

RESPONSE TO HURRICANE MELISSA AND FOOD SECURITY EMERGENCY IN HAITI

DURATION: 12 MONTHS (NOVEMBER 2025 - OCTOBER 31, 2026)



Houses and schools built by CWS in response to the 2021 earthquake hosted survivors of Hurricane Melissa and people displaced by gang violence in Port-au-Prince.

Photos from Pestel/Grand'Anse. Credit: CWS

Executive summary:

Haiti is experiencing a complex, multi-layered crisis following Hurricane Melissa (October 2025) and a pre-existing IPC¹ Phase 3/4 food insecurity emergency. The hurricane caused catastrophic losses while exacerbating chronic vulnerabilities.

CWS proposes a 12-month phased response (Nov 2025–Oct 2026) in Grand’Anse (Pestel) and Northwest communes (Baie-de-Henne, Bombardopolis, Môle-Saint-Nicolas, Jean Rabel), prioritizing at-risk groups: older adults, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and households hosting displaced persons. This response focuses on geographies and sectors where CWS has extensive previous experience and is informed by close coordination with local authorities and community-based organizations.

Strategic pillars include:

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Multipurpose cash, emergency rations, agricultural input kits, small livestock, and climate-adaptive practices.
- WASH: Hygiene kits, safe water access, cistern construction, and community-led hygiene promotion.
- Health: Mobile clinics, cholera prevention, and strengthened primary care.
- Shelter: Emergency roofing kits, school rehabilitation, and resilient housing repairs and reconstruction.
- MHPSS & Protection: Community-based psychosocial support, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, and child protection mechanisms.

Situational Analysis: Hurricane Melissa and Severe Food Crisis in Haiti

Haiti is facing an unprecedented convergence of crises that have severely impacted lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

From October 26–30, 2025, Hurricane Melissa struck with devastating force, bringing torrential rains, peaking at over 400 mm in some areas, alongside severe flooding and destructive winds. The storm destroyed homes, uprooted trees, and caused extensive damage to agricultural crops, while killing livestock critical to household food security. Official reports confirm 43 fatalities, 13 missing persons, and more than 16,000 homes damaged or destroyed, displacing 14,000 people into makeshift shelters and informal sites. Multi-agency assessments estimate that 1.25 to 1.6 million people were affected, with the World Food Program reporting 190,000 people in urgent need of food assistance.

Even before the hurricane, Haiti was already in the grip of a severe food security crisis. In September 2025, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) found that 51% of the population (5.7 million people) were in crisis or emergency conditions. In the Northwest, 35% faced crisis-level food insecurity and 25% were in emergency, while Pestel and surrounding communes reported 30% in crisis and 15% in emergency. Hurricane Melissa has dramatically worsened these conditions, destroying an estimated 80% of crops and significant numbers of livestock. Prior to the hurricane, food prices in Haiti had already risen by 35% in comparison to the previous year, and widespread damage to fields will exacerbate this as the coming months mark the start of the lean season. Vulnerable families have already exhausted coping mechanisms and will be pushed deeper into hunger and poverty.

¹ IPC = Integrated Food Security Phase classification.

Local Response and Needs

Haitians were the first responders. Communities mobilized immediately: neighbors sheltering neighbors, local organizations clearing roads, and volunteers working tirelessly to protect lives. CWS teams partnered with local leaders to assess urgent needs in hard-hit areas such as Pestel, Grand Anse. Findings revealed catastrophic losses of crops (plantains, beans, yams) and livestock (chickens, goats, cows, sheep, pigs), alongside widespread damage to homes, many of which were already makeshift shelters from previous disasters. The passage of yet another hurricane has compounded trauma and anxiety among vulnerable households.

