodas.

Very limited assistance from government and non-government sources has arrived in some areas. Urgent needs are water, food and basic non-food items such as cooking utensils, hygiene kits and temporary shelter materials. Life jackets and jerry cans should also be considered.

An assessment was carried out indicating those families not yet having received assistance (see table above). Urgent needs are water, food and hygiene items.

Act Alliance Cambodia with its implementing partners is seeking to provide basic food and clean water to 8,859 families in the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat for a period of around two weeks. At least two distributions are planned.

Security situation in the area of proposed response

In the worst affected areas of the country there is no access by road. For example in Kampong Leng and Chul Kiri districts in Kampong Chhnang there is almost no access by road and all transport and distribution is by boat. The condition of the boats varies a lot.

As flood waters in many parts of the country continue to rise, many of the safe places (schools, pagodas, areas of higher open ground) are in turn becoming submerged. In the worst affected areas people are sleeping in open topped boats with little or no access to dry land or shelter. Storage of dry food items in the worst affected areas is also becoming an issue and is likely to affect people's ability to access and cook food.

Drowning is a concern in particular for small children. More than 50% of the reported cases were children. Since it has been reported that families are living on overcrowded boats where there are no safety rails, the children are in serious danger of falling overboard, especially during the night.

The needs assessment suggests that many women are fearful of accessing sanitation centres because it means travelling far from their homes, as they feel that they are at risk of abuse if they go too far from their families.

Women and girls are particularly vulnerable in the "safe places" where there is no private space and no physical division between women's and men's sleeping areas etc. The level of sexual abuse in Cambodia is particularly high under normal circumstances so it should be assumed that these levels have increased.

It has been reported that land mines and cluster bombs have moved and resurfaced because of the flood waters. There have been cases of injuries in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom. Battambang is also an area of high risk.

The flood water is not only contaminated but also full of creatures such as poisonous snakes.

Location for the proposed response

Please see Table 1 for details of proposed location of response

These areas have been targeted as they are within the provinces where our key partners have the capacity to respond, they also affect the worst affected areas within the target provinces and represent areas where they has yet to be any assistance. Coordination amongst the NGOs is occurring at the national level. In most of these areas people have no or very limited access to clean water.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Please see Table 1 for more details of those affected in the target area and beneficiaries that are the key focus of this intervention. ACT plan interventions in seven of the most affected provinces (see annex 1 for map), as listed in the Table 1.

Please note that this is a rural response with a focus on immediate assistance to meet the needs of nearly 9000 poorest of the poor families.

Criteria for the selection

Although this is the initial selection process it is intended that a more detailed assessment will be carried out during the second phase of distribution to gain more details on the specific numbers of those affected as very limited data is available from the district level. This is an issue common to all partners in Cambodia. Additional targeting and assessments will also be carried to select beneficiaries for early recovery.

Selection Criteria for project areas:

- Severely flooded and damaged areas
- Poorest populations (ID poor, category I and II) – means of verification will be IDP1 and IDP2 cards plus interviews with village leaders to ensure those that are of IDP1 and II status but have not yet been registered also receive assistance
- No assistance or limited assistance provided to the affected villages – means of verification will be in liaison with the provincial and district authorities and through coordination lists provided through key NGO coordination efforts conducted at national level
- Presence of implementing partner (LWD, CWS, Padek) to undertake actual response
- No other implementing agencies are active in the area – or other implementing agencies have coordinated with the implementing partners and agreements have been reached to implement

Beneficiary selection and distribution will be conducted in the following manner:

- Preliminary selection of target areas based on rapid assessment of ACT partners
- Identification of affected households from available local information sources: village/commune officials, social workers, religious and CBO/informal community leaders)
- Before actual distribution: An Assessment by the team to verify data will be conducted including a community consultation process where community members validate lists and identify who among them is most vulnerable/in need. Final lists are approved by village chief and/or commune council.
- Selection criteria will be clearly indicated to the communities (in writing and verbal) and lists of items (in Khmer) and phone number of organization distributing will be included in each package
- The affected population will be informed about the complaint mechanism. Selected staff members will be identified as recipients of complaints during distribution. Complaints can also be made to the distributing organization's main office in Phnom Penh.
- There has been no pressure to respond or in the selection of beneficiaries. However there has been close coordination with local government authorities in order to ensure that the poorest and most affected have been effectively accessed.

