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Coordinating Office

Appeal

Central America – Hurricane Beta

Hurricane Beta - LACE53 (Revision 1) Appeal Target: US\$ 375,769

Geneva, 30 November 2005

Dear Colleagues,

The north east coastal areas of Honduras and Nicaragua were affected by the remnants of a low- pressure system in the aftermath of Hurricane Beta at the end of October 2005.

In Nicaragua the most affected area was the Atlantic region with significant flooding due to the torrential and continuous rains brought by Beta. Fourteen communities along the Rio Coco were inundated and had to be evacuated to schools, churches and health centres located above the flood level. In the Atlantic south region, tropical storm Beta lashed several communities aggravating the situation of poverty in which the Miskitos, Garifunas and Maygnas indigenous people live.

In Honduras torrential rainfall affected the whole central and north-east parts of the country. According to the official reports 60,483 persons were evacuated (approximately 10,080 families from 156 communities of the 10 Municipalities of the Department of Colon), 954 houses and 11 bridges were destroyed; 237 houses, 30 roads, 30 bridges and 66 drinking water systems damaged; and 4,3580 “manzanas” (3,112.9 hectares) of farm crops lost.

On 18 November 2005 an ACT Appeal was issued comprising an **ACT Nicaragua Forum** request for assistance. The current revision of the appeal includes a revised proposal for ACT Nicaragua adding the rescue and crisis response that was covered by Christian Medical Action’s own resources and not included in the original proposal.

This revision also includes a proposal from **ACT Honduras Forum** to assist 4,923 families with the rehabilitation of subsistence crops, recovery of drinking water systems, sanitation campaigns and risk management training.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Project Completion Date:

Nicaragua - 15 February 2006
 Honduras - 30 November 2006

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

| | ACT Forum Honduras (HEKS & DCA) | ACT Forum Nicaragua (CIEETS & AMC) | Total Target US\$ |
|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Total Appeal Targets | 235,655 | 140,114 | 375,769 |
| Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance Requested from ACT Alliance | 235,655 | 140,114 | 375,769 |

Jessie Kgoroadira

Acting Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

ACT Forum Nicaragua:

- **Christian Medical Action (AMC)**
- **Christian Aid (CAID) – Nicaragua Office**
- **Council of Evangelical Churches for a Denominational Alliance (CEPAD)**
- **Lutheran Church of Nicaragua (ILN)**
- **Lutheran World Relief (LWR) – Regional Office**
- **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) – Nicaragua Office**
- **The Interchurch Center for Theological and Social Studies (CIEETS)**
- **Swiss Interchurchaid (HEKS) – Nicaragua Office**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Christian Medical Action (AMC) is a Christian non-governmental organisation (NGO) founded in 1984. Since 1989 it has been implementing a Community Health Program in the Atlantic Coast region of Nicaragua and in Matagalpa, benefiting 30,000 people in a sustained fashion. Its current coverage is 119 communities and approximately 75,689 people.

The organisation defines itself as ecumenical, with health services and development activities as an expression of Christian practice. Its mission statement affirms, “AMC is a Christian organisation that implements community health and development activities in poor communities of Nicaragua, with an emphasis on women, children and adolescents”.

Interchurch Center for Theological and Social Studies (CIEETS) was founded in July 1986 by the protestant churches and ecumenical service organisations as a non-profit educational and development organisation.

Its mission defines the organisation as “A comprehensive educational and rural development organisation, formed by evangelical churches and ecumenical service organisations in order to promote: comprehensive theological education, sustainable human development and interdisciplinary research in order to contribute to an improvement in the standard of living of the population and to improve the quality of church ministries and their community programs”.

The fulfilment of its mission and objectives is achieved through two programmatic areas: the Division for Agro-ecological Formation and Community Development; the Institute of Co-operation for Agriculture and the Environment, the Evangelical School of Theological Studies and the Institute for Pastoral Action and Ecumenical Co-operation.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

On 26 October the Territorial Studies Institute (INETER) noted the formation of a new tropical storm threatening the North Atlantic Autonomous Regions. The next day a yellow alert was decreed with the threatened arrival of the tropical storm. Beta had reached a category three on the Saffir Simpson scale, with winds of 185 kilometres per hour. However, its trajectory was very erratic and unpredictable and constantly changing direction. Finally, on 29 October, the storm veered towards Cabo Gracias a Dios on the most north western point of the RAAN near Puerto Cabezas, (Bilwi). The storm then suddenly veered south west, decreasing in strength as it neared Bilwi city, capital of the Autonomous Region of

the North Atlantic (RAAN).

