

actalliance

APPEAL



Appeal Target: 1,907,710
Balance requested: 1,907,710



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Project Summary Sheet	
Project Title	Humanitarian Assistance to People on the Move in Central and North America
Project ID	CAM191
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Guatemala – El Salvador – Honduras – Mexico – United States – Canada
Project Period	01 July 2019 – 31 December 2020 18 months
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Forum	North America, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.
Requesting members	<p>North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) – Church World Service (CWS) <p>Central America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Comision de Accion Social Menonita (CASM) – Centro Evangélico de Estudios Pastorales en Centro America (CEDEPCA) – Salvadorian Lutheran Synod (SLS) – Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Local partners	<p>ELCA</p> <p><u>USA</u> Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services (LIRS), Iglesia Luterana Cristo Rey, Our Savior Lutheran Church, Dilley Pro Bono Project, Agua Viva, Peace Lutheran Church, Trinity Lutheran, Christ Lutheran, Casa Cornelia, Alliance San Diego, Lutheran Social Services of New York (LSS-NY)</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Instituto Madre Asunta, Casa Tochan</p> <p><u>Canada</u> Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR)</p> <p>CWS</p> <p><u>USA</u> Safe Harbor Network, Future Safe Harbors, Casa Alitas, Yuma Refugee Ministries, The Inn, Kino Border, Annunciation House, Holding Institute, Humanitarian Respite Center, La Posada Providencia</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Mennonite Central Committee, Voces Mesoamericanos, Casa de Amigos, Casa de los Amigos, Caminando Juntos, Abba House</p>

	<p>Advocacy and Coordination Partners</p> <p><u>Honduras</u> Casa Alianza (Covenant House), ERIC, Red de Instituciones por Los Derechos de la Niñez (COIPRODEN), Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos (CIPRODEH), Pastoral de Movilidad Humana (Pastoral Care on Human Mobility), CONAMYREDIS, Hermanas Scalabrinianas (The Scalabrinian Sisters)</p> <p><u>Guatemala</u> Casa del Migrante, La Coordinadora Institucional de Promoción por los Derechos de la Niñez (CIPRODENI), Pop Noj</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u> Comision Nacional de la Micro y Pequeño Impresa (CONAMYPE), BFA, Migrants Round Table, Dirección General de Migrantes, Centro Pasionista, Scalabrinianos, Comité de Migrantes, PDH, PNC, Mesa Nacional de Desplazamiento Forzado</p> <p><u>Regional Partners</u> Red Jesuita para los Refugiados (Jesuit Refugee Network), Infancia Común (México) (Common Childhood), Mesa Transfronteriza (Cross-Border Roundtable), CIDH, Migration forum in Mexico, Alianza Americas</p>			
Thematic Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection/Psychosocial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector: Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash
Project Impact	People on the move in Central America have increased access to protection, basic needs and essential information regarding their rights along the US-Mexico-Central America corridor.			
Project Outcome(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People on the move (i.e. asylum seekers, deportees and returnees) are provided with relief assistance and psychosocial support in and around the borders of US and Mexico, and in their countries of origin. 2) Sanctuary and welcoming networks are strengthened through increased technical capacity. 3) Through advocacy efforts, government institutions in Canada, the US, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras guarantee access to protection and provision of services and human rights for people on the move. 4) People on the move are informed of their rights including information on access to asylum, key child protection issues and social exploitation and abuse; and receive legal services. 5) Key stakeholders and the general public are provided with reliable public information about Central American forced migration and asylum as a legal process. 6) Deportees and returnees are assisted in their social reintegration through livelihood support and legal assistance. 			

	7) ACT members and their partners along the Central American corridor have developed regional and national advocacy plans geared towards medium- and long-term policy changes regarding forced migration in the region.
Target beneficiaries	<p>USA and Mexico 9,725 direct beneficiaries (6,035 women and girls, 3,990 men and boys)</p> <p>Central America 10,000 direct beneficiaries (5,000 women and girls, 5,000 men and boys) <i>Note: disaggregated beneficiary data to be included in Sitreps</i></p>
Project Cost (USD)	(USD) 1,907,710

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	Quarterly, from start date
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	29 February 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2021

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

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org>, Appeal code CAM191. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Carlos Rauda (carlos.rauda@actalliance.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT North America Forum: Josephine Oguta, Forum Convener (joguta@cwsglobal.org) and Marie Anne Sliwinski, Forum Coordinator (marieanne.sliwinski@elca.org)

Central America Forum:

ACT Regional Representative, Carlos Rauda (carlos.rauda@actalliance.org)

ACT Regional Program Officer, Rosa Maria Matamoros (rosa.matamoros@actalliance.org)

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

By October 12, 2018 the exodus from Central America to the United States has grown in complexity and continues to pose grave risks for the people on the move, coming mainly from the north triangle (Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador). People from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador are traveling by “caravans” through Mexico to reach the Mexican-USA border, to seek asylum due to social and political violence, drought and lack of economic opportunities given the high inequity and poverty in their countries. People on the move are growing in number, and the threat for their lives and properties have become severe brought on by gangs and traffickers. The situation at each border, Guatemala, Mexico or USA, is more challenging due to the tightening of border control measures (e.g. at the Honduras-Mexico border), leading to cases of mass refoulement (migrants returned in huge numbers). For those that entered the United States are usually caught by border patrols and children are separated from their parents and sent to detention camps without any specific plans for reunification.