Selection of beneficiaries

- Poorest of the poor who have been affected by the floods
- Households suffering severe loss;
- Landless, day labourers affected by the floods

Preferential treatment will be given to the following in the selection process:

- Pregnant women
- Female-headed households
- Women and widows
- Children under 5 years of age
- The elderly
- People with disabilities
- Indigenous and tribal peoples
- People living with HIV/AIDS

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

CWS, LWD and PADEK staff have all conducted rapid needs assessments. For CWS also two local partners have participated, KORCD in Battambang and RDD in Banteay Meanchey. All the organizations are already working in the provinces. Padek and CWS are also working in the targeted communities while LWD plans are directed at displaced people staying in shelters.

Also, other partners of the ACT Alliance have provided information about the flooding and are monitoring the situation in their operational areas.

For all communities, **the key needs according to the needs assessments are in the following order:**

1. Clean drinking water and WASH supplies (including Orasel rehydration salts and water purification tablets)
2. Food – particularly rice
3. Shelter/plastic sheeting and mosquito nets for those who are displaced

There have been meetings and coordination with national stakeholders – INGOs, government officials, UN, international donors etc., and information sharing between ACT Alliance members and others. DCA/CA is procuring Orasel rehydration salts and water purification tablets for the affected provinces. In several of the affected areas local markets are functioning and rice is currently available although prices are increasing. The availability of water purification tablets and water filters is limited in Cambodia. CWS has also begun distribution of WASH and food supplies in Battambang and Kampong Cham. LWD are distributing aid kits in Kampong Chhnang and Battambang (areas coordinated between CWS and LWD). Padek has begun distribution of water filters and other WASH supplies in Prey Veng.

Goal

To provide immediate relief and support the recovery of affected communities in severely flooded provinces in Cambodia.

Objectives

- 8,859 food packages and two weeks supply of water/wells purification tablets distributed to the most affected and poorest families in the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Thom, Preah Veahar, Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat.
- 5,000 families receive support in restoring livelihood activities to ensure food security for the flood-affected communities
- ACT Alliance and its partners participate and support coordination efforts and accountability at all levels

Activities

Crisis phase actions are intended to take place over a period of 4 weeks, as water levels are expected to recede.

Early recovery work is expected to begin in December and will last for up to 6 months. This phase will include responding to immediate needs and providing seeds, other agriculture inputs and poultry etc.

Longer term rehabilitation will also be needed in order to ensure full recovery and long term resilience.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS (4 weeks)	Objectives	Means of Verification
<p>Food and Water Relief</p> <p>A basic package will meet requirements for each family (5 members) for two weeks and will consist of :</p> <p>25 kg. of rice 1 l. cooking oil 1 kg. of salt</p> <p>In addition, depending on the situation in the provinces, the package will also include some additional supplies depending on the needs. For example, some packages may contain canned fish while in other communities fish is available. In some cases distribution of 50kg of rice can be considered.</p> <p>The content of the package is also coordinated with other NGOs & government distributions.</p> <p>The package follows sphere standards as it is expected that affected populations – although to a different extent – can supplement the food distribution with water plants, fish etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide 2 weeks supply of basic food & water to 8 859 families in the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Thom, Preah Veahar, Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang & Pursat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of how much has been procured are kept by ACT & records of distribution are also produced Beneficiaries sign that they have received the food supplies Records of post distribution follow up are also made to see how the distributed food package is used as well as to identify gaps if any
<p>Non Food Items</p> <p>Water purification tablets and Orasel for at least two weeks.</p> <p>Water buckets/containers for selected beneficiaries (mainly displaced people)</p> <p>Water filters in selected areas</p> <p>Mosquito nets in selected high risk areas</p> <p>Plastic sheets in selected areas</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of how much has been procured are kept by the ACT member & records of distribution are also produced Beneficiaries sign that they have received the non-food supplies Records of purchase, deliver to partners, and delivery to beneficiaries will be cross checked Records of post distribution follow up to see how the distributed non-food items are used as well as to identify gap
<p>Early Recovery Livelihoods (1-6 months)</p> <p>Rice seeds Vegetable seeds Poultry</p> <p>Food distribution</p> <p>Cleaning of wells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the replenishment of essential livelihood assets to at least 5,000 families. Cleaning of wells can be considered in addition to food or, as a sole activity with more sustainable effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of how much has been procured are kept by ACT & records of distribution are also produced Beneficiaries sign that they have received the livelihoods assistance Records of purchase, deliver to partners, & delivery to beneficiaries will be cross checked

