

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
UNDP-UNICEF-UNHCR

FINAL

Project Proposal

“Improving human security in the bateyes of the Dominican Republic by securing documentation and ensuring that vulnerable people’s needs are met”

Date of submission: 20 April 2012

Section 1 Basic Data/Summary

Executive summary

This project will improve the human security situation in the *bateyes* located in San Pedro de Macoris and Barahona, Dominican Republic, by providing civil status documentation, economic empowerment opportunities, and by increasing access to basic services including health, education and legal services. UNHCR, UNDP, and UNICEF will conduct this jointly through a community-centered, rights-based, multi-sector approach and inter-related interventions. At the end of three years, families at the bateyes will have more secure sources of food, improved ability to earn a living, access to better healthcare, more adequate living conditions, improved disaster management skills and identity documents.

The project will take place in 37 bateyes in 2 regions of the Dominican Republic, San Pedro Macoris and Barahona. It will last 3 years, starting in July 2012 and finishing in July 2014. Three UN agencies will be implementing and managing the project: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN implementing partners will be ASCALA, World Vision, Save the Children, Plan International, Pastoral Materno Infantil, El Movimiento de Mujeres Dominicano-Haitianas (MUDHA), Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), and the Ministries of Health, Education and Economy, Planning and Development. The project will cost 2,336,000 USD with a PSC of 163,520 USD, being the total budget of 2,499,520 USD.

Section II. Introduction and rationale for funding from UNTFHS

Background information on the target country/region

The Dominican Republic shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, its people share some cultural and historical similarities and the economies of both countries are intertwined¹. Each day Dominicans and Haitians regularly cross the border to sell products in cross border markets. However, the Dominican Republic is wealthier and larger², and the relationship between the two

¹ Refugee Policy Adrift: The United States and Dominican Republic Deny Haitians Protection, January 2003, page 35. Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children noting that “the economies are closely linked and people regularly cross each day to engage in commerce

² See CIA Fact sheet for Haiti at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ha.html> and CIA fact sheet for the Dominican Republic at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/dr.html>, noting that Haiti’s total area is 27,560 sq. km and the per capita GDP is \$1,200 while the Dominican Republic’s total area is 48,670 sq. km and the per capita GDP is \$8,600. (last accessed April 14, 2011).

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countries has always been quite unstable³. For decades, Haitian nationals have left their country, fleeing political persecution, violence, and extreme poverty. While many migrated or sought safety in North America, Europe or Caribbean countries, many also crossed the porous land border into the Dominican Republic⁴. It is estimated that the Dominican Republic currently hosts between 500,000 and 1 million Haitian migrant workers and their descendants⁵. Some of these Haitians entered legally as migrant workers, while others are in an irregular migratory situation and therefore at an increased risk of exploitation and human rights abuses⁶.

The areas of intervention of the project, *bateyes*, are communities created inside sugar cane plantations as a result of the immigration of Haitian workers initiated during the early XX century to support the Dominican sugar export industry. Those communities developed a genuine dynamic whereby the inhabitants were hired directly from Haiti by both private owners and the CEA (Consejo Estatal del Azúcar) through special labor agreements, as temporary workers. On those *bateyes*, the plantations owners provided inside that territory for everything for their workers who were highly dependent on their employers and who were often abused their labor rights. They created a sort of ghettos in *bateye* areas, of Haitian migrant workers, highly isolated from the rest of the Dominican society. Many of those workers were given temporary migration permits (*fichas*) but were not registered as nationals of Haiti or able to have a valid proof of that registry. Those *fichas*, despite not being formal Dominican Identity Residency Documents were used by those workers to every purpose for an everyday life, as many of them remained in the Dominican territory and had children. Those workers registered their children with their migration ID cards that were considered as valid ID documents by the State at the time for that purpose. Thus, their children, by application of the *ius soli* constitutional principle, became Dominicans.

With the new Dominican registration system which is more strict for ID requirements, as well as the more restrictive nationality criteria under the new Constitution, the *fichas* that are no longer in use for some 20 years now, are being questioned to have been valid documentation to register children some as long as 30 years ago. Thus many people that were born in the Dominican Republic of those Haitian migrants, many of whom had children themselves, are currently being questioned as “real” Dominicans and called for an “invalidity procedure” of their initial registration

³ See Dominican Republic, *Illegal people, Haitians and Dominico-Haitians in the Dominican Republic*, Human Rights Watch, April 2002, Volume 14, No. 1(B) at p.7; See also *Migration in the Caribbean, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Beyond* by James Ferguson, Minority Rights Group International July 2003 at <http://www.minorityrights.org/1038/reports/migration-in-the-caribbean-haiti-the-dominican-republic-and-beyond.html> (last accessed April 17, 2011).

⁴ See *Política social: capacidades y derechos*, Oficina de Desarrollo Humano, Volumen III, United Nations Development Program, 2010, page 80 (noting the fluid nature of Haitian migration to the Dominican Republic and the fact that such migration has a long and complex character.)

⁵ See Dominican Republic, *Illegal people, Haitians and Dominico-Haitians in the Dominican Republic*, Human Rights Watch, April 2002, Volume 14, No. 1(B) at p.7. See also UNDP DR, Oficina de Desarrollo Humano, 2010 Report “Política Social: Capacidades y Derechos” Vol.III, page 81, recuadro IX.2 El debate sobre las cifras de la inmigración haitiana, (noting that figures vary according to the source consulted)

⁶ Haitian asylum seekers generally live on the fringes of Dominican society. They are unable to obtain adequate social services and yet are also precluded from working legally, often leaving them destitute. Moreover, they are vulnerable to abuses from the Dominican authorities and the Dominican community, including beatings, harassment, discrimination, and labor discrimination. See *Refugee Policy Adrift: The United States and Dominican Republic Deny Haitians Protection*, January 2003, page 41. Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children

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and their national identification documents⁷. Therefore they cannot register their children; those, together with recent Haitian migration to the *bateyes* that lack civil documents from Haiti, there is a large number of population without nationality documents.

Indeed, over the past several years, the Dominican government has introduced increasingly restrictive nationality laws and policies. As a result, Dominican nationality has become less accessible to descendants of migrants. In the *bateyes*, Dominican-born persons of Haitian descent many living in the *bateyes*, have been disproportionately impacted by the changes in Dominican law⁸.

In the Dominican Republic, an estimated 200,000 people live in precarious conditions in *bateyes*, with limited access to basic services such as health care, education, water and sanitation⁹. Many *bateyes* residents lack civil status documentation including birth certificates (either Dominican or Haitian) and/or *cedulas* (the Dominican issued identification card). In the *bateyes*, not being able to access documentation combined with living in extreme poverty results in multiple insecurities and discrimination. Lack of documentation makes *bateyes* residents vulnerable to deportation and thus fearful of government authorities and public service providers. Lack of documentation often leaves *bateyes* residents, including those with chronic health conditions, unable to access basic health care. In addition, children and young adults are not able to enroll in school, including universities, without documentation. Exacerbating these challenges is the fact that even residents *with* documentation cannot access basic services because of the prohibitive cost and the isolated location of the *bateyes*.

The latest figures from the 2007 Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2007) conducted in *bateyes*, demonstrate the vulnerabilities of this population. Almost 20% of children less than 15 years old live without their parents, putting them at a high risk of exploitation. The illiteracy rate is 30% (three times higher than the national level) and only 21% of adolescents attend high school. Almost

⁷ See Dominican High Court Decision, Case Emildo Bueno vs. Dominican State of November 2, 2011, Third Chamber, which follows that argumentation and validates the cancelation of the ID card and passport of the incumbent

⁸ The Dominican Constitution grants nationality based on *ius sanguinis* and *ius soli*. From 1929 until January 2010, the Dominican Constitution granted nationality to all children born on national territory except for those born to diplomats and to parents who were “in transit” at the time of their child’s birth. Long-standing legal interpretations had limited the scope of this exception, holding that persons “in transit” were those who had spent no more than ten days in the country at the time of their child’s birth. In August 2004, the Dominican government adopted a new General Law on Migration (Law 285-04). Under the law, the constitutional exception which denied nationality to Dominican-born children of persons “in transit” no longer applied just to parents that were transiting through the Dominican Republic for a period of ten days or less. Instead the law considered all “non-residents” as being “in transit.” The term “non-residents” was broadly defined to include not only tourists and temporary foreign workers, but also persons with expired residency visas and undocumented migrant workers. Constitutional reforms in 2010 further changed the nationality framework by excluding the *ius soli* guarantee of nationality to the children of illegal residents. The 2010 Constitution imports the language of the 2004 migration law and its limitation of the right to Dominican nationality for children of documented “residents”. Furthermore, in October 2011 Regulation 631-11 was adopted to implement the 2004 migration law, extending the interpretation of “in transit” to include not only residents, but also “permanent residents”, further restricting access to nationality for persons born of Haitian migrants and their descendants. See <http://www.consuladord.com/pdfs/Migracion.pdf>, last accessed 7 February 2012.

⁹ See Republica Dominicana, Encuesta Sociodemográfica y Sobre VIH/SIDA en los Bateyes Estatales de le Republica Dominicana (2007), noting that 87% of the women included in the study had problems accessing healthcare (page 68) and that the rate of illiteracy for bateye residents over 10 years old is 30 times higher than the illiteracy rate in the Dominican Republic (page 15)

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half (48%) of children under five do not have birth certification. An overwhelming 85% of 16 and 17 year old adolescents do not *cédula* and, therefore have less access to university enrolment, vocational training programs and formal employment. Chronic Malnutrition is higher in bateye communities than at the national level (8.9%) affecting 18% of children under five, and only 36% of children (18-29 months) have been completely vaccinated. Access to water and sanitation is limited and 83% of the population lack running water . Early pregnancy is another problem, affecting 34.9% of adolescents in the bateyes. HIV prevalence is higher in the bateyes (3.2%) than at the national level (0.8%), and the use of condoms to prevent HIV transmission among adolescents is very low (25%). 42.6% of the *bateye* inhabitants are between the ages of 0 and 14 and 12.1% are over the age of 50¹⁰. This indicates that this project must focus on the young but also on the undocumented and vulnerable elderly population. Additionally, the majority of people living in the bateyes are female¹¹. . Furthermore, it is estimated that 24% of all families are single female-parent households¹² and that the average family size in a *bateye* is between 3 and 5 persons¹³.

