

ACT Alliance

APPEAL

CAM201

Response and recovery due to impacts of the Hurricanes

ETA & IOTA in Honduras and Nicaragua

Appeal target: \$ 1,172,360

Balance requested: \$ 1,172,360

actalliance



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 –
www.actalliance.org

Table of contents

0. Project Summary Sheet

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. Context*
- 1.2. Needs*
- 1.3. Capacity to Respond*
- 1.4. Core Faith Values*

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

- 2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change*
- 2.2. Impact*
- 2.3. Outcomes*
- 2.4. Outputs*
- 2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions*
- 2.6. Risk Analysis*
- 2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy*
- 2.8. Building Capacity of National Members (+/-)*

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- 3.1. ACT Code of Conduct*
- 3.2. Implementation Approach*
- 3.3. Project Stakeholders*
- 3.4. Field Coordination*
- 3.5. Project Management*
- 3.6. Implementing Partners*
- 3.7. Project Advocacy*
- 3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation (+/-)*
- 3.9. Engaging Faith Leaders (+/-)*

4. PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1. Project Monitoring*
- 4.2. Safety and Security Plans*
- 4.3. Knowledge Management*

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

- 5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*
 - 5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV (+/-)*
 - 5.1.2. Resilience Marker (+/-)*
 - 5.1.3. Environmental Marker (+/-)*
 - 5.1.4. Participation Marker (+/-)*
 - 5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups (+/-)*
 - 5.1.6. Anti-terrorism / Corruption (+/-)*
- 5.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm*
- 5.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback*
- 5.4. Communication and Visibility*

6. PROJECT FINANCE

- 6.1. Consolidated budget*

7. ANNEXES

7.1. ANNEX 1 – Logical Framework

7.2. ANNEX 2 – Risk Analysis

7.3. ANNEX 3 – Summary table

Project Summary Sheet																										
Project Title	Response and recovery due to impacts of the Hurricanes ETA & IOTA in Honduras and Nicaragua																									
Project ID	CAM201																									
Location	Honduras / North and West Region / municipalities of the Sula Valley, Department of Colon, affected municipalities in Santa Barbara, Copan and Lempira Nicaragua / North, Occident and South / Matagalpa, Madriz, Jinotega, Boaco Chinandega, León, Carazo.																									
Project Period	Honduras: From 16 November 2020 to 10 January 2022 Total duration: 14 (months) Nicaragua: From 9 November 2020 to 30 September 2021 Total duration: 11 (months)																									
Modality of project delivery	<input 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 Click here to enter text.																									
Forum	ACT Honduras and Nicaragua Forum																									
Requesting members	Honduras: CASM Copa, OCDIH, ASONOG. NICARAGUA: IGLESIA LUTERANA FE Y ESPERANZA-ILFE; CENTRO INTERECLESIAL DE ESTUDIO TEOLOGICOS Y SOCIALES- CIEETS; CONSEJO DE IGLESIAS EVANGELICAS PROALIZANZA DENOMINACIONAL-CEPAD; SERVICIO MUNDIAL-FEDERACION LUTERANA MUNDIAL-PROGRAMA NICARAGUA.																									
Local partners	Copa, OCDIH, ASONOG.																									
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td>Gender Justice, Quality and Accountability</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Gender Justice, Quality and Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial																							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods																							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education																							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash																							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Gender Justice, Quality and Accountability																								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy																									
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change																									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resilience																									
Project Impact	NICARAGUA: Families affected by ETA & IOTA improve their quality of life and manage to manage their emotional effects. HONDURAS: Contribute to reduce the impacts caused by hurricanes Eta and																									

	<p>Iota on vulnerable families by facilitating humanitarian aid in the initial phase and the recovery of their social, productive and economic livelihoods, through a coordinated humanitarian response, including actions of preparation and prevention with a gender perspective from the ACT Nicaragua Alliance.</p>																																																																																																							
Project Outcome(s)	<p>HONDURAS;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure safe and inclusive access of humanitarian aid to families affected by ETA and IOTA on their return home in the North and West of Honduras 2. Contribute to the reactivation of the livelihoods of families affected by ETA and IOTA with the implementation of productive units with a permaculture approach. 3. Provide psychosocial support to families affected by ETA and IOTA for the recovery of their emotional state through the implementation of techniques in Community Based Psychosocial Support (APBC) <p>NICARAGUA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring inclusive and safe access to humanitarian assistance, strengthening livelihoods and promoting alternatives to water and basic sanitation. 2. The vulnerable population affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota improves their infrastructure and preparedness and prevention capacities to respond to disasters. 3. Economic reactivation initiatives implemented with women's groups and support in actions against violence and practices of gender, economic and cultural inequality due to the effects of disasters. 																																																																																																							
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="10">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">Refugees</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">IDPs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="2">host population</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td colspan="10">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </table> <p>HONDURAS:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="10">Age / Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>496</td><td>617</td> <td>993</td><td>1,210</td> <td>1374</td><td>1717</td> <td>471</td><td>622</td> <td>3334</td><td>4166</td> </tr> </table> <p>Total families: 1500</p> <p>NICARAGUA:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Members</th> <th colspan="10">Age/Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0-5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">6-17 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">18-65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> <td>M</td><td>F</td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiary profile										<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees		<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs		<input type="checkbox"/>	host population		<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population										Age / Gender										0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	496	617	993	1,210	1374	1717	471	622	3334	4166	Members	Age/Gender										0-5 yrs		6-17 yrs		18-65 yrs		Above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Beneficiary profile																																																																																																								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees		<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs		<input type="checkbox"/>	host population		<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees																																																																																														
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population																																																																																																							
Age / Gender																																																																																																								
0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total																																																																																																
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																																																																																															
496	617	993	1,210	1374	1717	471	622	3334	4166																																																																																															
Members	Age/Gender																																																																																																							
	0-5 yrs		6-17 yrs		18-65 yrs		Above 65 yrs		Total																																																																																															
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																																																																																														

	ILFE	164	174	210	237	350	322	136	118	860	851
	FLM-SM	121	131	127	153	170	219	154	175	572	678
	CIEETS	93	101	179	191	271	255	71	63	614	610
	CEPAD	143	153	435	454	812	861	186	200	1576	1668
	Totales	521	559	951	1035	1603	1657	547	556	3622	3807
Project Cost (USD)	\$ 1,172,360 HONDURAS: \$560,000 NICARAGUA \$612,360.00										

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	1 March 2021
Midterm narrative and Financial report	30 August 2021
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	15 March 2022
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	30 April 2022

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>, Appeal Code: CAM201. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Alwynn Javier (alwynn.javier@actalliance.org) and Regional LAC Representative, Carlos Rauda (carlos.rauda@actalliance.org) 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 back donor and other funding, and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

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

ACT Humanitarian program officer, Sonia Morales (sonia.hernandez@actalliance.org)

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

Alwynn Javier
Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

HONDURAS:

Hurricanes ETA & IOTA affected the north-western and Atlantic coast of Honduras, between the first and third week of November 2020. 750,000 families in the most vulnerable areas have been affected with damage to their homes, their livelihoods and therefore their ability to acquire and produce food. The heavy rains caused by these hurricanes have damaged the communication routes that are the main channel of food supplies and are the routes that connect the communities. According to reports from the National Risk Management System (SINAGER) in the country due to both natural phenomena, 3.8 million people have been affected, 93 dead, 24 injured and 9 missing. In the productive sector, more than 1.76 million hectares were affected and almost half a million were totally lost. The areas of the country most affected are the Sula Valley with floods, where there are places that are still under water due to saturation of the soil, according to forecasts the rains will continue in the coming weeks; Another affected area is Colón and La Mosquitia due to strong winds and floods that caused damage to homes. The western area is another area mostly affected by rapid flooding of rivers and streams, as well as by landslides. In all these areas CASM and local partners of the Forum have a presence. The affected population lacks the necessary resources to meet their basic needs, such as food, shelter, psychosocial support, hygiene, shelter and health, among others. These climatic events have exacerbated the precarious conditions that the Honduran population was already facing with the COVID-19 pandemic. The member organizations of the forum at the national level have been giving support to families in the response to the emergency caused by the pandemic, these experiences will allow a better intervention in accordance with the procedures of SINAGER, the Minimum Standards and recommendations of the Sphere Manual, referring to the emergency and disaster response. Given the immediate needs of the emergency, priority is given to the delivery of food, community-based psychosocial support, Water and Sanitation, Unconditional Money, household items and livelihoods, the food ration will contain the prioritized products and agreed with the families based on their food preferences and cultural customs.