Priority needs identified include:

- Food assistance for families with pregnant women, children, older adults, and people with disabilities
- Safe water and purification supplies
- Psychosocial support and protection
- Cash-for-work programs to rehabilitate roads and protect soil from erosion
- School repairs, seeds, tools, livestock, and technical assistance
- Shelter and WASH/health interventions

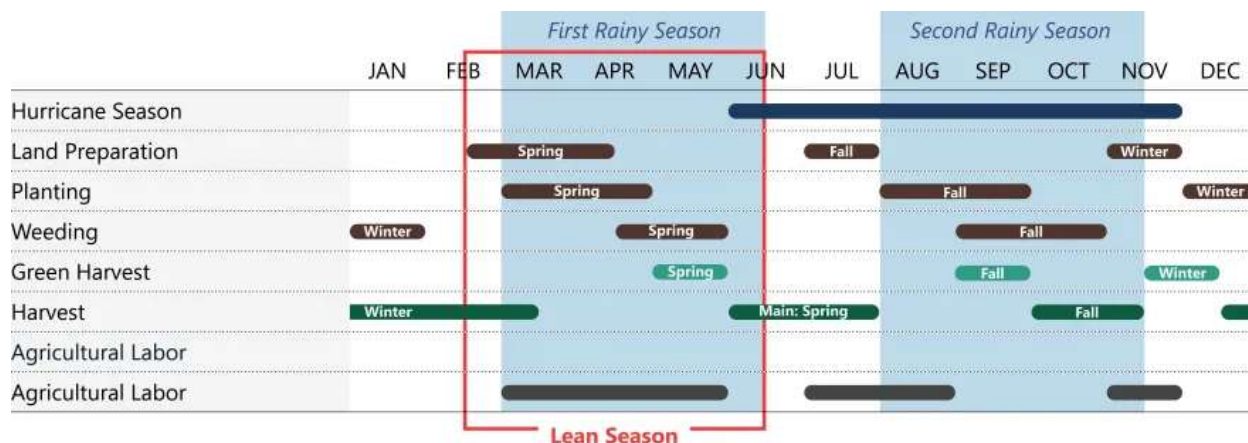
Health concerns are escalating, in part due to damaged or poor WASH infrastructure. The Pestel health center reported new cholera cases and widespread diarrheal disease linked to damaged water systems and open defecation. In the Lower Northwest, health facilities like Jean Rabel have reached capacity amid rising cases of fever and diarrhea. Communities urgently need mobile clinics, first-aid supplies, and livelihood recovery support to restart planting before the next agricultural cycle. Medium-term recovery depends on access to credit, soil conservation, and road rehabilitation. Infrastructure damage, including the collapse of the Trois Rivières bridge and impassable roads, has left the Northwest isolated, compounding humanitarian access challenges. The succession of natural disasters, political crises, and daily fear in a country ridden by gang violence and insecurity have detrimental effects on mental health.

Immediately after Hurricane Melissa, CWS began assessing the condition of homes, schools, and cisterns previously repaired or rebuilt in response to earlier disasters. These structures have earned a strong reputation for safety and resilience so much that families sought refuge there instead of in government-designated shelters. The results were striking: little to no damage was reported, underscoring the critical importance of safe construction practices aligned with national standards. In stark contrast, according to the General Directorate of Civil Protection in Pestel, 970 houses were damaged and 50 completely destroyed in the commune.

Food Insecurity in the Northwest Department

As reported by FEWSNET's *Food Security Outlook (October 2025 – May 2026)*, food insecurity in Haiti's Northwest regions has reached alarming levels. Many households have already exhausted their reserves and now depend almost entirely on market purchases where prices for staples like rice, oil, and flour remain prohibitively high. Late spring rains led to below-average harvests and reduced demand for agricultural labor, leaving poor households with atypically low incomes. In the Northwest, repeated failed agricultural seasons caused by drought, lack of inputs, and environmental degradation have driven local food availability to historic lows. Pockets of households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are now observed in communes such as Baie-de-Henne, Bombardopolis, Môle Saint-Nicolas, and Jean-Rabel, underscoring the urgent need for immediate food assistance and livelihood recovery.

The Seasonal Calendar shows the annual and cyclical patterns of key food and income sources in a country throughout the typical year.



Source: fews.net

Compounding Crises

These shocks occur against a backdrop of political instability and insecurity. Armed violence and criminal activity have driven a nationwide displacement and protection emergency, while Haiti has lacked an elected government or president since 2021. The country is governed by a transitional presidential committee, which itself is facing internal conflicts. In November 2025, elections were announced for August 30 and December 6, 2026.