Overall human security context and analysis of the situation; need for the project and potential impact

Since the decline of the sugar industry, work opportunities have grown increasingly scarce in the *bateyes*. Due to the limited opportunities in the sugar cane industry, many *bateye* adult residents left to fend for themselves and find alternative ways of earning incomes to support their families. UNHCR, UNDP, and UNICEF will make efforts to improve the human security situation in the *bateyes* in San Pedro de Macorís and Barahona through providing civil status documentation, economic empowerment opportunities, and increasing access to basic services, including health, education and legal services. At the end of three years, families will have more secure sources of food, the improved ability to earn a living, access to better healthcare, more adequate living conditions, improved disaster management skills and identity documents.

An important element to be considered when thinking about improving human security in the bateyes is the importance of breaking the mindset of feelings of paternalism that remain as a result of the historical relationship between plantation owners and workers. This paternalism is the result of the historical relationship between patrons and workers where the former sought to keep the latter inside the sugar cane enclaves at all times as a way to ensure their labor. One of the effects of this dependent relationship has been a limited ability of self-determination or the limited collective action to pursue their own personal and community development. In the *bateyes* activities oriented towards alternative income generating activities, self-employment and self-empowerment will aim at overcoming that dependency. Means of encouraging self-determination, agency, empowerment and entrepreneurship, are envisaged as the first steps towards gaining economic independence. These will ensure sustainability and complement the income generating and food sustainability activities articulated in this proposal. The rest of the activities of this proposal, designed as a

¹⁰ Análisis sociodemográfico de la base poblacional batey, Dr. Leonardo Maitines (date unknown) page 1 http://copresida.gob.do/bateyes/recursos/analisis_sociodemografico_Batey.pdf (last accessed April 16, 2011)

¹¹ Análisis sociodemográfico de la base poblacional batey, Dr. Leonardo Martínez (date unknown) page 43 http://copresida.gob.do/bateyes/recursos/analisis_sociodemografico_Batey.pdf (last accessed April 16, 2011).

¹² Análisis sociodemográfico de la base poblacional batey, Dr. Leonardo Martínez (date unknown) page 16 citing a study undertaken by the Comisión para la Reforma de las Empresas Públicas. http://copresida.gob.do/bateyes/recursos/analisis_sociodemografico_Batey.pdf (last accessed April 16, 2011)

¹³ Análisis sociodemográfico de la base poblacional batey, Dr . Leonardo Martínez (date unknown) page 40 http://copresida.gob.do/bateyes/recursos/analisis_sociodemografico_Batey.pdf (last accessed April 16, 2011).

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comprehensive intervention to ensure impact, include maternity health, adult and children educational activities, improvement of children nutrition, Aids prevention, natural disaster management, provision of better access to drinkable water and use of sustainable sources of energy

National priorities and the UN country team

This project is in line with the current development priorities of the Dominican government. The Dominican Republic's twenty year development strategy, the *Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo de la Republica Dominicana para 2010-2030*, outlines the vision for development that the country has set for itself. Each general objective outlined in the document includes specific objectives, many of which align with the goals and objectives of this project. For example, the second strategic component (general objective number three)¹⁴, to provide "equality of opportunity and lower levels of poverty," includes the specific objective to "protect populations in vulnerable situations and ensure social inclusion". The objectives in the twenty year development strategy, once met, will hopefully improve the lives of individuals in *bateyes* in tandem with the proposed Human Security Trust Fund project.

This project is also in line with the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Dominican Republic. The UNDAF was developed with the involvement of the UN system, including amongst other agencies UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR, and the Dominican government. The 2012-2016 UNDAF includes human security-relevant proposed outcomes, including that the Dominican Republic's impoverished communities will have access to economic opportunities and will benefit from sustainable development projects as well as equality of opportunities. The UNDAF also proposes that access to the state's social protection programs will be increased for the lowest income group. Dominican national development priorities are integrated into this project proposal, which will help ensure the engagement of government officials.

The UNDP Representative is the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in the Dominican Republic and she, with the commitment of the Representative of UNICEF and the Chief of Mission of UNHCR, has taken the lead on this proposal under the auspices of the United Nations Country Team.

Application of the human security approach in light of the Human Security Fund criteria and guidelines

This project applies the human security concept because it is people centered, multi-sector, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented.

The *bateye* population has been, historically, socially excluded with poor access to basic services and opportunities to exercise their rights. This includes the lack of access to basic documentation such birth certificates, which are essential so as to be able to insert into society and contribute to the development of the country. Addressing the issue of lack of documentation requires a protection-oriented top-down approach including law and policy reform so as to guarantee that people in the *bateyes* can exercise their basic human rights. These rights include the right to have a nationality

¹⁴ See http://www.end.gov.do/download/Anteproyecto_de_Ley_de_END_RD_2010_2030.pdf, Articulo 8, Paragraph 1, Page 6 (last accessed August 4, 2011).

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and a name, to be secured from physical and emotional threats and violence, to have an education, to have a family life, to have access to adequate health facilities and so on.

A disputed nationality causes an extreme sense of insecurity and lack of opportunity for many of the *bateye* inhabitants. A *bateye* resident must be empowered to seek out legal services in order to obtain the documents that they are entitled to according to both Haitian and Dominican legislation. Once documentation is obtained, the individual is in a better position to claim their right to have access basic services such as education and appropriate health care. Although they would still may have trouble accessing these services for the o extreme poverty they live in, the remote locations of *bateyes*, and the decline of the sugar industry .

This project will provide more sustainable community development mechanisms and empowerment in the *bateyes*. The project will strengthen community-level efforts to protect people exposed to extreme poverty, sudden economic downturns and natural disasters. Such efforts include supporting and strengthening the existing human rights networks, led by local residents, by providing start-up funding and training for micro-enterprise endeavors including animal husbandry and training the *bateye* residents in quick and efficient responses to natural disasters.

The problems *bateye* communities face are multi-sectoral and inter-related and, therefore need an integrated approach. In some cases, *bateye* residents without birth certificates fear leaving the *bateyes* to find work because they might be stopped by law enforcement entities¹⁵. In addition, a child without a birth certificate may not be able to access primary and secondary education opportunities. Because of the linkages between the human security threats it is imperative that each of the three United Nations agencies involved in the project build upon one another's expertise to meet the wide range of needs. UNHCR has expertise in increasing access to identity documentation, which is important because lack of documentation is the root cause of many of the threats to human security the *bateye* residents face. UNICEF is an expert in child nutrition and child health, two additional human security priorities in *bateye* communities. UNDP will provide an equal measure of high level technical expertise implementing self-empowerment and social animation activities, providing technical expertise and support for the development of income generating activities, helping design community risk management committees and emergency evacuation plans at the *bateyes* level, and implementing renewable energy strategies. These three components also target important aspects of human security such as economic security and environmental security.

Most of the security components of the human security concept are integrated into this proposal. Economic security will be addressed through training sessions and workshops aimed at individual empowerment, and also through technical and vocational activities to expand people's capacity to engage in income generating activities. Food security is addressed through the support of community food stores. Health security is addressed by providing health care training to *bateye* residents and through strengthening local health care provision mechanisms. Environmental security is taken into consideration as the *bateyes* will identify risks to national disasters at the community level and will create their own first response community committees. Political security

¹⁵ Field Missions UNHCR 2011.

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programming includes strengthening local Human Rights Networks and provision of documentation, reducing opportunities for detention and deportation¹⁶.

By drawing on past successes and locally developed coping mechanisms, such as *bateye* Human Rights Networks, this project takes into consideration local strengths and realities to improve the human security situation.

Rationale for funding from UNTFHS

This project is an innovative partnership between three major UN agencies and there is currently no large scale funding available to work in *bateyes*. UNHCR, UNDP, and UNICEF have small scale projects designed to assess the needs for and impact of the activities outlined in this proposal. This project will have a long-term sustainable impact on the *bateyes*' most vulnerable residents, the population that the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security was designed to empower and protect.

Section III: Context

a) Past and current activities

UNHCR has been working in the *bateyes* since November 2010, implementing protection programs in San Pedro de Macoris. The project's focus has been on education, income-generation, food security and documentation. UNHCR has improved the self-reliance of *bateye* residents and increased the community's capacity to host Haitian victims of the January 2010 earthquake. Some 3,000 persons have been benefited from documentation and Quick Impact Projects in the *bateyes* by UNHCR.

UNICEF is also currently working in *bateyes*. UNICEF works in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and in partnership with NGOs and faith-based organizations such as Pastoral Materno Infantil. Such NGOs and faith-based organizations train community health workers who provide post-partum support and education to pregnant women. These organizations also monitor the growth and development of children under five. Currently, UNICEF is supporting social mobilization activities to prevent cholera transmission and providing technical and financial assistance for the water and sanitation sector focusing in communities at risk of cholera. For the next Programme of Cooperation 2012-2016, UNICEF is committed to reducing barriers that impede access to social services for the most vulnerable and has incorporated an Education Program Component in its programming. The Education Program Component will help improve academic progress at the primary and secondary levels and will reduce drop-out rates of secondary level students.

UNDP also has a strong presence in the Dominican Republic and will draw on its experience and institutional expertise in democracy building, poverty reduction, improving energy efficiency and the environment, crisis prevention recovery, and in preventing and reducing HIV/AIDS. For instance, over the last ten years the Poverty Reduction Unit of the UNDP in Santo Domingo has carried out all of its projects with a focus on human development as a way to achieve the

¹⁶ In *bateyes* of Barahona, where community tensions are high, particular community security initiatives include dialogues and the inclusion of surrounding communities..

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Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Currently it has ongoing projects that relate to: improving the state's capacity to achieve the MDGs, strengthening government institutions that provide access to health care, education, and credit, among others. More recently, there have been initiatives that link their poverty reduction efforts with climate change and environmental disasters.

This project is multi-sectoral in that it helps to create coherence and coordination across traditionally separate sectors and fields. For instance, UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR normally conduct individual projects in the bateyes, each focusing on their own area of expertise. However, this Human Security Trust Fund project will ensure that projects in the bateyes compliment each other instead of overlapping. The UN agencies will bring a sense of coherence and coordination not only to their own work, but also to the work of the implementing partners involved in this project.

b) National and local government commitments

In order to sustain the achievements and benefits to the bateye population, UN agencies engaged in the project will facilitate and encourage close coordination and engagement among national and local authorities, such as Ministry of Health, Education and Environment, Economy, Planning and Development as well as the Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU), CONANI (National Children and Adolescents Agency), National Police and the Haitian Embassy in Dominican Republic, NGOs, and CBOs.