NICARAGUA:

On November 3, Hurricane ETA hits between Bilwi and Haulover in the northern Caribbean, around 3 pm as a category 4 hurricane. Finally, it leaves the country in the early morning hours of November 5, as a tropical storm in the direction of Honduras. The ACT Nicaragua forum developed constant monitoring in the different territories of action of its members and in coordination with municipal and community authorities. The Nicaragua government officially reported [1] 71,145 people evacuated, without registering loss of human life with Eta. The damage focused on social infrastructure, livelihoods, fishing, and around 8,000 damaged homes, 16 health units, among others. On Wednesday, November 11, the monitoring of an atmospheric disturbance in the waters of the Central Caribbean Sea begins, observing in the satellite images that it is a little better organized, for this date the forecast of formation of a tropical cyclone was 80% of probabilities, according to the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER). On Monday, November 16, the phenomenon impacts as a hurricane IOTA category 5, between South Cape

Gracias a Dios and Prinzapolka.

These associated events (ETA and IOTA) have generated enormous effects throughout the national territory - Loss of human lives and damage to the basic social infrastructure of rural communities-, evidencing the risks in life systems, as well as vulnerability. According to a government report: A total of 56 municipalities were affected: The damage estimated by ETA and IOTA in Nicaragua, 160 thousand people sheltered, 5800 homes destroyed, 38,000 homes with partial damage, 3 million people exposed. In addition with Iota hurricane reaches 21 people dead. The members of the ACT Nicaragua Forum in their damage assessment report losses in agriculture between 75 to 90% in the crops of beans, corn, vegetables, plantains and rice. Consequently, an increase in the humanitarian crisis.

The situation has affected the basic survival of families, undermining their ability to face, heal, and rebuild their lives with dignity. The depletion of their food reserves and low income are limiting factors that will increase the scenario of food and sanitary insecurity.

1 Evaluación de daños e infraestructura inmediata sobre efectos del huracán Eta, 09 noviembre. (SINAPRED).

1.2. Needs

HONDURAS: The affected population lacks the necessary resources to have their basic needs, such as food, shelter, psychosocial support, hygiene, shelter and health, among others. These climatic events have exacerbated the precarious conditions that the Honduran population was already facing with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Given the immediate needs of the emergency, priority is given to the delivery of food, community-based psychosocial support, Water and Sanitation, Unconditional Money, household items and livelihoods, and those affected will be attended to in a personalized way (psychological first aid and health mental) The food ration will contain the prioritized products and agreed with the families based on their food preferences and cultural customs.

Almost 70,000 families are sheltered making it necessary to attend to these people taking into account all the Biosecurity measures, related to the prevention of Covid 19; providing food, shelter implements, such as mats, blankets, pillows, among others. Special baby food, disposable diapers, sanitary towels, medical attention in shelters, basic hygiene kits are needed and to guarantee safe water in shelters.

Most of the families that only had their homes flooded need support to return to their homes by providing cleaning supplies, small household items, some basic improvements to their homes (repairing doors and windows, fixing the floor, roofs, lighting electric, among others). Immediately after the emergency period, these people need support to recover their livelihoods (rehabilitation of productive plots and non-agricultural economic initiatives, among others).

There are effects on the emotional and mental health of the population due to material losses and the difficult situations that they had to live when many people were trapped in the roofs and trees due to the strong floods, having to be rescued; it is necessary to provide personalized psychosocial attention or at a group level, taking into account that these effects can be much more serious than the material damage itself.

NICARAGUA: The main effects caused by the ETA - IOTA hurricanes are in the Loss of food security

and livelihoods, 3 million people exposed to risks of flooding, diseases by contagion of Covid 19, and other acute respiratory and vector diseases.

Food security: Families have lost the availability and access to safe food, the lack of employment in these regions hinders the ability to obtain food in sufficient quantity and quality.

Water sources were contaminated and their infrastructure damaged, affecting the availability of water for human consumption.

Livelihoods; constitutes a sector of great importance for the life of the families, the main means affected were the food production systems; agriculture, small livestock, irrigation systems among others.

The vulnerability of the communities demands the development of strategies for the Preparation and prevention of disasters, which allows in the future an articulated and rapid response; to respond to adverse events.

Families suffered losses in their homes such as roofs or damaged homes, they have also lost essential items for the home that require replacement.

The crises have shown gender inequalities, generating greater vulnerability in women and the youth, in that sense it is necessary to create capacities in the populations to understand and face gender-based violence, including aspects of economic justice.

1.3. Capacity to respond

HONDURAS: CASM in its almost 40 years of work has responded to different emergencies due to natural phenomena, one of the most important being that of Hurricane Mitch, which had been the largest in recent times, supporting more than 20,000 families. Since the ACT Forum was organized in Honduras, CASM has been part of and has worked together with other members and local partner organizations in the western and northern areas, of which it is the leader. CASM and the partner organizations of the forum have experience in the management and administration of emergencies and disasters due to different natural phenomena, they work on risk reduction at the level of public policies, organization and training of local structures of the SINAGER (National Risk Management System) related to these topics. CASM and some members of the Forum are part of platforms such as the Humanitarian Network being an active part of the Food Security, Cash transfer, protection and early recovery clusters; They have an alliance with regional partners such as the Regional Agreement for Risk Management (CRGR), the Vulnerable Central America Forum United for Life (FCAV UV). CASM and the Forum have already executed ACT Alliance projects to address emergencies of drought, floods, migration. A very important issue is psychosocial support for which the forum organizations have among their staff at least 10 experts (psychologists), several of them have been trained in the methodology of Community Based Psychosocial Support (APBC) that ACT promotes. Interventions have been being provided in the context of the pandemic.

NICARAGUA: The forum has a long history of working in accompaniment to the most vulnerable communities in Nicaragua. Our experience dates back more than 30 years in the implementation of emergency response and rehabilitation projects, caused by drought events, volcanic eruptions,

earthquakes, flood emergencies, currently assistance to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency.

We have developed experience in humanitarian assistance; this has included strengthening and training our technical teams, leaders and different stakeholders.

Recognition of experience in collegiate work relationships and monitoring implementation methodologies with the communities involved and their local organizations.

1.4. Core Faith values

The philosophy of the Forum organizations in its principles and values are considered fundamental such as solidarity, teamwork, gender equity, care for vulnerable people, non-discrimination based on sex, race, political creed, ethnic or religion, strong work focus with the most vulnerable sector.