Cash Transfer: In areas where markets are functioning and a thorough assessment has been made of the local availability and accessibility of goods, the cash transfer option will be used. The amount will be the equivalent of the aggregate cost of food and non-food items. As of the time of submission of this appeal, these conditions seem to be present in Prey Veng and Preah Vihear – and complementary to food package in some communities.

A second distribution of two to four-week food or non-food items package will be considered.

Project implementation methodology

The project duration will be for **6 months (October, 2011 – March, 2012)**.

PADEK, LWD and CWS with local partners (KORCD and RDA) will carry out the emergency response in both the crisis and post-crisis phase. LWD and CWS will ensure coordination in Battambang province where both organizations plan interventions. Other ACT member partners will also contribute with regular monitoring and information about the situation in their target areas.

Most items will be procured locally by the respective implementing partners. However, for items that are only available at the national level (Phnom Penh) or internationally joint procurement will take place. Also other activities as printing of information material and labels will be done jointly.

DCA/CA is the ACT Cambodia lead agency. DCA/CA will ensure effective coordination and information sharing among ACT members both in and outside Cambodia. DCA/CA and other ACT donor members will also provide technical assistance and monitoring visits to provinces during the response. ACT Cambodia has also initiated discussions about to whom and what priorities should be given in case the funding target is not reached etc. The ACT members in Cambodia are CWS, DCA/CA, Diakonia, FCA, HEKS, ICCO and LWD.

A Rapid Assessment was implemented in mid-October and, based on the findings, a more detailed Assessment of the families is being carried out. It is conducted through various meetings with communities, local authorities, village chiefs and local leaders for listing potential beneficiaries of aid kits and possible cash distribution in the targeted areas as per set criteria for selection. The list of enrolled beneficiaries will be shared and confirmed with the district and provincial authorities and further with possible other NGO's working in the area.

Partner staff in the communities conducts household surveys, maintains an attendance list and keeps record of assessments and distributions executed in their respective areas. ACT Alliance staff will regularly monitor all the activities carried out during the implementation period.

Distributions will be done by the implementing partners and their respective field teams. This is LWD, CWS and Padek as key implementing partners. Field teams will liaise with local authorities at the provincial, district, commune and village levels drawing on strong collaboration with local government at this level. All three partners have field staff that are able to respond to the critical issues and are familiar with the communities in which they are working.

A complaint mechanism will be introduced at distribution sites. The implementing partner will inform the affected population about the mechanism and have people assigned to receive and review complaints. Also a telephone number of the implementing partner's main office will be written on

the list of aid items received by each beneficiary. The complaints during the assessments will be recorded.

Before early recovery activities assessments will be carried out to identify specific needs. Different stakeholders including beneficiaries will be consulted through FGDs and household surveys. Beneficiaries have also been consulted throughout the needs assessment process, through direct interviews, community meetings and focus group assessments. Complaints mechanisms have also been put in place.

Staff from local health centres will, to the extent possible, be invited to take part in the distribution and in particular ensure proper instruction is given in the use of water purification tablets.

To maintain high standards of behaviour and maintain independence and effectiveness in disaster relief, the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disasters remains a guiding principle in all the activities. Code of good practices for the ACT Alliance will also be adhered to during the implementation.

