

Final Report

Administrative Information	
Appeal Name	Tropical Storm Nate in Costa Rica
Appeal ID	CRC171
Country	COSTA RICA
Appeal start date	22 september
Lifespan of Appeal (months)	12
Reporting period	anual
Members involved in Appeal	Iglesia Luterana Costarricense

Section 1: Change and Amendments (max.500 words)

A) Please write any changes in the operational context from the original situation which leads to challenges or constraints faced that influence the ability to implement the project and reach the planned targets.

**Please note that this is a cut and paste from the last tab on the situational reports (SitReps)*

The damages of the Tropical Storm Nate were maintained during the period of implementation of the project. That is to say, there were no more affectations to those reported. The only change of relevance for the project was the support given to the Tarbaca community, since they only accepted the support of food and hygiene kits. It was not possible to develop the recovery of livelihoods, due to the fact that they were families dedicated to organic agriculture, so their cultivation processes must be technically optimized, which was beyond the reach of the appeal since they even denied any another help from the project, due to the fact that their work methods were defined in advance and they considered that the help provided was sufficient to face the damage suffered.

B) Please describe and risk management / risk mitigation measures put into place to deal with the change in operational context; i.e. what decisions were taken and actions put into place to ensure that successful project implementation despite the changes in operational context.

Despite the above, there was a refusal of the group of victims to receive the help contained in the Appeal. Therefore, the community could not be forced to receive the support offered, because they expressed their capacity for organization and self-management in order to recover from the damage suffered in their coffee crops.

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There were no significant changes beyond what was programmed in the Appeal, but the execution could be carried out according to the stipulated components, surpassing the number of established beneficiaries and training indigenous farmers in traditional techniques of organic farming.

C) Please describe any proposed amendments needed in programming as result beneficiary consultations & feedback and/or changes in operational context.

Due to work in indigenous communities, especially in recovery of livelihoods, the hiring of a consultant in organic agriculture in the area, who is part of an indigenous people affected by Tropical Storm Nate. As a result of this situation, this person had a wide knowledge of the local and regional context, proposing suitable crops according to the indigenous tradition, knowledge of the local suppliers, quality of the soil for the crops and appropriate methods of popular education on organic agriculture, which it generated a greater use for the objective of the workshops of recovery of means of life as well as the inputs given to the beneficiary communities.

Section 2: Progress and Deviations (max.500 words)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Target (original)</i>	<i>Actual (to date)</i>	<i>Deviation (+/-)</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Geographical scope of operations	Indigenous territories of Boruca, Cabagra, Curré and Ujarras in the canton of Buenos Aires, Isla Chira in the canton of Puntarenas, in the province of Puntarenas, and the community of Tarbaca in the canton of Aserrí, Province of San José.	Indigenous territories of Boruca, Cabagra, Curré, Ujarras and Térraba in the canton of Buenos Aires, Isla Chira in the canton of Puntarenas, in the province of Puntarenas, and the community of Tarbaca in the canton of Aserrí, Province of San José.	-	The activities could be made in another indigenous community, benefiting around 22 families plus 80 people in total.

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Beneficiaries description and coverage	1105 households (~5525 individuals) from 6 communities will be receiving assistance in Food Security, WASH, Shelter/NFI(s) and early recovery. <i>State the number of beneficiaries to reach over the entire project lifespan disaggregating when possible by age and gender.</i>	964 households (~5525 individuals) from 6 communities will be receiving assistance in Food Security, WASH, Shelter/NFI(s) and early recovery. <i>State the number of beneficiaries reached to date disaggregating when possible by age and gender.</i>	-	The component of water filters and hoses could not be sufficiently attended because the need was less than originally intended.
<i>Item</i>	<i>Target Action (original)</i>	<i>Actual Action (to date)</i>	<i>Deviation (+/-)</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Humanitarian Advocacy	-	-	no deviation	-