The ecclesial leaders are part of the target audience of the organizations, which leads to the coordination of activities in this and other normal work processes, on the other hand, it is highlighted that church premises are serving as shelters for affected families and their Membership collaborates in the preparation and delivery of food and other necessary items for families. It is appropriate to mention that ACT member institutions have the custom of holding a devotional every week with the participation of collaborators, volunteers, and community leaders; Likewise, each activity carried out in the field begins with a prayer of thanksgiving. There are no exceptions for people of different religious beliefs.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE *(Logical Framework [Annex 3])*

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

HONDURAS: It is intended to alleviate the pain and suffering of the families affected by the ETA & IOTA hurricanes in the north and west of the country, supporting affected families to improve their quality of life and manage their emotional effects. To achieve this, safe and inclusive access to humanitarian aid for these families and their return home is sought; Here it is important that families will be cared for under protection principles, minimizing suffering with the provision of relief kits, hygiene, biosecurity and food rations, as well as the cash transfer mechanism. Another aspect is to contribute to the reactivation of the livelihoods of the affected families with the implementation of productive units with a permaculture approach; To achieve this, agricultural and non-agricultural productive units will be supported. And finally, the aspect of psychosocial support to affected families for the recovery of their emotional state through psychological first aid (PAP) implementing the Community-Based Psychosocial Support (APBC) methodology promoted by ACT, which consists of strengthening knowledge of psychosocial support in key people, leaders or leaders so that they can provide support to other people, without ruling out some personalized support from experts (psychologists).

The project will support 1,500 families (7,500 people) in two intervention regions (north and west), the selection criteria for these families are based on the humanitarian principles of the Sphere Project, relative to vulnerable groups, with childhood as a priority. children under 5 years of age and at nutritional risk (underweight or malnutrition), pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

NICARAGUA: The proposal is aimed at families and vulnerable people that the members of the

forum accompany in their development proposals and that have been affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota. These families are generally located in rural territories and far from the main cities and with little access to quality goods and services, characterized by a shortage of work and high rates of poverty. We have a previously established organizational and social network.

The approach to be used in this intervention is direct assistance to families and communities, through the provision of different food aid kits, seeds, agricultural inputs, and materials to improve access to water and sanitation.

In the recovery stage, the reactivation of family, social and economic means of livelihood is foreseen, considering a broad participation of women.

The entire implementation process takes into consideration the measures and protocols of each implementing member for the care and protection in the prevention of Covid 19 infections, both in technical teams and in community groups.

The proposal also incorporates a component aimed at creating conditions of resilience and preparedness for disasters, especially considering that these communities are exposed to a series of natural and anthropic risks.

2.2. Impact

HONDURAS: Families affected by ETA & IOTA improve their quality of life and manage their emotional health through the implementation of actions focused on reestablishing their livelihoods (agricultural and non-agricultural initiatives) and provision of relief kit (household items and materials for hygiene and biosecurity).

NICARAGUA: Contribute to reducing the effects caused by hurricanes Eta and Iota on vulnerable families by facilitating humanitarian aid in the initial phase and the recovery of their social, productive and economic livelihoods, through a humanitarian response, coordinated and coordinated with actions.

2.3. Outcomes

HONDURAS:

Ensure safe and inclusive access of humanitarian aid to families affected by ETA and IOTA on their return home in the North and West of Honduras.

Contribute to the reactivation of the livelihoods of families affected by ETA and IOTA with the implementation of productive units with a permaculture approach.

Provide psychosocial support to families affected by ETA and IOTA for the recovery of their emotional state through the implementation of techniques in Community Based Psychosocial Support (APBC)

NICARAGUA:

A.- Ensuring inclusive and safe access to humanitarian assistance, strengthening livelihoods and promoting alternatives to water and basic sanitation.

B.-The vulnerable population affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota improve their preparedness and

prevention capacities to respond to disasters.

C.- Economic reactivation initiatives implemented with women's groups and support in actions against violence and practices of gender, economic and cultural inequality due to the effects generated by disasters.

2.4. Outputs

HONDURAS:

1500 families (7,500 people) affected by the passage of hurricanes ETA and IOTA have been cared for under protection principles, minimizing suffering with the provision of relief, hygiene, biosecurity kits and food rations.

1,500 families (7,500 people) received support through cash transfers for household items and basic repairs to their homes, allowing them to live with dignity.

800 families (4,000 people) have rehabilitated their livelihoods (productive, agricultural and non-agricultural units) and improve their quality of life based on the principles of rights and dignity.

700 families (3,500 people) have received support through the rehabilitation of community water systems, provision of pylons with safe covers, educational talks and hygiene promotion and guarantee minimum conditions in water quality.

300 families (1,500 people) received psychological first aid (PAP), through the methodology of Community Based Psychosocial Support (APBC) and have learned to manage their emotional situation.

NICARAGUA:

A. 1 At least 1,050 families and vulnerable groups have the resources need it to reactivate their livelihoods **or** do new production entrepreneurs to allow them to guarantee living with dignity.

Livelihoods

Activities:

- Delivery of vegetables seed packages for a quick food production to produce in backyards and orchards with 625 square meters.

- Supply basic grains seeds: corn, beans and sorghum to strengthen the community seeds banks.

- Right away support to organized groups that have irrigation systems, through irrigation system improvement and inputs delivery.

- Equipment and tools for agriculture to support the rehabilitation of livelihoods.

- Technical accompaniment through training process on agricultural production, and protection of production materials.

- Creation and facilitate community contingency plans to protect the livelihoods.

A.2. At least 4,812 people had received food assistance directly.

Security Food

Activities.

- Delivery of food packages to 955 families. (4775 people). The packages contain rice, sugar, beans, oil, cereals, salt among others.

A.3 At least 900 families and vulnerable groups have access to clean water and improve their hygiene practices in their households.

WASH

Activities:

- Education campaign to disease prevention: Community talks and cleaning days.
- Training in water management, sanitation and hygiene
- Purchase of water filters per family.
- Familiar Kit familiar with Mask, Toothbrush, Toothpaste, Laundry soap, Chlorine, Sanitary pad, Alcohol 70%.
- Equipment (bleach dispensers to rehabilitate and improve community water distribution systems).
- Community wells rehabilitation to use it in the households.

B.1. 695 families improved their household structure, and their coping ability

Activities:

Shelter and Household items

- Material supply to fix the roof in houses than received damages.
- Delivery of material for families provisioning: Sheets, kitchen items, blankets.

Preparedness and Prevention

B.2. 20 communities implement disaster preparedness and prevention actions through:

- Facilitation of processes for training and designs of community contingency plans and churches.
- Preparation and dissemination of educational material for disaster prevention.
- Dissemination and communication campaigns on contingency management at the community and church level.

C.1. At least 1000 people (200 families) are developing economic justice initiatives from gender perspective.

Activities:

Gender

- Carrying out awareness-raising processes on gender violence, by facilitating workshops with groups of women and young people on violence and prevention.
- Development of economic entrepreneurship initiatives with women's groups for the reactivation of the local economy.

C.2 Open spaces to train and receive advisory related to violence prevention.

Activities:

- Holding of regional / main awareness workshops on gender violence,
- Carrying out community multiplication workshops with groups of women and young people on violence and gender prevention.

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

HONDURAS: For the project to be carried out successfully, the following aspects must be taken into account:

Community leadership willing to participate and support the actions that are undertaken from the project.

The weather conditions favour the good development of the productive units of the families.

To have access to various suppliers for the purchase of hygiene products, biosecurity and food rations.

To have access to various electronic and online banking means to make transfers to families safely. The forum organizations already have a list or database of providers of these services, with whom they have previously worked on various emergency projects

NICARAGUA: The members of the ACT Nicaragua Forum assume that they will have the necessary and sufficient resources to achieve that the goal and the plan is fulfilled in the way it is designed.

We assume that there will be no other emergencies in the communities that delay this implementation.

It is important that good relationships with stakeholders remain active and that leaders stay involved and actively participate in the project cycle.

2.6. Risk Analysis

HONDURAS: The context in which the project will be executed may be affected by electoral political factors, since there will be presidential elections in November 2021, which could generate confrontation between families, including local governments and other activities. The implementing organizations are respectful of the political and religious beliefs of the people, therefore, it will be avoided as far as possible not to address partisan political aspects, while the

activities are developed.

