Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

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| ***Section 1: Overview of response*** |
| COSTA RICA | Rapid Response Fund for Tropical Storm Nate |
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| **Summary** | **ACT Requesting Member** **Iglesia Luterana Costarricense (ILCO)** |
| Implementation period | 12 October 2017 12 January 2017 3 (months) |
| Geographical area | Brunca Region, in the indigenous territories of Cabagra, Ujarrás, Boruca and Rey Curré |
| Sectors of response |

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|[ ]  Shelter / NFIs |  | Protection/ psychosocial |
|[ ]  Health |  |  |
|[x]  WASH |[x]  Food Security |

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| Targeted beneficiaries(per sector) | **250** households (~1500 individuals) from 4 indigenous territories will be receiving assistance in WASH and Food Security. **Selection Criteria for target population** * Households under the line of poverty which have suffered serious damages to their houses, livelihoods.
* Households which are not receiving support from other entities in the sectors included in the RRF.

Priority will also be given to households housing vulnerable groups such as people living with disabilities, indigenous, pregnant and lactating mothers, that have been displaced by the tropical storm.  |
| Requested budget (USD) |  $59,950 (USD) |

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| Is there an updated ACT Forum EPRP? | No |
| ***Section 2: Narrative Summary*** |
| **Background**Tropical storm “Nate” formed on Thursday the 5th of October in the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. The storm caused heavy rains and landslides throughout several countries in Central America. As of October 6th, the number of casualties rose to 28 and with 14 people reportedly missing. Tropical Storm Nate leaved destruction in its wake before being upgraded to a category 1 hurricane as it moved toward the United States. In Costa Rica, landslides caused significant damage to roads and villages, cutting off some areas, the soils are still saturated due to heavy downpours. According to the National Emergency Commission more than 11517 persons are in 178 shelters around the nation after having to abandon their homes because of flooding and the risk of unstable ground giving way. More than a dozen main roads were closed, while others were only partially open. In the province of Guanacaste, which has been particularly hard-hit by the heavy rains in recent days, many roads were impassable to all but four-wheel-drive vehicles and horses. A highway that connects the south of the country was washed away in Casa Mata. At least 5,000 residents fled to emergency shelters there, according to The Associated Press. 11 fatalities have been reported and 2 persons are missing. As much of the Costa Rica returns to normal, many communities are still isolated, others without water, and destruction caused by rains continues to be tallied and dealt with. The National Emergency Commission (CNE) on October 9, updated the status of different parts of the country. Much of Guanacaste and Puntarenas, on the country’s Pacific side, remain under red alert, and others have returned to low or no alert as rains have returned to normal rainy season levels. A [red alert](https://news.co.cr/much-of-costa-rica-remains-under-red-alert-with-classes-suspended/66794/) state remains in effect in the following 28 counties, meaning also that public schools remain closed in these areas. The red alert calls for local, regional and national response mechanisms so that people affected by an emergency get access to resources, relief supplies, search and rescue operations, and are reconnected via roads, basic services, infrastructure, housing and public buildings.The annual rainy season is currently underway in Central America, a five-month period typically ending in November in which the risk of flooding and mudslides rise. This year, some areas in the region, including Costa Rica, have gotten up to 50 percent more rain than average for September and October. |
| **Humanitarian Needs** The official data collected by the National Emergency Commission (CNE) in the north, central and south Pacific region, indicates that Tropical Storm Nate has critically damaged main livelihoods (agriculture and fisheries). Preliminary results from a rapid assessment conducted by the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) indicates that more than 84000 hectares of pasture, 20 000 of sugar cane, 12 000 of coffee, 3000 of rice, 2000 of beans and 640 hectares of vegetables are severely affected in the Pacific and Brunca Region. **Livelihoods**: People in the affected communities have lost their banana, pineapple, maize, cassava and bean crops, and the flooding destroyed agricultural products and affected community members’ stored food; coastal communities, whose main source of livelihoods is fishing, were also affected. The impacted household’s economic security has been affected, which will imperil their income generation in the coming months. Moreover, the affected families will need to replace the assets they lost, and they will need financial assistance to help support the upcoming scholastic enrolment of their children (January and February 2018 Preliminary results from a rapid assessment conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture indicate **Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:**  The Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA) indicated that 509,628 people had lost access to potable water throughout Costa Rica. AyA water trucks will distribute water in the affected zones. Floods have affected the water supply and disrupted the provision of medical care and sanitation actions, heightening the risk of waterborne diseases. The national water agency has been working to restore services in the affected communities, and it is providing water cisterns and bottled water to the affected population; nonetheless, isolated communities, where floods and landslides have affected water supply systems and wells, remain. Due to the poor hygienic conditions, waterborne diseases are a primary concern, vector control has been made more difficult by saturated water drains and inadequate solid waste disposal, and reports indicate that 509,628 people are without drinking water throughout the country. Moreover, dengue, Zika and chikungunya are present in the country, and there is currently a national health alert for malaria. Consequently, the need to restore water and sanitation conditions and implement vector control actions is vital. The population affected by Tropical Storm Nate are in need of access to food security, shelter and NFIs, WASH and early recovery amongst many other needs. For this rapid respond fund, ILCO has identified gaps in food security and WASH sectors. Although the National Emergency Committee (CNE) have delivered food packages to affected households, still 25% of the affected population remain with unmet needs. It is important to mention that the national situation regarding the fiscal crisis has generated the search of international fund for the response to the damages of the tropical storm Nate. |
| **Capacity to respond.**ILCO have experience with ACT Alliance since 2009, working in RRD projects, climate change in indigenous communities in the Caribbean region, and most recently in the RRF 09/2016 Hurricane Otto in Costa Rica, which included activities in Food Security and WASH, for a 285 households in 3 different communities in the Caribbean, borderline and north of the country, meeting all ACT reporting requirements on response activities ILCO is going to implement the RRF in close coordination with local indigenous governments (ADIS) and community organizations, as well as with ACTUAR, a partner of BfT, ACTUAR, will be in field to coordinate the deliveries of the humanitarian kits. |
| **Proposed response**

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| *Does the proposed response honour ACT’s commitment to Child Safeguarding?* <http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-child-safeguarding-guidance-document/>  | [x]  Yes | [ ]  No |

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| Problems | Affected households are facing problems to satisfy basic needs such as access to food and clean water for human consumption. |
| Target beneficiaries | 250 households directly affected by Tropical Storm Nate effects, representing a population of 1500 individuals.  |
| Main activities | In coordination with local authorities and other disasters relief providers the following activities will be undertaken:1. Purchase and distribution of 500 hygiene kits.
2. Purchase and distribution of 300 water gallons.
3. Purchase and distribution of 500 food baskets.

The food baskets will contain the following products: rice, beans, spaghettis, vegetable oil, tuna, salt, sugar, soup and seasoning powder. Two distributions will be carried out (1 per month, for three months period). The ration is calculated for a 5 members average household.The hygiene kits will contain: toilet paper, chlorine, toothbrushes, toothpaste, alcohol, sanitary pads, soap and shampoo. Two distributions will be carried out (1 per month, for three months period). The ration is calculated for a 5 members average household. |
| Specific objective(s)/ Outputs | 1. 250 affected households are able to satisfy their basic food needs for 3 months.
2. 250 affected households receive hygiene kits for improved hygiene for 3 months.
3. 150 affected households receive access to clean water for human consumption.
 |
| Overall objective / Outcome(s) | Address emergency needs of households affected by Tropical Storm Nate in Costa Rica.  |

**Reporting Schedule**

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| --- | --- |
| **Type of Report** | **Due date** |
| Situation report | November 13th. |
| Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date) | 15 February 2018 |
| Audit report (90 days after the ending date) | May 15th, 2018 |