<i>Item</i>	<i>Target (original project targets)</i> <i>For entire lifespan of the project</i>	<i>Target (This reporting period)</i> <i>For this reporting period</i>	<i>Cumulative target reached (to date)</i> <i>Actually reached to date</i>	<i>Deviation (+/-)</i>	<i>Justification</i> <i>List/Describe reasons why there is a deviation between planned and implemented</i>	<i>Lessons learned</i> <i>List, if any, lessons learned linked to the specific outcome</i>
Outcomes/Outputs	A.1 40 households receive roofing sheets and nails for rehabilitation of homes	A.1. 40 (18 women, 22 men) households receive roofing sheets and nails for rehabilitation of homes	A.1. 40 (18 women, 22 men) households receive roofing sheets and nails for rehabilitation of homes	no deviation	The appeal served a greater number of families in the components of food and hygiene kits, recovery of livelihoods, shelter and NFI. However, in terms of water filters and hoses, only one community was willing to learn about the need to	The work with the community leaders was fundamental for the adequate humanitarian response.
Outcome B	B.1 300 households receive non-food items for establish the pre-conditions of their homes	B.1 381 (235 women, 146 men) households	B.1 381 (235 women, 146 men) households			The articulation with the National Emergency Commission should be strengthened to achieve future effects. This entity

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	<p>before the emergency</p> <p>C.1 425 households in 3 cantons of 2 provinces receive food baskets during the crisis.</p> <p>D.1. 380 households receive water filters to purify water to make it safe for human consumption.</p> <p>D.2. 380 households receive hygiene kits and improve their hygiene practices by receiving hygiene awareness sessions from local community trainers.</p> <p>D.3. 175 households receive hoses for</p>	<p>receive non-food items for establish the pre-conditions of their homes before the emergency</p> <p>C.1 456 (260 women, 196 men) households in 3 cantons of 2 provinces receive food baskets during the crisis.</p> <p>D.1. 77 (42 men, 35 women) households receive water filters to purify water to make it safe for human consumption.</p> <p>D.2. 456 (260 women, 196 men) households receive hygiene kits and</p>	<p>receive non-food items for establish the pre-conditions of their homes before the emergency</p> <p>C.1 456 (260 women, 196 men) households in 3 cantons of 2 provinces receive food baskets during the crisis.</p> <p>D.1. 77 (42 men, 35 women) households receive water filters to purify water to make it safe for human consumption.</p> <p>D.2. 456 (260 women, 196 men) households receive hygiene kits and</p>		<p>use the filters, due to the difficulty of accessing the water. In addition to that that same community was the only one that was willing to receive hoses, according to the reports and consultations with the other communities. Therefore, it was only attended where there was said unmet need.</p>	<p>only performs tasks of urgency and rescue, so their efforts are not enough and do not perform comprehensive post-emergency approach.</p> <p>The methods of quotation and purchase of inputs has helped to obtain good prices. It is even negotiated that some providers include the transport service to the communities.</p> <p>On the water filters, the purchase of them was delayed because there was no local supplier. They were obtained outside the appeal period by means of an NGO working in the area of access to water, who acquire the product from</p>
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	water distribution. E.1 380 households improved the economic well-being of the disaster affected households by restoring livelihoods.	improve their hygiene practices by receiving hygiene awareness sessions from local community trainers. D.3. 50 (27 men, 13 women) households receive hoses for water distribution. E.1 381 (235 women, 146 men) households improved the economic well-being of the disaster affected households by restoring livelihoods.	improve their hygiene practices by receiving hygiene awareness sessions from local community trainers. D.3. 50 (27 men, 13 women) households receive hoses for water distribution. E.1 381 (235 women, 146 men) households improved the economic well-being of the disaster affected households by restoring livelihoods.			Canada. Therefore, these alliances are strengthened among the organizations that work in these areas. It is necessary to include more technical personnel for future projects, and not depend solely on an employee of the executing partner. This since the arrears derived in this situation. Although there were part time staff, it was not during the total execution of the appeal.
<i>Item</i>	<i>Same as planned (Yes / No)</i>	<i>Explain Deviation</i>			<i>Lessons learned</i>	
Implementation plan (timeline)	No	There was a mayor Delay in the implementation time, because of the responsibility of the national coordinator at			It is necessary to rethink the roles of the human resource, as	

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Any major changes (delays) to the overall implementation plan?		ILCO. Staff executing an appeal of this size must be full time executing the same. In this case, it was a part time contracting with the coordinator, which complicated a proper execution over time.	well as the need for greater accompaniment of the ACT Office to monitor the execution
Finance (budget expenditures) Any major changes (over expenditures / under expenditures) to the overall Budget and expenditure plan?	No	In spite of the fact that a greater number of beneficiaries were reached at the beginning of the appeal, and due to the general obtaining of good prices in the quoted shops, there is a surplus in the execution of the funds. That is to say, there are sums not executed, in spite of having carried out all the activities committed and in possibility of realizing.	The expenses incurred for the appeal made it possible to obtain good offers with the suppliers, as well as the voluntary staff and the monitoring of the contributions made for the activities of recovery of livelihoods. This is a contracting model that must be followed.

Section 3: Appeal Impact (max.500 words)

A) Please write any observable and tangible effects/impacts that the Appeal has on cross-cutting issues

In the activities deployed of the appeal, the majority of beneficiaries were female heads of household, farmers or fisherwomen, in conditions of economic vulnerability. Similarly, in the processes of recovery of livelihoods, we worked with crops in the area, also creating organic fertilizers and training for the creation of them. Likewise, cultivation methods resistant to climate change were established, in order to face this phenomenon with farmers in socio-economic fragility.

For example on the following: Gender / GBV, Environment / Climate change, Child protection, Resilience, Social inclusion, etc.

B) Please write how the affected population participated in the Appeal and what are some of the observable and tangible effects/impacts that the Appeal has on sustainability and ownership

The population participated in all the implementation of the Appeal, being that even previous visits were made for the elaboration of the workshops of organic agriculture in the components of recovery of livelihoods. As for the other needs, a respective record of consultations was raised about the support that was going to be offered, according to the effects they presented. For example, the dimensions of the hoses were consulted to solve the need to bring water to their homes.

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Regarding the sustainability of the project, sufficient seed packages could be granted for at least 1 year, in terms of family crops. Similarly, 50% of the seeds contributed could be harvested again, thus ensuring the basic food sovereignty of the affected families in indigenous territories. In the same way it was possible to deliver fishing instruments to the inhabitants of Isla Chira, who insured their fishing activity for another year from the inputs delivered.

Can also discuss transition (LRRD) and exit strategy

Section 4: Visibility - Total ACT Response + Coordination (max.500 words)

A) Provide brief summary of activities of ACT members inside and outside the appeal, in order to capture in summary form the total ACT response, including updating the information provided in latest SitRep.

With the member partners, logistics aspects were coordinated, as well as the collection of the data for the evaluation of the damages and to plan the humanitarian response. Even ACTUAR was present in both deliveries of food and hygiene kits, in the indigenous communities and in Isla Chira, therefore there was a continuous coordination of the work done in these aspects. .

B) Describe any efforts (successes and challenges) in coordinate with the host government, other relevant organizations and the broader humanitarian system, including the cluster system. Explain, how did this positively affected the implementation of the project and the ACT Alliance's reputation.

Coordinations were made with local emergency committees, as well as local indigenous governments that enabled an effective and orderly articulation of humanitarian aid. Likewise, the partners that supported community articulation were taken, such as ACTUAR and CSF, even though they are not members of the ACT Alliance Costa Rica Forum. Therefore, there was an adequate coordination according to the planning of the appeal.

Regarding the relationship with the National Emergency Committee, it did not have a greater presence in the affected communities for a response in the medium and long term, therefore they only attended with food and hygiene kits.

It is necessary to reach a greater articulation with the central office of the National Commission of Emergencies and get in touch for a greater coordination with the work of humanitarian attention. This with the current challenge that the national office shows some resistance to the collaboration with civil society on these issues.

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