Local structures are disarticulated and due to evacuations and damage to community infrastructure, many families will not return to their communities, if this happens, committees will be organized to support implementation.

The increase in COVID 19 cases could lead to a second partial or total confinement of Honduran society, thus making it difficult to carry out actions, foreseeing this scenario, the organizations have included within the support all the biosafety material that is necessary for the implementation of activities.

New natural phenomena could aggravate the context in which the project is developed, for example, new floods, periods of drought, high rainfall.

The current context, added to the lack of job opportunities, tends to cause massive migration to the United States of America.

NICARAGUA: The following risks were reviewed when designing interventions for this appeal:

- Depletion of basic food and health supplies, due to the effects caused by the hurricanes and the Covid-19 pandemic, there will be continuous monitoring of the different supplies in local markets.
- Massive contagion of the population by Covid-19, our teams and the populations served will take all the necessary protection measures throughout the intervention time.
- We hope to obtain the necessary resources to implement the proposal, and we maintain dialogue with the communities to search for local solutions that help reduce the adverse effects.
- Opening of spaces and good coordination with local authorities. We hope that our local leadership and work teams strengthen local alliances for good performance and achievement of goals.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

HONDURAS: Sustainability is built with the strengthening of local capacities that CASM and local organizations have been developing through their presence for several years in the work areas, the link with local governments and structures responsible for guaranteeing the access of these families to better living conditions. Likewise, CASM and the executing organizations remain in these territories for several years with a development approach, which guarantees that these families can continue to be cared for in a comprehensive reconstruction process.

NICARAGUA: The proposed interventions are based on communication and community participation, from the approach of the proposed processes, their implementation, to the post-intervention monitoring. Initiatives will be carried out with a particular focus on strengthening resilience and developing capacities.

Actions and capacity building will have long-term benefits and will, of course, be effective in a recovery phase.

Participants will be able to adopt permanent hygiene practices that will benefit the health of their communities. This component aims to create lasting conditions for families to acquire resources, especially food. The strengthening of livelihoods takes advantage of the local resources that

families have such as land, and at the same time this work is inserted in the regular work programs of the executing agencies, which will allow the monitoring of initiatives beyond the period of the

The issue of gender violence will be addressed together with representatives of the COP for Gender Justice, this guarantees the sustainability and continuity of actions, since the COP is a permanent instance of coordination, advocacy and articulation.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

HONDURAS: During the development of the project, two training sessions will be held for the members of the regional ACT Honduras Forum on topics such as: disaster risk management, environment, climate change, political advocacy, humanitarian assistance (Sphere Manual) and principles of protection. Considering the context that is lived, it is suggested that the training sessions be virtual, using the most appropriate platform for all members. In the same way, the community and ecclesial leaders who will support the project process in the communities will be trained, since they are also the ones who, through their commitment and capacities, will guarantee the sustainability of the continuity of prevention and mitigation actions. , management and response, among others.

NICARAGUA: The member of the Nicaragua Forum has included a training process to self-care for the work teams. These capacities will be shared with community leaders and promoters who contribute to the implementation project. The requesting members will build the capacity of themselves to enable them by reviewing the action in order to respond to future emergencies even better, adequately and timely.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? please refer to <http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-child-safeguarding-guidance-document/> ☒ Yes ☐ No

The members of the ACT Nicaragua and Honduras alliance Forum agree with the ACT Alliance's Child Protection policies, where staff working in the field, communities and with children commit to follow the policy from the beginning of the project.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

HONDURAS: CASM, the member institutions of the ACT Honduras Forum and their local partners have child protection policies that guarantee responsible actions in relation to the treatment and care of the rights of children, likewise, the collaborators of these institutions have read, understood and signed said guidelines embodied in said protocols. It is necessary to mention that in the country there is the Code of Childhood and Adolescence for the entire country, which the personnel of the institutions know and will try to comply with at all times and that the institutions

have psychology professionals who can develop work of prevention and identify cases of mistreatment and child abuse.

Likewise, CASM and the forum member institutions have a complaints or suggestions procedure manual, which establishes a complaints box in each office that allows beneficiaries, collaborators, partners and others to communicate information that they consider important or relevant, as well as a special email account (quejas@casm.hn) and a special telephone line (504 94600779, 504 9456 0623) for making complaints.

It should be noted that the actions carried out within the framework of the project will always have as a priority the affected families where there are minors, to guarantee that their basic needs and rights will be covered and / or taken care of; It is emphasized that communication with families is generally through family leadership and not through communication with minors, and if necessary, it is done at appropriate times and in front of those responsible.

Finally, mention that the rights of children are always socialized with families through training, with the support of community leaders, among others.

NICARAGUA: The ACT Alliance Forum Nicaragua have adhered to ACT Alliance Code of Conduct. Any violation of this code will be sanctioned by immediate separation from duties and if applicable referred to legal prosecution. A session to share the code of conduct with beneficiaries will be carried out as well. The ACT Code of Conduct will be a mandatory document to be signed by the staff, consultants, and volunteers. The beneficiaries will be also oriented in the main values of the Code of Conduct with special focus on prevention of (sexual) exploitation and abuse; accordingly, the complaints mechanisms will be in place as described in section 5. There are mechanisms for complaints and accountability.

3.2. Implementation Approach

HONDURAS

The proposed modalities have been considered according to the resources currently available and the context of the different intervention areas, for example, the training will be virtual, considering that the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic is still being suffered; Likewise, support will be provided directly to affected families living in shelters, churches, streets, among others, considering or prioritizing their basic needs with a view to their recovery and rehabilitation.

Considering that the affected families, in addition to totally or partially losing their homes, have lost their material assets, their productive units or businesses, among others, they have suffered strong psychological and emotional effects, due to mourning and suffering, Community-Based Psychosocial Support It will be very helpful.

It is important to mention that during the implementation of the project, the most affected, vulnerable and impoverished families will be identified, for the implementation of productive units or, where appropriate, family gardens, economic initiatives, among others. Likewise, priority will be given to benefiting families with children, the elderly, single mothers and / or infants and people with disabilities.

The project intervention will help the affected families through cash transfer, in order to meet their most important needs, there are several modalities that will be used depending on the

facility for the families in the project intervention areas, in some areas there is more availability of electronic cards issued by banks or cooperatives that families can exchange for money, in other more remote areas direct shipments will be made to people through specialized companies (Tigo Money for example) or banks.

Likewise, political advocacy and coordination with local governments and other authorities will be articulated and carried out in order to ensure that they assume their responsibilities as guarantors of the rights of this population.

NICARAGUA:

The project design takes into consideration the lessons learned, specifically, the best practices implemented in humanitarian aid developed previously.

There is a technical team made up of people from the different members which will be responsible for guiding implementation and supporting the beneficiaries.

Food aid.

We will make direct deliveries of food to families, each implementing member will carry out their delivery plan with small groups in order to avoid crowds, as far as possible the acquisition of products will be made in local markets, those closest to the communities with in order to boost the local economy.

In the WASH, Livelihoods components, our organizations have trained personnel and members in the community; agricultural promoters, health promoters, leaders, etc. who have experience and training in water management, hygiene and especially in agriculture.

Our entire proposal and also each of the organizations have strategies for addressing gender and equity.

In the Shelter and NFIs component, zinc and nails will be delivered for the rehabilitation of roofs affected by the hurricanes so that the beneficiaries can rebuild the roofs of their homes. Both the delivery and the monitoring of the execution of these works will be done by the technical personnel that the members who participate in this project have. The project does not contemplate the construction of houses so we will not require specialized assistance, since the beneficiaries themselves have the basic materials for the reconstruction of their houses.

Considering the vulnerability of the areas affected by the hurricanes, the conditions that persist and the close ties of the community to their environment, it is necessary to strengthen and/or reformulate contingency plans and adaptation and response measures in the event of recurrence of natural phenomena that put the physical integrity and livelihoods of the inhabitants of the affected areas at risk.

