

Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

Section 1: Overview of response																																				
Country Honduras	Project Title Emergency Response for Honduran Migrants Deported from Guatemala to Honduras																																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Summary</th> <th>Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Implementation period</td> <td>30 October 2020 30 December 2020 2 (months)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Response locations</td> <td>San Pedro Sula, Honduras</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sectors of response</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td>x</td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td>x</td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)</td> <td> <p>Food Security and Cash Assistance: 2000 people (700 women and 1300 men) will receive humanitarian aid, biosafety materials (hand sanitizer and masks), and transportation costs/lodging for a safe return to their communities.</p> <p>Advocacy: Reference for cases with protection needs to UNHCR, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Advocacy on human rights abuses of migrants via the media and social networks.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested budget (USD)</td> <td><u>USD 60,000.00</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Summary	Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM)	Implementation period	30 October 2020 30 December 2020 2 (months)	Response locations	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td>x</td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td>x</td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	x	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social		WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	x	Advocacy	Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	<p>Food Security and Cash Assistance: 2000 people (700 women and 1300 men) will receive humanitarian aid, biosafety materials (hand sanitizer and masks), and transportation costs/lodging for a safe return to their communities.</p> <p>Advocacy: Reference for cases with protection needs to UNHCR, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Advocacy on human rights abuses of migrants via the media and social networks.</p>	Requested budget (USD)	<u>USD 60,000.00</u>
Summary	Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM)																																			
Implementation period	30 October 2020 30 December 2020 2 (months)																																			
Response locations	San Pedro Sula, Honduras																																			
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td>x</td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td>x</td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	x	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social		WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	x	Advocacy											
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items																																	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	x	Food Security																																	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention		MHPSS and Community Psycho-social																																	
	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender																																	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood		Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions																																	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	x	Advocacy																																	
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	<p>Food Security and Cash Assistance: 2000 people (700 women and 1300 men) will receive humanitarian aid, biosafety materials (hand sanitizer and masks), and transportation costs/lodging for a safe return to their communities.</p> <p>Advocacy: Reference for cases with protection needs to UNHCR, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Advocacy on human rights abuses of migrants via the media and social networks.</p>																																			
Requested budget (USD)	<u>USD 60,000.00</u>																																			
Is there an updated ACT Forum EPRP? <i>Please submit your COVID-19 Contingency/Response Plan together with this application</i>	Yes																																			
Section 2: Narrative Summary																																				
<p>Context Analysis</p> <p>Since September 1, 2020, news of a migrant caravan (which refers to a considerable number of migrants who take refuge in the protection offered by traveling in a group in their journey to the United States) circulated on social networks, the caravan left from San Pedro Sula Bus Station the 30th of September.</p> <p>The local press did not mention the event, but this event was highlighted by the international press. According to OCHA reports, between 3,500-4,000 people were in this group.</p> <p>On the same day, the Guatemalan government deported 50 people. Despite the efforts of civil society organizations¹ to demand respect for the human rights of migrants in this new exodus, Guatemala issued a new “Early Warning in Border Zones” protocol, which empowers the civilian population to</p>																																				

¹ Such as the Franciscan Network of Migrants, Pop Noj and Volunteers of Casa Peregrina de Guatemala, Pastoral de Movilidad Humana (PMH), FONAMIH and Radio Progreso de Honduras in Central America and Mexico

monitor and report migrants, exacerbating xenophobia, discrimination, and abuses.

In addition, on October 1, the president of Guatemala decreed a State of Prevention in all border departments from the Petén to the Pacific and ordered security forces to detain the Honduran migrants, return them to the border, and turn them over to the authorities in Honduras. Guatemala justifies these measures due to the current health emergency of COVID-19; however, behind this is its alignment with the anti-immigration policy of the United States, in part expressed in the Safe Third Country agreements, which included the immediate militarization, repression, and criminalization of the migrant caravan.

To date, one migrant was killed in a car accident. Meanwhile, the National Migration Institute of Mexico warns about the imposition of sanctions in its bulletin N. 366/2020 of October 1, 2020, such as imprisonment for up to 3 years of foreigners who enter the country without sanitary protection measures against SARS-CoV-2.