Particular attention will be given to HAP and Sphere Standards. The Alliance plans a training on HAP, Sphere and the Codes of Conduct. However, due to the need to ensure that materials reach the targeted population there has not been the opportunity to do this. However, it is planned to ensure that all staff and implementing partners are familiar with the codes before the second distribution

The activities have been planned in accordance with Sphere standards. However there are a number of limitations in reference to Sphere, for example Sphere states that sanitation needs to be situated 30m from water courses and groundwater, however there are very few places within the affected areas that are within this radius. Further, Sphere states that those in temporary settlements need to be accommodated within 3.5 sq. m, however there is frequently no area free of water to allow for this. For food security and WASH, Sphere standards have been followed and where possible implemented.

Issues of gender have been considered especially for cash distribution. Key questions in the needs assessment have referred to the particularly needs of women and have taken into consideration the environmental conditions.

Inputs for project implementation

Staff costs, indirect costs (personnel, administration, operations and support), and transport, warehousing and handling costs are in the budget.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

The flood emergencies in the neighbouring countries and in the whole region are likely to put a limitation on any funding aimed for Cambodia only. Areas selected for Alliance action are the ones most affected and with numerous people still not having received assistance from the government or other NGOs. However, the proposed action will not cover all needs of the selected target groups and it is likely that more food distributions are needed.

The Alliance will plan and prioritize activities based on the funding committed and received. In the event that only partial funds are received at the start of the project and a need to prioritize the

interventions arises, the Alliance will hold discussions and use the data captured from the assessments to identify which among the interventions should be prioritized.

Implementation Timetable

The overall timetable for the implementation is 6 months, starting from October 2011.

ACTIVITY		Months 2011-2012					
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
1	Rapid Assessment						
2	1st assessment						
3	1st distribution						
4	Early recovery (2nd assessment)			/ / / / / /			
5	2nd distribution (rice seeds +other)						
6	Progress and performance monitoring						
7	Livelihood activities -long term						

Transition or Exit strategy

Act Alliance members and implementing partners are carrying out long term development work in the affected areas and thus are committed to continue after the emergency response and early recovery. In addition to emergency relief the Alliance is working to restore livelihood activities to ensure food security of the flood-affected communities in 2012.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

DCA will have the responsibility of ensuring that the programme is managed as per the ACT guidelines. Meetings will be regularly held with both financial and program staff. Partners will send regular financial reports to DCA as required by the ACT guidelines. Funds will be transferred by DCA HQ to DCA/CA Cambodia. Funds will be distributed to ACT members and ACT member partners in accordance with decisions made by the ACT Forum members and partners. Partners will follow their own procurement procedures although three quotations for each purchase will be required if at all possible. An audit is planned for the whole appeal. However, back donors may require separate audits and specific procurement procedures.

A part time DCA/CA procurement and finance officer will ensure support to implementing organizations and strong financial monitoring and coordination

DCA/CA regional representative will sign cooperation agreements

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

During implementation of the project, regular monitoring will be undertaken to document and discuss progress, performance and challenges of the proposed interventions. Monitoring visits will be documented in monitoring reports and shared with relevant partners and the Alliance. Emphasis will

be given to ensure targeting, accountability and application of Sphere standards and ACT Code of Conduct.

Each partner or a group of partners are responsible for preparing regular written reports. Reports will be discussed at ACT Cambodia Forum meetings to enhance coordination and learning. A final report based upon monitoring reports, activity reports, meeting minutes etc will be sent to the ACT Secretariat as per the reporting guidelines.

In addition, the ACT Cambodia Forum will ensure documentation of the action; photographs, and video clips to show the overall process. Case studies will be considered to gain additional understanding of the impact of the project. Additionally, people's living conditions will be monitored through frequent interviews and direct observations by the project staff in the field.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

ACT members have met regularly and CWS, LWD and DCA/CA are currently implementing a joint DRR project. ACT members' responses are both in the name of the individual organization and the ACT Alliance. ACT Alliance logo will be used in distribution.

