Rapid Response Fund

Approval

Project Code **RRF 21/2026**

Project Name **Humanitarian Response for the Population Affected by Drought in Honduras's Dry Corridor**

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD240,000** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF2026).

Reporting Deadlines	
SitRep *(one month after approval)*	17 Sept 2026
Final Reports (narrative and financial)	17 Jan 2027
Audit Report *(for projects >USD50,000)*	17 Feb 2027

For further information please contact:

National Forum Convenor
ACT Regional Representative Claudia.espinosa@actalliance.org
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Approved By the RRF review Panel
on 5 August 2026

Rapid Response Fund

Project Proposal

Do you have an EPRP	Yes
When was the last update?	31 Jul 2026
Do you have a Needs Assessment for this response?	Yes

Please submit this form to the Humanitarian Coordinators in your region	Date submitted to ACT Secretariat
	3 Aug 2026

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information

Project Name	Humanitarian Response for the Population Affected by Drought in Honduras's Dry Corridor
Project Code	RRF 21/2026
Country Forum	Honduras
ACT Requesting Member *(if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)*	Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH) Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)
Name of person leading the project	Edgardo Arístides Chévez Angelino
Job Title	Coordinador General de OCDIH
Email	edgardochevez@ocdih.org
Location(s) of project (city / province)	Department of Lempira: the municipalities of La Virtud and Tomalá. Department of Copán: the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita and Cabañas. Department of Santa Bárbara: the municipalities of Chinda, Quimistán and San Marcos.
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	17 Aug 2026
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	17 Nov 2026

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 1 *(OCDIH)*		Member 2 *(CASM)*		Member 3 *(please write the name of your organisation)*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers	732	760	725	755	N/A	N/A
Food						
Health						
Household items						
Livelihood						
Psychosocial						
Shelter						
WASH	732	760	725	755	N/A	N/A

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 *(extend rows 43, 44 and 45 if more space is needed)*

Honduras is facing a food insecurity crisis aggravated by the combined effects of a prolonged drought, the influence of the 2026 El Niño phenomenon, the late and erratic onset of the rainy season, and an exceptionally prolonged dry spell. According to COPECO/CENAOS, the rainfall deficit exceeds 40%, and dry conditions could continue until September 2026, severely affecting subsistence agricultural production in the Dry Corridor.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimates that approximately 95,000 people are in Phase 4 (Emergency), with around 37% concentrated in the departments of Lempira, Copán and Santa Bárbara, where the ACT Honduras Forum proposes to intervene. According to a rapid survey conducted by OCDIH in these three departments, 100% of those interviewed depend primarily on subsistence agriculture. Of these, 70% are engaged in basic grain production on plots of less than one manzana (0.7 hectares), while the remaining 30% cultivate family gardens, small vegetable plots and small-scale coffee. Seventy-two per cent of producers reported losses ranging from 40% to 100% of their crops from the first planting season.

During project implementation, livelihoods are expected to continue deteriorating due to the loss of crops from the first planting season, the depletion of household reserves, the sustained increase in food prices, and the limited availability of water for human consumption and agricultural production. Without an immediate response, the risks of malnutrition, migration and the permanent loss of productive assets will increase, as these areas are not currently receiving assistance from the government or other humanitarian actors.

Additionally, the 2026 El Niño phenomenon, classified as a “super El Niño” because of its intensity, has already altered rainfall patterns and, according to projections by the National Weather Service (NOAA), could continue until the first quarter of 2027. This would further exacerbate the precarious food insecurity conditions faced by families.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help. Why did you choose to give aid to them and what makes them vulnerable?

The crisis primarily affects small-scale subsistence farmers who depend on maize and bean production, which forms the basis of rural households’ diets and also generates some income. With reported production losses ranging from 40% to 100%, families have experienced a drastic reduction in food availability and household income. They have exhausted their coping mechanisms and are currently reducing the number of meals they eat each day, selling productive assets, increasing their levels of debt, and seeking low-paid temporary work to generate a small amount of income.