According to the UN report², between September 30 and October 1, a group of around 3,500 to 4,000 people moved from the Transportation Terminal in the city of San Pedro Sula to the border town of Corinto, Guatemala.

Of the total number of people who make up this cross-border movement, around 65% are men, 25% are women and 10% are girls, boys, and adolescents. On October 1, most of the members of the caravan crossed into Guatemala, where the immigration authorities requested a negative PCR test for COVID-19 as a requirement to enter Guatemala. In the absence of the test, a first group of 150 people were deported. On October 3, 2000 people were registered as returned to Honduras, and this figure is expected to increase during the next few days, with smaller groups during the week. Assistance is required both at the border and at the bus terminal in San Pedro Sula, where they are transferred in buses hired by the government. They do not have the resources to return to their places of origin, which puts them at higher levels of vulnerability because public transportation is still not functioning fully, and users must comply with minimum biosafety measures to travel.

Humanitarian Needs

The majority of people in this caravan are young men and women accompanied by their children who come from the sectors most marked by poverty in Honduras; therefore, their physical condition is even more vulnerable in this kind of mobilization. This, plus the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, puts them at an extreme level of risk since a mass spread of the virus can occur. It is urgent to respond to the conditions of extreme vulnerability of the people who make up this mobilization where there is a lack of biosafety supplies, an impossibility of complying with the rules of physical distancing and hygiene, and a limited accessibility to PCR tests. At the same time, it is important **to monitor the human rights situation**, identifying people with protection needs to coordinate responses for them that minimize risks, as well as ensure that cross-border controls do not have a repressive, but rather preventive effect, and ensure the respect, protection, and guarantee of human rights.

In this context, based on differentiated criteria, help is needed for women, men, and children (based on the percentages of these population segments):

1. Provision of biosafety material and hygiene kits to contain the spread of COVID-19 (in the case of women, this includes sanitary pads), moisturizing creams for the skin after exposure to the sun, liquid soap to wash some clothes, and if there are children, they are provided with materials such as disposable diapers, wipes, and powdered milk. Beneficiaries are provided with hand gel and masks, which are also given to women and children, and in some cases, food assistance, and transportation costs to people who have

² Source: Honduras bulletin: Massive population movement in the North of Central America, October 3

to travel to areas outside of San Pedro Sula.

2. Cash support for lodging, especially for women and their children who cannot go to their places of origin due to lack of interurban transport.
3. Psychosocial support interventions.
4. Develop campaigns with messages aimed at mitigating discriminatory actions.
5. Maintain communication between humanitarian organizations in Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico, which allows for coordinated efforts and timely responses.

Protection needs: this program will coordinate actions with different organizations such as the UNHCR, Casa del Migrante, Pastoral de Movilidad Humana, evangelical churches, and human rights defence organizations to advocate for the respect of and protection for human rights.

Advocacy and visibility: Spaces for joint reflection and proposals promoted to influence government agencies that provide attention and responses to the needs of this population, guaranteeing their rights and protection needs.

These different actions, including life stories, are disseminated by different media that ACT has in its national, regional and international frameworks, as well as in other mass media.

Capacity

The ACT Honduras Forum has responded to several emergencies, including participation in two regional responses in Central America to the effects of the drought in 2014-2015. CASM experience in Migration issues comes from 2014 with the emergency care of families that were deported from Mexico, by 2020, CASM serves the migrant population returned during the COVID-19 health emergency with humanitarian aid to reduce the risk of contagion and contribute to a safe return.

To attend to this emergency there is a 3 member technical team to care for the population. We also have contacts with sister organizations and Casa del Migrante in Guatemala and Mexico: Pop Noj in Guatemala, the Jesuit Network, the Scalabrinian Sisters, and other networks such as the AMMPARO NETWORK, which do important advocacy work in the Northern Triangle countries of Central America, Mexico, and the US, this includes information sharing. CASM also network with government institutions in Honduras such as the Foreign Ministry, DINAF, COPECO³, among others, to coordinate and expedite responses.

Support from other ACT members: Efforts are being made to reorient current development projects financed by members such as the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) to support humanitarian response, mainly food assistance to the rest of the population deported from the US and Mexico.

Proposed response:

The project aims to respond to the members of the migratory caravan based on the following criteria:

Relevance: the proposal provides aid through the distribution of food, biosafety material (masks and antibacterial gel), transportation costs for the dignified and safe return of migrants, and payment of lodging for women and minors, among other basic needs while also advocating for a dignified return and the migrant's rights.