The storm finally decreased to a low pressure system, but not before leaving incalculable damage to the environment: destruction of houses, plantations, loss of livestock, etc.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of RESPONSE

Autonomous Atlantic North Region (Waspam)

Once the alert was declared, most of the government's attention was focussed on RAAN since it was forecast that the storm would hit Puerto Cabezas or Cabo Gracias a Dios. Consequently there was a significant evacuation of people in the threatened area - 13,717 people were transferred to 31 shelters.

Just hours before the hurricane made landfall it veered at an angle of 90° hitting Laguna de Perlas. At the same time there was significant flooding in the RAAN area due to the torrential and continuous rains brought by Beta. Fourteen communities along the Rio Coco were inundated and had to be evacuated to schools, churches and health centres located above the flood level.

Autonomous Atlantic Southern Region (Pearl Lagoon)

With its tropical and humid climate, this is one of the wettest regions in the world. Thus, when there are heavy rains there is very little capacity for absorption.

Laguna de Perlas is located in the area around a lagoon into which flows a number of rivers. Laguna Municipality does not have access by land, so all transportation is by water. Consequently the rivers are the only means of transport/travel between communities and towns. This limited access has repercussions on services available to the inhabitants of the area - health and education services are very limited if not totally lacking in some areas. Materials brought from the capital of the autonomous region, Bluefields, or other parts of the country are significantly more expensive because of the added cost of transport. The isolation, lack of infrastructure and services contributes significantly in the lack of development in the area.

Tropical storm Beta lashed several communities on the Caribbean coastal area on 31 October, aggravating the situation of poverty in which the Miskitos, Garifunas and Maygnas indigenous people live. Their flimsy houses were snatched up in the winds and harvests were devastated.

The municipalities of Laguna de Perlas and the estuary of the Grand river were the most severely hit municipalities. In Laguna de Perlas, the most affected communities were Tasbapounie, Set Net Point, Orinoco and Marshall Point. Other communities down-river, such as New Town, Chaca Chaca, Ponderer Creek, El Papel and Blue Lagoon suffered minor damages.

Around 5,000 persons were seriously affected of these some 2,700 people were at the centre of the zone of impact and lost all their belongings. They are unable to return to their houses until they have been reconstructed. Around 80% of the buildings and infrastructure in the area were destroyed. Most buildings were largely constructed of wood and unable to withstand the strong winds. Some 500,000 hectares of forests, coconut palms, palm trees, bananas, etc were knocked flat by the hurricane force winds. Livestock and livelihood means were totally devastated.

Water borne illnesses and pneumonia are on the increase and there are currently insufficient medical supplies available to tackle any outbreak of disease.

Christian Medical Action visited the zone and found that food is of the highest priority as regional government assistance has provided food for only 2-3 weeks. Furthermore, the dry period is about to start in this area, which means, that sowing will not be possible for another seven months. This jeopardises the food security for the inhabitants of the area. It is estimated that at least 2,600 people will need food assistance for the next three months.

In Tasbapounie, one of the most vulnerable communities, the local committee has planned to construct a refuge the size of a base ball playing field, which would be able to lodge some 400 people for a period of 12 hours. This disaster preparedness action is motivated by the need year after year to evacuate children, pregnant women and the elderly to surrounding communities - an undertaking which puts the evacuees lives at further risk as it involves a trip in a speedboat on a raging river in flood.

Other priorities are :

- Reactivation of craft fishing.
- Provision of agricultural tools and seeds to 1,200 farmers
- Support the reconstruction of health centres.
- Supplying health centres with medicines and basic equipment.
- Support in strengthening of the communal and municipal leaders in disaster management.

Agriculture: There are 12 communities around the lagoon living from fishing and agriculture for commerce and home-consumption. Basic grains, roots, tubers and bananas are grown and all of these plantations were seriously affected by the hurricane. Some families have cattle, but livestock is a very small part of the home economy.