As mentioned above ACT Cambodia is coordinating with relevant stakeholders. Implementing partners are mainly responsible for coordination at sub-national level (provincial, district, commune and village) with relevant stakeholders

At the district level the coordination is better and valuable data is available through collaboration with district authorities and community leaders. During the assessments the district authorities were involved in the data verification and community leaders arranged community meetings in order to get information directly from the people affected. CWS, LWD and Padek have a long history of working in the district and community level in collaboration with all the stakeholders.

The government of Cambodia has decided not to have any national coordination but call for coordination at the provincial level. The coordination at national level is thus weak. The Cambodia government has not launched an international appeal for aid, which also limits the responses from the international community as several bilateral and multilateral organizations will need an official request from the government before they can release funds. The government has however, informed some governments that assistance will be welcomed. China has pledged USD 7, 87 million for Cambodia and also other countries and multilateral organizations have confirmed assistance.

NGO coordination is relatively good. Save the Children, Oxfam, Caritas, Care, World Vision, the French and Danish Red Cross, ActionAid, Concern Worldwide and DCA/CA/ACT Alliance etc. have regular communication and mapping of NGOs' interventions is on-going aiming at strengthening coordination and avoiding overlaps. Since mid-October coordination meetings among UN agencies and NGOs have also taken place

As mentioned above DCA/CA will take main responsibility for the coordination and information sharing at national level between ACT members and between ACT Alliance other stakeholders.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	USD
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
<u>Crisis Phase (if applicable)</u>				
<u>Food Relief Assistance</u>				
(List by type of item)				
Food package	Package	17,718.00	28.00	496,104
Soap	Bar	17,718.00	0.52	9,213
Canned fish	Can	109,260.00	0.38	41,519
<u>Non Food Relief Assistance</u>				
(List by type of item)				
Water filter	Set	6,061.00	10.50	63,641
Water bucket	Set	1,130.00	6.00	6,780
Water container (10 litre)	Set	3,377.00	0.74	2,499
Water tablet and Orasel	Water kit	8,859.00	1.00	8,859
Mosquito nets	Set	2,725.00	3.20	8,720
Early Recovery Phase				
Livelihood assessment	Lumpsum	1.00	8,000.00	8,000
Replacement of livelihood & agricultural assets	Household	6,000.00	40.00	240,000
Cash for Work/Cash Transfers	Household	6,000.00	28.00	168,000
Cleaning of wells	Household	200.00	39.00	7,800
<u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u>				
Staff salaries & benefits (eg nutritionist, engineers, logistician, communications photographer), etc.				
Phnom Penh				
Program staff (8)	Month	48.00	248.38	11,922
Prey Veng				
Program staff	Month	6.00	442.00	2,652
Kampong Chhnang				
Program staff	Month	6.00	301.00	1,806
Kampong Thom				
Program staff (13)	Month	78.00	78.00	6,084
Battambang				
Program staff (7)	Month	42.00	96.00	4,032
Phreh Vihear				
Program staff (9)	Month	54.00	55.00	2,970
Sub Total				1,090,601
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				1,090,601

Description	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	USD
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				
Transport of Goods	Person	17,718.00	2.95	52,268
Rental of warehouse	ware house	10.00	24.00	240
Fee for labors	Person	246.00	10.00	2,460
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				54,968
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				
<u>Staff salaries</u>				
Partner finance/admin/operationa/Support staff (20)		120.00	74.50	8,940
DCA finance/procurement staff (50%)		6.00	800.00	4,800
<u>Travel</u>				
Per diem and accommodation	Person/day	800.00	20.00	16,000
Transportation and fuel				12,000
<u>Office Operations</u>				
Office cost including communication		24.00	400.00	9,600
Coordination meeting /workshop	Meeting	30.00	400.00	12,000
Training of ACT staff /HAP Sphere Standards	Lumpsum	1.00	7,000.00	7,000
Visibility and communication	Lumpsum	1.00	10,000.00	10,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT				80,340
AUDIT & MONITORING				
Audit of ACT Funds	Contract	1.00	10,000.00	10,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	Trip	18.00	350.00	6,300
TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING				16,300
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE not including international co-ordination fee (ICF)				1,242,209
International co-ordination fee				37,266
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				1,279,475