These activities will be carried out in locations identified as the most vulnerable in our areas of incidence. The preparedness and prevention component will help build capacities in the communities that allow them to face other disasters that may arise.

Given the nature of the pandemic, we will use different means of communication between the beneficiaries and staff of the organizations. Messages will be produced to broadcast on local radios, instructional videos that will be shared directly with the beneficiaries via WhatsApp and

other audiovisual media that will be distributed.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

HONDURAS: To guarantee being effective and reaching the population that needs it most, the following actors will be worked with: 1. The families affected by the passage of the ETA & IOTA hurricanes will be the direct beneficiaries of the various actions developed through the project, therefore they will be involved from beginning to end of the intervention. 2. Church leaders and community structures with whom the affected families will be accompanied, during the process that they will receive training that will allow them to exercise a better role. 3. With the local governments, spaces for dialogue and agreement will be promoted in order for them to assign resources as counterparts for the execution of at least some actions of the project. 4. Local social institutions of the ACT Honduras forum, in the northern and western areas, will be directly responsible for the implementation and accountability of the entire project process with the communities and all the stakeholders involved in a timely manner, who will report to the CASM in charge to coordinate the project

NICARAGUA: In coordination meetings, the project coordinator will meet with the technical team of each implementing member to follow up on the implementation of the project and identify any problems to take action in consultation with ACT if authorization is required.

Coordination in the field will be carried out through the organization or community dynamics represented with community leaders, religious leaders, local authorities present in the area, health promoters and education promoters to share the objectives of the project and in order not to duplicate population goal to be served.

3.4. Field Coordination

HONDURAS:

The local partner organizations of the two areas will implement actions in the field with all local structures (Municipal Emergency Committees CODEM, Local Emergency Committees CODEL, Citizen Transparency Commissions CCT, Networks of Women and Youth, National Advocacy Committee for the Management of Irrigation MNIGR) All of them integrated by ecclesial leaders and community leaders to respond to the real needs of the population affected by the ETA & IOTA hurricanes, it will also coordinate with other institutions present in the intervention territories with similar themes, guaranteeing the rights of these affected families. It is important to mention that coordination will be made with the humanitarian team of the country where it is identified in which places and sectors it is intervening and priority will be given to intervening where there are no other interventions, the response plan of the Humanitarian Network will be taken into consideration.

NICARAGUA:

The executing agencies will coordinate efforts with the local governments that work in the service areas, sharing the objectives of the project, to develop mutual collaboration. All members has a coordination with the Municipal Disaster Prevention Committees (COMUPRED), by meetings and

visits to make plan for accompanying the communities

Likewise, the coordination will be done directly with the community leaders of the serviced areas.

3.5. Project Management

HONDURAS:

The ACT ALLIANCE National Forum is organized in three sub-national regions in the country (North: Cortés, Santa Bárbara and Yoro, South Region: Choluteca and Valle, West Region: Copán, Ocotepeque and Lempira) Each of the regions is led by an organization that are integrated in the Coordinating Committee made up of full members and local / national partners who lead the strategic political actions of the FORUM.

This Appeal is being led by CASM with the participation of technical staff from local member organizations in the regions where the project will be implemented.

Administratively, the funds will be deposited to CASM, who in turn transfers them to one of the reference organizations in each of the regions, to develop the planned activities, the reference organization is responsible for providing technical and financial reports to CASM, as well as guaranteeing the execution in a timely manner as planned.

NICARAGUA:

ILFE will coordinate the execution of the project. Regular meetings will be held in order to share information on progress in the implementation process. Monitoring and evaluation will include periodic visits to monitor the achievement of results and the preparation of quarterly status reports.

The comments or opinions of the beneficiaries and other interested parties will be collected throughout the implementation of the project, monthly coordination meetings will be held to share how the comments are being taken into account within the project.

A final report will be presented following the guidelines provided by ACT.

In order to achieve all this, all members will sign a cooperation agreement. ILFE as coordinator of the forum will invite monthly meetings to make decisions related to the implementation of the project, share experiences and solve problems, and will also help to maintain unity and collaboration among members. These activities will be coordinated and monitored through a coordinator hired by the project.

3.6. Implementing Partners

HONDURAS:

The channeling of CASM resources to its partners is legalized through a technical and financial cooperation agreement, to monitor the implementation, meetings are held periodically with local

organizations in each region to share work experiences, administrative procedures including the definition of products, equipment and formats to be used during the process.

The municipalities where the project will be implemented are identified by each of the organizations taking into account the damage caused, their area of intervention, type of population to benefit, little institutional presence, impact on livelihoods, especially hillside crops. , with preference to vulnerable groups, the Lenca and Chorti population in the west and Ladinos in the Sula Valley, single mothers, heads of households, the elderly, boys and girls under five (5) years of age.

NICARAGUA: The members involved in the proposal, CEPAD, ILFE, CIEETS and FLM have extensive experience in disaster response and humanitarian assistance implementation.

All member organizations have been working on different development proposals for more than 30 years, during all this time they have been involved in assisting communities in the face of hurricanes, earthquakes, famines, droughts, volcanic eruptions, among others.

For this proposal, there is already experience to address the proposed sectors. The implementing organizations have technical teams trained over many years in the implementation of development proposals and humanitarian assistance.

Pastors and community leaders also actively participate in the implementation of the proposal in each of the territories.

3.7. Project Advocacy

HONDURAS:

Is included in the legal framework (SINAGER Law, Municipal Development Plans with a Comprehensive Risk Approach, Territorial Planning Plans, National and Municipal Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, among others.

At the local level, the distribution of humanitarian aid will be coordinated with the CODEM and CODEL, including the technical support of the COPECO staff. Social oversight will be effective through the participation of citizen transparency commissions, church groups. Other relevant actors will be the Municipal Food Safety Tables in everything related to livelihoods, water and sanitation, community health, actions will be established with the Secretary of Public Health at the Municipal level.

NICARAGUA:

The faith-based organizations of the ACT Forum will work to promote prevention measures against the Covid 19 Pandemic during their intervention in the communities.

Pastors and community leaders actively participate in community-based processes to support vulnerable groups affected by the emergency.

3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation

HONDURAS: The participation of the Public sector is related to the coordination with COPECO, Secretary of Health, with the Business Development Center, it will seek to establish coordination for the implementation of economic initiatives, with the Local Government, efforts will be articulated in strategic actions (ADVOCACY) during the intervention of the project.

3.9. Engaging faith leaders

HONDURAS:

Religious leaders will play a leading role accompanying the various actions contemplated in the project in each of the communities. It should be noted that they are exemplary people who have earned the respect, trust, and credibility of the population and have the capacity to convene, disseminate information more easily and who serve as a link between the community and other key actors at the municipal level. facilitating dialogue, intercommunal work, and at the same time they become advisers among families and the general population. They will get involved in psychosocial support by training them in the APBC methodology.

NICARAGUA:

There are organized zonal committees of pastors and community groups in each of the intervention areas. These people are recognized for their trust, leadership and communication with the target population of the project, many of them belong to different religious denominations. They are community leaders of the zones, who enjoy credibility with the population.