Efficiency: Distribution of aid will be at the return point, the San Pedro Sula bus terminal. The Support provided aligns with identified needs while taking biosafety measures to prevent the spread of

³ National Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Family (DINAF), Permanent Commission on Contingencies (COPECO)
 SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122
 791 6434 www.actalliance.org



viruses in compliance with the protocol of sanitary measures established by CASM to carry out emergency work during the pandemic.

Effectiveness: Immediate support to migrants needs while coordinating with key stakeholders and advocacy.

The cash and in-kind assistance for transportation, food, and biosafety kits to returned migrants very effective if taking into account that most of them return without money to cover these needs and without equipment needed to reduce the contagion of COVID-19, these needs aren't covered by the government.

The humanitarian aid that CASM provides them is also effective because it delivered personally and directly without intermediaries, so that people can solve their most urgent needs upon arrival.

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding, including PSEA? Yes No
 All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the organisation's Code of Conduct. Requesting members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#), if they do not have one.

Problems	The people involved in the caravan lack the means to have the necessary basic food and hygiene implements; for this reason, it is urgent to attend to the needs by providing them with food, water, and hygiene kits, among other basic items. They are also in a total state of defencelessness of their rights.
Target beneficiaries	2,000 people deported from Guatemala to Honduras (700 women and 1,300 men) including children under 18, youth, adolescents, people with special abilities, and people who are members of the LGBTI community. Selection criteria for the target population: Population belonging to the caravan that returned through state repatriation processes and that do not have the means to return home by themselves. Special priority given to family units, women, people from the LGBTI community, and people with special abilities.
Overall objective / Outcome(s)	Contribute, in a dignified and safe way, to a "do no harm" response to the basic needs of the migrant population deported from Guatemala at the time of their arrival in the country.
Specific objective(s)/ Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 people deported from Guatemala will have access to food, 1,200 will be provided biosafety materials (5 masks per person) 2,000 will be provided biosafety materials (400 ML antibacterial gel), 1660 people will be supported with transportation costs, 131 people will be provided with lodging expenses upon arrival at the bus terminal in San Pedro Sula, Honduras. Deported migrants in the caravan with protection needs identified and cases referred to the corresponding authorities to safeguard their lives Advocacy/Visualization through the media (television, radio and written press) and social networks
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate meetings to determine and organize response plans On-site visits to obtain first-hand information and monitor the arrival of deportees Identification of suppliers of prepared food, water, and biosafety material (masks and antibacterial gel) Market studies Purchase and distribution of prepared food for immediate consumption, water, and other biosafety supplies Monitoring and reporting meetings Identification, documentation, and referral of protection cases



Monitoring and evaluation

CASM will be responsible for the general execution of the RRF and will establish coordination with other humanitarian actors on the ground, as well as with the Honduran authorities assigned in the countries where the caravan moves.

Coordination and advocacy actions will be established with other sister organizations and the media to inform the population about events, and calls of attention to the Human Rights organizations in order to guarantee the well-being of people on the move, especially children and women.

There will be a daily control of assistance and records of special cases, as well as referrals to the organizations responsible for responding. A situation report will be prepared as well as final reports. A final report presented by CASM, following the guidelines provided by ACT.

In order to carry out adequate quality control of its programs and projects, CASM has a planning, monitoring, and evaluation (PME) system through which the Management and Advisory Team and the regional directors provide follow-up, as well as technical and administrative support to the personnel responsible.

People who receive humanitarian aid can subsequently communicate with the program team using the telephone numbers given to them on flyers when the aid is delivered, and through this mechanism can both provide feedback on their arrival to their communities and be integrated into the processes and services offered by the program.

Section 3: ACT Alliance coordination

Coordination

CASM is the only national member of the ACT Alliance in the Honduras Forum and is directly responsible for the response. However, there are contacts with other organizations, and coordination will be established with the AMMPARO NETWORK, Latin American Block for Migration, and among other regional networks and churches, sister churches in Guatemala and Mexico, the Pastoral de Movilidad Humana, and POP NOJ to learn about the situation of migrants in the caravan that are passing through these countries.