The presence of gangs, roadblocks, and insecurity requires alternative strategies to gain humanitarian access, increases transportation and input costs, and creates substantial protection risks including murders, kidnappings, and sexual and gender-based violence for civilians and aid workers alike. These factors constrain rapid, scale-up of assistance, and increase operational costs and risk.

The resilience of Haitian communities is extraordinary, but they cannot do it alone. Immediate, coordinated support is essential to meet urgent needs and enable recovery.

References

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3. FEWS NET. *Haiti Food Security Outlook (October 2025 – May 2026)*. <https://fews.net/latin-america-and-caribbean/haiti/food-security-outlook/october-2025>
4. WFP. *Haiti Situation Report #1 – Hurricane Melissa (4 November 2025)*. <https://fscluster.org/haiti/document/wfp-haiti-situation-report-1-hurricane>
5. WFP. *WFP ramps up life-saving food assistance as Hurricane Melissa leaves path of devastation across the Caribbean (3 November 2025)*.

<https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-ramps-life-saving-food-assistance-hurricane-melissa-leaves-path-devastation-across>

6. IOM. *Displacement in Haiti reaches record high: 1.4 million people flee violence (October 2025)*.

<https://www.iom.int/news/displacement-haiti-reaches-record-high-14-million-people-flee-violence>



Boundaries source: Mapbox
Neighborhoods are smaller territorial divisions within communes

CWS Response Framework

The CWS response strategy is guided by the following principles:

- Provision of Timely and Appropriate Support: Deliver financial, technical, and psychosocial assistance to multisectoral community-led initiatives focused on response, rehabilitation, and recovery.
- Geographic Focus: Concentrate efforts in two areas where CWS has demonstrated experience and capacity: one commune in the Grand Anse department and four communes in the Northwest department.
- Defined Implementation Period: Adopt a shorter timeframe than in previous interventions (12 months) deemed prudent considering prevailing security and operational conditions.

Prioritized Groups in the CWS Response

The response will prioritize support for the following groups:

- Older Adults: Individuals aged 60 and above.
- Persons with Disabilities and their caregivers.
- Households with members living with chronic health conditions.
- Households hosting individuals displaced by violence and/or returned from the United States or the Dominican Republic.
- Households with children under five years of age.
- Vulnerable pregnant women who live alone and/or are the head of the household.
- Teachers and health workers in hard-to-reach areas.
- Community-Based Organizations and structures: Including youth, women, and farmer associations; savings and loan groups; WASH committees; and school committees.

Sectors of intervention

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – WASH

The WASH sector represents 32% of the total response and will include:

- Rapid Damage and Needs assessment and Detailed technical need assessment.
- Provision of hygiene kits to 600 prioritized households (soap, SRO, chlore, detergent, water storage bucket).
- Capacity building for WASH committees, schools' hygiene clubs and community promoters organized in collaboration with DINEPA, the national authority on potable water, community waste management and conservation and Water treatment practices.
- Essential WASH supplies for three communal-level health centers (Pestel, Jean Rabel, and Mare Rouge).
- Community hygiene promotion and risk communication sessions.
- Rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in schools, community and family rainwater harvesting systems.
- Construction of at least 25 family cisterns and/or 2 community cisterns.

Health

The Health sector represents 9% of the total response and will include:

- Support mobile clinics (transportation, personnel, medicines and supplies).
- Strengthen health centers in Jean Rabel and Mare Rouge (Northwest) and Pestel (Grand'Anse).

Based upon the successful experience working with the health center of Pestel after the 2021 earthquake, CWS will support the center's service provision in the most remote parts of the commune. As an innovation, CWS will pilot collaboration with two clinics and local health agents in the Lower Northwest to organize mobile clinics and provide facility-based care.

Food Security & Livelihoods recovery

The Food Security & Livelihoods recovery sector represents 23% of the total response and will include:

- Multi-purpose cash assistance to 500 households (1 cycle * 1 month).
- Emergency food assistance to 200 prioritized households.
- Distribution of 500 agricultural input kits containing tools and seeds.
- Conditional cash transfers to 400 individuals (cash-for-work for community asset restoration).
- Provision of small livestock to 200 vulnerable households.
- Support for microcredit schemes.
- Training on animal health and husbandry for resilience.
- Farmer field schools on climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry and good agricultural practices.