The project prioritises rural communities in western Honduras—the Dry Corridor—where government response and international assistance are currently limited or non-existent, resulting in significant humanitarian gaps. It will prioritise groups in the most vulnerable situations through participatory and inclusive processes. Both OCDIH and CASM have preliminary information on the affected communities and families in the three prioritised departments. However, one of the first activities under this RRF will be a community-based exercise to validate and select the families in greatest need, based on previously established criteria and in coordination with local leaders, in order to reach the most vulnerable households.

The interventions will be designed in consideration of the local context and capacities, strengthening livelihoods and reducing protection risks, particularly for women, girls, boys, older people and persons with disabilities. Activities will also be implemented in a coordinated and timely manner.

Women face increased risks of gender-based violence, a greater burden of domestic work, and limitations in accessing productive resources. Children under five years of age face a high risk of acute and chronic malnutrition, while older people and persons with disabilities encounter greater barriers to accessing food, water and basic services.

Project implementation will be guided by the do-no-harm approach, ensuring that all interventions are context-sensitive and do not create additional risks, exclusion or tensions within or between communities. To this end, transparent beneficiary-selection processes and the inclusive participation of women, men and groups in vulnerable situations will be promoted.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis.

OCDIH and CASM have a permanent presence in the areas prioritised for this intervention. They also have local infrastructure, including offices and warehouses, as well as logistical resources such as vehicles, motorcycles, trained technical teams and community networks, which will be mobilised as an institutional contribution to project implementation. However, they currently do not have financial resources from other humanitarian actors to address the needs identified in the prioritised municipalities. The assistance that can be provided to the communities therefore depends on funding from ACT Alliance's Rapid Response Fund.
OCDIH and CASM will ensure the efficient, transparent and accountable management of the financial, human and material resources allocated to the project. They will also strengthen coordination with local actors and build the capacities of community leaders through a community-based response approach. Institutional safeguarding policies, the code of conduct, and the complaints and feedback mechanism will be shared with these leaders.
In addition, both organisations will continue their efforts to mobilise complementary resources from the Government of Honduras, the United Nations and other humanitarian actors

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 and the length of time needed to respond. *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 seeks to reduce the humanitarian impacts caused by food insecurity and the severe drought affecting Honduras, and to alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable families. According to the Alert Note submitted on 27 July 2026, an estimated 95,000 people are experiencing food insecurity at IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), of whom more than 35,000 are located in the departments of Lempira, Copán and Santa Bárbara, the area prioritised by the ACT Honduras Forum.
In this context, the intervention will target 41 rural and remote communities across these three departments, reaching a total of 2,972 people, or approximately 743 families. Priority will be given to families most severely affected by shortages of staple subsistence crops such as maize and beans. Priority will also be given to single mothers and families whose members include children under five years of age, persons with disabilities, older persons and persons of advanced age.
The proposed intervention model consists of an integrated humanitarian response that contributes to promoting local leadership for coordinated action and resource mobilisation, as well as food security. It promotes a community-led response by activating community organisational mechanisms and strengthening inclusive response capacities. It also includes coordination with municipal governments and other humanitarian actors present in the area to ensure the complementarity of the intervention.
Based on the latest analysis conducted by the ACT Honduras Forum prior to the submission of this proposal, it was decided to prioritise, among the population's many needs, the food security and WASH sectors, taking into account the prolonged dry season and the effects that the El Niño phenomenon is currently causing and is expected to continue causing.
The main activities are:

1. Recruitment and induction of project staff: Project staff will be recruited and undergo an induction process enabling them to understand the project, its scope and commitments in detail and in depth, as well as the institutional policies with which they must comply.

2. Community engagement, project validation and family prioritisation: OCDIH and CASM will conduct community sessions involving local authorities to present and validate the project and prioritise families based on the previously defined criteria. These sessions will also be used to present the organisations' institutional safeguarding policies, code of conduct, and complaints mechanism. In addition, families will be sensitised on the efficient use of the transferred resources, prioritising the most essential food items and avoiding less necessary expenditure.

3. Provision of unconditional multipurpose cash transfers:Unconditional multipurpose cash transfers will be provided as an efficient, dignified and flexible approach that enables families to decide on and prioritise critical expenditure over a period of approximately two months. This will cover key areas identified in the Alert, including the purchase of basic food items and essential non-food items.

Two cash transfers are planned for each family: the first during the second half of August and the second at the end of September. Each transfer will amount to approximately USD 100, for a total of USD 200 per family across the two distributions.This amount was determined based on the needs analysis conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, which indicates that the national monthly per capita average required to cover the cost of the basic food basket is HNL 2,584.62. On this basis, the cash transfer is intended to complement household resources, reduce the most critical gap and help ensure that families can meet their food needs.

The experience of other organisations that have implemented humanitarian assistance in similar contexts has also been taken into account. Efforts have been made to ensure that the transfer value is relevant, feasible and consistent with the resources available under the project.

This activity will involve establishing an agreement with financial service providers; scheduling distribution dates jointly with community leaders; documenting families through beneficiary databases; delivering the cash; and following up with families regarding the purchase of goods.

4. Access to safe water:The project will provide plastic water-storage containers, specifically barrels, for household use, together with water-treatment supplies such as chlorine. The objective is to prevent acute diarrhoeal diseases, particularly among children under five years of age.

This support will be provided through the direct procurement and in-kind distribution of the items by OCDIH and CASM to the same families receiving cash transfers for food. This modality was selected because families would face difficulties purchasing and transporting the containers, as they are not available locally, which would result in additional costs for the households. CASM and OCDIH have greater capacity to arrange transportation, negotiate with suppliers, procure the items and distribute them.

This activity will involve obtaining quotations, purchasing the containers, distributing them in the communities, and documenting the distributions.

OCDIH and CASM will implement the intervention in a coordinated manner, in accordance with their respective geographical areas of presence and institutional capacities. They will use shared monitoring, coordination and accountability mechanisms throughout the project.

OCDIH will concentrate its support in Santa Bárbara, covering three municipalities, and Copán, covering two municipalities. CASM will concentrate its support in Lempira, covering two municipalities, and Copán, covering one municipality. Each organisation will support an equal number of families: 365 families each.

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 months.*

The organisations implementing the project have more than 30 years of extensive experience in delivering rapid and coordinated emergency responses, including the management of ACT Alliance RRFs and Appeals. They also maintain a permanent presence in the prioritised areas, with established offices, logistical capacity and technical teams. In addition, they have established relationships with municipal authorities and community structures, including Municipal and Local Emergency Committees (CODEM and CODEL), community councils, water committees and local churches. This will facilitate the timely start of activities within the established timeframe.
The organisations have also already begun identifying professionals with experience in humanitarian work in order to expedite the recruitment of the temporary staff who will support project implementation, thereby avoiding delays to the intervention.
Immediate assistance to affected families is proposed in the days following beneficiary selection, ensuring that support reaches those facing the most critical conditions in a timely, safe and prioritised manner. To this end, several operational preparedness mechanisms have been established: the development of preliminary beneficiary databases in coordination with the Municipal and Local Emergency Committees (CODEM and CODEL) and community leaders, which will enable the rapid activation of assistance; and the formalisation of preliminary agreements with suppliers and financial service providers to ensure the timely implementation of cash transfers.

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 response will be coordinated by the ACT Honduras Forum, comprising OCDIH and CASM as full member organisations. They will bring to bear their more than 30 years of humanitarian experience and divide the intervention areas between them in order to reach the most affected families and cover a wider geographical area.
At the local level, strategic coordination is maintained with the main actors in the targeted areas to ensure the relevance, efficiency and coordination of project activities.
Local governments: Direct coordination is maintained with municipal authorities and, as a priority, with the Municipal and Local Emergency Committees (CODEM and CODEL), in order to align emergency preparedness and response interventions. This coordination enables more efficient and coherent implementation, ensuring that project activities complement municipal risk-management plans.

Civil society organisations: At the community level, close coordination is maintained with the leaders of local organisations, including community councils, water committees and churches, among others, as they have in-depth knowledge of their local context. This collaboration promotes a coordinated, community-based response and strengthens leadership and capacities within the communities.
At the regional and national levels, active inter-institutional coordination will be ensured with COPECO, the Humanitarian Network and other humanitarian actors in order to avoid duplication, optimise resources, and ensure safe and timely access to the intervention areas.
According to the consultations conducted, the prioritised communities are not currently receiving any form of government assistance, which widens the gaps in support and reinforces the need for urgent intervention.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. Where are you planning to procure your goods or services? 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	

Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?
Both OCDIH and CASM have clear procurement policies established in their administrative and accounting procedures manuals (MPAC). These manuals set out procurement procedures, including the collection and analysis of quotations, supplier assessment, and measures to prevent financial risks and fraud.

Procurement will be carried out primarily through local markets in order to stimulate the economies of the affected communities, provided that the required products are available and meet the necessary quality standards at competitive prices. The only possible exception concerns water-storage containers, specifically barrels, which may need to be purchased elsewhere in the country. For this reason, direct procurement by the implementing organisations is proposed, given their greater capacity for transportation and their contacts in other areas. This will prevent families from having to use part of their financial assistance to cover the transportation costs of these items.

2.3 Description of Target Population

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

A total of 743 households, comprising 2,972 people, will be directly assisted, based on an average of four members per household.
The same families will receive both food assistance through cash transfers and support through the provision of containers for storing water for household consumption.
The prioritisation criteria will include households experiencing severe food insecurity and significant crop losses; households with no food reserves; female-headed households; and families including children under five years of age, older persons or persons with disabilities.
The prioritisation of families in the previously identified communities will be carried out in coordination with local leaders, in order to select the households with the highest levels of vulnerability based on the established selection criteria. A household database will then be developed. This will be one of the first activities undertaken during the intervention.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population is involved in the planning of your proposed intervention? How will they be involved in the implementation and the rest of the project cycle?

The affected population has participated in the identification of needs through consultations conducted with community leaders, particularly male and female producers, as well as local authorities.

During implementation, community members will participate in beneficiary-validation sessions, the dissemination of feedback and complaints mechanisms, oversight of aid distributions, community monitoring, and the final accountability process at the end of the intervention.

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 success of this project is underpinned by the implementing organisations' more than 30 years of accumulated experience in providing humanitarian assistance, their long-standing presence in the prioritised departments, and their relationships with community leaders and municipal authorities.
The main expected results are:
1. A total of 730 families have reduced the duration of their food insecurity by gaining access to a diverse range of food through humanitarian assistance.
2. Households affected by the drought have improved access to safe water through the provision of water-storage containers, in the context of prolonged water rationing.

The project will have a duration of three months, with implementation expected to begin on 17 August and end on 17 November 2026. Accordingly, the main milestones will be as follows:
Milestone 1:Prioritisation of families and preparation of databases, from 19 to 28 August 2026.
Milestone 2: First cash distribution for the purchase of food, during the week of 31 August to 5 September 2026.
Milestone 3: Distribution of water-storage containers, from 14 to 20 September 2026.
Milestone 4: Second cash distribution for the purchase of food, from 1 to 8 October 2026.
Milestone 5:Accountability to communities and municipal authorities, during the week of 26 to 30 October 2026.
Milestone 6: Reporting and accountability to ACT Alliance during the first half of November and at the end of the project period.

2. What are the factors that may stop you from achieving the targets of this project? How will you manage them?

One factor that could delay the timely delivery of assistance is the negotiation process with financial service providers, which can sometimes be time-consuming. However, this would not prevent the project from achieving its objectives.
Another limiting factor is the increase in fuel prices resulting from conflicts in the Middle East, which contributes to inflation and rising prices for items in the basic food basket.
Although the risk is low, families may also face security risks when travelling to financial service providers to withdraw their cash transfers.

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?

Project monitoring will include:

Regular virtual coordination meetings between CASM and OCDIH, including the regional technical teams involved in project implementation.
Monthly field-monitoring visits will be conducted by the PMEA focal points of OCDIH and CASM. These will include post-distribution verification, financial monitoring, assessment of progress towards the expected results, identification of constraints affecting implementation, and the definition of appropriate solutions.
The tchnical teams will also monitor prices before each distribution and conduct post-distribution monitoring following each transfer. This will help assess the variation in prices and the impact of inflation on households' purchasing capacity, as well as determine whether families are purchasing the highest-priority products in terms of caloric and protein content.
Accountability sessions will be conducted at the end of the project through focus-group discussions. These will also provide opportunities for community reflection on the assistance provided, with a view to identifying and documenting lessons learned.
A satisfaction survey will also be conducted with a sample of 25% of beneficiary families in order to understand their perceptions of the assistance and gather feedback for future interventions.
At the end of the project, the ACT Honduras Forum will submit a technical and financial report to ACT Alliance, presenting the project's achievements, lessons learned and audited financial expenditure.

Monitoring tools will include digital forms, checklists, household interviews, focus-group discussions and technical reports.

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.*

Yes. Both OCDIH and CASM have institutional Codes of Conduct, which are communicated to, understood and signed by all staff upon recruitment. They are also shared with and signed by consultants and volunteers when they are involved in project implementation. If requested by ACT Alliance, both organisations will be able to provide the relevant documentation.
For this RRF specifically, an induction session has been planned for recruited staff and volunteers. This session will provide them with a full understanding of the project, its objectives and scope, as well as induction on safeguarding, the Code of Conduct, the complaints mechanism and the essential CHS standards.

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

Accountability will be ensured through an approach based on community participation and transparent communication. OCDIH and CASM will promote inclusive feedback and participation mechanisms, particularly for groups in situations of heightened vulnerability, in order to ensure a responsible intervention that is adapted to the needs of the affected population.
At the beginning of the project, communities will be clearly informed about the project objectives, the criteria for selecting families, the implementation schedule, their rights and responsibilities, and the mechanisms available for submitting enquiries, complaints or suggestions.
Confidential reporting mechanisms will be established, including suggestion boxes, institutional telephone numbers and email addresses. Feedback will also be collected through community meetings, interviews conducted during monitoring visits and focus-group discussions. All this information will also be provided to families in printed form, through an infographic explaining the available channels. All complaints will be recorded, reviewed and responded to in a timely manner in accordance with institutional procedures.
The information collected will be used to adjust project implementation, strengthen the quality of the response and ensure that the assistance reflects the priorities expressed by the affected communities.
At the end of the project, OCDIH and CASM will hold assemblies in the prioritised municipalities, with the participation of beneficiary families and local authorities. During these meetings, the organisations will report on the project's achievements and the lessons learned.

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Rapid Response Fund

Consolidated Budget and Financial Report

Project Code RRF 21/2026
Project Name Humanitarian Response for the Population Affected by Drought in Honduras's Dr

Budget Exchange rate (local currency to 1 USD) 1.000000000
Exchange rate for revised budget (local currency to 1 USD)
Please use exchange rate from this site: http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange-

		Approved Budget				Reported Expenses				Unspent Amount	Burn Rate
		OCDIH	CASM	Member 3	Total Budget	OCDIH	CASM	Member 3	Total Expenditure		
1	**Total Project Staff Costs**	**4'461**	**4'950**	**-**	**9'411**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	9'411	0%
2	**Project Activities**	**96'850**	**96'530**	**-**	**193'380**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	193'380	0%
2.1	Cash/Vouchers	78'200	78'030	-	**156'230**	-	-	-	-	156'230	0%
2.2	Food/Nutrition	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.3	Household items	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.4	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	18'650	18'500	-	**37'150**	-	-	-	-	37'150	0%
2.5	Shelter	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.6	Disaster Risk Reduction (Max 10% of the budget)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.7	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.8		-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.9		-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.10		-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3	**Project Implementation**	**2'070**	**2'070**	**-**	**4'140**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	4'140	0%
4	**Quality and Accountability**	**2'575**	**2'499**	**-**	**5'074**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	5'074	0%
5	**Logistics**	**3'135**	**2'835**	**-**	**5'970**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	5'970	0%
6	**Assets and Equipment**	**-**	**207**	**-**	**207**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	207	0%
Direct Costs		**109'091**	**109'091**	**-**	**218'182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**218'182**	0%
Overhead Costs		**10'909**	**10'909**	**-**	**21'818**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	21'818	0%
Total Budget		**120'000**	**120'000**	**-**	**240'000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**240'000**	0%

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation name	Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH)
Office Address*	Kilómetro 97, carretera CA-4, 300 metros al sur del desvío de Chalmeca Nueva Arcadia Copán.
Finance Contact 1 - name and email	Lidys Danelia Alvarado Sarmiento Administradora General OCDIH email: admon@ocdih.org
Finance Contact 2 - name and email	Scarleth Elizabeth Zambrano Sarmiento Contadora General OCDIH email: contabilidadgeneral@ocdih.org
Primary contact name and email	Edgardo Aristides Chevez Angelino Coordinador general OCDIH email: edgardochevez@ocdih.org
Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation (as registered in the bank account)	Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH)
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	Kilómetro 97, carretera CA-4, 300 metros al sur del desvío de Chalmeca Nueva Arcadia Copán.
Bank Name	Banco Atlántida, S.A
Bank address*	Barrio La Joya, La Entrada de Copán, carretera a Santa Rosa de Copán
Account number or IBAN	11200676853
Account name	Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH)
Account currency	USD (United States Dollar)
Bank BIC/Swift Code	ATTDHNTE
Intermediary bank (if you have it)	The Bank of New York
Correspondent Bank (if you have it)	
Please explain if the organisation name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation	
Please note : Office Address* and Bank address*, including: Street, Name Building, Number District/Area, City, State/Province (if applicable), Postal Code/ZIP Code and Country	

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation name	Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)
Office Address*	Barrio Guadalupe 3a avenida 21 y 22 calle NE casa 2114, San Pedro Sula, Honduras, CA
Finance Contact 1 - name and email	Wendy Rodríguez Gerente administrativa a nivel nacional administracion@casm.hn
Finance Contact 2 - name and email	Fanny Zavala Contadora General a nivel nacional contabilidad@casm.hn
Primary contact name and email	Nelson Davidson Garcia Lobo Director Ejecutivo direccion@casm.hn
Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation (as registered in the bank account)	Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	Barrio Guadalupe 3a avenida 21 y 22 calle NE casa 2114, San Pedro Sula, Honduras, CA
Bank Name	Banco de Occidente, S.A.
Bank address*	Boulevard Centroamérica, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, C.A
Account number or IBAN	22-201-084692-5
Account name	Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)
Account currency	USD (United States Dollar)
Bank BIC/Swift Code	BOCCHNTEXXX
Intermediary bank (if you have it)	
Correspondent Bank (if you have it)	
Please explain if the organisation name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation	

Please note : Office Address* and Bank address*, including: Street, Name Building, Number District/Area, City, State/Province (if applicable), Postal Code/ZIP Code and Country