The purpose of this appeal is to initiate a humanitarian component to help meet the needs of people on the move, to promote legislation and policies that are in accordance with states’ human rights obligations, transparent, and to solicit the support from international community through the pertinent bodies of the United Nations. In addition, this measure seeks to guarantee the safety and physical integrity of migrants, especially minors, the elderly and women, and to prevent people from being deceived by international criminal organizations engaged in migrant smuggling, which endangers their lives, trying to have the families together and communicated. In this context, collecting information about rights violations, and providing evidence of CSO activities will be crucial for influencing a rights-based implementation of the Global Compacts for Migration and on Refugees in Central America and Mexico.

Demand for humanitarian assistance along the border is at a critical point. A US government policy introduced in June 2018, known as “Zero Tolerance”, exacerbated humanitarian needs by criminalizing irregular migration alongside restricting channels for forced migrants to cross the US-Mexico border and seek asylum legally. This has increased the number of vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers in detention and has forcibly separated families, including parents and children. The US government’s ‘Return to Mexico’ policy is forcing migrants who have received a credible fear finding to return to Mexico while in asylum proceedings where there is no safety nor access to counsel. Increasing this trend, the recent US threat to impose tariffs if Mexico does not “curb” migration has led to additional repressive measures against migrants in Mexico. In addition, global migration increasingly brings persons on the move (with both regular and irregular status) from other parts of the world into the Americas regional corridor. *En route* migrants, in particular women and children, are exposed to increased protection risks including sexual exploitation and abuse, human trafficking and violence.

1.2. Needs

People on the move in Central America need immediate relief assistance as well as ongoing support as they seek asylum in the United States. Most asylum seekers and other forced migrants entering Mexico are tired and traumatized by their experience. They do not have any resources to meet their basic needs. Their status as irregular migrants forces them into more dangerous routes, and into contact with organized crime. Physical exposure creates a high risk of dehydration, heat exhaustion (particularly in summer) and extreme cold (in winter). While needs vary across shelters, the overarching gaps in the US include a need for consistent, trained staffing, capable to assess the needs of arriving refugees and the ability to move them through the shelter safely toward secure onward travel to meet relatives and other

anchors in-country. The need to facilitate safe travel and access to legal resources upon arrival to their destinations, by which to file and follow-up asylum claims, are paramount.

The changing political situation in North America and the rise in nationalism brings uncertainty for asylum seekers. Increase in misinformation and fear results in the rise in xenophobia and racism against migrants.

Meanwhile governments in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador offer limited services for returnees and protection for those who are forced to leave the country due to gangs and extortion.

1.3. Capacity to respond

The ELCA's strategy adopted in 2016 to Accompanying Migrant Minors with Protection, Advocacy, Representation and Opportunities (AMMPARO) was envisioned to accompany children and families who are forced to flee their communities because of complex and interrelated reasons, such as chronic violence, poverty, environmental displacement and lack of opportunities in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Due to ELCA's connection to companion churches in the region and existing ministries in the U.S., the ELCA is well-positioned to help ensure that these vulnerable children are protected. CASM, LWF and the Salvadorian Lutheran Synod are part of the AMMPARO initiative in Central America, through which support is provided to young men and women deported from the United States, the program provide training and a small capital to initiate a small business, in order to help them to reinsert to live in their respective contexts. CWS serves as focal point for UNHCR, UMCOR and other member communions for disseminating information and developing systems to track outcomes and trends, such as flight path, nationality, identified vulnerabilities upon release from shelter and locations in the US where travelers seek to settle. CWS has worked alongside nine border shelters since June 2018. CASM was granted a Rapid Response Fund (RRF) by ACT Secretariat to provide humanitarian aid to unaccompanied children deported from the USA in 2014. CASM has established coordination with Pop Noj in Guatemala, the Jesuit Refugee Service Network, and the Scalabrinians congregation. CASM has a long-term established channel of dialogue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Honduras, in order to coordinate support of the consulates of the countries through which the caravans pass through. SLS has a migrant program, through which it provides psychosocial support and legal guidance to returned migrants. CEDEPCA in coordination with the Migrants House in Guatemala has provided temporary shelters, food security and psychosocial support to migrants in transit.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. Intervention strategy

ACT Alliance North America members, ELCA, CLWR and CWS, are collaborating with members of the Central America ACT Alliance Forum for an 18-month humanitarian assistance initiative to assist Central American families and vulnerable individuals who are seeking asylum in the US.

This is the first ACT Appeal request from the North America Forum and the first joint appeal from North America and Central America members. The joint appeal demonstrates the regional scope of the issue, and the breadth and depth of the crisis across multiple countries. Through a united front, ACT members are able to increase access to safety, basic needs and essential services by forced migrants within the US-Mexico-Central America corridor. ACT Alliance members will provide a holistic set of services which includes provision of immediate needs such as shelter, legal assistance, psychosocial support, information of their rights, as well as advocating on their behalf before local and national governments in upholding their rights to basic assistance. Additionally, support will be provided to returnees at their countries of origin, providing them with unconditional cash, psychosocial support and training to be able to carry out small business so

they can be able to generate income to cover their basic expenses. Over 20,000 Central American asylum seekers, deportees and returnees will benefit during the project period.