In the Northwest department, CWS priority region since 2004, the response targets pockets of households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the communes of Baie-de-Henne, Bombardopolis, Môle-Saint-Nicolas, and Jean-Rabel and builds upon two ongoing CWS food security and climate adaptation programs. As an innovation, the response will complement farm-level assistance with an intentional watershed and landscape level management approach.

In Pestel (Grand'Anse department), CWS coordinates with local authorities and local organizations to ensure families in hard-to-reach areas of the commune have access to emergency agricultural kits. Grand-Anse was one of the hardest-hit areas during Hurricane Matthew (2016) and the 7.2-magnitude earthquake (August 14, 2021). These disasters destroyed homes, schools, and infrastructure, leaving communities vulnerable and isolated. Church World Service (CWS) has had significant experience in Grand-Anse, particularly in the commune of Pestel, through disaster recovery and resilience-building initiatives through livelihoods activities, training, Education and MHPSS and housing, cisterns and school reconstruction.

Shelter

The Shelter sector represents 22% of the total response, it can be scale-up contingent with funding and will include:

- Provision of a minimum of 500 emergency roof repair kits (tarps and NFI).
- Rehabilitation of at least 5 public schools.
- At least 25 home repairs/reconstruction.

In coordination with local partners, experienced CWS engineers will assess, prioritize and monitor distribution of emergency repair kits and the rehabilitation of damaged schools and homes.

Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Protection

The MHPSS and protection sector will represent 14% of the total response and will include:

- Strengthening community-based MHPSS.
- Provision of support to GBV and PSEA survivors and abused children.
- Awareness-raising and information campaigns focused on behavioral change regarding GBV and Child protection.
- Capacity building for educators, health workers, community leaders, and faith actors.
- Group sessions for school-age children.
- Individualized support for prioritized cases.

CWS builds upon its experience working with members trained by the Wozo network in Pestel (GA) after the 2021 earthquake. This showed that while there is significant need and demand for MHPSS there is little awareness or pre-existing knowledge on these subjects, which can be a barrier to participation and utilization of services. As an innovation, CWS will partner with groups like the Haiti Health Network (HHN) to train community health workers, local religious leaders, school staff, and leaders of local institutions on basic MHPSS concepts using the HHN curriculum and materials developed by Haitian Psychologist Dr. Yolle Pierre.

The MHPSS and Protection sector will include a specific child protection component, ensuring that children affected by displacement and disaster receive safe spaces, psychosocial support, and access to essential services. Activities will integrate community-based protection mechanisms and referral pathways for vulnerable groups.

CWS will also invest in capacity building for community-based organizations (CBOs) on key thematic areas, including:

- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
- Humanitarian Principles and Standards.
- Relevant national and international policies. This approach strengthens local leadership and ensures that protection and accountability are embedded in all response activities.

Response Phasing

Response plan in the first three months

The focus is rapid, flexible, multi-sectoral assistance to stabilise the situation following Hurricane Melissa and address the acute needs of targeted households. Priority includes Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), emergency Non-Food Items (NFIs)/Shelter kits, Mobile clinics, community sensitization on psychosocial wellbeing and community based psychosocial support activities and rapid WASH/Hygiene interventions.

Response plan after first three months

The program transitions toward sustainable solutions, focusing on durable infrastructure rehabilitation and construction, livelihood restoration, training and capacity building, community psychosocial resilience and community development.

Partnership Strategy

CWS will focus its response on two geographic areas where it has a long-standing presence and trusted relationships with community-based organizations, schools, and local authorities. These partnerships ensure rapid, coordinated action and strengthen Haitian-led recovery efforts.

Lower Northwest:

For years, CWS has supported community development and food security initiatives in the Northwest department, while also responding to emergencies caused by hurricanes and earthquakes. In Baie-de-Henne, CWS will work with Organisation des Planteurs de Fond Saint-Luc pour le Développement Intégré de Baie-de-Henne (OPFSLDIBH), building on an ongoing food security program. This commune was already affected by heavy rains and flooding in late September, which compounded the impact of Hurricane Melissa. In Jean Rabel, CWS will partner with Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement Durable (GRADD), an organization of professionals experienced in training and livestock distribution. CWS is also strengthening ties with health centers in Jean Rabel and Mare Rouge to explore joint activities and support.