With regards to documentation, the UN agencies will rely on close cooperation of the Dominican government. In particular the UN will rely on the cooperation of the civil registry entity, the *Junta Central Electoral (JCE)*. The JCE is the government agency responsible for issuing Dominican birth certificates and national identity documents. All three UN agencies have pre-established working relationships with the JCE, which will be very useful in the context of this project. At the same time, the project will draw on the experience and commitment of selected local and international NGOs. The selected NGOs are familiar with *bateye* communities and have pre-established relationships of trust among the most vulnerable *bateye* residents. The role of NGOs will be focused on identifying persons with protection needs related to documentation and to build the person's dossier for presentation to the Dominican government. The Dominican government is the entity responsible for providing legal solutions to the identified documentation challenges.

c) Project identification and formulation

A people centered approach has been taken since the project's inception, when UNHCR spent one month in early 2011 conducting participatory assessments with 480 people living in 8 bateyes in San Pedro de Macorís and Barahona. These meetings helped prioritize the needs in the bateyes. UNHCR met with several groups made up of 30 men and 30 women to discuss protection issues and concerns regarding education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, economic conditions, access to income generating activities, and communication and technology. The project was developed from the priorities identified in these participatory assessments. After conducting the assessments it was decided that, in order to truly have a people centered approach, the bateye residents must participate in most project components, such as the management of "community food stores," animal husbandry projects, community radios and integration activities as well as

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designing community risk management plans and/or supporting the construction of community infrastructure.

Complementing the initial participatory assessment, UNDP engaged in a needs assessment in October 2011 in 5 additional bateyes. They interviewed 143 residents and 28 local stakeholders of public and private institutions, including civil organizations, local development institutions and the municipalities. These assessments allowed the agencies to have accurate and updated information originating from the communities themselves and complemented by the perspective of local actors.

d) Beneficiaries

Inhabitants of 37 bateyes in the regions of San Pedro de Macoris (municipalities of Quisqueya, Consuelo and San Pedro Macoris) and Barahona (municipalities of Neyba, Tamayo, Santa Cruz and Vicente Noble)¹⁷ will benefit from the project. UNHCR is already conducting several protection programs in some of the bateyes of San Pedro de Macoris. Funding from the Human Security Trust Fund will enable the projects to expand to other nearby bateyes. Lessons learned from past and current programs in San Pedro de Macoris will be applied in Barahona. San Pedro de Macoris was selected because of the high levels of vulnerability, the need to scale up the projects already in place, and the existence of strong local partnerships.

The bateyes of Barahona are more isolated than the bateyes of San Pedro de Macoris and often receive less attention from donors. Barahona is three hours from the capital of the Dominican Republic and approximately one hour from the border of Haiti. Because of its geographic proximity to Haiti, there are tensions in the bateyes of Barahona that are not as prevalent in the bateyes of San Pedro de Macoris. Barahona was selected because of the high levels of vulnerability and the region's geographic realities, which lead to human security threats. Barahona was also selected because lessons learned in San Pedro de Macoris are applicable

There are four categories of individuals that will directly benefit from this project.

1. Former sugar cane company employees: Those Haitians in *bateyes* who came to Dominican Republic long ago, some of whom obtained legal documents from the State's sugar cane companies, but who now, due to new Dominican migration laws, are unable to renew such documents.
2. Children born in bateyes to long-term bateye residents: Most of the long-term *bateye* residents had children in the Dominican Republic, many of whom are unable to obtain birth certificates. This is due to the several administrative decisions of the National Civil Registry Office of the JCE after the 2004 migration law that impede birth certificates to be issued to children whose parents were in irregular situations at the time of the child's birth. In addition to preventing children of Haitian descent born in the Dominican Republic

¹⁷ More specifically bateyes of Doña Lila, Chicharrones, Platanitos, Alejandro Bas, Liliu, Cachena, Euskarduna, AB4, Margarita, Vasca, Haití Mejía, Santa Luisa, Victorina, Lima, Canutillo, Ulloa, La Siria, El Naranjo, Moruno de Guano, Paraíso 2, Paraíso 1, La Higuera, Guayabal, Sabana de Campiña, Galletera, Experimental, Donjuan, La Tumba, Los Fundos, Mata Caliche, Monte Largo, La Griega, Batey Nuevo, Mata de Palma, Bateyes 90,35,106 in San Pedro Macoris and in bateyes Cuchilla, Batey 8 and Alta Gracia in Barahona.

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with access to Dominican nationality, the norms are being applied retroactively, invalidating the birth certificates issued to many such children born throughout the 1990s.¹⁸

3. Impoverished Dominicans: Some Dominicans may not have birth certificates and other key identity documents due to lack of knowledge or lack of resources. Many Dominicans living in or near the bateyes are impoverished and they face the same difficulties Haitians or Dominicans of Haitian descent face in accessing livelihood opportunities, food, education, and healthcare.
4. Post-earthquake arrivals from Haiti that remain in Dominican Republic: The *bateyes* received a large influx of new arrivals after the devastating earthquake in January 2010. Many people whose homes and livelihoods were destroyed in the earthquake moved to join family members already residing in bateyes and/or the earthquake victims returned to the bateyes where they had previously worked and lived.

In some instances, a beneficiary may benefit from multiple components of this project. For example, an undocumented person may be able to obtain her Haitian birth certificate and passport while also participating in the project's micro-enterprise programs, such as the animal husbandry projects. There are also other bateye residents who may already have documentation, but whom still face critical human security threats and need support in accessing basic services. Such residents would not benefit from the documentation portion of this project, but would benefit from other project components.

This project will have approximately 33,000 beneficiaries, being those indirectly benefited living in the areas of intervention, amounting to approximately 60,000¹⁹ people. Of that number approximately 15,000 will be children and adolescents. Of the 19,000, adult direct beneficiaries, at least 1,500 will be elderly, 5,000 will be women and 1,000 will be men. The remaining population will benefit proportionally according to the demographic information provided above (in activities related to providing sources of alternative energy, emergency risk management and those of water and sanitation).

¹⁸ See Refugees International, Bulletin, May 28, 2008 <http://www.refugeesinternational.org/policy/field-report/dominican-republic-time-move-forward-resolve-statelessness> (last accessed April 14, 2011) (explaining that the Dominican Constitution states that all children born on Dominican territory are Dominican citizens, apart from children of diplomats and children of people "in transit". Because "in transit" was defined in the previous Dominican migration law as being in the country less than ten days, children of foreigners born in the Dominican Republic have had the right to Dominican nationality. Children of Haitian origin were often denied this right in practice, but the right existed. Many Haitian migrants did in fact register their children born in the Dominican Republic, using the temporary worker's card ("ficha") issued to them by the former state sugar company. Dominican registry offices accepted the "ficha" as proof of the parent's residence in the country and registry offices granted birth certificates and identity cards who then grew up as Dominican citizens. Currently the nationality of many of them and their descendents is under question which provokes a high potential for statelessness situations.

¹⁹ Note that due to the relatively high mobility of people among the areas for working purposes, lack of trust in the authorities by the population to provide accurate information and a weak institutional capacity, there are not reliable and unified census of this population; therefore the numbers are estimations based on NGOs different censuses and the numbers are believed to be higher. Additionally UNHCR and UNFPA are currently engaged in several mapping exercises with the civil society, communities and the authorities in a process to guarantee the rights of migrants and also to create confidence among the population..

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Section IV: Project details (Goals, Objectives, Outputs, Activities, Indicators, Baseline Data and Risks)

Goals, objectives, outputs and activities

The project's goal is to contribute to protect vulnerable persons in the Dominican *bateyes* from physical threats to their lives as well as to ensure their well-being and security through the full enjoyment of their human rights. Families will have secure sources of food and the ability to earn a living as well as to access to better healthcare, adequate living conditions, and identity documents.

Objective 1 Ensure that Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent, and Dominicans living in the *bateyes* are protected from threats to personal and political security.

Output 1.1: Provided birth registry documents, national identification documents to both Haitians and vulnerable Dominicans, passports and residencies to vulnerable Haitians. 2,000 beneficiaries, of that number 1,000 will be women.

Activity 1.1.1: Documentation campaigns through the Haitian consulate and legal assistance to provide documentation to both Haitians and Dominicans in accordance with the existing legislation.

Activity 1.1.2: Trainings to community leaders on rights, responsibilities and procedures to obtain civil documents (monthly). Legal assistance provided in community centers in Barahona and San Pedro Macorís on how to begin the process of obtaining documents (ongoing).

Output 1.2. Built a sense of community security by decreasing discrimination, improving cooperation between the *bateyes* and the surrounding communities by creating opportunities for interaction. 6,000 estimated beneficiaries including 60 trained radio professionals.

Activity 1.2.1 Five advocacy campaigns. The campaigns will be oriented towards combating discrimination and human rights violations from a broad perspective including HIV, gender, nationality and ethnicity. Activities planned focus on radio spots and visibility material.

Activity 1.2.2 Four local authorities and stakeholders dialogue tables, two in San Pedro Macorís and two in Barahona, one table at the inception and the other at the end of the project; Four community radio spots addressed to young people unable to attend school and have limited sources of income. Two cross cultural activities, one in San Pedro Macorís and one in Barahona both during the second year of implementation... four. The purpose of this activity is to create ways for the Haitians, Dominico-Haitians and impoverished Dominicans to work together to improve intra-community relationships and to create local/regional spaces for dialogue. This will be done by creating opportunities for the communities to come together during celebrations, to work on projects funded by the Human Security Trust Fund and carry out regional/local dialogues to discuss the situation in the *bateyes* with all actors.

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Objective 2 Improve economic security by promoting the bateyes population's income generation capacity.

Output 2.1.: Created, in partnership with community members, sustainable income generation opportunities in 37 bateyes.

Activity 2.1.1. Social animation and community organization workshops aimed at promoting community –level networks in order to enhance cooperation between local actors and entrepreneurship, create community-based associations to manage common initiatives, promote participation of all the territorial actors and their organization and raise awareness on the advantages of working together through local networks and through integrated development plans. A total of 32 workshops will be organized in the three years of the project that will include the direct participation of 60 individuals per workshop for a total of 1920 participants in both regions (San Pedro and Barahona²⁰).

Activity 2.1.2 Vocational Training workshops to develop capacities and technical skills focused around four main areas that may include: agriculture, livestock production, manufacturing, services and commerce. These areas will be developed according to the potentials of each territory where the bateyes are located and the priority areas that the residents identify in the process. A combination of local and international experts will lead these workshops to develop the necessary skills for the income generation activities that spring out of each of the four areas. There will be 16 workshops each year for the first two years (4 on each of the areas mentioned above) and 8 workshops in year three (2 on each area). Each workshop will have 40 participants for a total of 1600 direct beneficiaries. These training programs will range from the production of sweets to sell in local markets to the production of metals products, handcrafts and other goods

Activity 2.1.3 Implementation of micro-finance and saving fund to develop small businesses in the *bateye* communities. A community micro-credit and saving fund will be implemented and self-managed by the integrated credit and saving group. In each *bateye* local associations of savings and credit will be created. Each association is a group of 10 to 25 people, identified according to the local priorities, who save together and make small loans of those savings. A Loan Fund is created with money from member's savings and profit gained with loans (from interest) and is used to finance subsistence activities and to start income generating activities. Each group can choose to have a Social Fund, that is used for investments of common interests of the community (food, education, dwelling, medication, sanitation, transport). These groups are self-managed. Program staff (facilitators)

²⁰ The purpose of the workshops is to promote bateyes residents empowerment and moving away from historical paternalism so that they will be able to carry out and take advantage of the income generating activities that they can support designing.

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and local agents will train the members of the groups and provide technical assistance during all the phases of planning, groups management and systematization and give support between cycles (distributions of capital, changes in members, amendment of the constitution, elections). Approximately 150 groups will be created for a total of about 2600 direct beneficiaries

Output 2.2. Provided educational opportunities for 1,800 individuals.

Activity 2.2.1: Literacy courses will be implemented. The courses will target illiterate women and men. The courses will not only improve literacy rates but they will also empower the community in their income generating projects and daily lives.

Activity 2.2.2: After-school programs will be provided to children.

Objective 3 Decrease the high levels of food insecurity experienced by Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent and Dominicans living in the bateyes.

Output 3.1: Built upon existing community infrastructure and increased self-sustaining access to food in the bateyes for at least 800 individuals and their families, 4,000 direct beneficiaries and their communities (indirect beneficiaries).

Activity 3.1.1: The vulnerable residents of the bateyes (i.e. elderly persons and children) will have access to affordable and nutritional food as a result of the creation and strengthening of a network of community food stores in 37 bateyes. The project has two phases. During the first phase the project pays one person, generally a woman with young children, to maintain and attend the store. The difference in price between the market price of basic products and the community price is paid by the project in the first phase. The project also offers training to the food stores attendants on basic accounting and business management. The counterpart monitors and supports the network, ensuring that a percentage of revenues is progressively devoted to the salary of the attendants and a percentage goes to fund the purchase of products to sell to lower prices. In the second phase the project fund will allow the network to operate independently without external support. The purpose of this activity is to ensure that, at the end of the project, 500 individuals and their families (amounting to 2,500 people), are able to access three complete meals a day. At the moment many families can only afford two incomplete meals with poor nutritional value for their children each day.

Activity 3.1.2: Community gardens will be created especially for the elderly who are still able to work the land and have knowledge of horticulture. Alternative food production methods will be encouraged according to the specific situation of each bateye. Support and development of mutual assistance associations will be provided²¹. A well-functioning

²¹ Many refugee groups form ethnic community based organizations, also known as mutual assistance associations (MAA), to provide mutual aid, advice and support to others from the same ethnic, linguistic or national background. Bridging Refugee Youth and Children's Services at <http://www.brycs.org/aboutRefugees/refugee101.cfm> (last accessed April 18, 2011). An example of a highly successful MAA can be found at The Hmong American Mutual Assistance Organization <http://www.hamaa.org/>

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mutual assistance association system can play a pivotal role in allowing members of the bateye communities to help themselves. This activity will improve the quality of life of families. Collective gardens will strengthen their sense of community and provide a sense of autonomy. 222 technical trainings and collective gardens per year will also be facilitated to create the human capital to continue with the community gardens once the project finishes so that sustainability is ensured. Additionally, the gardens will be a source of alternative income as a portion of the produce will be sold in local markets. 300 individuals will be targeted and 1,500 persons will be the direct beneficiaries of this activity.

Objective 4 Advance health security for Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent and Dominicans living in the bateyes through increasing access to basic primary care and health education.

Output 4.1: Provided secure access to maternity and pre and post-natal health care for 2,000 vulnerable women, each of whom will have an estimated minimum of 3 children. Therefore, an estimated 6,000 children will directly benefit from pre and post-natal health care.

Activity 4.1.1: 120 community health workers from the bateyes will be trained in the delivery of basic health care, especially maternal/child health and support the state run rural clinics.

Activity 4.1.2: Carry out regular meetings with local authorities and the project partners to improve coordination with local authorities and guarantee sustainability

Activity 4.1.3: Provision of educational and training manuals, anthropometric equipment and other essential needs including fortified nutritional products as necessary. Improve 6 primary care units through training of health personnel on the clinical protocols and guides available for the primary care health system.

Output 4.2: Reduced adolescent pregnancy and HIV transmission through the training of 250 peer educators who will provide face-to-face training to at least 12 adolescents each, benefiting a total of 3,000 adolescents.

Activity 4.2.1: Prevention campaign: Access to contraceptives and AIDS and HIV prevention measures will be increased. The bateyes will have increased access to condoms.

Activity 4.2.2: Peer training and education programs;

Output 4.3: Improved nutrition for at least 6,000 children.

Activity 4.3.1: Support malnutrition programs within the framework of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding launched by WHO and UNICEF. Interventions such as breastfeeding promotion and protection, nutritional education and micronutrients supplementation will be implemented.

Activity 4.3.2: Educate and train community health workers

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Objective 5 Increase environmental security for Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent and Dominicans living in the bateyes such that they are better prepared for natural disasters, have access to clean water renewable energy.

Output 5.1: Improve Disaster Management Skills through the design and implementation of community risk plans and first response management.

Activity 5.1.1: Create a community map of the threats, vulnerabilities, risk reduction and capacities. This will include at least 8 community agreements, an elaboration of methodological guides, and the provision of technical assistance to the community members on risk management. Actions, to be undertaken with members of the communities, will consist of threat assessments that capture the vulnerabilities, resources and local capabilities within communities to protect themselves in the event of a natural disaster (floods, landslides, earthquakes and fires). The ultimate goal is to have maps and risk-reduction and response plans for the communities. A methodological guide will be elaborated for communities and technicians on the mapping of threats, vulnerabilities and risks. In every *bateye* there will be a training workshop on basic concepts of disaster risk management. A workshop in each *bateye* will be carried out to identify inventory and mapping of local resources and capacities and construction of community threats maps to address four priority events with emphasis on potential floods, landslides, earthquakes and fires. A workshop in each *bateye* will be carried out in order to identify and analyze vulnerabilities and to elaborate risk mapping. Finally, the maps will be distributed and printed in all bateyes, socialized and placed on billboards in two strategic points.

Activity 5.1.2: Community trainings and creation of community of basic first response committees. These include community workshops, technical thematic meetings and the elaboration of plans on basic first response and community evacuation. This initiative will contribute to build capabilities through the provision of technical inputs, methodological knowledge and awareness in order to foster sustainable processes for risk reduction and disaster response. A methodological guide for communities and technicians on the risk reduction plan will be elaborated. In every sugar *bateye* there will be a workshop for the analysis of local risks, causes and effects of disasters on the population, scenarios and risk reduction measures. Also, it will be held a workshop in each *bateye* to formulate a plan of community risk reduction, and its validation and socialization.

Output 5.2: Develop WATSAN infrastructure

Activity 5.2.1: Map existing WATSAN infrastructure. Populations living in bateyes have limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene information. This situation, in the context of a cholera outbreak, increases vulnerability and prevalence of diarrhea and other water related diseases.

Activity 5.2.2: Improve public WATSAN facilities. To prevent water-hygiene related diseases the WATSAN infrastructure in schools, community centers and primary health care units will be improved.

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Activity 5.2.3: Promote hygiene. Information regarding hand-washing, water chlorination and oral hydration will be promoted and distributed.

Output 5.3: Increase the use of renewable energy

Activity 5.3.1: Build capacity to use renewable energy through educational workshops related to the sustainable use of energy and recycling.

Activity 5.3.2: Install 5000 watts of energy (US\$ 10.00/watt) through photovoltaic panels in the community centers of some bateyes.

Performance indicators, baseline data and risks

A base-line that will allow measuring against performance indicators of the project will be one of the first activities, as part of the monitoring and evaluation strategy. That indicators-oriented base-line will include socio-economic indicators of the different human security areas addressed by the project as well as right-oriented protection indicators. All indicators of the baseline will be disaggregated by gender, age and national origin.

There are, however, some indicators that can be taken from previous research done in *bateyes* at the national level and they have been used as contextual information which does not allow to be used to measure against neither the quantitative nor the qualitative indicators (see page 3)

Additionally, UNHCR initial participatory assessment involved the community in the design of the project to identify protection needs in April 2011. To complement UNHCR's assessment, UNDP engaged in a needs assessment in October 2011. UNHCR will engage in an additional participatory assessment at the end of the project to obtain both qualitative and quantitative information regarding the impact indicators.

Means of verification include periodic reports and government reports such as those conducted by the Health Ministry, and UNTFHS Impact Assessment reports.

External factors/risk

The involvement of local, regional and national authorities is essential for the successful implementation and long-term sustainability. Therefore all three agencies will be involving their government counterparts during implementation. The May 2012 elections are one external factor that may have affected the cross-cultural dialogues and advocacy campaigns, but will be over by the time of implementation. Another factor critical to the success of the project and its sustainability is the community awareness and appropriation. This issue, however, has already addressed with the mentioned participatory-needs assessments carried out for the formulation of the current proposal.

b) Project Approach

Please see attached Annex 1: Project Logical Framework

Section V: Sustainability

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By promoting partnerships with civil society groups and NGOs, which already proved successful during the implementation of previous small-scale development projects in the bateyes, the possibility for sustainability is very high. Local and international NGOs such as, ASCALA, World Vision, Save the Children, Plan International, Pastoral Materno Infantil, MUDHA, JRS and others will implement the project components. Additionally local *Redes de Derechos Humanos* (Human Rights Networks), 37 of which are already established in the bateyes San Pedro de Macoris, will be empowered to implement components of this project. The Human Rights Networks are groups of 7 elected bateye residents. The networks mobilize to address labor rights violations, domestic violence issues and documentation challenges.

The design of the project also supports its sustainability. The project is to be primarily managed by the communities. This management structure guarantees in the long-term sustainability due to the emphasis on training and community empowerment. Furthermore, the implementing partners have already been active in the bateyes prior to this project and will therefore continue to supervise the continuation of the community work after the project finishes.

All of the human security initiatives developed throughout this project are incorporated into existing community institutions that build on the strengths and needs of the community. For example, the income generating activity supporting small plot farming by the elderly persons both incorporates their existing knowledge of farming and also will meet their nutritional needs. The income generating activities are designed to generate sustainable income for the bateyes communities. Funding resources are part of the program strategy so as to ensure that activities will continue uninterrupted.

Additionally, this comprehensive multi-sector initiative will be inserted in the mentioned UNCT UNDAF strategy aligned with the Dominican Republic government and implemented in collaboration with government counterparts of all three UN agencies (including the ministries of health and education, the police department and local and regional Town Hall administrations).

Section VI: Implementation and partnership strategy

This project will work closely with the government of the Dominican Republic and local and international NGOs that have been working in the bateyes for many years. Both the government and the NGOs have key and complimentary roles to play in ensuring the success of this project. The NGOs will provide direct services to the bateyes' most vulnerable populations, identifying and building cases based on protection needs. The government is the entity responsible for providing a sustainable solution to the documentation challenges of the bateye residents.

The implementing organizations will be responsible for providing the majority of the direct services to the beneficiaries. The partnership agencies are responsible for providing technical expertise. UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR have created a working group for the Human Security proposal, which will remain active during the implementation of the project. The group will hold regular bi-monthly meetings to discuss the project's successes and areas for improvement.

The selected implementing organizations include NGOs that are currently working in the bateyes. Each NGO has expertise in providing direct services to bateye residents and some of the NGOs

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have existing partnerships with UNDP, UNICEF or UNHCR. These existing partnerships will be strengthened throughout the implementation of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security project.

Section VII: Dissemination, public affairs and communications

In order to disseminate the concept of human security, the local NGOs and Human Rights Networks will be trained on how to integrate the concept into their current work. Subsequently the NGOs and individual members of the local networks will be funded in order to participate in NGO-organized conferences where they will present on the human security-focused projects in the bateyes. This capacity building will enhance the ability of the implementing partners to formulate and implement future human security projects.

Additionally a UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR will give a press briefing at the start of the project. Also the Dominican Republic's United Nations website will be regularly updated with project achievements and a short documentary production will be created to highlight the projects strengths and achievements over the course of three years. Additionally, three training sessions on the approach and operational implementation of the concept of human security will be facilitated by the UN agencies involved, for implementing partners, including NGOs and government institutions as well as relevant stakeholders.

The implementing partner will hold regular community meetings in each bateye to discuss the project's vision, experiences, and achievements. As an empowerment initiative, these meetings will be led by a community leader.

In order to promote the project's achievements, the individual bateyes will be encouraged to create promotional materials that convey project successes. The promotional tools can include art installments, theater productions, and books, among other things. The children who will attend after school programs and the adults in literacy classes will be key participants in these promotional activities.

Subject to security considerations, the origin of this contribution will be clearly specified at multiple public events and information briefings to the diplomatic community, the media and NGOs. Informational signboards identifying the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security as the funding source will be placed, whenever appropriate, in front of project sites.

Section VIII: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR's will carry out constant and close monitoring at the national and local level during the entire implementation period of the project. This process will include a Human Security Impact Assessment. The implementing agencies will monitor and evaluate the programs with a human security approach. Each agency will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of its respective project components.

a) Mid-project evaluation

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UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR will conduct an independent mid-project evaluation within 18 months of the start of the implementation and the findings will be communicated to the Human Security Trust Fund Initiative. This evaluation will serve as a time to reflect and to make any programmatic changes that are needed. At this juncture objectives, indicators and the implementing timeframe will also be refined.

b) Final evaluation

At the end of the 3 year project, besides the mentioned external Human Security Impact Assessment, a final participatory assessment will be conducted by the agencies. The assessment will involve all key project stakeholders. It will involve holding group meetings of 30 men and 30 women at a time in 8 or more bateyes, meetings with government officials and other stakeholders. This evaluation will be shared with Human Security Trust Fund Initiative.

Section IX: Administration and financial arrangements

a) Management structure and financing arrangement

All three UN agencies will be in charge of managing their respective project activities defined in the project proposal. The lead UN organization, UNHCR, will be assisted by a technical coordinator to ensure coherence of the activities in accordance with the human security approach and UNTFHS guidelines, consolidate periodic and final reports, send reports to the Human Security Unit, report to the human security UN technical group in DR and to the head of implementing agencies when requested as well as liaise with the agencies during the implementation of the activities.

As a joint programme, the model for parallel funding has been chosen, as reflected in the attached budget.

b) Financial Reporting

Even though each organization will be responsible for financial reporting, the technical coordinator will have the support of an administrative /financial assistant to consolidate financial reports and ensure that the reports follow the UNTFHS guidelines. This person will also provide support to the administrative units of each of the UN implementing organizations in their reporting.

c) Substantive reporting

Each implementing organization will be responsible for the annual narrative progress reports and final reports. The lead UN organization will be responsible for consolidating reports and ensuring coherence of the programme.

d) Work Plan

Please see attached a summary work plan for the full project. See annex 2.

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Section X: Budget

See attached tables 1, 2, and 3.

Annex 1: The logical framework

Project Strategy	Objective verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources and means of verification (MOV)	Important assumptions and risks
<p>Human Security Goal</p> <p>Vulnerable persons in the bateyes in Dominican Republic will be secured from physical threats to their lives and well-being. Families will have secure sources of food, the ability to earn a living, access to better healthcare, adequate living conditions, and identity documents.</p>	<p>Increase against baseline of % of Dominican persons with positive perception towards Haitian migrants and persons of Haitian descent</p> <p>Increase against baseline of the % of documented individuals</p> <p>Increase against baseline of the % of people with employment and other ways of earning income</p> <p>Increase against baseline in the % of people access to nutritional food</p> <p>Increase against baseline in % of people accessing health care;</p> <p>Increase against baseline in the % of people living in secure conditions</p>	<p>Field based participatory assessments and baseline: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015</p> <p>Socio demographic information of the population base-line in 2012 and impact assessment in 2015.</p>	<p>Individuals in the bateyes understand the necessity of obtaining documentation; The construction and tourism sectors will have available jobs for bateye residents; The elderly will have the capacity to work the land, using sustainable crops; Community health workers and peer trainers are an effective way to deliver health care to isolated communities; The community food stores will generate income to be used on renewable energy projects</p>
<p>Project Objective/s or Purpose</p> <p>1.Ensure that Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent and Dominicans living in the bateyes will be protected from threats to personal and political security.</p>	<p>Number of abuses from authorities against Haitian Migrants and their decedents per year</p>	<p>Field based participatory assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015.</p> <p>Socio demographic information of the population base-line in 2012 and impact assessment in 2015.</p>	<p>The <i>Junta Central Electoral (JCE)</i> (the Dominican civil registry) will cooperate on the issuance of documents as well as the Haitian Consulate.</p>

<p>2. Improve economic security by promoting bateye's population income generation capacity</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries that have increased their level of average monthly income</p>	<p>Field based participatory and baseline assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015.</p> <p>Socio demographic information of the population base-line in 2012 and impact assessment in 2015.</p>	<p>Employment in the local economy will be available in the areas in which vocational training has been provided</p>
<p>3. Decrease the high levels of food insecurity experienced by Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent and Dominicans living in the bateyes.</p>	<p>Against baseline, number of persons and % of families that will increase the number of meals a day and food quality</p>	<p>Field based participatory assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015.</p> <p>Socio demographic information of the population base-line in 2012 and impact assessment in 2015.</p>	<p>Bateye residents will successfully manage the community food stores; land will be available to the elderly to use for farming and for the community food stores</p>
<p>4. Advance health security for Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian Descent and Dominicans living in the bateyes through increasing access to basic primary care and health education</p>	<p>Against base-line, increase the % of women that have access to maternity and pre natal health care and deliveries in health facilities</p> <p>Against base-line decrease the % of adolescent pregnancies as well as number of people living with HIV</p>	<p>Field based participatory assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015.</p> <p>Socio demographic information of the population base-line in 2012 and impact assessment in 2015</p>	<p>Bateye residents will trust the community health workers and seek out care in such ways; birth control methods will be available and used after peer trainings take place.</p>
<p>5. Increase environmental security for Haitians, Dominicans of Haitian descent and Dominicans living in the</p>	<p>Against base-line % of bateye infrastructure, community designed and people prepared to protect</p>	<p>Field based participatory assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015.</p>	<p>The government will be willing to incorporate the bateyes into its</p>

<p>bateyes such that they are better prepared for natural disasters, have access to clean water and renewable energy</p>	<p>population from natural disasters</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries accessing safe drinking water</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries accessing to renewable energy</p>	<p>Socio demographic information of the population base-line in 2012 and impact assessment in 2015.</p>	<p>response to natural disasters</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1: Provided birth registry documents, national identification documents to both, Haitians and vulnerable Dominicans, passports and residencies to vulnerable Haitians. 2,000 beneficiaries, of that number 1,000 will be women</p>	<p>Number of persons with civil registration and valid identification documentation by 2015</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Regular reports of UNHCR</p> <p>Mid-term review report</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>The political and legislative framework is favorable</p> <p>Cooperation from the responsible civil registration institutions from Haiti and Dominican Republic to provide documents to the population living in the Bateyes</p>
<p>1.2: Built a sense of community security by decreasing discrimination, improving cooperation between the bateyes and the surrounding communities and creating opportunities for interaction. 6,000 estimated beneficiaries including 60 trained radio professionals</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries of the tolerance campaign</p> <p>Against qualitative base-line, number of person that consider themselves living in security conditions</p>	<p>Field based participatory assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015</p> <p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Regular reports of UNHCR.</p> <p>Mid term review report.</p>	<p>Prior election's political environment does not increase discrimination and decreases possibilities of community interaction</p>

		Impact Assessment report.	
<p>2.1.: Created, in partnership with community members, sustainable income generation mechanisms in 37 bateyes</p>	<p>Number of micro-entrepreneurship created in the 37 bateyes per year</p>	<p>2012 and end of project (2015) field-based participatory assessments; sociodemographic analysis of bateyes population; and HSTF Impact Assessment; periodic project reports; annual project report</p>	
<p>2.2: Provided educational opportunities for 1800 individuals.</p>	<p>Number of persons provided with educational opportunities by 2014.</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries. Regular reports of UNHCR. Participatory assessments. Mid term review report. Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Lack of interest and cooperation from the community.</p>
<p>3.1: Built upon existing community social infrastructure to increase self-sustaining access to food in the bateys for at least 800 individuals and their families (4,000 direct beneficiaries) and their community (indirect beneficiaries).</p>	<p>Number of families and individuals with access to a sustainable and permanent source of nutritional food.</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries. Regular reports of UNHCR. Participatory assessments. Mid term review report. Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Sudden increase of food prices. Lack of community commitment.</p>
<p>4.1: Provided secure access to maternity and pre/post-natal health care for 2,000 vulnerable women,</p>	<p>Number of pregnant women and children under five with access to health care</p>	<p>Reports from the Pastoral Materno Infantil and the Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Assumptions: There are volunteers at the bateyes who are committed with the health programme and provide</p>

<p>whom it is calculated will each have at least 3 children, therefore an estimated 6,000 children will directly benefit from health care.</p>		<p>Reports of monitoring of filed visits</p> <p>Participatory assessments.</p> <p>Mid- term review report.</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>their services to the community.</p> <p>Risk: The high mobility tendency of bateye population</p>
<p>4.2:Reduced of adolescent pregnancy and HIV transmission through the training of 250 peer educators who will provide face-to-face training to at least 12 adolescents each, benefiting a total of 3,000 adolescents</p>	<p>Number of adolescents trained on life skills to prevent early pregnancy and HIV and Aids.</p> <p>Number of adolescents engaged through peer educators</p>	<p>Reports from the Ministry of Health and other partners</p> <p>Reports of monitoring of filed visits</p> <p>Participatory assessments.</p> <p>Mid-term review report.</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Assumptions: Adolescents multipliers are the key actors to sustain the face-to-face training for others.</p> <p>Risk: Lack of interest among adolescents</p>
<p>4.3: Improved nutrition for at least 6,000 children.</p>	<p>Number of children with weight and height monitored.</p> <p>Number of children with exclusive breastfeeding</p>	<p>Reports from the Ministry of Health and other partners</p> <p>Reports of monitoring of filed visits</p> <p>Participatory assessments.</p> <p>Mid-term review report.</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Assumptions: There are volunteers at the bateyes who are committed with the health programme and provide their services to the community.</p> <p>Population at the bateyes practice breastfeeding traditionally</p> <p>Risk: The high mobility tendency of bateye population</p> <p>High influence artificial feeding available in the market</p>

<p>5.1: Improved Disaster Management Skills through the design and implementation of community risk plans and first response management.</p>	<p>Community teams structured and trained on disaster-related risk management skills.</p>	<p>Records from meetings and training reports</p>	<p>Assumption: community members are interested in the subject. Risk: occurrence of a natural disaster</p>
<p>5.2: Developed WATSAN infrastructure</p>	<p>Map of Watsan infrastructure in bateyes Number of public Watsan facilities improved Number of families involved in hygiene promotion.</p>	<p>Reports from the partners Reports of monitoring of filed visits Participatory assessments. Mid-term review report. Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Assumption: Community members are interested and committed themselves to maintain WATSAN infrastructure. Risk: occurrence of a natural disaster</p>
<p>5.3: Promote hygiene. Information regarding hand-washing, water chlorination and oral hydration will be promoted and distributed</p>	<p>Number of people trained on renewable energy, energy efficiency, systems maintenance and environmental management and conservation</p>	<p>Reports with photographs of the installed infrastructure.</p>	<p>The communities are trained on the adequate use of this technology</p>
<p>Activity 5.3.2: Install renewable energy systems through photovoltaic panels in community infrastructure of prioritized bateyes.</p>	<p>Number of systems installed in community infrastructure</p>		
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>1.1.1: Ongoing documentation</p>	<p>Number of documentation campaigns</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to</p>	<p>Maintain good relations with the</p>

<p>campaigns through the Haitian consulate and legal assistance to provide documentation to both Haitians and Dominicans, in accordance to the existing legislation. 1,000 beneficiaries, 500 of them woman</p>	<p>for civil registration of children and provision of birth certificates and identity cards</p> <p>Number of documents provided</p>	<p>the IP and to the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Regular reports of UNHCR</p> <p>Mid-term review report</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Haitian consulate</p> <p>Favorable political context</p>
<p>1.1.2 Trainings to community leaders on rights, responsibilities and procedures to obtain civil documents (monthly). Legal assistance provided in community centers in Barahona and San Pedro Macoris on how to begin the process of obtaining documents (ongoing). 1,000 beneficiaries 500 of them woman</p>	<p>Number of persons trained</p> <p>Number of trainings on the right to nationality and name as well as procedures</p> <p>Number of persons that received legal assistance</p> <p>Number of civil documents provided</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Regular reports of UNHCR</p> <p>Mid-term review report</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Selection of legal assistants with a community based profile.</p> <p>Will of the community to participate and cooperate with the project.</p>
<p>1.2.1: Five advocacy campaigns oriented towards combating discrimination and human rights violations</p>	<p>Number of radio spots</p> <p>Number of interventions in local media</p> <p>Number of persons informed and sensitized</p>	<p>Transmission of Radio spots</p> <p>Local media articles</p> <p>Field based participatory assessments: 2012 and at end of the project in 2015.</p>	<p>Local media agrees to implement the campaign.</p> <p>Local candidates for the congress and senate during the electoral campaign favorable to social inclusion for electoral revenues</p>

<p>1.2.2. Four local authorities and stakeholders dialogue tables, two in San Pedro Macoris and two in Barahona, one table at the inception and the other at the end of the project; Four community radio spots addressed to young people. Two cross cultural activities, one in San Pedro Macoris and one in Barahona both during the second year of implementation..</p>	<p>Number of youth trained on communication Number of regular radio programs opened for youth in the bateys Number of local/regional dialogues tables created Number of cultural activities organized in the region</p>	<p>Participatory Assessments Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Provide information to all actors regarding the dialogue table. Sensitized community on the importance of the cross-cultural dialogues. Will of the community to participate and cooperate with the project.</p>
<p>2.1.1 14 self-empowerment workshops will be organized in the three years of the project that will include the direct participation of 60 individuals per workshop for a total of 1,920 participants in both regions (San Pedro and Barahona)</p>	<p>Number of community-based associations and local networks created in the bateyes Number of local integrated development plans elaborated in a participatory way with local actors</p>	<p>2012 baseline and participatory assessment, end of project (2015) field based participatory assessments; sociodemographic analysis of bateyes population; and HSTF Impact Assessment; periodic project reports; annual project report</p>	<p>Assumptions: 1.Local actors' willingness to collaborate with the bateyes associations.\. 2. Physical, environmental and logistic conditions to carry out the Project activities. Risks: 1. Political and environmental factors influence the project implementation 2. Language limitations difficult access to information.</p>
<p>2.1.2. 40 Vocational Training workshops to develop capacities and technical skills focused on agriculture, livestock production, manufacturing,</p>	<p>Percentage of association participating to the vocational training that increase their production or income every year</p>	<p>2012 baseline and participatory assessment, end of project (2015) field based participatory assessments; sociodemographic</p>	<p>Assumptions: 1.Local actors' willingness to collaborate with the bateyes associations.\. 2. Physical, environmental and logistic conditions</p>

<p>services and commerce (16 per year the first two years and 8 the third year)</p>		<p>analysis of bateyes population; and HSTF Impact Assessment; periodic project reports; annual project report</p>	<p>to carry out the Project activities. Risks: 1. Political and environmental factors influence the project implementation 2. Language limitations difficult access to information..</p>
<p>2.1.3. Implementation of micro-finance and saving funds to develop small businesses in the bateyes communities during the whole duration of the project</p>	<p>Number of saving and credit groups created in the bateyes per year Percentage of increase in savings and credit levels for the group's members per year</p>	<p>2012 baseline and participatory assessment, end of project (2015) field based participatory assessments; sociodemographic analysis of bateyes population; and HSTF Impact Assessment; periodic project reports; annual project report</p>	<p>Assumptions: 1. Local actors' willingness to collaborate with the bateyes associations. 2. Physical, environmental and logistic conditions to carry out the Project activities. Risks: 1. Political and environmental factors influence the project implementation 2. Language limitations difficult access to information.</p>
<p>2.2.1: Implementation of Literacy courses for 800 individuals.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries of the literacy courses. Number of beneficiaries that complete the literacy course.</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries. Regular implementation reports Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Selection of the beneficiaries. Sensitize the beneficiaries on the importance of finishing the literacy course. Rejection of the community to implement the project. Will of the community to participate and cooperate with the project.</p>
<p>2.2.2: Carry out after school</p>	<p>Number of children benefited by the</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to</p>	<p>Sensitized parents on the importance</p>

programs for 1,000 children.	after school program.	the IP and to the beneficiaries.	of after school programs.
3.1.1: Creation and strengthening of 37 community food stores Training on entrepreneurship Creation or rotative fund for the stores network sustainability	Number of stores opened Number of existing stores strengthened Number of stores functioning with the rotative fund	Regular implementation reports Impact Assessment report Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries. Regular implementation reports Impact Assessment report	Rejection of the community to implement the project. Will of the community to participate and cooperate with the project. Will of the educational authorities to allow the implementation of this project. Selection of beneficiaries. Will of the community to participate and cooperate with the project.
3.1.2 Creation of 222 community gardens per year and alternative food production methods. (Support and development of mutual assistance associations (37 per year)37 technical trainings per year)	Number of community gardens established Number of mutual assistance associations supported and developed Number of technical trainings performed	Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries Regular implementation reports Impact Assessment report	Selection of beneficiaries. Selection of the trainers. Sensitize the community on mutual assistance. Will of the community to participate and cooperate with the project.
4.1.1: To train 120 community health workers from the bateyes in the	Number of community health	Reports of monitoring field visits to	Volunteers are committed with the