ELCA first started working with unaccompanied and migrant children in the summer of 2014. Approximately USD\$1 million per year since 2016 have been disbursed to Lutheran Disaster Response social ministry organization affiliates for work with unaccompanied and migrant children entering the U.S. from Central America. Grant support were also provided to companion churches and ecumenical partners in Central America and Mexico who have identified the root causes of thousands of children and families fleeing their communities and have developed programs addressing them; assist those who are actively responding to the immediate and long-term needs of returned migrants in their communities; and enhance the capacity to develop strategic alliances with organizations in the countries of origin and with outside organizations that are working on the issues of migration, detention, deportation, repatriation and reinsertion in Mexico and the Northern Triangle. The ELCA will continue to provide monetary support through contributions from the US Lutherans constituents. The activities proposed in the appeal are above and beyond what the ELCA can support. Through the appeal, the ELCA commits with fellow NA and CA Forum members in the continuity and depth of service along the North-South corridor in which the ELCA has influence and experience in assisting Central American migrants that have entered the United States.

Since 2018, CWS has assisted eight faith community-organized emergency shelters along the US southern border to provide humanitarian care to asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants. These shelters provide a protected space as asylum seekers coordinate onward travel and await immigration court appearances. Through its legal services team and national network of refugee service offices and Sanctuary churches around the US, CWS assists asylum seekers' in safe onward travel and connection to essential services. CWS is a leading faith voice for a just and humane policy responses in the US; and mobilizes immigrant and refugee communities and faith allies in ecumenical and interfaith advocacy and prophetic witness.

2.2. Impact

People on the move in Central America who are seeking asylum or have been deported have increased access to protection, basic needs and essential information regarding their rights along the US-Mexico-Central America corridor.

2.3. Outcomes

ELCA

- A. Migrant children and their families are provided with relief assistance.
- B. Migrant children and their families are afforded basic human rights by the US government.
- C. Churches have increased participation in supporting families seeking asylum.
- D. Families seeking asylum receive justice from the US government.

CWS

- A. Enhance capacity and security at shelters along US southern border to meet the needs of asylum seekers and other vulnerable forced migrants upon release from detention.
- B. Increase access to legal and essential services in onward travel locations by asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, particularly upon immediate release from detention (i.e., within 72 hours of release).
- C. Expand access to emergency food, NFIs and other essential needs (e.g., shelter, blankets and water) in central and southern Mexico, and for vulnerable forced migrants who are prevented from or delayed in crossing into the US.
- D. Provide reliable public information about Central American forced migration and asylum as a legal process, in the US, Mexico and Central America.
- E. Expand and strengthen Sanctuary networks, including cross-border networks, through which faith groups welcome asylum seekers and other vulnerable forced migrants, and advocate for welcoming spaces within their communities and with relevant decision-makers.
- F. Document and identify lessons from faith-led responses to welcome forced migrants, including spontaneous, community-based responses by congregations along migration routes in Central America, Mexico and US.

CASM

- A. 2,700 Returnees are provided with immediate humanitarian aid.
- B. 300 Returnees have improved their self-esteem and motivation.
- C. 50 Returnees have basic competencies and be employed or become self-employed.
- D. 50 Returnees are accepted into the educational system.
- E. In partnership with ACT members and regional partners, a regional network is established to coordinate joint actions and to promote migrants' rights.

CEDEPCA

- A. The target population served can cover their most immediate needs.
- B. The target population has access to hygiene supplies and improvements in hygiene practices.
- C. The most vulnerable groups of the target population receive psychosocial support to improve their emotional wellbeing.
- D. Casa del Migrante is in a better position to provide adequate care to people who seek refugee status.
- E. The population, in general, and government authorities, in particular, are aware of the rights of migrants and seek their protection.

Salvadorian Lutheran Synod (SLS)

- A. 10 organizations are trained in psychosocial support.
- B. A coordination network among government, churches and civil society has been strengthened to provide better psychosocial services.
- C. Women have received support to establish small business through training and provision of a start-up capital.
- D. Coordination mechanism has been set up with consulates to facilitate shelter, legal assistance and communications to migrants.
- E. Returnees requiring legal advice and support are referred to local partner organization.
- F. ACT Alliance members engaged in advocacy process.

LWF

- A. To carry out advocacy actions to improve the protection and security policies for migrants by the governments of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.
- B. To improve the public narrative about migrants, including asylum seekers, and an increased appreciation of their rights and needs on the part of authorities and civil and public organizations in the above-named countries.
- C. Development of a common advocacy strategy between North American and Central American ACT members and their implementing partners and allylaminines at improving the protection access to rights for migrants, including asylum seekers on both sides of the U.S. - Mexico border.
- D. Data collection and documentation of good/bad practices to influence the implementation of pilot projects and policies under the Global Compacts on Refugees (GCR – under the MIRPS plan) and for Migration (GCM) for in Central America.
- E. Systematization of the support provided by FBOs and SCOs to migrants in Central America and Mexico to have reliable information about migrants' situation and trends.