Grand'Anse:

The southwestern peninsula has endured repeated disasters: Hurricane Matthew in 2016, the 2021 earthquake, and now Hurricane Melissa. CWS will concentrate efforts in Pestel, where many families remain in precarious conditions. In the 3rd communal section, CWS will collaborate with Organisation Socio-Culturelle des Paysans et des Jeunes pour le Développement de Pestel (OSCPJDP), which played a key role in earthquake recovery through house construction and livestock support. In the 1st section, CWS will work with Organisation pour le Développement et l'Avancement de Pestel (ODAP), continuing previous initiatives in training and livestock distribution. The Pestel health center will also be a strategic partner, building on past collaboration that included mobile clinics.

CWS has cultivated relationships with national and international NGOs, community leaders, churches, and local authorities at both communal and departmental levels. Over the past year, CWS partnered with Fonkoze, a leading microfinance institution, to enable digital vouchers and targeted cash transfers through Fonkoze Finansye. Additionally, CWS collaborates with the Haiti Health Network, a coalition of over 250 health centers operating across the country with dozens of partners in Grand'Anse and the Northwest, and recognized for improving access to quality medical services.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL)

CWS is committed to a MEAL framework that ensures timely delivery of outputs and compliance with recognized humanitarian quality standards, including the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and Sphere Standards.

Given the high insecurity environment, physical access for monitoring staff is a significant challenge. To address this, CWS will integrate remote monitoring tools alongside traditional methods such as baseline and endline surveys, post-distribution monitoring, and focus group discussions. These activities will be facilitated by trusted local partners and staff based in secure community settings. By maintaining field presence in Pestel and the Northwest, CWS will minimize travel to and from Port-au-Prince and enable close monitoring in collaboration with implementing partners.

Data collection will be disaggregated by sex, age, and disability status, ensuring analysis reflects differences in needs and access to assistance. This approach allows for adaptive programming mid-cycle to address gaps and maintain equity and inclusion.

Accountability and Reporting:

- Quarterly internal updates will provide progress, risk analysis, and contextual changes.
- Interim narrative and financial reports will be shared halfway through the response.
- A comprehensive final report will cover achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

This MEAL system strengthens transparency, promotes learning, and ensures that the response remains responsive to community priorities.

Staffing structure

CWS's response will be managed through a decentralized structure designed to ensure efficiency and security. The program is headed by a Country Representative based in Port-au-Prince, who will supervise an Emergency Response Coordinator stationed in the Northwest. This coordinator will oversee all field operations in the two target areas: Northwest and Grand'Anse, each led by a Field Team Lead.

To minimize security risks and reduce travel through gang-controlled areas, staff will be based within their respective regions. Each field team will include an Agronomist and a Civil Engineer (one pair in the Northwest and another in Pestel) to manage WASH, shelter, livelihoods, and cash-based interventions. For psychosocial support, a community mental health worker will be hired in each region.

Field staff may be recruited directly or their roles fulfilled through partnerships with local organizations, prioritizing collaboration with existing community structures. This approach leverages local expertise and strengthens Haitian-led response efforts.

