

ADMD

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

1995 – 2002

Financed by the Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project (CDMP) (OAS/USAID) nationwide:

- 1 Miches, El Seybo: 200 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding.
- 2 Barrio Norte, Guaricano, Distrito Nacional: 250 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 3 La Unión, Los Alcarrizos, Distrito Nacional: 315 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 4 La Unión, La Victoria, Distrito Nacional: 260 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 5 La Gallera, San Luis, Distrito Nacional: Four (4) square drainage chambers, three (3) small ones and one (1) large one.
- 6 La Virgen, La Victoria, Distrito Nacional: 214 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 7 Uvilla, Tamayo, Bahoruco, Southern region: 260 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 8 Fondo Negro, Vicente Noble, Barahona, Southwestern region: 300 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 9 Los Guandules, La Victoria, Distrito Nacional: 240.5 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding.
- 10 Lavador, Elías Piña: 310 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding.
- 11 Barrio Nuevo, Vicente Noble, Barahona: Containment wall to control flooding caused by the Buringa stream.
- 12 La Mina, Guaricano, Distrito Nacional: Containment wall to control landslides.
- 13 Las Espinas, Hato Mayor del Rey, Eastern region: Construction of seven (7) large cement tube sections and one (1) bridge to allow community roads to pass over the drainage ditch, and to reduce flooding, contamination and isolation.
- 14 La Esperanza, Guerra, Distrito Nacional: 55 meter drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 15 El Toro, Guerra, Distrito Nacional, Eastern Region: Construction of two (2) drainage wells and two (2) drainage registers to mitigate flooding and contamination.
- 16 Villa Los Almácigos, Santiago Rodríguez: Improvement of 182.5 meters and construction of 170 meters of drainage ditch embankment to control flooding and contamination.
- 17 Batey Mata Mamón, Ingenio Ozama, San Luis, Distrito Nacional: Dike to control flooding caused by the Cabón River.

Financed by ECHO/DIPECHO nationwide:

- 18 240 meter drainage ditch embankment in Las Palmitas, La Victoria, D.N., to control flooding, contamination and disease.
- 19 250 meter drainage ditch embankment in the rural community Batey Hato Viejo in Boca Chica to reduce flooding, contamination and disease.
- 20 260 meter drainage ditch embankment to reduce flooding, contamination and disease in Los Guandules - Las Palmitas, parte II, La Victoria, D.N.
- 21 260 meter drainage ditch embankment in El Caliche, Ingenio Ozama, San Luis, D.N. to curb flooding, contamination and disease.
- 22 15 cubic meter gabion (groin) wall and a 20 meter drainage ditch embankment in Lamedero, Comendador Province to prevent the community being isolated from other communities.
- 23 Construction of a drainage ditch embankment, drainage chamber and the repair of the community water fountain in Batey Guayabal, San Pedro de Macorís.
- 24 Construction of a drainage ditch embankment and the repair of the community water fountain in Batey CEA Bayaguana, Monte Plata.

Financed by Plan International in the Azua, Barahona and San Juan de la Maguana Provinces:

- 25 Channeling of three kilometers of the Sajanoa River bed in La Guanábana to prevent flooding.
- 26 Channeling of three kilometers of the Río Sajanoa River bed in Sajanoa to prevent flooding.
- 27 Peñón, Barahona: 110 meter drainage ditch embankment to reduce flooding and contamination.
- 28 Hato Nuevo Cortés, Azua: Dutch bridge and Gavión (Groin) wall construction to reduce flooding and erosion.
- 29 Tábara Arriba, Azua: Construction of a 160 meter drainage ditch embankment and two bridges over the drainage ditch for vehicles and pedestrians, and also to reduce flooding.
- 30 Pueblo Nuevo, San Juan de la Maguana: Construction of a drainage ditch embankment, including four (4) large cement tube sections to allow community roads to pass over the drainage ditch, and to reduce flooding, contamination and erosion.

Financed by FEMA's Project Impact in Haina and in Tamayo/Vicente Noble/Jaquimeyes:

- 31 A hazardous materials transportation route was established and marked throughout Haina.
- 32 The structure, roof, doors, windows, electrical wiring and the lavatories of the Quitasueño School in Haina were improved and/or replaced in order that the school be able to withstand a hurricane and serve as a shelter. In addition, plywood sheeting was fitted to protect the outer surfaces of the windows in case

- of a hurricane.
- 33 Lamps and a permanent barrier were installed to assure safe passage for students and teachers to and from the Felix Peña School in Haina, located along the hazardous materials transportation route and frequent site of fatal accidents.
 - 34 Construction of a bridge for vehicles and pedestrians between Bella Vista and Haití Mejía/Villa Penca to facilitate the evacuation of said communities.
 - 35 & 36 Design of a 4-phase solution to a serious drainage problem affecting a large proportion of lower Haina, and construction of phases 1 and 2, which involved 549 meters of drainage ditch embankment, 90 meters of which included roofing, 136 meters in Vietnam and 413 meters in Ñagá. In Ñagá a bridge over the drainage ditch was also built and designed to withstand heavy vehicles as well as to facilitate the evacuation of the community.
 - 37 In Tamayo a 3,000 meter reforestation project was completed along the Yaque del Sur River bank.
 - 38 – 43 The roofs, doors, windows – for classrooms and bathrooms – were repaired/replaced. Additionally, water tanks were purchased and installed to allow the following six schools and community centers to serve as shelters and/or warehouses in the event of a disaster:
 - Centro Comunal Lucrecia Pérez in Vicente Noble;
 - Escuela San Juan Bautista in Vicente Noble;
 - Escuela de Conuquito in Tamayo;
 - Escuela Primaria Barranca in Tamayo;
 - Centro Comunal de Canoa in Barahona; y
 - Escuela Primaria San Ramón in Tamayo.
 - 44 Three 4.3 meter-high survey poles were installed along the Yaque del Sur River banks as part of a flood early warning system for Tamayo, Vicente Noble and Jaquimeyes. In addition, evacuation routes, shelters, meetings points, and hazardous areas were marked.