Simplified Work Plan

Honduras:

Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A.1.1. Socialization of the project with community leadership, Municipal Government and other entities involved in the response and recovery.				
A.1.2. Meetings with community leadership, COPECO, CODELES, CODEM, CODESE, churches present in the municipalities to coordinate aid. Either in the shelters or in the places where the families are located.				
A.1.3. Establish agreements with food suppliers emphasizing that the products contain the necessary nutrients for the families' nutrition.				
A.1.4. Definition of the delivery strategy for humanitarian aid for household goods and basic home repairs through Cash Transfer and definition of families according to the established selection criteria				
A.1.5. Delivery of humanitarian aid to 1,500 families according to the Cash Transfer modalities and the defined strategy.				
A.1.6. Provide 1,500 families with food rations, basic hygiene and protection kits (masks, gel and antibacterial soap) to continue with biosecurity measures and avoid contagion.				
A.1.7. Support and accompany 500 families in the reactivation of their productive plots with the implementation of ASAC techniques, macro tunnels, irrigation systems, use of improved varieties and others.				
A.1.8. Provide basic equipment and others to 300 families to start their small productive units				
A.1.9. Provide psychosocial care to 300 affected families, with the implementation of the Community Based Psychosocial Support methodology.				
A.1.10. Train community and ecclesial leaders who will support the project process in the communities.				
A.1.11. Carry out basic repairs to community water systems and that 700 families have safe water and utensils to store it.				
A.1.12. Maintain permanent communication and coordination with the representatives of the ACT Forum, regarding the execution of the project				

Detail Work Plan	Dec-20 Jan-21	Feb-21 Marc-21	Apr-21 May-21	Jun-21 Jul-21	Agu-21 Sep-21
<u>Livelihoods</u>					
Security Food- Delivery Food package					
WASH					
<u>Shelter and Household</u>					
<u>Preparedness and Prevention</u>					
<u>Gender</u>					
<u>Monitoring and Evaluation.</u>					

Figure 1 Nicaragua WorkPlan

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

HONDURAS:

CASM has responsible personnel in the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) unit who, as the organization responsible for the Appeal, will monitor the processes in execution at the sub-national forums (north and west) through meetings each with local organizations. There will be field visits in the middle of the project to hold meetings with the beneficiary population to find out details related to their satisfaction, complaints or concerns related to the project. CASM will place complaint boxes in the communities so that families can write any concern related to the execution, there will also be a cell phone number that people can contact to express their

opinions, these procedures will be used in this intervention which already They are part of the humanitarian response protocols of the executing organizations.

In follow-up to the execution of the project, it is considered to hold three (3) meetings oriented to the planning, follow-up and monitoring of the planned actions, likewise, CASM with each executing institution will develop quarterly monitoring in order to verify in a timely manner. Each reference organization in the region prepares technical and financial progress and final report which rescues successes and failures including lessons learned for future interventions, these reports will be sent to CASM who will consolidate the reports to be sent to the ACT Alliance.

Finally, in meetings of the National Forum, it is also reflected on the execution to obtain lessons learned, recommendations and identify main challenges, especially in advocacy on public policies that lead to improving the response capacities of the system and the accompanying organizations

NICARAGUA:

The Act-Nicaragua Forum assumes the commitment of monitoring, evaluation and learning in the development of the project. Follow-up and accompaniment among the forum members will be promoted in person and virtually, ensuring the fulfillment of goals and objectives that guarantee their achievement and scope.

The monitoring will be done continuously with different activities for the accompaniment of each member of the forum. Evaluative-summative cuts will be made when there is 40% and 80% implementation to ensure compliance with the goals and products, this process will be led by the project coordinator, with the support of the forum coordination and the implementing members.

The follow-up will include interviews with the beneficiaries and their feedback on the processes implemented.

In order for the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation system to be successful, the indicators of the different Sphere and CHS standards will be taken, which ensures a “participatory” project with mechanisms of direct involvement of the beneficiaries.

The coordinating committee will rigorously monitor the actions, through inputs such as periodic implementation reports, progress reports, analysis of achievements and results to evaluate the course of the actions every three months and may affirm the established programming or suggest changes relevant that guarantee the expected results.

Forum members, local counterparts and representatives of the communities benefited by the project will be directly involved, ensuring a process adjusted to current needs.

All our monitoring activities aim to improve the implementation of all planned activities in each sector. For example, in livelihoods to food production, we will look for the best crop management practices.

In supporting the construction of roofs in homes, standards based on comfort and quality will be implemented.

Constant monitoring will help to identify progress in a timely manner and establish corrective measures with the participants whenever necessary.

The evaluations will seek to measure the impact, effectiveness and sustainability of the project interventions. Aspects such as:

- Achievements and results achieved that account for the well-being of the communities served.
- Establish the efficiency and effectiveness of the project, based on the indicators established in the formulation made by each of the participating members.
- Estimate the sustainability and relevance of the actions implemented.
- Identify the main lessons learned during the implementation of the project, which will be considered in future projects.
- Make recommendations, based on the weaknesses identified in the design and execution of the different processes implemented by each member of the Forum.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

HONDURAS:

Each of the organizations that make up the regional forums have an institutional security plan and protocols, in which risks related to field work are considered, as well as preventive measures aimed at reducing risk. It is important to mention that the institutions have full knowledge of the context of the communities and in turn know in these places the work that has been carried out in the zones.

However, given the context of the economic crisis, violence, insecurity and vulnerability, among others, it is known that field personnel are exposed in the exercise of their work, but these plans and protocols allow to act in a preventive manner, thus managing to manage these latent risks. It is important to mention that the staff has an indicated schedule to carry out field work, they must arrive at the communities very well identified, leave the vehicles in the starting position and notify the leaders of the communities of their arrival for better accompaniment.

In many of the communities addressed in urban areas there are maras (gangs) for example; In the case of rural areas, assaults may arise in the access roads, enmities or interests at stake, among members of the population, having coordination with community leaders to carry out field activities according to experience reduces the possibilities of these risks for the personal. Likewise, the proliferation of the Covid 19 pandemic, for which there is a Biosafety protocol for field activities. It is necessary to consider that the year 2021 will be a political season and this can generate polarization, conflicts, meetings, discouragement, among others.

NICARAGUA:

In our context, the COVID 19 pandemic poses a greater risk to the health of the personnel involved in the project. Regarding health, the issue PPE for the teams that will be in the response is prioritized by all members of the forum, observing all the security measures recommended by WHO and PAHO; however, possible exposures to contagion are not ruled out.

At the community level, the members of the forums have already carried out awareness campaigns among the population on the correct use of biosecurity and hygiene measures; These actions will be constant throughout the development of the project and a continuous evaluation of its effectiveness will be carried out, to make the necessary adjustments.

The ACT Alliance Security Policies will be taken into account, not only for issues of violence in the execution zones, but also for potential social conflicts or actions of social disorder. In this sense, the implementation of the Security Plans of each member of the Forum, and the follow-up of guidelines derived from the resources available in the ACT Alliance such as: Space for Civil Society How to Protect and Expand a Facilitating Environment; ACT Personnel Safety and Security Guidelines; Humanitarian Protection Policy for Act Alliance, etc. with the purpose of mitigating the risks that may arise.

4.3. Knowledge Management

HONDURAS:

The lessons learned, good practices and achievements obtained during the life of the project will be reported through infographics, memories and reports and as a form of accountability, it will be socialized during a day, with the beneficiaries of the communities, local actors, external actors and with the donor cooperation agency.

Based on the knowledge and experience of the implementing organizations, the exchange of strategies and methodology among the members of the regional forums of ACT Honduras is contemplated.

NICARAGUA:

The members of the Forum, through the compilation, systematic review and registration of best practices and lessons learned, will hold a forum-workshop online to share them with other interested parties seeking similar responses in different coordination spaces, facilitating feedback and the reproduction of these experiences.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

HONDURAS:

Gender and Social Inclusion. The member institutions of the ACT Forum and the partner organizations have Gender Equity Policies and during field actions, priority is given to single mothers, heads of households and mothers with minors with nutritional risk, among other risk assessments; It is noted that the project will also be implemented in communities made up of

indigenous peoples (Maya - Chortí - Lenca). During the development of the project, training on the subject of New Masculinities, among others, will also be promoted.

Resilience, Environmental Awareness and Climate Change. The implementing organizations promote food production in the communities, implementing good practices in Climate-Adapted Sustainable Agriculture (ASAC); Likewise, equipment is provided to the communities, such as meteorological stations for monitoring rainfall, which helps to make short-term decisions for planting and fertilization activities, among others.

Part of the work approach considers the ancestral knowledge of native peoples, the rescue and conservation of native seeds and vegetables, the emergence of economic initiatives under the conservation and storage of seeds is supported through rural savings and credit banks.

Participation. The project beneficiaries have been consulted about their needs in this emergency context due to the Covid 19 pandemic and Hurricanes ETA & IOTA, they have also provided written information about the damages and effects on livelihoods and infrastructure, in the same way they have provided affected population by segment, population under 5 years of age and elderly people. It is expected that in the execution of the project, solidarity among the beneficiaries, the exchange of experiences, generation of learning and another type of strategy that strengthens community work will be promoted. In this sense, the project also opens up an opportunity to strengthen capacities on different issues, such as: the differentiated impact on vulnerable groups in case of emergency, structural aspects related to disaster risk reduction and the responsibility of states in risk and vulnerability reduction.

As has been said, according to Transparency International, Honduras is one of the states with the highest levels of corruption in Latin America, also linked to drug trafficking actions where part of the authorities at the highest level have been linked, these aspects influence the existence of a 70% of poverty, of which 40% of the population is in a state of indigence; In this context exacerbated by Eta and Iota there is little possibility of reducing these figures.

In the context of Covid 19, the National Anticorruption Council (CNA) has denounced irregular events in the purchase of materials and equipment related to care in the pandemic, for example, mobile hospitals, which according to the CNA had a cost of \$ 18,000,000.00 and they were billed for \$ 47,700,000.00 among other accusations made.

For the purposes of the project, from beginning to end, the citizen transparency commissions will be part of a closing event, where they will report on the outstanding achievements, limitations and investments made..

NICARAGUA:

The ACT Nicaragua forum will maintain the following approaches:

-The humanitarian response is based on commitment 3 of the CHS of the sphere manual (2018). "The humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids causing negative effects." Communities and people affected by humanitarian crises are not harmed and are better prepared, more resilient and less exposed to risk as a result of humanitarian action. We seek to ensure that mitigation measures are designed in consultation with affected communities.

We will ensure coordination mechanisms that allow us to be efficient and complementary in the response, this will be strategic to reach the majority of the population most in need. (Among all the actors: NGOs, Churches, etc.).

-Adapt quality and accountability mechanisms to achieve the main objective of our humanitarian work; Save lives and alleviate human suffering. For this, we will adapt consultation tools to the

communities through meetings with leaders, pastors, groups of women, virtual meetings and dialogues will be vital, mainly using the WhatsApp platform to analyze needs, respecting their culture and dignity.

As well as the adoption of a complaint mechanism and its dissemination so that they are accessible and guarantee their compliance from the beginning of the humanitarian response. We ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the entire process based on the humanitarian principles of: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

We will guarantee an inclusive approach in which the beneficiaries are the most vulnerable and affected people, without discrimination based on religious, political or other issues, the selection of beneficiaries is made on the basis of the effects that families face. The gender approach is promoted, where women and girls participate in consultations to determine their specific needs

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

NICARAGUA:

Gender sensitivity and gender equality will be guided by the ACT gender justice policy, the issues of gender equality are top priority on Nicaragua Forum agenda's to ensure men women boys and girls are made an integral part of decision-making and project cycle management process. The project will be tailored to meet their specific needs to ensure that the support and services provided are relevant to the targeted beneficiaries. Social inclusion: To promote inclusion of all affected persons, will develop a selection criterion across the sectors that will guide on identification of beneficiaries of the project. These criteria will be developed in close consultation with community representatives in order to identify the neediest people in the affected communities.

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

5.1.3. - Environmental Marker

5.1.4. Participation

NICARAGUA:

The project will target the most vulnerable groups. The project will ensure inclusion of these groups in decision making also the inclusion of the community in the project from inception to completion. This will ensure that their ideas are integrated into plans, decisions and actions of the project, which will enhance ownership and sustainability of efforts.

5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups

--

5.1.6. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

--

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

HONDURAS:

To prevent some type of conflict, it will have the support of the ecclesial and community leaders of the communities in the selection of the beneficiary families.

In the Valle de Sula area, depending on the context, the modality of delivery of humanitarian aid will be considered through cash, cash transfer, gift card or basic basket, in the West, on the other hand, organizations opt for direct delivery to benefited families. Likewise, cultural, gender and age aspects are considered for actions with the population.

NICARAGUA:

To avoid conflict, Forum members will work closely with community leaders, religious leaders, and local governments if possible. As key stakeholders and influencers, there will always be a risk of conflict. To minimize this risk, the project implementation teams will consult with interested parties respecting the opinions of people in the community and will carry out the necessary controls as well as establish the preventive measures established against the Pandemic.

Forum members constantly monitor the prices and availability of food, seeds, and inputs in local markets to guarantee the implementation of the proposal.

Regarding the quality of the work, the implementing partners will set minimum standards to carry out each activity and show this at the community level, so that people can judge whether the work meets the minimum safety standard or not.

With the support to improve homes, all the necessary measures will be taken into account to verify the quality of the materials to be used, in this case for roofs. Monitoring in this component includes selecting the source of the materials in order not to cause secondary damage.

.

5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

HONDURAS: CASM and the forum member institutions have a complaints or suggestions procedure manual, which establishes a complaints box in each office that allows beneficiaries, collaborators, partners and others to communicate information they consider important or relevant, as well as a special email account (quejas@casm.hn) and a special telephone line for making complaints. During the socialization of the project, the established mechanisms to manage complaints and concerns will be made known to the population and different stakeholders.

NICARAGUA: Each complaint mechanism of the forum is designed according to the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), and special emphasis is placed on protection and confidentiality in any complaint presented, mainly those related to sensitive matters. Members participating in the

Appeal will ensure that the interested parties can know the contents of the projects developed and what is being pursued with them. In addition, it will be guaranteed the possibility of submitting complaints about the implementation of activities, the attitude/behavior of the workers in charge of the actions. Complaints may be submitted through virtual means, by telephone, email or social networks. The country forum commits to implement the ACT Child Safeguarding Guidance document, the Sphere Project Essential and Minimum Standards and the Basic Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS), as well as the Code of Conduct, the Gender Justice Policy System, The Human Rights Based Approach and the ACT Alliance Grievance Policy Mechanism. The complaints mechanism and its disclosure will be adapted to be accessible and to ensure compliance from the beginning of the humanitarian response so that it is known to the parties involved in the execution of the project. Complaints will be dealt with and responded to in a timely and fair manner, and measures will be in place to protect confidential information. Feedback sessions will be held to inform and discuss your complaints and the treatment or correction applied. All individuals or organizations involved in the response have signed the ACT Code of Conduct

5.4. Communication and visibility

HONDURAS:

CASM and the forum organizations will socialize the activities of the project with all the actors involved, the actions will be disseminated on the web pages and social networks of CASM and local partners, as well as that of ACT Honduras. Likewise, the ACT Alliance logo will be included with that of CASM and local organizations in the project materials.

NICARAGUA:

The national coordination of the country's forum will establish an official communication channel to report on the progress and challenges of the actions described in this project, as well as provide official data that can be used in the dissemination of the media.

By monitoring (territorial, national and regional) environmental violations, mainly those related to the Human Right to Water and Food, attending to the complaints of the communities, issuing positions, guiding actions and making them visible and making incidence and pressure on social networks and media.