Logframe

General objective: Reduce acute humanitarian needs and protect livelihoods of people affected by hurricane Melissa and conflict-related displacement in Pestel and the Lower Northwest by delivering multi-sectoral life-saving assistance and strengthening community resilience over a 12-month period.				
Activities	Outputs	Results	Indicators	Assumptions
Objective 1: Crisis-affected people in Pestel and the Lower Northwest (including IDPs and hosts) meet their urgent food and essential household needs.				
Provision of cash (with Fonkoze). Provision of food assistance (vouchers).	500 households receive cash assistance. 200 households receive food assistance.	Households are able to meet short-term, basic needs.	# of households receiving cash assistance. # of households receiving food assistance.	Disbursement of cash is possible and safe. Food products are available on local markets.
Objective 2: Crisis-affected households and students improve their living and learning conditions through access to safe, dignified, short- and long-term shelter solutions.				
Distribution of tarps. Distribution of non-food items. Repair of houses. Construction of houses. Repair of schools.	500 households receive new tarps to fix makeshift shelters. 500 households receive non-food items to replace lost assets. 25 repaired houses offer a safe home. 25 reconstructed houses offer a safe home. 5 repaired schools enable continued education of children.	Families who (since recently or since long) live in makeshift shelters are able to protect themselves against rain and sun. Families living in vulnerable conditions are able to move into a safe home. Classes are held in safe schools under all weather conditions.	# of households supported with essential NFIs. # of households receiving tarps. # of people living in repaired homes. # of people living in reconstructed homes. # of students enrolled in repaired schools. # of households reporting that their immediate basic needs were met through the provision of shelter assistance. # of supported households and students reporting improved/safer living/learning conditions.	Tarps and non-food items are available. Good quality construction materials are available and can be transported. Skilled labor is available and willing to adhere to construction standards.
Objective 3: Crisis-affected communities in Pestel and the Lower Northwest adopt improved hygiene practices and access essential WASH services.				
Distribution of hygiene kits. Community hygiene promotion. Distribution of WASH supplies to health centers.	600 households receive hygiene kits. 2000 community members hear and learn about hygiene.	Households are able to meet immediate hygiene needs and learn about the importance of water and the connection with diseases.	# of hygiene kits distributed. # of people participating in hygiene promotion sessions. # of health centers receiving WASH supplies.	Hygiene materials are available. People are willing to learn about hygiene and to apply knowledge learned. Construction materials are available and can be transported.

<p>Training for WASH committees. Training for hygiene clubs in schools. Repairs of (community and family) cisterns. Installation of handwashing facilities at schools.</p>	<p>3 health centers receive WASH supplies. 4 WASH committees trained. 6 hygiene clubs trained in schools. 8 Community or family cisterns are repaired. 25 family cisterns are reconstructed 2 community cisterns are reconstructed.</p>	<p>WASH infrastructure is maintained by trained committees. Students learn from their peers about hygiene and have access to handwashing facilities.</p>	<p># of WASH committee members trained. # of hygiene club members in schools trained. # of cisterns repaired. # of schools with handwashing facilities.</p>	
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Objective 4: Farmers in Pestel and the Lower Northwest restore their livelihoods.

<p>Cash-for-work activities through soil conservation and community asset restoration. Distribution of tools, seeds, and livestock. Training in animal health and agricultural techniques. Provision of microcredit.</p>	<p>200 people participate in cash-for-work activities. 500 households receive tools, seeds, and/or livestock. 960 farmers participate in training. 120 people have access to microcredit.</p>	<p>Families are able to earn an income, while the soil is protected and community assets are restored. Farmers are able to prepare their land for planting, while applying agroecological techniques. Livestock and income-generating activities allow households to save and make expenses.</p>	<p># of people participating in cash-for-work activities. Surface of land with soil conservation techniques applied. # of families receiving tools, seeds, and livestock. # of animals distributed. # of people participating in training and applying techniques learned. # of people receiving microcredit and investing this in income-generating activities. # of people reporting that they are satisfied with the livelihoods support received.</p>	<p>Soil conservation techniques applied are durable. Good quality seeds are available and distributed before planting season. People are willing to apply new knowledge learned. Animals do not suffer from diseases. Microcredit is used for intended purposes and reimbursed.</p>
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Objective 5: Community members and leaders in Pestel and the Lower Northwest gain skills and access services that contribute to mental and physical wellbeing.

<p>Awareness raising on psychosocial wellbeing, children's rights, and GBV.</p>	<p>14 awareness raising sessions held. 70 schools organize group psychosocial support sessions.</p>	<p>Community members understand the importance of mental health and wellbeing, recognize children's rights,</p>	<p># of people participating in awareness raising activities. # of people trained in psychosocial wellbeing, children's rights, and GBV.</p>	<p>Acceptance of the importance of mental wellbeing. Willingness and openness to share. Change in mentality.</p>
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<p>Group psychosocial support sessions. Training for community leaders on psychosocial first aid. Individual psychological support for high-risk cases. Mobile clinics with health centers.</p>	<p>390 people trained in psychosocial first aid. 100 people receive individual psychological follow-up care. 2000 people receive health care through mobile clinics.</p>	<p>can take action when faced with GBV, and are able to apply strategies for their own mental wellbeing. Patients in remote areas have access to health care close to their homes.</p>	<p># of students participating in group psychosocial support sessions. # of leaders trained in psychosocial first aid. # of people receiving individual psychological follow-up care. # of patients accessing mobile clinics.</p>	<p>Availability of medical staff and medicines.</p>
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BUDGET FOR HAITI'S RESPONSE TO HURRICANE MELISSA