At this time the emergency committee does not have accurate information for the fishing sector, however it is estimated that much of the fishing equipment has been lost in the storms and flooding.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Assistance was prioritised for those who, without government help, had to leave their homes and possessions behind to find shelter elsewhere. During the preparation phase before the hurricane made landfall, ACT Nicaragua assisted around 15,000 people to evacuate and provided food and medicines for the evacuees in the various temporary shelters. The communities to be targeted are as follows:

| Community | Less than 1 year. | Men | Women | Children | Total | Families |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Orinoco | 16 | 289 | 338 | 337 | 980 | 124 |
| Marshall Point | 4 | 66 | 100 | 82 | 253 | 59 |
| Tasbapounie | 21 | 430 | 444 | 405 | 1300 | 204 |
| Wawashan river | 127 | 1.509 | 1.873 | 1.696 | 5.205 | 819 |
| Patch river | 32 | 437 | 542 | 497 | 1.508 | 308 |
| TOTAL | 200 | 2.731 | 3.297 | 3.017 | 9.246 | 1.514 |

Since resources are limited and there are others assisting it is planned to provide food aid for **200** families. Sanitation is also a priority as the wells and latrines were totally inundated with flood waters. **46** families will benefit from the rehabilitation of latrines.

A further **20** families whose houses were seriously damaged along the Wawashan and Patch rivers will be provided with zinc sheeting to rebuild their homes.

Since these communities are quite far from Laguna de Perlas, the main village in this municipality, it is planned to provide two medical teams to assist the people affected by hurricane Beta.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

To provide assistance to some of the most vulnerable people affected by hurricane Beta by providing shelter materials and helping them regain some means of food security, as well as providing health services to combat the hazardous sanitary conditions caused by the tropical storm.

Objectives

- Organising and evacuating 15,000 people during the preparation period before the hurricane made landfall in the RAAN or RAAS areas.
- Providing immediate assistance in the form of food and protection for 15,000 people in shelters during and immediately after the hurricane.
- To assist 200 of the most vulnerable families in regaining food security for a period of 90 days following the hurricane.
- To reconstruct sanitary infrastructure and houses damaged as a direct result of the hurricane.
- To provide medical services for 1,127 families through mobilising two medical teams

Activities

Hurricane Emergency Preparations

Medical Christian Action has permanent presence in the areas and co-ordinated with the local government in evacuating people to safer places, providing temporary shelters and providing food and medical assistance. This project includes the assistance provided to those people who were evacuated without any help from the government except perhaps some help from the mayor's office.

Food assistance

CIEETS and AMC, in co-ordination with the mayor's office and community committee representatives was responsible for distributing the food to the targeted communities.

Sanitation

In co-ordination with community representatives, 46 families will be selected for assistance in rebuilding latrines that have been destroyed. Families will receive the necessary materials for the reinstallation of latrines. Each family will have to guarantee that they will build the latrines well above the normal flood levels.

Housing reconstruction

20 of the poorest families will be provided with material for them to rebuild their homes.

Medical assistance

ACT Nicaragua, in co-ordination with the Ministry of Health, plans to mobilise two medical teams to provide medical services and care to seven communities located in the forest along the rivers Wawashan and Patch. This assistance will be provided for a period of 14 days. Each team will be made up of two doctors, 3 auxiliaries, 2 nurses and a panguero (boat driver). This support will involve providing fuel, travel expenses and the means of transportation for the mobilisation of the health care personnel to the areas of response.

Inputs for project implementation

Staff

The project will be managed by a supervisor familiar with the area and with experience in the handling of emergency projects. The supervisor will facilitate the work of AMC's technicians and contact with the municipal government.

There will also be a need for financial and administrative support.

Offices

The ACT Nicaragua Forum has an office in Managua which will work to establish communication and co-ordination between the operations, particularly in Laguna de Perlas.

Vehicles and Equipment

Boats will be required for transportation to the communities. Trucks will also be needed to take the supplies from Managua to the targeted areas of operation. Some flights will also be necessary.

Communications

A communications team will facilitate the dissemination of information and reports to the media.

Implementation timetable

15 November 2005 to 15 February 2006.

Transition

Christian Medical Action has had a presence in the RAAS for more than a decade and the accompaniment of all these communities forms part of their Health Program Strategy for vulnerable communities. Consequently, the project activities will be part of AMC's accompaniment process and will further strengthen the co-ordination that has been established with the Ministry of Health and with local community organisations in the area. AMC has developed solid relationships at the municipal level with key actors such as the municipal health commission, the civil society network and the municipal government. That means that all projects are linked with a development strategy including involvement of the communities and local government.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

This project was designed by ACT's technical staff members in Nicaragua in co-ordination with the technical staff working in the area of operation.

A Supervisor responsible for the implementation, supervision and production of reports will be hired. He/she will be the principal information channel with ACT .

A Community Promoter will be in charge of following up the daily plan during the implementation of the project. This promoter will be integrated temporarily into the AMC team in the field office.

Finance: The funds will be managed by the ACT Nicaragua co-ordinating organisation (CIEETS) which has a computerised accounting system that facilitates knowledge about the project's accounting transactions. Disbursements will be made through the CIEETS office. AMC will be responsible for preparing financial and technical reports to be registered and checked before being sent to ACT international.

At the conclusion of the project implementation period, a narrative and financial report will be provided to ACT International according to the ACT Guidelines.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

ACT Nicaragua, will hire a person to co-ordinate the project along with a promoter at local level. The ACT/Nicaragua national co-ordinator along with AMC direction and technical staff will be in charge of supervision and monitoring.

The Co-ordinator will ensure monthly reports to ACT's national co-ordination with copy to Christian Medical Action (AMC). ACT co-ordination in Nicaragua will maintain communications to the other ACT Nicaragua members concerning progress of the project.

Financial reports will be the responsibility of CIEETS.

Reporting Schedule

- Final narrative and financial reports to be received by the ACT CO by 15 April 2006, i.e. within two months of end of project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 15 May, i.e. within three months of end of project.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

AMC has developed solid relationships at the municipal level with key actors such as the municipal health commission, the civil society network, the municipal government, mayor's office and community committees. The relationships and co-ordination/co-operation will continue and be strengthened through this project.

X. BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost C\$</u> | <u>Budget C\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | | |
| Food | | | | | |
| Food packages | Families | 200 | 3,000 | <u>600,000</u> | <u>35,294</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 600,000 | 35,294 |
| Immediate Assistance, Evacuation & Protection | | | | | |
| Primary assistance | LS | | | <u>938,502</u> | <u>55,206</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 938,502 | 55,206 |
| Medical Assistance | | | | | |
| Fuel | Gallons | 200 | 90 | 18,000 | 1,059 |
| Traveling expenses (per diem) | days/person | 98 | 150 | 14,700 | 865 |
| Medication kits | Kits | 2 | 22,671 | <u>45,342</u> | <u>2,667</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 78,042 | 4,591 |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost C\$</u> | <u>Budget C\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Transport | | | | | |
| Transportation by truck to zones | journey | 4 | 28,050 | 112,200 | 6,600 |
| Distribution (boat) | journey | 34 | 2,550 | 86,700 | 5,100 |
| Fuel for distribution | gallons | 960 | 90 | <u>86,400</u> | <u>5,082</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 285,300 | 16,782 |
| Housing & Sanitation | | | | | |
| Latrines | unit | 46 | 1,700 | 78,200 | 4,600 |
| Houses | unit | 20 | 5,300 | 106,000 | 6,235 |
| Roof for community buildings | Unit | 4 | 18,675 | <u>74,700</u> | <u>4,394</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 258,900 | 15,229 |
| Staff and travel | | | | | |
| Coordinator | month | 3 | 6,800 | 20,400 | 1,200 |
| Supervisor | month | 3 | 6,800 | 20,400 | 1,200 |
| Accountant – part time | month | 4 | 4,250 | 17,000 | 1,000 |
| Travel expenses | | | | | |
| communication team | journey/person | 12 | 150 | 1,800 | 106 |
| Plane ticket for ACT coordinator | journey | 3 | 3,317 | 9,951 | 585 |
| Travel promoter & boat driver | days / pers | 108 | 150 | 16,200 | 953 |
| Plane tickets communication team | journey | 3 | 3,317 | <u>9,951</u> | <u>585</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 95,702 | 5,630 |
| Mobilisation | months | 3 | 6,000 | 18,000 | 1,059 |
| Administration | months | 4 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 1,176 |
| Communication & office | month | 3 | 15,000 | 45,000 | 2,647 |
| Audit | unit | 1 | 42,500 | <u>42,500</u> | <u>2,500</u> |
| Subtotal | | | | 107,500 | 6,324 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE | | | | 2,381,946 | <u>140,114</u> |

Budget Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 17.00

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

ACT Forum Honduras comprises:

- **Christian Aid (CAID) – Regional Office**
- **Christian Commission for Development (CCD)**
- **Dan Church Aid (DCA) – Regional Office**
- **Lutheran World Federation (LWF) – Honduras Office**
- **Swiss Interchurch Aid (HEKS) – Regional Office**

The following non-ACT members participate in the ACT Honduras Forum:

- Alcaldía de Mercedes, Ocotepeque (Mayoralties)
- Asociación de Desarrollo Pespirense – ADEPES (Development Association of Pespire)
- Mancomunidad de Municipios de Santa Bárbara y Copán – MANCOSAB (Joint Municipalities of Santa Bárbara and Copán)
- Colectivo Feminista de Mujeres Universitarias - COFEMUNH (Feminine Collective of University Women)
- Enlace de Mujeres Negras de Honduras – ENMUNEH (Honduran Black Women)
- Red de Comercialización Comunitaria Alternativa - Red COMAL (Communitarian Alternative Commercialization Network)
- Iglesia Episcopal de Honduras (Episcopal Church of Honduras)
- Comisión de Acción Social Menonita – CASM (Mennonite Social Action Commission)
- Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras – OCDIH (Christian Integral Development Organism of Honduras)
- Asociación de Organismos No Gubernamentales – ASONOG (NGO Association)
- Unión de Comunidades Organizadas del Aguan, Costa Atlántica, Sico y Paulada – UNICORASS (Union of organized Communities from Aguan Region and Atlantic Coast, Sico and Paulada.)
- Centro de Desarrollo Humano – CDH (Centre for Human Development)
- Iglesia Luterana de Honduras – ICLH (Honduran Lutheran Church)
- Diakonia Suecia (Swedish Deaconate)
- Vecinos Mundiales (World Neighbours)

ACT Honduras aims to strengthen local capacities in risk reduction and disaster prevention via 3 key components: **1) *organisational strengthening***, which includes activities of awareness-raising, promotion and institutional strengthening; **2) *risk management capacity building***, this includes EDAN (Evaluation of Damages and Analysis of Needs), Sphere Project, developing proposals, developing risk maps and resources, contingency plans, geographic information systems, among others; and **3) *co-ordination***, which promotes efforts as a network in constructing a platform for influencing laws and plans in national organizations and on the local and municipal level.

Danchurchaid (DCA) as the current co-ordinating member of the Forum will be responsible for the coordination, monitoring and reporting of the implementation activities and **Swiss Interchurch Aid (HEKS)** will be responsible for the management of the financial resources.

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT PARTNER INFORMATION

Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM) is a non-profit Christian institution which facilitates processes of integral human development, built on Mennonite principles of the Anabaptist tradition (peace, justice, non-violence and solidarity.) It provides timely assistance to families in emergency situations without political, economic, religious or social differentiation and offers continued support to

the most vulnerable families in the areas of social and productive reactivation as well as in the preparation for future disasters.

CASM's mission is to contribute to strengthening the social-institutional fabric at the local, municipal and regional levels via participative strategies and processes which generate management capabilities, consensus-building and common efforts to achieve sustainable human development.

CASM works in 5 regions (Cortes, Colon, Santa Barbara, Copan, and Lempira), in which its programmatic work is carried out.

Union of Organized Communities from Aguan, Atlantic Coast, Sico and Paulada Regions (UNICORASS): initiated its operations in the year 2000. Following Hurricane Mitch another structure emerged under a new name CODEL (Local Development Committee). This Committee acts in an independent way, taking its own decisions and carrying out work plans in the framework of its own philosophy under which it was established. In this sense the organization has achieved a high recognition by governmental authorities and private institutions in Honduras, as well as in other countries due to the results obtained until now.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

On 27 October 2005 the Permanent Contingency Commission COPECO, the official response agency in Honduras, issued a "Green Alert" in response to the threat of tropical storm Beta which was about to make landfall on the Nicaraguan coastline and then pose a threat to the north-east region of Honduras.

On 29 October a "Red Alert" was issued for the department of Gracias a Dios, Islas de la Bahía, Colón, Olancho and El Paraíso in the path of Hurricane Beta.

On 30 October Hurricane Beta changed path, hitting the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua, but its torrential rainfall also affected the whole central and north-east territory of Honduras. On 1 November COPECO announced the first damages in 35 communities in Colón and Gracias a Diós with over 10,000 people evacuated, 8 bridges damaged or destroyed and 44 destroyed houses. No deaths were reported.

On 3 November the President called upon donor organizations and the civil society as well as the regional governments to support the activities of the authorities and local governments in the area. The area continued to be pounded by heavy rains and the damages increased.

According to reports from the Departmental Emergency Committee of Colón and the Permanent Contingency Commission COPECO as of 17 November 60,483 persons had been evacuated (approximately 10,080 families from 156 communities of the 10 Municipalities of the Department of Colon), 954 houses and 11 bridges had been destroyed; 237 houses, 30 roads, 30 bridges and 66 drinking water systems damaged; 4,3580 "manzanas" (3,112.9 hectares) of farm crops lost (among them bananas, yucca, corn, palms, oranges, and, to a lesser scale loss of cattle and fish farming).

Because of the inaccessibility of the Departments of Colón and Gracias a Diós due to the destruction of roads and bridges, first hand information about the situation of the people was not available for many days.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of RESPONSE

The basic activities of the Caribbean Department of Colón are agriculture and raising cattle. The area has a population of around 256,000. The malnutrition rate is 31%, illiteracy rate 24% and the Human Development Index is 0.657 which corresponds to the national average.

Currently there are several governmental agencies such as COPECO, the Health Department, the Department for Communication and Transportation, the National Army and local authorities working in the area. All of them are carrying out assessments and primarily focusing on assistance to the thousands of families in shelters, on reconstruction of paths, roads and bridges.

The World Food Programme is also active in the region as well as several NGOs such as the Red Cross, Caritas (through the Social Pastoral), and four ACT Honduras member organizations: CASM (Mennonite Social Action Commission), UNICORASS (Union of organized Communities from the Aguan and Atlantic Coast region), ENMUNEH (Black Honduran Women) and ASONOG (Association of NGOs) carrying out capacity building programmes. Other recognized local organizations are also working in this region.

During the first hours of the emergency these organizations assisted families in relocating to shelters, food distribution and ascertaining needs and damages.

According to reports the affected population has received adequate humanitarian aid in the form of potable water and food. However, little has been done in the field of health, water and sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation and rehabilitation of damaged housing.

ACT Honduras plans to assist the more vulnerable of the affected population which form part of the regular beneficiaries supported by ACT Honduras members working in the region. ACT Honduras plans to alleviate the food insecurity that the weakest members of the population face over the coming 12 months - many have lost their subsistence crops of beans and corn and consequently face a famine situation. It is also planned to “clean up” the environment and prevent adverse environmental conditions that can affect the health of the population.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The activities will be focussed on six municipalities in the Department of Colón and will benefit a total of **4,923 families** with rehabilitation of drinking water systems and agricultural rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation of drinking water systems

| Municipalities | Communities | Beneficiary Families |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Tocoa | La Prieta | 127 |
| Tocoa | Cuaca | 120 |
| Tocoa | Salama | 1690 |
| Tocoa | San José de Corrales | 370 |
| Irióna | Champas | 1500 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 3807 |

Agricultural Rehabilitation

| Municipalities | Communities | Beneficiary Families |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Bonito Oriental | Corocito | 64 |
| Bonito Oriental | Feo | 53 |
| Bonito Oriental | la paz | 15 |
| Bonito Oriental | Playa Ganado | 56 |
| Bonito Oriental | Unión Pacena | 34 |
| Bonito Oriental | Santa Elena | 13 |
| Bonito Oriental | Las Delicias | 10 |
| Bonito Oriental | Campo Tres | 4 |
| Trujillo | Flores de Oriente | 150 |
| Trujillo | El Benque | 27 |
| Trujillo | Rigores | 80 |
| Trujillo | La Unión | 15 |
| Trujillo | Buena Fe | 56 |
| Trujillo | Panama | 126 |
| Balfate | Limeras | 9 |
| Balfate | Las Delicias | 10 |
| Balfate | San Jose del Eden | 16 |
| Balfate | San Isidro | 10 |
| Balfate | El Cenizo | 13 |
| Balfate | Planes de Cenizo | 3 |
| Balfate | Las Mangas | 39 |
| Balfate | Nueva Florida | 3 |
| Balfate | Linton | 8 |
| Balfate | El Satalito | 16 |
| Tocoa | La Prieta | 15 |
| Iriona | Col. San Alonso Rodriguez | 64 |
| Iriona | Sico | 60 |
| Santa Fe | Mirador | 25 |
| Santa Fe | La Esperancita | 30 |
| Santa Fe | Miramar | 50 |
| Santa Fe | Nueva Esperancita | 38 |
| Santa Fe | Las Brisas | 4 |
| TOTAL | 32 | 1,116 |