Coordination established with government agencies and local/national networks to facilitate implementation and avoid duplication of efforts during the emergency.

It is important to mention that CASM is part of the humanitarian network in which United Nations agencies and civil society organizations that carry out humanitarian responses participate; it is also linked to the governing body of the National Risk Management system, participating in the cluster of Food Safety, Protection, and Cash Transfer. This is very important to develop an organized response, avoiding duplication of efforts, so that the support of the ACT Alliance complements the contributions of the central and local government.

Implementation arrangements

CASM is responsible for the implementation of the project in coordination with other civil society organizations. The personnel assigned to the Returned Migrants Support Program coordinates the response to develop the activities, where the response will be carried out, and have volunteer personnel providing the necessary materials for protection and taking into account “do no harm” actions; recognizing people as subjects of rights, not as objects of intervention or simple recipients of humanitarian aid, respecting their differences in sex, age, special abilities, sexual orientations, political ideologies, creeds, ethnicity, without any type of social discrimination or actions that re-victimize or violate human dignity.



Human resources and administration of funds

Administration: CASM has an Administrative Procedures Manual that guides financial management at the institutional level, with internal regulations and other guidelines on human talent management processes, such as personnel selection, professional development, and performance evaluation. As an institutional norm, as established in the Statutes and Procedures, the audits are carried out every six months (from January to June and from July to December) every year. CASM creates a separate account for the management and administration of RRF funds.

Purchases and acquisitions: The Manual establishes the procedures for purchases and acquisitions for which the price quotes and the respective analyses come, with a special committee participating in these decisions for this purpose.

Hiring: A Facilitator, an administrator, and support staff assigned to the team responsible for the timely execution of the RRF.

Communications

Communication and visibility strategy: The aid will be identified with the ACT Alliance logo, photos and life testimonies will be taken to build a historical memory of the project and its impact on the lives of the participants, with necessary measures taken to respect people's decisions to reduce vulnerability. Photos and testimonials will be used for communication purposes. The cases that are systematized will be those that have required the most attention and that involve the intervention of protection agencies, mainly the State, and those for which advocacy has been required.

Section 4: Budget Summary

EXPENDITURE						
	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	RRF	RRF	
	Unit	Units	local currency	Budget	Budget	
				local currency	USD	
DIRECT COST						
1.1	Food security Health(Kit de Bioseguridad personal)	Individuals	2,000	150.00	300,000	12,21
1.2	gel antibacterial 400ml	Individuals	2,000	60.00	120,000	4,88
1.30	Face mask (5 units)	Individuals	1,200	30.00	36,000.00	1,46
1.4	Cash voucher (transportation)	Individuals	1,660	500.00	830,000.00	33,80
1.5	Cash voucher (Lodging)	Individuals	131	600.00	78,400.00	3,19
<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u>						
2	Salaries & benefits for direct staff (co-ordinator, per diem for volunteers)					
2.1	Support staff (2 people)	Months	2	24,000	48,000	1
2.2	Field technician (Responsible for the management of funds, coordination of volunteer, preparation of progres and final reports)	Months			0	
3	Needs Assessment				0	
	Communication/visibility cost >graphic design of awareness campaigns through facebook	Months	2	2,000	4,000	16
	Beneficiary Selection				0	
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					1,416,400	57
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
<u>Transport (of relief materials)</u>						
	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles				0	
	Fuel (delivery of aid to the population)	Months	2	3,000	6,000	24
<u>Warehousing</u>						
	Rental of warehouse				0	
<u>Handling</u>						
	Salaries / wages for Drivers				0	
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					6,000	
TOTAL DIRECT COST					1,422,400	57
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
e.g.	<u>Office Operations</u>					
	Office Utilities	Months	2	1,000	2,000	8
	<u>Communications</u>					
	Telephone, celular and fax	Months	2	800	1,600	6
	<u>Other</u>					
	documents traduction	documents	2	3,000	6,000	24
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					9,600	
					0.7%	(
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						

ACTION

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **US\$ 60,000** from the Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF20), and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

For further information, please contact:

Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Humanitarian Programme Officer, Sonia Judith Hernandez (Sonia.Hernandez@actalliance.org)

Visit the ACT Alliance website: www.actalliance.org

Alwynn JAVIER

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva