



## Rapid Response Fund

### ACT Secretariat Approval

Project Code 17/2024

Project Name Response for affected population by Tropical Storm Sara in Honduras

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD80,000** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRFxx) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

#### For further information please contact:

National Forum Convenor

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ACT Regional Representative

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ACT Humanitarian Programme Officer

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cyra".

**Cyra Michelle Bullecer**

Global Humanitarian Operations Manager

ACT Alliance Secretariat

**Project Proposal**

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
EPRP last updated	Nov. 2023
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	no
EPRP link on the online platform (or attach hard copy with proposal)	No

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer in your region with a copy to the Regional Representative	Date submitted to ACT Secretariat
	20/11/2024

**Section 1 Project Data**

Project Information	
Project Name	Response for affected populaton by Tropical Storm Sara in Honduras
Project Code	17/2024
Country Forum	Honduras
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)
Name of person leading the project	Nelson Garcia Lobo
Job Title	Executive Director
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Location(s) of project (city / province)	Cortes, Yoro, Colón, Choluteca en Honduras
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	09/Dec/24
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	09/Mar/25

Which sectors your response activities most relate to  
(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Member (please write the name of your organisation)	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers		
Camp Management		
Education		
Food/Nutrition	2098	2184
Health		
Household items		
Livelihood		
Psychosocial		
Shelter		
Wash	2098	2184

## Section 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Context

#### 1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (maximum 5 bullet points)

- Tropical Storm Sara severely impacted the northern and southern regions of Honduras starting November 14, 2024, causing floods, landslides, and river overflows that destroyed homes, crops, and roads. Reported damages include 247,010 affected individuals, 16,090 evacuated, 8,927 sheltered in temporary accommodations, and 2,490 communities cut off, in addition to six fatalities.
- The road network sustained severe damage, limiting access to affected communities. While rehabilitation efforts have begun, many areas remain inaccessible or are only reachable with four-wheel-drive vehicles, complicating aid distribution and the resumption of economic activities.
- Although families have started to leave the shelters, many face destroyed homes and the loss of livelihoods. Damaged crops exacerbate food insecurity, while residual rains from a cold front continue to hinder recovery efforts.
- The recovery phase faces significant challenges due to the extent of the damage and the ongoing rains linked to the cold front. While work has commenced to restore infrastructure and support families who have left shelters, many communities remain isolated and lack access to basic services. The loss of crops and homes signals a slow recovery process, especially in rural areas where food insecurity and the lack of livelihoods make returning to normalcy difficult.

#### 2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help (maximum 5 bullet points)

According to initial assessments by the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM), the Permanent Contingency Commission of Honduras (COPECO), and the organizations of the ACT Honduras Forum, Tropical Storm Sara has caused significant losses in essential crops like maize and beans. Approximately 247,000 people have been directly affected by food insecurity, with many families losing their food reserves.

Flooding and damage to agricultural and commercial infrastructure have hindered access to food and basic goods in over 2,000 communities nationwide. The disruption of trade routes and the destruction of warehouses and distribution systems are exacerbating food security conditions.

The storm has also severely impacted the livestock sector. The Atlántida Association of Ranchers and Farmers (AGAA) estimates losses of 106 million lempiras (approximately USD 4.3 million), with reported damages to key areas such as beekeeping, artisanal fishing, cattle farming, and milk production.

Flooding has left many families without access to basic hygiene products. Assessments from the ACT Forum Honduras highlight shortages of essentials like soap, toothpaste, and sanitary towels, increasing the risk of disease in the most vulnerable communities. COPECO has informed the country's Humanitarian Network of a humanitarian gap affecting 55,000 families in need of food and hygiene products.

Even before the impact of Tropical Storm Sara, 2.8 million people in Honduras required humanitarian assistance, according to the country's Humanitarian Response Plan. The storm has worsened this situation, intensifying the need for immediate support to address food insecurity, hygiene shortages, and livelihood protection.

#### 3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis. (maximum 3 bullet points)

Since the onset of the crisis caused by Tropical Storm Sara, CASM and members of the organizations within the ACT Forum have initiated efforts to secure funding to support affected families in various regions of the country. Simultaneously, negotiations are underway with several donors to ensure the availability of pre-positioned resources, enabling a timely and coordinated response. Additionally, budget lines from other projects are being assessed to complement the response. However, the available funds are limited, significantly lower than those of the Rapid Response Fund, which restricts assistance to a smaller population and only addresses urgent needs.

### 2.2 Activity Summary

#### 1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis. If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.

The project aims to provide assistance to 1,124 families affected by the crisis through the following actions, which were designed based on direct consultations with the affected population:

- **Distribution of 1,124 basic food kits** (one per family) to help meet the families' food and nutritional needs for at least 15.8 days (as per Sphere Standards and the Honduras Nutrition Cluster guidelines). It is important to note that in terms of protein contribution (2.1%) and fat content (1.8%), the selected products fall short of the Sphere recommendations of 10-12% and 17%, respectively. However, the inclusion of Incaparina in the kits provides essential vitamins and minerals, specifically targeting children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly. The basic food kit consist of 11 pounds of red beans, 10 pounds of rice, 2 kilograms of lard, 2 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, 9.5 pounds of spaghetti, 10 units of tomato paste (each weighing 87 grams), 3 units of Incaparina (each weighing 450 grams), and 12 units of sardines (each weighing 155 grams). Each item contributes differently to the overall caloric intake, protein, fats, and carbohydrates needed for sustenance.

- **The delivery of 1,124 personal hygiene and cleaning kits** (one per family) will address the need for protection from vector-borne diseases. Each family will receive one unit of toilet paper, which contains four rolls. Families will also receive two units of 75g toothpaste, one pack of laundry soap containing three pieces, two bars of bath soap, and two units of dishwashing soap, each weighing 454g. For women and girls, three packs of sanitary pads will be provided, with each pack containing ten pads. These items are intended to meet the hygiene needs of the families for varying durations.

This emergency response will reach the following communities: In the Cortés department, specifically in Choloma, there are four communities: La Marquez Village, Palmeras Neighborhood, Lupo Viejo, and Posa del Riel, with a total of 224 families. In Colón, within the Tocoa municipality, assistance is required in five communities: Tocoa - Urban Center, Chiripa, and Lerida, amounting to 500 families. Moving to Yoro, in Olanchito, there is one community, the Olanchito Urban Center, which has 150 families in need. Lastly, in Choluteca, within the Choluteca municipality, assistance is required in five communities: Palenque, Santa Lucia, Fantasioso, El Anillo, and El Tulito, totaling 150 families. Additionally, in Marcovia, there is one community, Santa Cruz, with 100 families. In total, 1,124 families across these regions require support.

CASM and the organizations within the Forum have active programs and projects in the most affected areas, which facilitates a timely and coordinated response. These organizations are strategically distributed across three regions: North, West, and Central-South. In this context, priority has been given to the families in the North, assisted by CASM and OCDIH, and those in the South, under the coordination of ADEPES.

CASM, as the leading organization, will provide guidance on the implementation, financial management, supervision, and monitoring of the project. To ensure effective implementation of the actions, as well as the identification and prioritization of beneficiary families, CASM will work in strategic coordination with response entities such as local governments, SINAGER (National Risk Management System), COPECO (Permanent Contingency Commission), CODEM (Municipal Emergency Committee), and CODELES (Local Emergency Committees).

**2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6**

**Prior Coordination:** The member organizations of the Forum have actively participated at various levels of the National Risk Management System (SINAGER) at the national, departmental, and municipal levels, which means coordination with government entities and other NGOs is already established. The municipalities and communities to be prioritized have been discussed in these meetings. Coordination with the municipal governments is also already in place through the various projects currently being implemented in the territories. Terms of reference will be established for hiring staff, which will be validated according to CASM's procedures.

**Development of Terms of Reference:** Terms of reference will be developed for the hiring of two individuals who will hold the roles of project coordinator and monitoring, evaluation, and learning officer. CASM will manage the process of publishing the job openings, conducting interviews, and making the hiring decisions.

**Meetings Between ACT Forum Honduras and Communities:** Meetings will be held between the ACT Forum Honduras and the communities involved in the project, where general information about ACT Alliance policies, the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), the Code of Conduct, and the gender-based violence prevention mechanism will be shared. Logistics for various activities will also be planned and coordinated.

**Selection of Project Participants:** Families participating in the project will be selected based on the established criteria.

**Quick Review of Local Suppliers:** A quick review will be conducted of local suppliers who have successfully participated in emergency procurement processes.

**3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs**

- The Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM), as the organization responsible for leading the Rapid Response Fund, has its headquarters in San Pedro Sula, Cortés. From this strategic location, response actions are managed and coordinated with its regional offices, as well as with the organizations that make up the Northern (OCDIH) and Southern (ADEPES) Regional Forums. These organizations, active members of the ACT Honduras Forum, have a presence in the most affected municipalities and have the necessary logistics and human resources to respond to emergencies in a coordinated and orderly manner.

- CASM and the leaders of the Regional Forums are part of the Humanitarian Network of Honduras, with which coordination mechanisms have been established and continue to be strengthened. This allows for joint actions in the territories where the ACT Honduras Forum organizations operate, ensuring quality humanitarian assistance and avoiding duplication.

- In addition, CASM maintains close collaboration with state institutions responsible for emergency management, such as the National Risk Management System (SINAGER), the Permanent Contingencies Commission (COPECO), and the Departmental Emergency Committees (CODED). At the local level, it also works with the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) to ensure an intervention based on humanitarian principles.

- The selection of communities and beneficiary families is carried out in coordination with the Local Emergency Committees (CODELES), strengthening these structures in emergency management and humanitarian assistance. These actions contribute to understanding the commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS).

**4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. How are you planning to procure your goods or services? (This includes cash transfer methodologies) Please tick boxes that apply. Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.**

Locally or within the affected areas	x	Nationally	x	Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally	
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

- The Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM) has established a robust and structured regulatory framework to ensure transparency and efficiency in its financial and institutional management. This framework includes an Administrative Procedures Manual that comprehensively governs financial processes at the institutional level, ensuring proper resource management and compliance with legal and ethical standards.
- Additionally, an internal regulation has been implemented to oversee daily operations and organizational processes, ensuring that CASM's activities align with the principles of effectiveness and accountability. Within this regulatory framework, there are also specific guidelines for human resource management, including detailed procedures for the recruitment, development, and performance evaluation of staff. These measures ensure that the personnel are properly trained, committed, and aligned with the institution's strategic objectives. The integration of these procedures guarantees not only compliance with labor and quality standards but also with humanitarian standards.
- In compliance with its Statutes and Procedures, CASM conducts external audits semi-annually, hiring internationally recognized companies. This approach ensures continuous monitoring of its operations, promoting accountability and strengthening the trust of donors and beneficiaries. Furthermore, to manage funds allocated to various projects, CASM will establish a separate account, reflecting its commitment to the responsible and efficient management of resources.
- CASM will receive funds from ACTALLIANCE and will proceed with their distribution according to established guidelines, directing them appropriately to the organizations participating in the ACT Forum in Honduras. These organizations, in turn, commit to transparent accountability, adhering to the humanitarian mandate, and complying with child protection policies, codes of conduct, grievance procedures manuals, safeguarding policies, anti-corruption standards, and other institutional regulations. They will follow the procedures previously established by CASM to ensure compliance with norms and proper resource management. Additionally, purchases and service contracts will be primarily conducted locally. This decision is based both on the availability of supplies in the local market and CASM's commitment to fostering the local economy, promoting sustainability, and encouraging economic development in the region. However, in cases where supplies cannot be obtained locally, purchases will be made at the national level, provided they meet the established financial requirements to ensure efficiency and adherence to economic standards.

## 2.3 Description of Target Population

**1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project?** *For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.*

The data collection on the affected population has been carried out through local government departments in each municipality, with the aim of identifying and prioritizing the families most impacted by the disaster. The organizations participating in the Forum have coverage in all affected territories, so the needs of community leaders have been listened to, where they expressed which areas have not received assistance from any entity. A total of 1,124 families were selected (representing 2% of the humanitarian gap expressed by COPECO), which corresponds to approximately 4,282 people, based on information gathered in past CASM interventions. Of this total, it is estimated that 2,184 are women and 2,098 are men. These families were chosen and consulted in the municipalities that presented the highest number of affected people, in accordance with the national emergency declaration and based on the Damage and Needs Assessment (EDAN) reports prepared by the Municipal Emergency Committee (CODEM). The analysis of needs and the coordinated response between various entities led to the prioritization of the most vulnerable families, where community leaders participated, particularly in areas where government and other organizations' interventions have been limited. The selection criteria include:

- Families severely affected by the disaster who have not yet received assistance.
  - Pregnant and lactating women, who face specific health and nutrition needs.
  - Families with children, elderly people, and people with disabilities, who require special attention due to their higher vulnerability.
  - Indigenous families.
  - Families with older members or individuals with pre-existing medical conditions.
  - Low-income families, with a particular emphasis on those headed by women.
- The affected families who will benefit from this intervention are located in the following regions:

Northern Region: Departments of Cortés, Yoro, and Colón, municipalities of Choloma, Olanchito, and Tocoa, totaling 874 families.

Southern Region: Department of Choluteca, municipalities of Choluteca and Marcovia, totaling 250 families.

This comprehensive and detailed approach ensures that assistance reaches the most affected people in an efficient and equitable manner, helping to mitigate their vulnerability and ensuring their well-being in the short and long term.

**2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable?** *Please explain.*

The project will prioritize the most vulnerable populations affected by the disaster, especially those located in high-risk areas with limited resources. During disasters, women face a significant increase in gender-based violence, including rape, sexual exploitation, and high-risk behaviors, which raises the likelihood of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and complications in reproductive health. Additionally, women's role as caregivers leads them to make sacrifices, such as reducing their food intake to benefit their families. They also face a higher risk of economic vulnerability, especially when men migrate due to natural disasters. This approach aims to mitigate these risks and improve the living conditions of women in emergency situations.

**3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in the design of the proposed intervention** *(maximum 5 bullet points)*

CASM and the other organizations in the ACT Forum Honduras have been actively working on similar projects, using a comprehensive approach to address the needs of the affected communities. Through collaboration with local government units, CODEM, and CODEL, relevant information was gathered at the community and municipal levels. Additionally, interviews and visits were conducted to the affected areas, allowing for the documentation of specific damage to each family and the evaluation of the assistance they have received. This information was consolidated into a state database, facilitating the identification of urgent needs and the design of immediate solutions. This process not only ensures a more efficient and targeted response but also strengthens inter-institutional coordination to effectively address the crisis.

The organizations in the ACT Honduras Forum are familiar with the dietary preferences and products that respect local culture, thanks to their presence in the area, recruitment of local staff, and the accumulated experience from numerous humanitarian response projects.

## 2.4 Expected Results

### 1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? *Please write your activities milestones including dates.*

The primary goal is to alleviate suffering through the provision of essential humanitarian services, ensuring that families in the most affected areas of northern and southern Honduras receive critical support. The outcome of this emergency response is to ensure that vulnerable families are supported with their most basic needs (food and hygiene), enabling them to begin their recovery process while minimizing additional harm. This will be achieved through a "do no harm" approach, with the response continuously adjusted based on feedback from affected communities and data from ongoing assessments. By ensuring that essential services are provided in a culturally appropriate manner and that the distribution process is carefully coordinated, the project aims to reduce the immediate suffering caused by the disaster and contribute to the longer-term resilience of the affected communities.

Sector	Activity Planned	Planned Date
<b>Food/Nutrition</b>	Meetings with community leaders, COPECO, CODELES, CODEM, CODESE, and churches present in the municipalities to socialize the project and establish a coordination strategy for aid distribution, either in shelters or in locations where families are located.	Week 1
	Establish criteria for selecting families most affected, based on the needs analysis conducted internally and with response structures.	Week 1
	Establish agreements with food suppliers, emphasizing that the products contain the necessary nutrients for family nutrition.	Week 3
	Distribution of humanitarian aid to 1,124 families according to the food ration modalities and the defined strategy.	Week 8
<b>WASH</b>	Selection of hygiene and cleaning supplies.	Week 2
	Distribution of basic hygiene kits (laundry and bath soap, toothpaste, toilet paper, sanitary towels) to 1,124 families.	Week 8

### 2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.

Problems and risks	Mitigation Measures
Some areas are considered high-risk due to insecurity and violence related to organized crime, gangs, and the lack of control in some rural areas. This can put both humanitarian workers and affected families at risk.	Conduct security assessments in the intervention areas before providing aid and coordinate with local authorities or security forces to ensure access. Follow institutionally established protection protocols; also, establish partnerships with trusted local organizations that understand security dynamics and the safest routes.
Difficulty accessing communities: Some areas are hard to reach and risky for delivering humanitarian aid.	Always coordinate with COPECO and CODEM to distribute aid in an organized manner.
Shortage of supplies and price increases in products to be acquired for the response.	Seek purchasing options with local suppliers and bulk purchases, which will reduce costs while supporting the local economy.
Political proselytism: Political party activists may try to conduct proselytizing campaigns and condition humanitarian aid for their supporters.	Ensure that CODEM consists of diverse NGOs and representative entities, and include Citizen Transparency Commissions and Municipal Commissioner in the selection committee. This will guarantee that community targeting and family prioritization is done as transparently as possible, ensuring that humanitarian aid is provided without political, religious, racial, age, or any other discriminatory bias.

## 2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

### 1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

CASM, as the project leader, is committed to developing a robust monitoring plan that ensures humanitarian aid effectively reaches the people affected by Tropical Storm Sara and that the documentation of actions is carried out in the best possible manner. A complaints and grievance mechanism will also be implemented. In this framework, a monitoring plan will be developed that includes tracking tools in accordance with ACT PME principles and standards. Monitoring will involve field visits to assess progress, achievements, and, ultimately, reporting. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the management and implementation, coordination, facilitation of activities, monitoring, and reporting, as well as promoting the project at the local, regional, and national levels, including building networks with different stakeholders. During the implementation period, the field team support staff will monitor project activities with the assistance of specialists from the various organizations that make up the ACT Honduras Forum. Analyses will be conducted and results shared during scheduled monthly meetings. The Project Coordinator will lead the monthly report review meetings of CASM and OCDIH, where they will meet to discuss progress, identify gaps, and verify if goals are being met. Audits will be conducted to assess spending and budget compliance. All project reports will be shared with stakeholders to ensure they are informed of developments and share learning with all members. At the start, informational sessions will be held with the communities to introduce the components, policies, and humanitarian and gender standards under which the project will be implemented. At the end, a workshop will be held to evaluate good practices and lessons learned. This process will be led by CASM and OCDIH and includes a budget for food and transportation for representatives from the target population of the project.

### 2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct?

*We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.*

CASM has a Code of Conduct that its staff, volunteers, Board of Directors, and Consultants must adhere to, and they must sign a commitment. Likewise, the organizations that make up the ACT Honduras Forum also have a Code of Conduct, which is signed by each collaborator. These Codes include aspects related to respecting the rights of the population, non-discrimination, the prevention of sexual abuse, abuse of power, harassment, fraud, and corruption, as well as the management of information, transparency, and the proper conduct of humanitarian workers. Additionally, there are other protection policies in place, such as safeguarding, child protection, protection of vulnerable adults, Transparency and Conflict of Interest Policies, and a volunteer policy and program that guides how to work with volunteers actively involved in emergency response.

**3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population. How will you share information. How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5**

CASM has developed a Procedure for Managing Complaints, Suggestions, and Compliments, which establishes various mechanisms through which the affected population can express their concerns, comments, and gratitude. These mechanisms include complaint boxes located both in the organization's offices and in the communities during field activities, thus providing accessible communication channels. Additionally, an email account (quejas@casn.hn) and a set of phone numbers have been made available to facilitate dialogue between CASM project staff, the implementing organizations, and the beneficiary population.

CASM will implement a communication and visibility strategy to ensure transparency and accountability throughout the project. This strategy will include key elements such as the proper identification of aid materials with the logos of CASM, the implementing organizations, and the ACT Alliance. Photographs, situation reports, and a final project report will be produced to ensure proper communication about the progress and results achieved.

In all meetings and work sessions related to the project, the organizations that are part of the ACT Forum Honduras, as well as the donor agencies, will be mentioned, promoting recognition and trust among the beneficiary communities.



## Rapid Response Fund

### Financial Budget and Report

Project Code

17/2024

Project Name

Response for affected populaton by Tropical Storm Sara in Honduras

Budget Exchange rate (1 USD to local currency)

0.040239

Exchange rate source in this site:

[http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange-rates.html?currency\\_date=2023-01-13&base\\_currency\\_code=PHP&format\\_type=html](http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange-rates.html?currency_date=2023-01-13&base_currency_code=PHP&format_type=html)

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost		Budget	
			local currency	HNL	USD	
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>						
<b>1 PROJECT STAFF</b>						
1.2.1.	Coordinador (50%)	Months	3	23,654	70,962	2,855
1.2.2.	Técnico de Monitoreo y evaluación (50%)	Months	3	22,785	68,355	2,751
1.2.3.				-	-	-
1.2.4.				-	-	-
1.2.5.				-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PROJECT STAFF</b>					139,317	5,606
<b>2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>						
2.4.	Food/Nutrition				1,405,000	56,536
2.4.1.	Basic food kit	Kit	1,124	1,250	1,405,000	56,536
2.10	WASH				236,040	9,498
2.10.1	Hygiene kit	Kit	1,124	210	236,040	9,498
<b>TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>					1,641,040	66,034
<b>3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>						
3.1	Forum Coordination				56,400	2,269
3.1.1	Coordination meetings (including inception, etc)	Reuniones	2	3,000	6,000	241
3.1.2	Travel and Accommodation	visits	3	3,800	11,400	459
3.1.3	Voluntario/a (Estipendio)	months	3	13,000	39,000	1,569
3.2	Capacity Development				-	-
3.2.1					-	-
3.2.2					-	-
3.2.3					-	-
3.2.4					-	-
<b>TOTAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>					56,400	2,269
<b>4 QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>						
4.1	Assessments				-	-
4.2	Complaints and Response Mechanisms				-	-
4.3	Safeguarding				-	-
4.4	Communication and visibility				-	-
4.5	Monitoring & evaluation	Months	3	5,000	15,000	604
4.6	Audit	Lump sum	1	17,450	17,450	702



<b>TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>					<b>32,450</b>	<b>1,306</b>
<b>5 LOGISTICS</b>						
5.1.2	Vehicle Rental	Months	3	10,000	30,000	1,207
5.1.3	Fuel	Months	3	12,840	38,520	1,550
5.2.1	Warehouse rental				-	-
5.2.2	Wages for Security/ Guards				-	-
5.3.1	Salaries for Logistician/Procurement Officer				-	-
5.3.2	Salaries / wages for labourers				-	-
	Salaries / wages for drivers				-	-
<b>TOTAL LOGISTICS</b>					<b>68,520</b>	<b>2,757</b>
<b>6 PROJECT ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>						
5.1.	Computers and accessories				-	-
5.2.	Printers				-	-
5.3.	Office Furniture				-	-
5.4.	Communications equipment e.g. camera, sat phone, etc		-		-	-
<b>TOTAL PROJECT ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>					<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>					<b>1,937,727</b>	<b>77,972</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>						
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....				-	-
	Salaries (Contador/a)	Months	3	10,183	30,549	1,229
	Salaries (please indicate job title)				-	-
	Staff Insurance				-	-
	Bank cost	Months	3	612	1,836	74
	Translations				-	-
	<b>Staff salaries - Cost shared</b>				<b>32,385</b>	<b>1,303</b>
	Office rent				-	-
	Office Utilities	Months	3	3,000	9,000	362
	Office stationery				-	-
	Office Insurance				-	-
	Phone and internet charges	Months	3	3,000	9,000	362
	Bank fees - Bank transfer charges				-	-
	<b>Office Operations</b>				<b>18,000</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>					<b>50,385</b>	<b>2,027</b>
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget					3%	3%
<b>Total Budget</b>					<b>1,988,112</b>	<b>80,000</b>