Criteria

- The beneficiaries will be small scale farmers (with three “manzanas” or less)
- Agricultural laborers without jobs or who have lost their jobs.
- Families with more than five members, single mothers, the elderly without help and families requiring special assistance.
- Families who have totally or partially lost their source of income.
- Communities where ACT members intervene on a regular basis
- Neighboring communities which can easily be included where a regular intervention takes places.

- Places where coordination agreements with other donors agreed (to avoid duplicity)

VI. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal: to alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable families affected by the flooding (those who have yet to receive any help) by assisting them in regaining their livelihood as well as promoting the cleaning of the environment to ensure that conditions do not endanger health.

Objectives:

- To help the affected families regain food security through livelihood assistance and providing basic grains such as corn, beans, yucca and/or other basic foods.
- To ensure safe drinking water through supporting the communities in cleaning the water sources, recovering water quality, repairing water pipes and distribution tanks as well as any other community water supply systems.
- To help the families and communities with activities related to a secure environment and to control disease by means of draining stagnant waters, cleaning canals and other waste water units.
- To promote organizational processes and strategies in disaster mitigation/prevention focussing on food security.

Activities

- Meetings with the beneficiary communities to decide on the means and methods of rehabilitating agriculture and the drinking water systems.
- Meetings with technicians and members of ACT in the region as well as with governmental and non-governmental organisations such as the Department of Health, COPECO, Department for Agriculture and Livestock, and the National Water and Sewage Service (SANAA) Valle del Aguan Division.
- Field trips by technicians to assess and compile information on the families to receive assistance.
- Together with the farming community decide on the areas to be planted with seed and the delivery points for 1,116 “manzanas” (797 Ha) of corn, 129 “manzanas” (92 Ha) of beans and 106 “manzanas” (75.7 Ha) of yucca.
- Follow up and monitoring of seeding, growing and harvesting of crops.
- Execution of sanitation activities to control disease.
- Support for the rehabilitation of nine drinking water systems, cleaning of water sources, recovering of water quality, and repair of water pipe lines, distribution tanks and community water supply systems.
- Meetings with farmer organizations in the affected areas in order to develop disaster mitigation/prevention strategies related to food security. The families receiving agricultural inputs will contribute, for example, by participating in the creation of a seed bank in lower risk areas, or other activities defined by the population itself.

Methodology and Implementation:

The methodology covers several aspects:

- The two partner organizations of ACT-Honduras carrying out the project, will work with the communities within their usual operational areas. A Co-ordination Committee for the implementation will be established in the field by the two organizations and the decisions regarding the fulfilment of the proposals will be taken by this Committee.
- Co-ordination with local and national authorities as well as with other donors. In this way it is possible to avoid duplication and waste of resources and at the same time strengthening inter-institutional co-operation.

- The active participation of the affected population during the intervention which will strengthen the community bonds for future co-operation.
- Direct intervention through the Local Emergency Committees (CODEL), strengthening the organization

Implementation Schedule: 12 months - December 2005 until November 2006.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Swiss Interchurch Aid (HEKS) is responsible for the administration of the funds. HEKS will establish an agreement with the two implementing members CASM and UNICORASS for the management of the funds. HEKS will supervise their financial management and at the end of the project audit their accounts.

At the end of the project the funds will be audited by an internationally recognised audit company.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTS & EVALUATION

Dan Church Aid (DCA) is the current co-ordinating agency of ACT Honduras. Dan Church Aid chairs a Co-ordinating Committee which is composed by three ACT members and three local partners. The Co-ordinating Committee counts with the permanent support of a facilitator whose function, among others, is to help all member organizations of the ACT Honduras network.