<p>delivery of basic health care, especially maternal/child health and support the state run rural clinics</p>	<p>workers engaged with the project</p>	<p>the IP and to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Regular implementation reports</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>project</p>
<p>4.1.2: Carry out regular meetings with local authorities and the project partners to improve coordination with local authorities and guarantee sustainability</p>	<p>Number of local authorities committed to sustain the achievements.</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Regular implementation reports</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Local authorities participate from the beginning of the project and are committed with the sustainability</p>
<p>4.1.3: Provision of educational and training manuals, anthropometric equipment and other essential needs including fortified nutritional products as necessary to health personnel on the clinical protocols and guides available for the primary care health system (to 6 primary units)</p>	<p>Number of health personnel trained on clinic protocols and guides.</p> <p>Number of manuals and educational materials provided</p> <p>Number of essential equipment provided</p>	<p>Reports of monitoring field visits to the IP and to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Regular implementation reports from the partners</p> <p>Impact Assessment report</p>	<p>Local authorities participate from the beginning of the project and are committed with the sustainability</p>
<p>4.2.1: Carry out prevention campaign focused on the access to prevent early pregnancy and HIV and Aids.</p>	<p>Number of educational materials elaborated</p>	<p>Reports from partners</p> <p>Field visits reports</p> <p>Impact assessment report</p>	<p>Language and illustrations of educational manuals are culturally appropriated.</p> <p>The population participate in the</p>

				production and accept the materials
Activity 4.2.2: Carry out a peer training and education programs for 6,000 children	Number of adolescents trained as peer educator	Reports from partners Field visits reports Impact assessment report	Adolescents are committed with the project	
Activity 4.3.1.1: Support malnutrition programs. Interventions such as breastfeeding promotion and protection, nutritional education and micronutrients supplementation will be implemented.	Number of children under five benefited	Reports from partners Field visits reports Impact assessment report	Equipment for growth monitoring are available Health personnel and volunteers have the capacity and competency to performance nutrition programme.	
4.3.2: Education and training community leaders health personnel.	Number of community health workers engaged and trained	Reports from partners Field visits reports Impact assessment report	Volunteers are committed with the project	
Activity 5.1.1: Create a community map of the threats, vulnerabilities, risk and capacities.	Number of community maps of the risks and capabilities shared with the community members.	Printed maps	Assumption: community members are interested in the subject. Risk: occurrence of a natural disaster.	
Activity 5.1.2: Carry out training sessions on basic first response and basic community evacuation plans to assist the <i>bateye</i> residents in	Number of risk reduction community plans shared with the community members	Risk reduction community plans	Assumption: community members are interested in the subject. Risk: occurrence of a natural disaster.	

<p>organizing community response committees and designing with them a community plan for the reduction of risk.</p>				
<p>5.2.1: Carry out a Mapping of existing WATSAN infrastructure.</p>	<p>Map elaborated</p>		<p>Consultant report</p>	
<p>5.2.2: Improve public WATSAN facilities. To prevent water-hygiene related diseases the WATSAN infrastructure in schools, community centers and primary health care units will be improved</p>	<p>Number of public facilities with WATSAN infrastructure improved and functioning Number of children benefited</p>	<p>Reports from partners Field visits reports Impact assessment report</p>	<p>There are a source of water The community take care of public facilities and WATSAN improvement</p>	
<p>Activity 5.2.3: Promote hygiene. Information regarding hand-washing, water chlorination and oral hydration will be promoted and distributed</p>	<p>Number of families with access of hygiene information and practice hand washing.</p>	<p>Report from partners Impact assessment report</p>	<p>Families living in bateyes understand the chain of transmission of diarrhea and other diseases and wash their hands as a regular practice.</p>	<p>Risk: false believes</p>
<p>5.3.1: Build capacity to use renewable energy through educational workshops related to the sustainable use of energy and recycling</p>	<p>Number of people trained on renewable energy, energy efficiency, systems maintenance and recycling</p>	<p>Lists of participants Workshops content and schedule Reports of the activities Photographs</p>	<p><i>Bateyes'</i> residents participate in the capacity building activities</p>	

			<p>Activity 5.3.2: Install 5000 watts of energy (US\$ 10.00/watt) through photovoltaic panels in the community centers of some bateyes</p>
	<p>Number of watts installed in community centers</p>	<p>Reports with photographs of the installed infrastructure. Signed reception document of the infrastructure by the community</p>	<p>Secure installation to avoid non-authorized access and thefts</p>

Annex 2: Annual Work Plan Format

Project title: “Improving Human Security in the bateyes of the Dominican Republic by securing documentation and ensuring that vulnerable people’s needs are met”

UNTFHS Project number:

Year: 2012-2014.

Expected outputs	Planned activities, including M&E to be undertaken during this year	Timeframe			Responsible party	Planned budget
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year		
1.1. Provided birth registry documents, national identification documents to both, Haitians and vulnerable Dominicans, passports and residences to vulnerable Haitians. 2,000 beneficiaries, of that number 1,000 will be women	Ongoing documentation campaigns	X	X	X	UNHCR	250,000 USD
	Legal assistance and trainings to community leaders on documentation	X	X	X		
1.2. Built a sense of community security by improving cooperation and creating opportunities for interaction. 6,000 estimated beneficiaries including 60 trained radio professionals	5 advocacy campaigns	X	X	X	UNHCR	112,500 USD
	10 local dialogues and cross-cultural activities	X	X	X		
2.1. Created, in partnership with community members, sustainable income generation mechanisms in	14 self-empowerment workshops	X	X	X	UNDP	250,000 USD
	40 Vocational Training workshops					

37 bateyes.	Implementation of micro-finance						
2.2: Provided educational opportunities for 1800 individuals.	40 Literacy courses	X	X	X	UNICEF	125,000 USD	
	50 afterschool programs for children	X	X	X			
3.1. Built upon existing community social infrastructure to increase self-sustaining access to food in the bateyes for at least 800 individuals and their families (4,000 direct beneficiaries) and their community (indirect beneficiaries).	37 community food stores	X	X	X	UNHCR	300,000 USD	
	222 Community gardens and training						
		X	X	X			
4.1: Provided secure access to maternity and pre/post-natal health care for 2,000 vulnerable women, whom it is calculated will each have at least 3 children, therefore an estimated 6,000 children will directly benefit from health care.	4 training courses for 120 community leaders	X	X	X	UNICEF	120,000 USD	
	Coordination meetings and workshops with local authorities	X	X	X			
	Provision of educational and training manuals, anthropometric equipment and other essential needs 6 to primary care units	X	X	X			
4.2: Reduced adolescent pregnancy and HIV transmission rates through	1 prevention campaign	X	X	X	UNICEF	87,500 USD	
	8 Training courses for 250 peer educators	X	X	X			

<p>the training of 250 peer educators who will provide face-to-face training to at least 12 adolescents each, benefiting a total of 3,000 adolescents.</p>					<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>156,000 USD</p>
<p>4.3: Improved nutrition for at least 6,000 children.</p>	<p>Promotion of breastfeeding and nutritional education and micronutrient supplementation</p> <p>Education and training of community leaders and health personnel</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>212,500 USD</p>
<p>5.1: Improved Disaster Management Skills through the design and implementation of community risk plans and first response management.</p>	<p>Create a community map of the threats, vulnerabilities, risk and capacities.</p> <p>Carry out training sessions on basic first response and basic community evacuation plans</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>212,500 USD</p>
<p>5.2: Developed WATSAN infrastructure</p>	<p>Mapping of infrastructure (first year)</p> <p>Install water and sanitation equipment at public facilities</p> <p>Promotion of hygiene among families</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>174,000 USD</p>
<p>5.3: Increase the use of renewable energy</p>	<p>Educational workshops related to the sustainable use of</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>200,000 USD</p>

	energy and recycling.					
	Install 5000 watts of energy (US\$ 10,00/watt) through photovoltaic panels in the community centers of some bateyes.					

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Implementing/executing organisations	Budget Class
Objective 1 - Personal and Political security	Output 1 - Civil status and documentation	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Provide documentation (1000 individuals)	80,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Output 2: Decrease legal advice (1000 individuals)	45,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Decrease discrimination (6,000 benefit)	45,000.00	45,000.00	22,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Advocacy campaign (5 campaigns at \$ 25,000.00)	25,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Activity 2: Promotion of cross-cultural dialogue (4)	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services	
TOTAL O1	Output 1: Create Sustainable income generation	145,000.00	145,000.00	72,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Objective 2 - Economic security	Activity 1: Self-empowerment workshops (1800 individuals/25USD each)	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Vocational training programs and capacity building (40 workshops/USD 3,125 each).	20,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 3: Micro-finance solidarity projects (2,600 each).	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Output 2: Educational opportunities	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Literacy course (800 individuals/ \$62.5)	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Activity 2: After school programs (1,000 children/	30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services	
TOTAL O2	Output 1: Access to food increased (4000 benefit)	150,000.00	150,000.00	75,000.00	UNDP/UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Objective 3 - Food security	Activity 1: Support for 37 community food stores (60,000.00)	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Quick Impact Projects (222 community	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	TOTAL O3	120,000.00	120,000.00	60,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Output 1: Improve child & maternal health (60)	67,500.00	35,000.00	17,500.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Train 120 Community health workers (6)	32,500.00	32,500.00	16,250.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Activity 2: Improve health coordination with Local	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,250.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services	
Activity 3: Improvement of primary care units (put	30,000.00	N/A	N/A	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services	
Objective 4 - Health	Output 2: Reduce adolescent pregnancy (3000 H	50,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Prevention campaigns (One CAFD state)	30,000.00	15,000.00	7,500.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Train 250 peer educators (5 workshops	20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Output 3: Improve nutrition of children (6000 H	65,000.00	60,000.00	31,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Support malnutrition programs (Purchase	40,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Activity 2: Education and training of 120 Commu	25,000.00	20,000.00	11,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services	
TOTAL O4	Output 1: Improve Disaster Management Skills	182,500.00	120,000.00	61,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Objective 5 - Environmental security	Activity 1: Map community threats, vulnerabilities	85,000.00	85,000.00	42,500.00	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Create community response	70,000.00	70,000.00	35,000.00	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Output 2: WATSAN	80,000.00	63,000.00	31,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Mapping of infrastructure in 37 baley's	15,000.00	N/A	N/A	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Improve public WATSAN facilities (in	40,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Activity 3: Hygiene promotion (Reproduction of e	25,000.00	23,000.00	11,000.00	UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services	
Output 3: Increase use of Renewable energy	21200	109100	69700	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services	

	Activity 1: Capacity building (2 workshops in the	2200	24500	13300	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Install renewable energy systems in pri	19000	84600	56400	UNDP and Implementing partners	Contractual services
TOTAL O5		186,200.00	257,100.00	143,200.00	UNDP/UNICEF and Implementing partners	Contractual services
TOTAL O1 + O2 + O3 + O4 + O5		783,700.00	792,100.00	411,700.00		
Coordination support						
	Project Coordinator	80,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00		
	Administrative Assistant	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	UNDP	Staff and other personnel expenses
		30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	UNDP	Staff and other personnel expenses
	Monitoring and Evaluation	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,000.00		
	Project Monitoring and Evaluation	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	UNDP	Travel on official business
	Evaluation	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	UNDP	Contractual services
	Activities for the promotion of HS concept	25,000.00	20,000.00	27,500.00		
	Video material	5,000.00		5,000.00	UNDP	Operating expenses
	Capacity building and training	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	UNDP	Fellowships, grants, and others
	Total estimated project cost	913,700.00	917,100.00	505,200.00		
	Estimated PSC (administration by implementing agencies - 7% of the total estimated project cost)	63,959.00	64,197.00	35,364.00		
	Total Estimated Funds	977,659.00	981,297.00	540,564.00		2,499,520.00