Financed by the CII-VIVIENDAS/HUD Project in Guaricano, Distrito Nacional:

- 45 Extension and construction of the embankment and roof over a 117 meter drainage ditch in the Callejón de los Bomberos sector of El Timbeque in Nueva Isabela II, Guaricano, Distrito Nacional to reduce flooding, contamination, disease and to provide an escape route to higher ground.
- 46 60 meter extension and construction of a 120 meter drainage ditch in Barrio El Centro in Nueva Isabela II, Guaricano, Distrito Nacional to reduce flooding, contamination, and disease due to stagnant water.
- 47 45 meter extensión and construction of an 80 drainage ditch embankment in Barrio Norte in Nueva Isabela II, Guaricano, D.N. to reduce flooding, contamination, and disease due to stagnant water.
- 48 With the assistance from the First Lady's Office, Mrs. Rosa de Mejía, as well as the Ministry of Public Works and the Presidential Commission to Support Community Development, a backhoe was assigned to the area to clean and channel 1,800 meters of the Yaguasa River and 800 meters of the Juan Boquero Stream. The project

financed the fuel and other expenses related to the operation and care of the backhoe.

- 49 - 54: Due to HUD's insistence, the remaining available project funds were assigned to carry out the design and construction of the following projects required to complement the construction of new homes in the Timbeque sector:
- a) A potable water system 140 meters in length to connect the 40 new homes to the water system.
 - b) A sewage drainage system 140 meters in length for the above mentioned homes.
 - c) A water treatment plant (14.55 meters long x 5.42 meters wide x 2.25 meters deep) with the capacity to serve 400 homes.
 - d) An access road to permit the entry of the perforation equipment and the installation of a 70 foot deep filtration tube to discharge the water treatment plant.
 - e) A surface drainage system using 8 inch tubes and five chambers to connect to the drainage ditch in the Callejón de los Bomberos section.
 - f) A 15 meter containment wall at the head of the Callejón de los Bomberos section to prevent erosion and to provide a meeting point for the community to hold various activities.

Financed by the OFDA Project in the San Pedro de Macorís and Barahona Provinces (more community structures qualified for improvement in the San Pedro de Macorís Province rather than in Barahona Province, in order to provide shelter in the event of a disaster):

- 55 The Batey Villa Esperanza Primary School in the San Pedro de Macorís Province: An annex was enclosed by building three walls – including columns and tie beams - with concrete block, while integrating windows, door, electrical installations, floor and paint for all of the school's internal and external surfaces. The metallic slat windows were also fitted with plywood sheeting in order to protect the outer surfaces of the windows in case of a hurricane. A 400 gallon water tank was installed and a live fence, using trees as poles to hold the barbed wire was installed to mark and protect the perimeter of the schoolyard.
- 56 The Iglesia Reformada de Dios Church in Los Guandules in the San Pedro de Macorís Province: The roof was reinforced to protect it against strong winds by enclosing the roof overhang with plywood as well as the front and back openings with cement. The roof anchoring was strengthened by applying extra nails and by installing metallic hurricane straps to secure the roof to the structure. The wooden windows were repaired, their frames were replaced and bolt locks were added. Three door frames were substituted along with new hinges. The roof in the back storage area was replaced and a new door was installed. All of the additions were painted.
- 57 The Iglesia Roca de Dios Church in Los Guandules: The roof was improved by replacing 18 sheets of zinc and by applying extra nails and by installing metallic hurricane straps to secure the roof to the structure. The front and back openings in the roof were sealed with cement to prevent wind damage and water filtration during

- storms. In addition, three doors, complete with new frames and hinges and 6 windows were installed.
- 58 The Primary School in Batey Alemán, Ingenio Porvenir in the San Pedro de Macorís, Province: Two annexes were enclosed by building three walls – including columns and tie-beams - with concrete block, while integrating three new windows, two new doors and door frames, electrical installations, and paint for all of the school’s internal and external surfaces. A neg. roof with zinc sheeting – web anchored with additional nails and metallic hurricane straps - was built. The metallic slat windows were also fitted with plywood sheeting in order to protect the outer surfaces of the windows in case of a hurricane. The cement floors were repaired as web.
 - 59 The Iglesia de Dios La Profesía Church in Los Guandules in the San Pedro de Macorís Province: Both restrooms were completed with a donation of the sink and commode and all accessories necessary for their installation by community volunteers, in order that the structure might serve as a shelter in the event of a disaster.
 - 60 The Community Center in Puerto Príncipe in the San Pedro de Macorís Province: The roof was reinforced by installing metallic hurricane straps, substituting 32 new zinc sheets and by replacing the back annex’s roof with a poured concrete roof. Additionally, seven doors were replaced and the windows were also fitted with plywood sheeting in order to protect the outer surfaces of the windows in case of a hurricane. A 400 gallon water tank was installed and all of the Center’s inner and outer surfaces were painted.
 - 61 The El Higuito primary school in the Barahona Province: The roof was reinforced with new zinc sheeting, properly anchored with additional nails and metallic hurricane straps. The cement flooring was replaced. A containment wall was built to prevent further resettlement and damage to the foundation. A 600 gallon water tank was installed. Two windows were repaired and all were fitted with plywood sheeting in order to protect the outer surfaces of the windows in case of a hurricane.
 - 62 A 4.3 meter survey pole was installed in Pescadería in the Barahona Province as part of the early flood warning system along the Yaque del Sur River.