CASM and UNICORASS will constitute an Implementation Committee. This Committee will be responsible for the project progress and final reports with the support of the ACT Honduras facilitator.

Dan Church Aid (DCA) will be the final responsible for reporting to the ACT Alliance.

The ACT Honduras Co-ordination Committee will carry out the monitoring of the project through appointed members and the ACT Honduras facilitator.

Reporting Schedule

- Interim narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO by 30 June 2006, i.e. within one month following mid-term of project.
- Final narrative and financial reports to be received by the ACT CO by 31 January 2007, i.e. within two months of end of project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 28 February 2007, i.e. within three months of end of project.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

Co-ordination is on three levels: between implementing members, implementing members and the Co-ordination Committee of ACT Honduras and the implementing members with local and national authorities and other aid agencies.

X. BUDGET**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost US\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| DIRECT REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture rehabilitation</i> | | | | |
| Corn seed (QQ = 1 quintal = approx 45 kg)) | QQ | 277 | 43.00 | 11,911 |
| Bean seed | QQ | 103 | 74.00 | 7,622 |
| Yucca seed | QQ | 1696 | 1.60 | 2,714 |
| Urea | QQ | 2428 | 17.00 | 41,276 |
| Formula 18-46-0 | QQ | 2686 | 21.00 | 56,406 |
| Insecticide | Litre | 1624 | 11.00 | 17,864 |
| Weed-killer | Litre | 3748 | 10.00 | 37,480 |
| Fungicide | Kg | 258 | 5.00 | <u>1,290</u> |
| Sub total | | | | 176,563 |
| <i>Water and Sanitation</i> | | | | |
| Pipe PVC 1/2 | Unit | 100.0 | 8.2 | 820 |
| Can of glue 1/4 | Unit | 9 | 8.25 | 74 |
| Cement | Unit | 50 | 4.55 | 228 |
| Community sanitation campaigns | Community | 4 | 400.00 | <u>1,600</u> |
| Sub total | | | | 2,722 |
| <i>Risk management promotion activities</i> | | | | |
| Mtgs with leaders beneficiary pop | Meetings | 10 | 200.00 | 2,000 |
| Mtgs with gov & non-gov entities | Meetings | 7 | 50.00 | <u>350</u> |
| Sub total | | | | 2,350 |
| <i>Personnel Costs</i> | | | | |
| Project Coordinator - 25 % in the field | Month | 12 | 387.50 | 4,650 |
| Sub- Coordinator, to be hired in the field | Month | 12 | 904.50 | 10,854 |
| 2 Agricultural Technicians | Month | 12 | 1,033.50 | 12,402 |
| Costs of Field trips (food / lodging 3 pers) | Trip | 14 | 150.00 | <u>2,100</u> |
| Sub total | | | | 30,006 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | <u>211,640</u> |
| TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING | | | | |
| Renting of trucks and related costs | Trip | 10 | 180.00 | 1,800 |
| Renting of warehouse | Rent | 50 | 80.00 | 4,000 |
| Loading & unloading costs (2 deliveries) | QQ | 7,219 | 0.32 | <u>2,310</u> |
| Sub total | | | | 8,110 |
| CAPITAL EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| Purchase of Motorcycle and Accessories | Motorcycle | 2 | 2,300 | <u>4,600</u> |
| Sub total | | | | 4,600 |
| ADMINISTRATION & PERSONNEL | | | | |
| Accountant - to be hired in the field | Month | 12 | 387.50 | 4,650 |
| Office Material (paper, etc.) | Month | 12 | 50.00 | 600 |
| Phone and fax | Month | 12 | 65.00 | 780 |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost US\$</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Fuel for vehicles | Gallons | 450 | 3.50 | 1,575 |
| Vehicle's Maintenance (2 motorcycles) | Month | 12 | 100 | <u>1,200</u> |
| <i>Sub total</i> | | | | <u>8,805</u> |
| EVALUATION and AUDIT | | | | |
| Audit of ACT Funds | Unit | 1 | 1,000.00 | 1,000 |
| Programme monitoring and evaluation | Unit | 1 | 1,500.00 | <u>1,500</u> |
| <i>Sub total</i> | | | | <u>2,500</u> |
| <i>TOTAL ADMIN, PERSONNEL, SUPPORT</i> | | | | <u>24,015</u> |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE | | | | <u>235,655</u> |