2.4. Outputs**ELCA**

- A.1 1000 Migrant children and their families receive food and non-food items upon arrival at the US border.
- A. 2. 1000 Migrant children and their families receive food and non-food items upon arrival at the Mexico borders.
- A. 3. A new shelter is opened in El Paso, Texas to accommodate at least 250 migrants arriving in the United States. A similar shelter is opened in Tijuana, Mexico where the influx of migrants are prevented from entering the country due to US government quota imposed on the border. The shelter will be able to house 250 people.
- A.4. 200 Migrant children and their families receive psychosocial support at the shelters in the Mexico border.
- B.1. 10 Government representatives from the key districts in the US border are informed about human rights issues experienced by the migrants and are encouraged to support legislations that would protect their human rights.
- B. 2. 10 Government representatives from the key districts in the US are offered the opportunity to engage with people from Central America and border communities and learn about the migration crisis from their perspective.
- B. 3. 1000 Government representatives and external audience receive education materials about the crisis.
- B. 4. 1000 Government representatives and external audience are informed about the human rights condition of migrants along the US-Mexico border.
- B. 5. In Mexico, 30 legislators and their technical staff from the House of Senate are informed of human rights, migration, child rights, gender justice and interculturalism.
- C. 1. 25 Lutheran congregations sponsor a family (25 total) seeking asylum and provide basic assistance and accompaniment.
- C. 2. 50 Lutheran synods and congregations are accompanying migrant children and their families and provide basic assistance.
- D.1. 740 Families seeking asylum in the US and Canada are provided legal assistance.
- D. 2. 20 ELCA Lawyers network are trained in the basics of immigration laws and are connected to local legal assistance agencies for pro-bono work.
- D. 3. 200 migrants in transit at shelters along the Mexico border are aware of their rights as they enter the United States.

CWS

- A1. Number of staff deployments to US border shelters
- B1. CWS service network coverage for serving asylees in transit.
- B2. Sanctuary network coverage for welcoming asylees and other vulnerable migrants
- B3. Access to services via CWS call center
- B4. Legal services network coverage
- C1. Emergency food, NFIs and other basic needs
- C2. Emergency food, NFIs and other basic needs, and temporary shelter
- C3. Community meetings between Mexican shelters and host community institutions, e.g., civic, faith and local government
- D1. Social media coverage
- D2. Know Your Rights (KYR) and/or legal information workshops
- D3. Information and education materials
- E1. Strategy meeting focused on US southern border
- E2. Cross-border (US-Mexico) strategy meeting
- E3. Advocacy forum in Washington to highlight faith-led efforts to welcome and protect asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants.
- F1. Inputs to analysing faith-led welcome, including spontaneous community responses, and identifying lessons learned
- F2. Work products that share findings and lessons from analysis of community-led welcome.

CASM

- A.1 2,700 Returnees are provided with immediate humanitarian aid.
- B.1 30 Returnees have improved their self-esteem and motivation.
- C.1 50 Returnees have basic competencies and be employed or become self-employed.
- D.1 50 Returnees are accepted into the educational system.
- E.1 In partnership with ACT members and regional partners, a regional network is established to coordinate joint actions and to promote migrants' rights.

CEDEPCA

- A.1 6000 individuals, mainly children and women have access to food aid
- B.1 3000 individuals mainly children and women have access to basic hygiene kits
- B.2. Migrant population are aware of the basic guidance on Sanitation and hygiene.
- C.1 Migrants have support to handle the challenges of migration and increase their mechanism of individual and family protection and improve their psychosocial well-being.
- C.2 The most vulnerable migrants and their families are provided with psychological first aid (PFA) according to their needs and in a timely fashion.
- C.3 Special cases of migrants are treated in a clinical way.
- D.1 Casa del Migrante has been endowed with NFIs, to guarantee timely and quality care.
- E.1 Implemented information and awareness campaign on migrants' rights, addressed to population and government entities.

Salvadorian Lutheran Synod

- A.1.1 Staff from 10 organizations are enabled to provide psychosocial support to migrants along their route to the USA.
- A.1.2 1000 individuals have support to handle the challenges of migration and increase their mechanism of individual and collective protection and improve their psychosocial well-being.
- B.1.1 A psychosocial care network have improved their capacities in CBPS and are providing better psychosocial support services.
- C.1.1 Women have established small business for income generation.
- D.1.1 Consulates from El Salvador are providing adequate legal assistance and information sharing With migrants along their route.
- E.1.1 Returnees receive support to reinsert in their respective context in a dignified way.
- F.1.1 ACT Alliance forums from Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are fully engaged in advocacy process in behalf of migrants rights.

LWF

- A.1 An advocacy plan approved, including coordination meetings.
- B.1 An advocacy strategy conducted by youth to deconstruct stigmas around migrants and asylum seekers.
- C.1 Coordinated actions with USA and Mexican authorities as well as with central American consulates in order to improve protection and security of the asylum seekers an deported at the border.
- D1. A system of data collection is established, including good practices and cases studies to support and influence a project on the global compart for migrants.
- D2. A systematization about the churches and FBO contribution to migrants' rights is launched to Provide information to migrants and related stakeholders.

ACTIVITIES**ELCA**

- A. 1. Lutheran churches along the US border provide food and non-food items (clothes, hygiene kits, transportation tickets) to newly arrived migrant children and their families.
- A. 2. Shelters along the Mexican border provide food and non-food items (clothes, hygiene kits, boots and mobile phones) to newly arrived migrant children and their families.
- A. 3. Cristo Rey Lutheran Church in El Paso Texas will construct a new welcome shelter to accommodate the influx of migrant families arriving in the US.
- A. 4. Five psychosocial counsellors from El Salvador will conduct psychological and spiritual counselling to migrant families in shelters along the Mexico border. Two one-week sessions will be held during the project period.
- B. 1. An advocacy event, known as "Hill Briefings" will be conducted in Washington, DC where ten Lutheran church advocates will meet with their government congressional representatives to express the need to address the migrant crisis and to support legislations that guarantees the safety and human rights of migrant children and their families. A three-day event will be conducted during the project period.
- B. 2. A separate advocacy convening will be conducted in Washington, DC where three Central American migrants and five community representatives from the US border will meet with government congressional representatives to express the need to address the migrant crisis and to support legislations that guarantees the safety and human rights of migrant children and their families. A five-day event will be conducted during the project period.
- B. 3. A situation report will be produced and distributed to congressional representatives and staff, Lutheran members and the general public. The report will include key data and call to action.

- B. 4. ELCA-AMMPARO will conduct two human rights verification assessment – one on the US border, and a second one on the Mexico border. The assessment will collect information on the conditions of migrant children and their families— physical health, trauma, environmental condition and others. The assessment report will be produced and distributed congressional representatives and staff, Lutheran members and the general public.
- B. 5. In Mexico, Grupo de Trabajo sobre Política Migratoria (GTPM) will conduct an information session on human rights, migration, child rights, gender justice and interculturalism. The session is specifically designed for legislators and their technical staff from the House of Senate. The goal is for the participants to understand the international standards for people requesting and receiving asylum in Mexico and understand the challenges in compliance due to existing migrant policies. The session will also identify key opportunities for reform and policy implementation to protect the rights of all people including migrants.
- C. 1. ELCA-AMMPARO will identify 25 Lutheran congregations to sponsor 25 asylum-seeking families (one per congregation). LIRS will conduct trainings at the congregations on the roles and responsibilities of sponsoring a family. A family will be matched with the congregation and the congregation will provide needed assistance, such as transportation, day care for children, stipend for food, spiritual care and other adjustments families may need as they transition in the new community.
- C. 2. ELCA-AMMPARO will conduct workshops at Lutheran congregations on accompanying migrants in their community. Congregations in the eastern and southern states where migrants are settling will learn how to assist, to advocate and to accompany immigrants and their families.
- D. 1. CARA Family Detention Project will provide legal assistance to migrants detained in Dilley Texas. They will provide information of their rights and help clients gather necessary materials to present their case in court.
- D. 2. LSS-NY will dedicate a full-time immigration lawyer to assist 40 asylum-seeking families navigate their case in court.
- D. 3. The ELCA-AMMPARO Pro-Bono Legal Network will conduct four 5-day “Know Your Rights” information session at shelters along the Mexico border during the project period. The session will inform migrants about their rights as they enter the US border.
- D. 4. ELCA-AMMPARO will conduct a three-day training for 20 lawyers from the ELCA network on the fundamentals of immigration law. They are then connected with refugee and asylum agencies in their local communities where they can offer pro-bono legal counselling to refugees and asylum seekers.

CWS

- A.1.1 Expand deployed roster from among CWS staff
- A.1.2 Conduct training for deployed and shelter sites on M&E, data collection, safety, and humanitarian standards including ACT Alliance code of conduct.
- A.1.3 Systematize data collection and share best practices throughout the nine-shelter network
- A.1.4 Deploy staff to border shelters and provide logistical support where needed, with Terms of References that outline capacity-building goals identified with a given shelter partner, as well as tasks that deployees would undertake to support regular operations and service delivery.
- A.1.5 Strengthen service delivery capacity of partner border shelters, based on specific needs of each partner shelter (e.g., intake, beneficiary protection, community outreach, volunteer coordination, data management).
- A.1.6 Assist border shelter partners to engage and coordinate with local ecumenical partners,

including ELCA member congregations, where there is geographical confluence of response activities (e.g., Laredo, McAllen).

- B1.1 Identify sites in CWS national network for service expansion to asylum seekers
- B1.2 Incorporate these resource points into call center and shelter referrals
- B2.1 Cultivate additional Sanctuary sites in locations driven by shelter onward travel data.
- B2.2 Provide Welcoming Communities and Sanctuary training to additional sites, drawing on existing CWS training materials, resources from Welcoming America, and resources developed by support networks for Central American asylum seekers. Ecumenical partners, including ELCA and its member congregations, will be invited to participate in these trainings.
- B2.3 Incorporate these networks into call center and shelter referrals
- B3.1 Outreach to legal service networks based on locations identified by onward travel data to expand pro bono and partnership opportunities
- B3.2 Incorporate these networks into call center and shelter referrals, with attorneys offering asylum representation
- C1.1 Collection or procurement of food, NFIs (water, canteens, backpacks, first aid kits), emergency shelter (tents) and other basic needs (e.g., shoes, clothes, mobile phone credit).
- C1.2 Distribution of emergency food, NFIs and other basic needs to vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers, at shelters and guest houses in Chiapas, Guanajuato and Mexico City.
- C2.1 Feasibility assessment of cross-border emergency assistance by Nogales and Laredo US border shelters. CWS will connect shelter partners in these locations with ELCA/AMMPARO partners as needed, to coordinate on cross-border humanitarian actions.
- C2.2 Collection, procurement or other arrangement (e.g., local purchase) for emergency food, NFIs and other basic needs on Mexican side of Nogales and Laredo borders.
- C2.3 Distribution of emergency food, NFIs and other basic needs on Mexican side of Nogales and Laredo borders.
- C3.1 Conduct training for volunteers and shelter sites on M&E, data collection, safety, and humanitarian standards including ACT Alliance code of conduct.
- C3.2 Deploy volunteers to Mexico Southern border shelters and provide logistical support where needed, with Terms of References that outline capacity-building goals identified with a given shelter partner, as well as tasks that deployees would undertake to support regular operations and service delivery.
- D1.1 Identify priority public information topics, including legal process FAQs, in conjunction with partners on US southern border and in Mexico and Central America.
- D1.2 Identify and translate existing public information resources; or produce new materials if gaps exist (gaps in content and/or media formats).
- D1.3 Disseminate public information via social media, partners and relevant networks.
- D2.1 Organize and conduct at least four Know Your Rights (KYR) or legal information training activities in the US and at least two in Mexico, working in conjunction with US border shelter and Mexican service provider partners.
- E1.1 Identify key themes and faith community participants for October 2019 ecumenical advocacy in Washington, with an emphasis on local responses and welcome along the US southern border and in Mexico, and factors influencing forced migration from within Central America.
- E2.1 Convene virtual and/or in-person meetings of ecumenical service providers working along the US southern border and those working in the US interior, as needed, to improve information flow and continuum of services to asylum seekers making onward travel in the US.
- F1.1 Prepare common framework for collecting data, stories and other information from local faith communities in Central America, Mexico and US on community-based welcome;

engaging working group of 3-4 partners from within the two regions.

F1.2 Disseminate info-collection tool and assist local faith community leaders to document their experiences and responses using the tool.

F1.3 Analyze responses and prepare summary report of findings and lessons learned; engaging working group of 3-4 partners from within the two regions.

F1.4 Validate draft findings via regional ACT forums and communication with local partners; revise as needed and disseminate final work products.

F1.5 CWS and ELCA would work together, with CWS leading on action research methods and community engagement, and ELCA leading on development of media and communications products.

CASM

A.1.1 Staff Recruitment

A.1.2 provide food and non-food items to newly arrived migrant children and their families.

A.1.2 Facilitate communication between returnees and their relatives at country level

A.1.3 Provide temporary shelter to returnees/deported

B.1.1 Provide psychosocial Support services

B.1.6 Establishment of a database of beneficiaries

C.1.1 Self-employment training

C.1.2 Coordination meetings with private sector in order to establish internship agreements.

C.1.3 Monitoring and Follow up to interns.

C.2.1 Selection of scholarships beneficiaries

C.2.3 Monitoring visits to boys and girls whom received scholarships at schools

D.1.1 Design of an advocacy strategy

D.1.2 Coordination meetings with Migration authorities

CEDEPCA

A.1 Kick-off of the project

A.2 Joint and coordinated identification with Casa del Migrante of general and specific needs to assist migrants. In this case, the needs of complementary feeding to children, pregnant and lactating mothers will be considered especially.

A.3 Provide timely interventions for protection and preservation of life, through periodic supplies of food and supplies for hygiene.

A.4 Recruitment of personnel with expertise in humanitarian assistance with emphasis on psychology professionals, to achieve the objectives of the intervention.

B.5 Quotation, purchase and delivery of required supplies.

B.6 Provide appropriate non-food items, including blankets, tools, kitchen kits, cleaning kits, etc.

B.7 Promotion of good feeding and hygiene practices in emergencies.

C.8 Implement and strengthen safe spaces and community-based Psychosocial Support interventions.

D.9 Quotation of NFIs.

D.10 Procurement and delivery of NFIs to Casa del Migrante.

D.11 Workshops for Casa del Migrante staff on CHS.

D.12 Implementation of the Complaint System.

E.12 Develop the advocacy strategy.

- Workshop / Public Forum: The migrant problem at the regional level, knowledge / awareness and psychosocial tools to address it.

- Design and implementation of awareness campaign.

In general:

- Annual Operative Plan elaboration together with Casa del Migrante.
- Monitoring and evaluation in all the intervention sectors.

Salvadorian Lutheran Synod (SLS)

- A.1.1 Capacity building in psychosocial support for staff of partner organizations
- A.1.2 Psychosocial support to returnees and deported individuals
- A.1.3 Coordination meetings with organizations which are part of the Migration Round Table
- B.1.1 Coordination meetings with and establishment of agreement with bank entity for cash Transfer service.
- B.1.2 Training on small business initiatives
- C.1.1 Legal assistance.

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

1. The support of the migration authorities in the concerned countries and the proactive attitude of the target population are maintained.
2. For the implementation of the project requested under this action, Central American and US government policies remain open to allow churches and non-profit organizations to conduct humanitarian assistance to Central American migrants and asylum seekers.
3. Number of people on the move from Central America continues to increase and does not stabilize.

2.6. Risk Analysis

Migrants are vulnerable to the gangs and organized crime groups that control the routes. At each stage of the journey, migrants are subject to extortion, theft, rape, and even murder. The gangs have begun working in concert with Mexican organized-crime groups such as Los Zetas—each controlling a different territory along the route, each demanding bribes and threatening violence in return for safe passage. Sexual violence, particularly against female migrants, has also been reported. The security situation along the route can affect the projects staff mobility resulting in possible delays to achieve the targets on timely basis.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

The project includes capacity building for partner organizations on Community Based Psychosocial Support, enabling them to apply the learnings in their middle and long-term work. There will be as well investment for women's small business initiatives for income generation, so they can generate income for subsistence once they are returned to their countries. Capacity building and leadership is incorporated as a cross-cutting approach throughout the project cycle with to community members will. At the project exit stage the implementing organizations will focus on sustaining linkages with relevant government authorities and organizations working with migrants populations, contributing to the sustainability of the proposed actions.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

The sustainability of this humanitarian intervention is linked to the capacity building of the local Forums and partner organizations on humanitarian coordination, advocacy and experience exchange spaces. The project included and budgeted activities for capacity building of the ACT Forums and partner organizations in the related countries on relevant areas and thematic importance. The project will conduct activities to establish a proper communication with the target groups, feedback and complaints mechanism for beneficiaries involved.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

The proposed interventions aim to provide humanitarian assistance to people on the move in Central America including asylum seekers, deportees and returnees, to meet their basic needs along their way, as well as legal support to obtain a legal status for those who reach to the USA territory. A communication strategy will be developed with the purpose to offer useful information to the migrants regarding their rights, and to the population from the countries along their route, to contribute to eliminate the stigma regarding the migrants. Support will be offered to returnees and deported at their countries of origin, with legal assistance, unconditional cash deliveries and capacity building for women to carry out livelihood initiatives. The psychosocial support will be a cross cutting component in the total intervention.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

It will be ensured that all the staff involved directly or indirectly in the project are fully aware of the ACT Code of Conduct. The implementing members will ensure orientation and capacity building of their partners and staff on the Code of Conduct and Core Humanitarian Standard. The ACT Code of Conduct will be a mandatory document to be signed by the staff. The beneficiaries will also be guided by the main values of the Code of Conduct with special focus on the prevention of (sexual) exploitation and abuse. A Complaint mechanism will be established.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The participants organizations will provide immediate assistance to central American migrants along their route as well as in the USA territory. **ELCA** and **CWS** will contribute with need assessment of the migrants at their arrival to the USA and will facilitate them temporary shelter in coordination with local congregations, legal advice will be provided as well. Alongside with the humanitarian assistance, ELCA and CWS will carry out an advocacy process before the USA and Mexico Governments representatives and external audience about the human rights condition of migrants along the US-Mexico border.

CASM will focus their attention to deported and returnees at country level, providing psychosocial support, immediate assistance at arrival with food aid, NFI and transportation. Women will be prioritized for small business establishment, with capacity building and a initial funding for the business establishment.

Salvadorian Lutheran Synod: The Lutheran Synod will provide training in Community Based Psychosocial Support and Psycho Trauma to 50 staff from temporary shelters to enable them to provide psychosocial accompaniment to the migrants along their journey. Returned and deported women will receive training and a budget to carry out small business initiatives, for income generation.

Lutheran World Federation will carry out an advocacy process before the governments from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the USA in coordination with the participants organization in order to contribute to the improvement of protection and security policies for migrants. A communication campaign will be carried out in order to contribute to migrants destigmatizing by the population in the countries along their route. A systematization of the support provided by SCO, FBO and churches to migrants in Central America and Mexico will be made, in order to have reliable information about migrant's situation and trends.

CEDEPCA, in coordination with Casa del Migrantes in Guatemala City will provide immediate support to migrants with psychosocial support, Food and Non-Food items, as well as hygiene kits

Advocacy and communication will be crosscutting in the intervention.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and immigration authorities from the concerned countries as well as partner organizations, beneficiaries and ACT forums and members are the key stakeholders of the project. It will be executed in close coordination with these relevant stakeholders and it will be ensured that their feedback is being sought along the implementation period. Feedback mechanisms will be established by the implementing organizations in their respective target areas to ensure participation and involvement of all stakeholders. The stakeholders will be consulted to ensure that the proposed interventions are implemented efficiently and effectively with accountability.

3.4. Field Coordination

The implementing organizations in the concerned countries will coordinate efforts with entities such as UNCHR, Ministries of foreign Affairs, networks working on immigration, churches and organizations that are relevant to migrants' rights that are present in the project areas. Regular coordination between the concerned ACT members will be conducted to share the advances in the implementation of the project activities and results. ACT members will reach out to local implementing partners to identify and prioritize agenda items for strategic planning, and to identify and share informational materials and lessons from the ACT response. ACT members will encourage and facilitate pro-active coordination by local service partners with broader communities, including civic and faith institutions and local governments. ACT members will also encourage opportunities for forced migrants to engage directly with host community institutions in order to expand welcoming spaces; and will assist local partners in Mexico and the US to develop accompaniment strategies.

3.5. Project Management

Each of the implementing organizations will be responsible for the implementation of the appeal and will have a staff with the required technical skills and knowledge to carry out the proposed activities under their responsibility. Regular meetings will be carried out in order to share information concerning progress in the implementation. Feedback from beneficiaries and other stakeholders will be collected throughout the implementation of the project, regular reports will be submitted following the guidelines provided by ACT. ELCA and CWS will sign a cooperation agreement with their respective implementing partners. There will be an overall coordinator for the project, in order to assure the timely information sharing, reporting, monitoring and follow up to the project. The implementing members will decide where the coordinator will be based.