Description		Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost local currency	Budget USD
FUNDS RAISED					
DIRECT COSTS					
1 PROJECT STAFF					
1.1	CWS Emergency Response Coordinator (25%)	Person/Month	13	3,000	39,000
1.2	International project staff				-
1.3	National project staff				92,593
1.3.1	Agronomist Pestel	Person/Month	13	500	6,500
1.3.2	Agronomist Nothwest (50%)	Person/Month	13	1,100	14,300
1.3.3	Engineer Pestel	Person/Month			-
1.3.4	Engineer Northwest (50%)	Person/Month	6.5	875	5,688
1.3.5	Psychologist Pestel	Person/Month			
1.3.6	Country representative	Person/Month	13	800	10,400
1.3.7	Field coordinator en Pestel (50%)	Person/Month	13	1,035	13,455
1.3.8	Field coordinator en Nortwest	Person/Month	13	1,750	22,750
1.3.9	Psychologist Nortwest				
1.3.10	Mobilizers (2)	Person/Month	26	750	19,500
TOTAL PROJECT STAFF					131,593
2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES					
2.1	Public Health				56,500
2.1.1	Procurement of Medicine and supplies	Lumsum	1	25,000	25,000
2.1.2	Coordination and logistic	Lumpsum	1	3,500	3,500
2.1.3	Support to health workers	Person/Session	100	150	15,000
2.1.4	Mobilization and cleaning	Session	10	300	3,000
2.1.5	Support to the health centers	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000
2.2	Community Engagement				-
2.3	Preparedness and Prevention				-
2.4	WASH				356,200
2.4.1	Detailed technical assessment	Lumpsum	1	2,500	2,500
2.4.2	Community hygiene promotion and risk communication sessions	Session	4	300	1,200
2.4.3	Rehabilitation of community rainwater harvesting systems	Unit	2	3,000	6,000
2.4.4	Provision of hygiene kits to affected households(cholera: Soap, SRO, chlore, detergent, water storage bucket)	Kits	250	50	12,500
2.4.5	Capacity building for WASH committees on maintenance and hygiene practices	Session	2	1,000	2,000
2.4.6	Provision of essential WASH supplies and minor repairs for health facilityport to the health centers	lumpsum	2	5,000	10,000
2.4.7	Training for Hygiene club in school	Session	2	1,000	2,000
2.4.8	Family cisterns construction	Unit	25	10,000	250,000
2.4.9	Community cisterns construction	Unit	2	35,000	70,000
2.5	Livelihood				58,000
2.5.1	Training on animal health and husbandry for resilience	Session	10	500	5,000
2.5.2	Provision of small livestock to vulnerable households	animals	240	200	48,000
2.5.3	Support for microcredit schemes to enhance livelihood recovery	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000
2.6	Multipurpose cash transfer				127,200
2.6.1	Unconditional cash assistance to meet immediate needs	Households	350	192	67,200
2.6.2	Cash-for-work activities focused on soil conservation and community asset restoration	Person	300	100	30,000
2.6.3	Supporting Community-Led Response initiatives	Per community	10	3,000	30,000
2.7	Shelter and NFI				224,000
2.7.1	Distribution of non-food item kits to affected families	Kits	350	100	35,000
2.7.2	Rehabilitation of damaged school infrastructure	Schools	3	8,000	24,000
2.7.3	Repair of disaster-affected households	House	15	1,000	15,000
2.7.4	Contruction of Houses (35M2)	House	10	15,000	150,000
2.8	Food Security				37,000
2.8.1	Provision of food assistance to food-insecure households	Households	100	120	12,000
2.8.2	Distribution of agricultural input kits to restore livelihoods	Kits	200	100	20,000
2.8.3	Farmer field schools on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable practices	Session	10	500	5,000
2.9	Protection, MHPSS and Community Psycho-social				124,500
2.9.1	Community sensitization on psychosocial well-being and coping strategies	Session	8	1,000	8,000
2.9.2	Capacity building for educators, community leaders, and faith actors on child protection and psychosocial first aid	Day training	8	2,500	20,000
2.9.3	Group psychosocial support sessions for schoolchildren	Session	40	750	30,000
2.9.4	Community-based psychosocial support activities in affected areas	Session	8	750	6,000
2.9.5	Individualized psychosocial support for high-risk cases and Support to victims of GBV, PSEA, and abused children	Lumpsum	1	5,500	5,500
2.9.6	Training local CBO leaders, local leaders and project steering committee on child protection, psychological first aid,GBV, PSEA) x5 days	Session	6	8,000	48,000
2.9.7	Support to victims of GBV, PSEA, and abused children	Lumsum	1	7,000	7,000
2.10	Gender				-
2.11	Engagement with Faith Leaders				-
2.12	Advocacy				-
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES					983,400