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		
Objective 1 - Personal and Political Security	Output 1 - Civil status and documentation	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 1: Provide documentation (1000 individuals at approx. \$200/case)	80,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: Provide legal advice (1000 individuals at approx. \$50/case)	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Output 2: Decrease discrimination (6,000 beneficiaries)	45,000.00	45,000.00	22,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
Activity 1: Advocacy campaign (5 campaigns at \$12,500/campaign)	25,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
Activity 2: Promotion of cross-cultural dialogue (4 organized dialogues - 5,000 USD each - 4 community radios -5,000 USD each - 2 cross cultural activities - 5,000 USD each)	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
TOTAL O1	145,000.00	145,000.00	72,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Objective 2 - Economic security	Output 1: Create sustainable income generation mechanisms	105,300.00	105,300.00	39,400.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 1: Self-empowerment workshops (1800 individuals/200 USD each)	53,000.00	53,000.00	6,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: Vocational training programs and capacity building (40 workshops @USD 1,163 each)	50,000.00	50,000.00	30,400.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 3: Micro-finance solidarity projects (2,600 beneficiaries*19,000 US each)	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Output 2: Educational opportunities	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 1: Literacy course (800 individuals/ \$62.5 per person)	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: After school programs (1,000 children/ \$75 per child)	30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Output 3: Access to food increased (4000 beneficiaries)	155,300.00	155,300.00	64,400.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 1: Support for 37 community food stores (\$4,054.05/ store)	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: Quick Impact Projects (222 community gardens/manual assistance associations, 675.676 per item)	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
TOTAL O2	120,000.00	120,000.00	60,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Objective 3 - Food security	Output 1: Improve child & maternal health (6000 beneficiaries)	67,500.00	67,500.00	35,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Management of Child and Maternal Care* USS 10,000 each, reproduction of	32,500.00	32,500.00	16,250.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: Improve health coordination with Local authorities (6 meetings*USS 500 each, 3 evaluation workshops*USS 1,500 each and reporting materials*USS 1,250)	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 3: Improvement of primary care units (purchase of essential equipments for 30 units* US 1,000 each)	30,000.00	30,000.00	13,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Output 2: Reduce adolescent pregnancy (3000 beneficiaries)	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
Activity 1: Prevention campaigns (One CAD strategy: 3,000 brochures/manuals*USS 5 each, audiovisual materials in creole and spanish*US 20,000, 2 public exhibitions *USS 6,000 each, street theater* USS5,500)	30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
Activity 2: Train 250 peer educators (9 workshops* USS 6,000 each and 250 flip charts* USS 20 each)	20,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
Output 3: Improve nutrition of children (6000 beneficiaries)	65,000.00	65,000.00	31,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
Activity 1: Support nutrition programs (Purchase of 60 scales* USS 350, micronutrient supplements* 10,000, One CAD strategy on nutrition, 3,000 brochures/manuals*USS 5 each, audiovisual materials in creole and spanish*US 20,000, creation of 25 community support groups*USS 1,360 each)	40,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
Activity 2: Education and training of 120 Community workers (4 workshops*USS 8,500 each, 200 flip charts*USS 50 each and 200 training manuals*USS 60 each)	25,000.00	20,000.00	11,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
TOTAL O3	182,500.00	120,000.00	61,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners	Contractual services
Objective 4 - Health	Output 1: Improve Disaster Management Skills through better infrastructure design	85,000.00	85,000.00	42,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 1: Map community threats, vulnerabilities, risk and capacities (24 workshops)	22,500.00	23,300.00	17,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: Develop disaster management plans (10 communities)	18,600.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 3: Train community disaster response teams (10 communities)	3,500.00	4,900.00	1,900.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 4: Conduct disaster drills (10 communities)	2,500.00	6,500.00	17,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 5: Develop disaster response kits (10 communities)	21,000.00	20,300.00	17,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Output 2: Improve mental health services	120,000.00	120,000.00	60,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 1: Train mental health workers (10 communities)	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	Activity 2: Develop mental health services (10 communities)	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners
	TOTAL O4	211,000.00	205,300.00	102,500.00	UNHCR and Implementing partners

Objective 5 - Environmental security	Activity 2: Create community response committees and pillar of risk reduction (1 microbiological guide USD 5,000, 8 workshops *USD 1,275 each, 8 disaster preparedness plans *USD 2,187.5 each)	7,390,000	7,924,000	5,486,000	UNDP and implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 1: Mapping of infrastructure in 37 houses	1,400,000	933,000	1,400,000	UNDP and implementing partners	Staff and other personnel expenses
	Activity 2: Improve public WATSAN facilities (in 100 schools, community centers and primary health care units* approximately US\$ 1,000 each)	467,000	1,343,000	2,014,000	UNDP and implementing partners	Travel on official business
	Activity 3: Hygiene promotion (Deposition of existing hygiene materials in creole and spanish: 10,000 brochures*US\$ 1.5, 150 flip charts* US\$20 each, audiovisual materials* US\$5,000, 50 Banderolas*US\$ 60 each and 10 community forums* US\$ 2,500 each and 2 hand washing exhibitions*US\$ 5,000 each)	3,343,000	4,800,000	31,000,000	UNDP and implementing partners	Operating expenses
	Output 2: WATSAN	2,400,000	63,000,000	31,000,000	UNICEF and implementing partners	Fellowship, grants and other
	Activity 1: Mapping of infrastructure in 37 houses	80,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	UNICEF and implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 2: Improve public WATSAN facilities (in 100 schools, community centers and primary health care units* approximately US\$ 1,000 each)	15,000,000	109,400	69,700	UNDP and implementing partners	Contractual services
	Activity 3: Hygiene promotion (Deposition of existing hygiene materials in creole and spanish: 10,000 brochures*US\$ 1.5, 150 flip charts* US\$20 each, audiovisual materials* US\$5,000, 50 Banderolas*US\$ 60 each and 10 community forums* US\$ 2,500 each and 2 hand washing exhibitions*US\$ 5,000 each)	25,000,000	23,000,000	11,000,000	UNICEF and implementing partners	Contractual services
	Output 3: Increase use of Renewable energy	21,200	12,500	7,600	UNDP and implementing partners	Staff and other personnel expenses
	Activity 1: Capacity building (2 workshops in the first year, 2, 2 the 2nd year and 12 the 3rd year @ approx. USD 4,111.11)	1,100	3,500	1,700	UNDP and implementing partners	Travel on official business
Activity 2: Install renewable energy systems in priority communities (approx 17 systems of Wines - 640 watts @ approx. USD 9,411.7 each)	300	3,500	1,600	UNDP and implementing partners	Contractual services	
Activity 3: Increase use of Renewable energy	400	4,000	2,000	UNDP and implementing partners	Acquisitions	
TOTAL O5	3,500	7,400	3,100	UNDP and implementing partners	Staff and other personnel expenses	
TOTAL O1 + O2 + O3 + O4 + O5	500	1,000	500	UNDP and implementing partners	Travel on official business	
	15,000	6,000	32,800	UNDP and implementing partners	Acquisitions	
	186,200,000	257,100,000	143,200,000	UNDP/UNICEF and implementing partners	Contractual services	
	789,000,000	797,400,000	401,100,000			
Coordination support	80,000,000	80,000,000	40,000,000	UNDP	Staff and other personnel expenses	
Project Coordinator	50,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	UNDP	Staff and other personnel expenses	
Administrative Assistant	30,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	UNDP	Staff and other personnel expenses	
Monitoring and Evaluation	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	UNDP	Operating expenses	
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	UNDP	Travel on official business	
Baseline, Mid-year Assessment and Final Impact Evaluation	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	UNDP	Contractual services	
Activities for the promotion of JIS concept	25,000,000	20,000,000	27,500,000	UNDP	Contractual services	
Video material	5,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	UNDP	Operating expenses	
Capacity building and training	20,000,000	20,000,000	22,500,000	UNDP	Fellowship, grants and others	
Total estimated project cost	919,000,000	922,400,000	494,600,000			
(administration by implementing agencies - 7% of the total estimated project cost)	64,330,000	64,568,000	34,622,000			
Estimated PSC	983,330,000	986,968,000	529,222,000			
Total Estimated Funds			2,499,520,000			

Table 2 Budget summary template (by reporting object class)

Object Class	Budget estimate amount (US\$)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Staff and other personnel expenses	80,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	200,000.00
Travel on official business	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	16,000.00
Contractual services	803,700.00	812,100.00	431,700.00	2,047,500.00
Operating expenses	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Acquisitions	-	-	-	0.00
Fellowships, grants, and others	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	62,500.00
Total estimated project	913,700.00	917,100.00	505,200.00	2,336,000.00
Estimated PSC (7%)	63,959.00	64,197.00	35,364.00	163,520.00
Total estimated funds	977,659.00	981,297.00	540,564.00	2,499,520.00

Table 3: Budget summary template (by organization - for joint programmes only)

Implementing /executing organisation		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Organisation 1 - UNHCR	Project cost (A)	265,000.00	265,000.00	132,500.00	662,500.00
	PSC (X%*A)	18,550.00	18,550.00	9,275.00	46,375.00
organisation 2 - UNDP	Project cost (B)	336,200.00	419,100.00	255,700.00	1,011,000.00
	PSC (Y%*B)	23,534.00	29,337.00	17,899.00	70,770.00
Organisation 3 - UNICEF	Project Cost (C)	312,500.00	233,000.00	117,000.00	662,500.00
	PSC (Z%*C)	21,875.00	16,310.00	8,190.00	46,375.00
Total Project cost (X%*A)+(Y%*B)+(Z%*C)		913,700.00	917,100.00	505,200.00	2,336,000.00
Total PSC amount (total project cost + Total PSC)		63,959.00	64,197.00	35,364.00	163,520.00
Total Cost (Total project cost + Total PSC amount)		977,659.00	981,297.00	540,564.00	2,499,520.00
Total Budget including administration fee (Total cost)		977,659.00	981,297.00	540,564.00	2,499,520.00