3.6. Project Advocacy

Due the sensitive nature of the Central American migrant crisis, advocacy efforts will always attempt to ensure the safety of beneficiaries and staff. The requesting members are involved in advocacy on multiple levels in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the USA respectively. ACT members are working in close coordination with a broad range of different actors for advocacy purposes such as UNCHR, government entities with responsibilities in immigration issues and local churches.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

There will be a project coordinator who will be responsible for tracking the performance and ensuring that the targets and results are met and reported against. The coordinator will facilitate monitoring tools to the implementing organizations to assure that the methodology applied are properly and considers the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and Sphere Standards. The implementing members adheres to strict monitoring

and evaluation methods. Members are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner. Staff hired for the program will be responsible for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges, and successes. Coordination meetings will be carried out in order to facilitate the information coordination and information sharing among the implementing members. Activities will be monitored by program staff and a mid-term evaluation will be conducted to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the project. The M&E Plan design will be done as per ACT guidelines, principles and standards. ACT implementers will fulfil all commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability (CHS) throughout its intervention. Complaint handling mechanism will be implemented on all activities by dedicating a number that can receive text or voice messages for any issues. ACT forum members will organize regular meetings to review project progress and field visits will be carried out by the coordination team. ACT members will conduct a final evaluation on project results.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

Central America's Northern Triangle suffers high levels of violence stemming from organized criminal groups, including record high homicide rates, sexual violence, disappearances, forced recruitment into armed gangs, and extortion. This violence affects a diverse range of people including migrants. Insecurity is also compelling an increasing number of persons to flee their homes and to seek international protection, particularly in bordering and nearby countries. The migrants are all affected, either as countries of origin, transit or destination, and in some cases, in a combination of these. Despite the high levels of crime, the risk is reduced by establishing norms for security and protection of response implementers and training in risk identification in the area in which the staff will move through. The participants organizations have Safety and Security Policies and Safety and Security Plan.

4.3. Knowledge Management

Knowledge management will be carried out through the systematic collection and recording of best practices and lessons learned. These will be shared in with other stakeholders having similar responses. Feedback will be provided to the participants and ACT Alliance members. There is a lot of expectation within ACT Alliance, with regards to this proposal. A systematization will be carried out in order to capture the learnings and best practices.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1.1. Participation

The ACT implementing members and its partners adhere to the CHS and Sphere Standards and principles for humanitarian programming, including participation of affected populations in the lifespan of the project. The implementing members will ensure the engagement of the project participants in in each phase, in order to assure transparency of the project and participation in decision-making. the interventions will be based on the target beneficiaries' current needs and recommendations, should the project require some necessary adjustments within the implementation period.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The implementing organizations as well as their implementing partners, are committed to strict adherence to the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct with strong consideration of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Project staff and beneficiaries will be made aware of the Code of Conduct to ensure accountable engagement. Planned interventions will follow the IASC guidelines on including sector-specific social and psychological considerations, such as considering cultural practices.

5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

The implementing organizations will ensure technical inputs and intervene as and when needed. Through this process, the implementing organizations will make sure that the participants groups are involved in all the phases of the project ensuring accountability and transparency. Any potential complaints would be duly addressed through a complaint mechanism, which will be put in place and clearly communicated to right holders. The requesting members and the implementing organizations will ensure that there is a Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) in place at project operational areas.

5.4. Communication and visibility

Implementing organizations will ensure that the necessary communication and visibility of the project is carried out. The project coordinator will share the necessary information related to the project. The visibility will be done through banners, t-shirts, with the ACT Alliance logo to communicate about the emergency response made by the members of the alliance. A communication campaign will be developed as part of the intervention.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

	Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS		
1 PROGRAM STAFF		
Appeal Lead	75,600	75,600.00
Total international program staff	257,733	257,733.18
Total national program staff	142,005	142,005
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF	475,338	475,338
2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	228,867	228,867
2.2. Food security	113,356	113,356
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	11,393	11,393.42
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support	375,760	375,760
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration	15,000	15,000
2.7. Education	136,500	136,500
2.10. Advocacy	277,932	277,932
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	1,158,808	1,158,808
3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION		
3.1. Local Partners	4,204.95	4,204.95
Complaint mechanisms / information sharing	1,295	1,294.74
3.6. Monitoring & evaluation	17,474	17,473.68
3.7. Audit	14,916	14,915.79
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	37,889	37,889
4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS		
4.1 Transport (of relief materials)	7,879	7,879
4.2 Handling	29,116	29,116
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS	36,995	36,995

5	PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT		
5.1.	Computers and accessories	2,513	2,513
5.2.	Printers	1,158	1,158
5.3.	Office Furniture	900	900
5.5.	Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	2,759	2,759
	TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	7,330	7,330
6	OTHER PROGRAM COSTS		
6.1.	SECURITY		
6.1.1.	Material resources	4,000	4,000
	TOTAL SECURITY	4,000	4,000
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION		
6.2.1.	Kick-start workshop	263	263
6.2.3.	Visibility / fundraising	7,895	7,895
6.2.4.	Staff trainings	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION	10,158	10,158
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES		
6.3.1.	Local members	6,987	6,987
6.3.2.	Target beneficiaries	2,263	2,263
6.3.3.	Faith communities	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	11,250	11,250
	TOTAL DIRECT COST	1,741,768	1,741,768

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

e.g.	<u>Staff salaries</u>		
	Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)	59,319	59,319
	Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)	11,062	11,062
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff)	25,915	25,915
	<u>Office Operations</u>		
	Office Utilities	4,389	4,389
	Office stationery	1,389	1,389
	<u>Communications</u>		
	Telephone and fax	3,039	3,039
	<u>Other</u>		
	Insurance	5,263	5,263

TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT	110,378	110,378
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	1,852,145	1,852,145
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%	55,564	55,564
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	1,907,710	1,907,710
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)	1,907,710	1,907,710