For the purposes of communication and visibility, the following are considered, among other aspects:

1. Guide for the use of the ACT Alliance corporate image in all dissemination actions.
2. Coordination mechanisms for the use of the media for members of the Forum, both for the activities of each organization and for the project as a whole.
4. Organization and coordination of an ad hoc communication and visibility group of the project.
5. Establishment of periodic information mechanisms with ACT Regional Alliance for the purpose of sharing communication and visibility efforts.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD							
Budget rate (please input exchange rate)		1					
Please use exchange rate from this site:		https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/					
Please note:							
This sheet is linked to the Individual Member Sheets including the Exchange Rate. Please make sure that the formulas are still valid							
		Appeal Total	ILFE NICARAGUA	CIEETS NICARAGUA	CEPAD NICARAGUA	FLM NICARAGUA	CASM Honduras
Direct Costs		1'072'146	162'454	130'725	130'806	126'770	521'390
1 Project Staff		71'941	15'577	9'067	10'362	7'500	29'434
1.1 Appeal Lead		0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 International Staff		0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 National Staff		71'941	15'577	9'067	10'362	7'500	29'434
2 Project Activities		926'111	114'449	109'712	115'895	112'970	473'084
2.1 Public Health		0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Community Engagement		0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention		13'126	7'254	5'872	0	0	0
2.4 WASH		159'782	8'175	28'036	36'887	17'307	69'377
2.5 Livelihood		392'890	19'631	32'642	26'224	31'375	283'018
2.6 Education		0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7 Shelter and Household items		130'174	41'738	10'060	36'700	41'676	0
2.8 Food Security		202'230	25'942	33'102	16'083	11'575	115'527
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social		5'162	0	0	0	0	5'162
2.1 Gender		22'746	11'710	0	0	11'037	0
2.11 Engagement with Faith Leaders		0	0	0	0	0	0
2.12 Advocacy		0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Project Implementation		15'454	15'454	0	0	0	0
3.1 Forum Coordination		3'454	3'454	0	0	0	0
3.2 Capacity Development		12'000	12'000	0	0	0	0
4 Quality and Accountability		28'488	10'642	4'836	2'965	3'300	67'465
5 Logistics		26'294	5'181	7'110	1'583	3'000	9'420
6 Assets and Equipment		1'151	1'151	0	0	0	0
Other Program Costs		2'707					2'707
Indirect Costs		67'817	15'938	7'947	8'005	11'879	24'047
Staff Salaries		51'620	13'635	7'196	7'141	9'000	14'647
Office Operations		16'197	2'303	751	864	2'878	9'401
Total Expenditure		1'139'963	178'392	138'673	138'811	138'648	545'437
ICF (3%)		32'399	5'352	4'160	4'164	4'159	14'563
Total Expenditure + ICF		1'172'362	183'744	142'833	142'975	142'808	560'000

7. Annexes

- 7.3. ANNEX 1 – Logical Framework
- 7.4. ANNEX 2 – Risk Analysis
- 7.7. ANNEX 3 – Summary table

Annex 1 – Logical Framework

1.1. Honduras

Logical Framework			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Ensure safe and inclusive access of humanitarian aid to families affected by ETA and IOTA in shelters and on their return home in the North and West of Honduras.	At the end of the project 1,500 families have been supported with humanitarian aid in a dignified way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final project report - Database of supported families 	Community leadership willing to participate and support the actions that are undertaken from the project
B. Contribute to the reactivation of the livelihoods of families affected by ETA and IOTA with the implementation of productive units (agricultural and non-agricultural) with a permaculture approach.	At the end of the project, 800 families have rehabilitated their productive units and allow them an improvement in food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final project report - Database of agricultural productive units - Database of non-agricultural productive units. 	The climatic conditions favor the good development of the productive units of the families.
C. Provide psychosocial support to families affected by ETA and IOTA for the recovery of their emotional state through the implementation of Community-Based Psychosocial Support (APBC) techniques.	At the end of the project, 300 families are more emotionally stable and share their experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final project report - Records of the families and accompanied persons. - Initial and final interviews 	Families are involved in psychosocial support actions to overcome the traumas caused by the hurricanes.

OUTPUT(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A1. Families affected by the passage of hurricanes ETA and IOTA have been cared for under protection principles, minimizing suffering with the provision of relief, hygiene, biosecurity kits and food rations.	A1.1- 1500 have a relief, hygiene, biosecurity and food rations kit at the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field evaluation or monitoring - Direct interview - Photographs of the delivery - Delivery certificates. 	We have access to various suppliers for the acquisition of hygiene, biosafety and food rations.
A2. Families received support through cash transfers for household items and basic repairs to their homes, allowing them to live with dignity.	A2.1- 1500 families have received cash transfers to purchase household items and basic repairs to their homes at the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery method strategy. - Database of families - Direct interview - Photographs of the delivery - Copy of the transfer or bank deposit. 	We have access to various electronic and online banking means to make transfers to families safely.
B1. Families have rehabilitated their livelihoods (productive, agricultural and non-agricultural units) and improve their quality of life based on the principles of rights and dignity.	<p>B1.1- 500 families have reactivated their productive plots at the end of the project</p> <p>B1.2 - At the end of the project, 300 families have established economic initiatives, which contribute to their basic needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database of families with productive plots and economic initiatives - Field monitoring. - Photographs 	Families are motivated and involved actively participate in the reactivation of their livelihoods.
B2. Families have received support through the rehabilitation of community water systems, provision of pylons with safe covers, educational talks and	B2.1. At the end of the project, 700 families have safe water in their homes and make rational use of it as a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database of families with improved systems 	There is participation of community leadership for the reactivation of community water systems and households have safe water.

<p>hygiene promotion and guarantee minimum conditions in water quality.</p> <p>C1. Families received psychological first aid (PAP), through the methodology of Community Based Psychosocial Support (APBC) and have learned to manage their emotional situation.</p>	<p>result of the educational talks given through the project.</p> <p>C1.1. 300 families have been accompanied and received psychological first aid, emotionally stabilizing at the end of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field monitoring. - Photographs - Family files. - Direct interviews - Psychosocial monitoring report. - Visitors log 	<p>Families are interested in participating in the psychosocial support processes implemented from the project.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>A.1.1. Socialization of the project with community leadership, Municipal Government and other entities involved in the response and recovery.</p> <p>A.1.2. Meetings with community leadership, COPECO, CODELES, CODEM, CODESE, churches present in the municipalities to coordinate aid. Either in the shelters or in the places where the families are located.</p> <p>A.1.3. Establish agreements with food suppliers emphasizing that the products contain the necessary nutrients for the families' nutrition.</p> <p>A.1.4. Definition of the delivery strategy for humanitarian aid for household goods and basic home repairs through Cash Transfer and definition of families according to the established selection criteria</p> <p>A.1.5. Delivery of humanitarian aid to 1,500 families according to the Cash Transfer modalities and the defined strategy.</p>			<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Real commitment of community and municipal actors for the coordination in the process of aid and relief of the suffering of the affected families</p> <p>Interest of families in the process of psychosocial support and rehabilitation of their livelihoods</p> <p>The supplies and materials needed to support the affected families are easily available.</p>

<p>A.1.6. Provide 1,500 families with food rations, basic hygiene and protection kits (masks, gel and antibacterial soap) to continue with biosecurity measures and avoid contagion.</p> <p>A.1.7. Support and accompany 500 families in the reactivation of their productive plots with the implementation of ASAC techniques, macro tunnels, irrigation systems, use of improved varieties and others.</p> <p>A.1.8. Provide basic equipment and others to 300 families to start their small productive units</p> <p>A.1.9. Provide psychosocial care to 300 affected families, with the implementation of the Community Based Psychosocial Support methodology.</p> <p>A.1.10. Train community and ecclesial leaders who will support the project process in the communities.</p> <p>A.1.11. Carry out basic repairs to community water systems and that 700 families have safe water and utensils to store it.</p> <p>A.1.12. Maintain permanent communication and coordination with the representatives of the ACT Forum, regarding the execution of the project</p>	
---	--