3	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION					
3.1	Forum Coordination					10,500
3.1.1	Coordination meetings	meeting	10	150		1,500
3.1.2	Travel and Accommodation	Trip	30	300		9,000
3.2	Capacity Development					-
TOTAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION						10,500

4	QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY					
4.1	Assessments	Survey	1	1,000		1,000
4.2	Complaints and Response Mechanisms	lumpsum	1	1,000		1,000
4.3	Communication and visibility	lumpsum	1	1,000		1,000
4.4	Monitoring & evaluation	lumpsum	1	8,000		8,000
4.5	Audit	lumpsum	1	12,000		12,000
TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						23,000

5	LOGISTICS					
5.1	Transportation					24,400
5.1.1	Transportation of kits and Materials	lumpsum	1	6,000		6,000
5.1.2	Vehicle rental	Day	40	150		6,000
5.1.3	Fuel and maintenance (CWS vehicles)	Month	12	500		6,000
5.1.4	Flight tickets for monitoring and field visits	visits	8	800		6,400
5.2	Warehousing					-
5.3	Handling					3,605
5.3.1	Salaries / wages for drivers	Month	7	515		3,605
TOTAL LOGISTICS						28,005

6	ASSETS & EQUIPMENT					
5.1.	Computers and accessories	Unit	2	1,350		2,700
5.2.	Printers	Unit	1	500		500
5.3.	Motorcycle	unit	2	2,750		5,500
5.4.	Solar panel system	Lumpsum	1	2,750		2,750
5.5.	Starlink Equipment	Lumsum	1	600		600
5.6.	Desk	Unit	1	495		495
5.7.	Office Chair	Unit	1	300		300
5.8.	Projector	Unit	1	1,100		1,100
5.9.	Portative generator	Unit	1	750		750
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT						14,695

TOTAL DIRECT COST **1,191,193**

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

Staff salaries - Cost shared						69,050
	LAC Regional Representative (5%) (9%)	Month	13	850		11,050
	Finance & Compliance Officer (10%)(15%)	Month	13	850		11,050
	CWS Communication Officer (10% all CWS)	Month	13	400		5,200
	Dep Region Rep LAC (7%) (10%)	Month	13	850		11,050
	1 Administrative Assistant (in PAP) (40%)(60%)	Month	13	1,020		13,260
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff (Wajdi) (4% all CWS)	Month	13	400		5,200
	Staff Insurance (ACT44% CWS 56%)	Month	12	1,020		12,240
Office Operations						12,600
	Office rent (50%)	Month	12	300		3,600
	Office Utilities (50%)	Month	12	100		1,200
	Office stationery (50%)	Month	12	100		1,200
	Phone and internet charges (ACT25% CWS75%)	Month	12	450		5,400
	Bank fees - Bank transfer charges (ACT 33% & CWS 67%)	Month	12	100		1,200
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT						81,650

TOTAL EXPENDITURE **1,272,843**