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| **Monitoring and evaluation**ILCO will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project. ILCO will establish coordination with other humanitarian actors at field level, as well as with local and indigenous authorities. Regular meetings will be held, in order to share information concerning progress in the implementation process. The monitoring and evaluation will include regular visits to follow up on the achievement of results, and preparation of monthly situation reports. ILCO in coordination with the Costa Rica ACT Alliance Forum will lead meetings to make appropriate decisions for successful implementation. A final report will be submitted by ILCO following the guidelines provided by ACT. Costa Rica ACT Alliance Forum will involve in the monitoring and evaluation. ILCO will collect and analyse data, which will be collected at 30 days interval from the beginning of the project. |
| ***Section 3: ACT Alliance coordination*** |
| **Coordination**ILCO serves as the overall coordinator of the response and will coordinate as well with the forum members and other partners, Red Cross and local emergency committees. Finally, local indigenous authorities and the CNE will be included in the coordination. The Coordination will be established with the local governments and local networks in order to facilitate the implementation of the RRF. Accountability for the delivery of this response will follow open and transparent processesand the other related stakeholders.  |
| **Implementation arrangements** By an agreement of the ACT Costa Rica Forum, the administration, monitoring and evaluation of the response will be undertaken by ILCO, the only local member in the Costa Rica Forum, and will be responsible for the project implementation and serves as the overall coordinator of the response. ILCO will coordinate with its partner organization ACTUAR as well as with the forum members. Coordination will be established with the local governments and local networks in order to facilitate the implementation. Accountability for the delivery of this response will follow open and transparent processes. ILCO will do the M&E activities, and report to ACT Alliance. The interventions will be implemented in close collaboration with local government offices in the targeted region and the respective communities, including community institutions. The project staff will facilitate the implementation of these activities against the planned objectives. Coordination meetings will be conducted with the communities to analyse progress of proposed activities, identify problems and receive feedbacks regarding worries and concerns. These inputs will be analysed together with the communities, to make decisions for improving implementation and addressing concerns of communities. In this way, we will ensure the presence and engagement of the community all along the project’s progress.The minimum standards for humanitarian response of the Sphere Project (humanitarian charter, protection principles and essential norms) will be applied. The work will be carried out with a gender based approach, promoting the equal participation of men and women. Priority will be given to indigenous, women heads of families with young children, the elderly and people with disabilities  |
| **Human resources and administration of funds**ILCO will bring the overall coordination to the response; the coordinator of ILCO and the support of communitarian volunteers will guaranty the results of the humanitarian response. A coordinator will be named be in charge of the emergency response, with knowledge of ACT Alliance tools. The RRF will be carried out with the support of local network of community volunteers along with human resources of ILCO, government and private sector. Finances will be managed by the Financial Accounting Department with a manager responsible who will create a single account for the project funds. This administration meets international standards established for such projects, as NIIF standards. Complying with the standards for accountability, ILCO will organize the logistics and the financial and operational reports. ILCO will provide its paid staff to organize the logistics for rapid and effective response at the lowest possible cost. |
| **Communications** Communication will be established with relevant actors assisting this emergency. ILCO and its partner ACTUAR are going to carry the logo of ACT alliance during the distribution of aid, in items distributed as part as the response. Photos and stories will be provided for communication purposes. Regular reporting will be share within the alliance, monthly SITREPS will be provided. It is important to mention that the ACT Forum members attend different UN clusters and Government meetings on humanitarian and development activities. In all these gatherings, the Forum member share information regarding ACT Response. Data and reports are shared often in these occasions.  |
| ***Section 4: Budget Summary*** |
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| **EXPENDITURE** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Type of** |  **No. of**  | **Unit Cost** | **Appeal** | **Appeal** |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Budget** | **Budget** |
|  |  | **Unit** |  **Units**  | *USD* | *USD* | **local currency** |
| **DIRECT COSTS** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1** | **PROGRAM STAFF** |  |  |  |   |   |
| 1.1 | RRF coordinator  | month |  3  | 1.500 | 4.500 | 2.610.000,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF** |  |  |  | **4.500** | **2.610.000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **PROGRAM ACTIVITIES** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,1 | Food security |   |   |   | 27.000 | 15.660.000,00 |
| 2.1.1 | Food Kits (rice, beans, spaghettis, vegetable oil, tuna, salt, sugar, soup and seasoning powder) | kit |  500  | 54 | 27.000 | 15.660.000,00 |
| 2,2 | Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH) |   |   |   | 17.000 | 9.860.000,00 |
| 2.3.1. | Water drums | units |  300  | 10 | 3.000 | 1.740.000,00 |
| 2.3.2. | Hygiene kits (toilet paper, chlorine, toothbrushes, toothpaste, alcohol, sanitary towels, soap and shampoo | kit |  500  | 28 | 14.000 | 8.120.000,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES** |  |  |  | **44.000** | **25.520.000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2. | Comunication / visibility | global | 1,00 |  300  | 300 | 174.000,00 |
| 3.3. | EPRP formulation | global | 1,00 |  1.500  | 1.500 | 870.000,00 |
| 3.4. | Monitoring & evaluation | month | 2,00 |  800  | 1.600 | 928.000,00 |
| 3.5. | Audit | global | 1,00 |  1.800  | 1.800 | 1.044.000,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION** |  |  |  | **5.200** | **3.016.000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | **PROGRAM LOGISTICS** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Transport (of relief materials)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1.  | Hire / Rental of Vehicles | Deliveries |  2  | 700 | 1.400 | 812.000,00 |
| 4.2.  | Fuel | Month |  3  | 350 | 1.050 | 609.000,00 |
| **Handling** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.6. | Salaries / wages for labourers | days |  8  | 30 | 240 | 139.200,00 |
| 4.4. | Salaries / wages for Drivers | days |  8  | 40 | 320 | 185.600,00 |
| 4.8. | travel / per diems | days |  12  | 50,0 | 600 | 348.000,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS** |  |  |  | **3.610** | **4.187.600** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL DIRECT COST**  |   |   |   | **57.310** | **37.427.400** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT** |  |  |  |
| **e.g.** | Staff salaries  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Salaries 25% for Programme Director) | Person |  1  | 600 | 600 | 348.000,00 |
|  | Salaries 25% for Finance Director) | Person |  1  | 600 | 600 | 348.000,00 |
|  | Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff …..) | Accountant  |  2  | 400 | 800 | 464.000,00 |
|  | Office Operations |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |   |   |   |  |  |
|  | Office Utilities | Global |  1  | 400 | 400 | 232.000,00 |
|  |  |   |   |   |  |  |
|  | Communications  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Telephone and fax | Month |  2  | 50 | 100 | 58.000,00 |
|  | Other  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Insurance | visit |  2  | 70 | 140 | 81.200,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT** |   | 2.640 | 1.531.200 |
|  |  |  |  |  | **4%** | **4%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL EXPENDITURE** |  |  |  | **59.950** | **38.958.600** |

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| ***Section 5: Annexes (mandatory)****Provide the following annexes:**Key information (mandatory):*1. *Annex 1 – Contact and bank details*
2. *Annex X – Contract of good faith*
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| ***MAP*** |

**ACTION**

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of US$ 59.950,000 towards the budget from its Rapid Response Fund and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment. Should there be an appeal for this emergency, the RRF payment will be considered as an advance.

**For further information please contact:**

ACT Regional Representative – Latin America and the Caribbean, Carlos Rauda (cra@actalliance.org)

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**Alwynn Javier**

Global Humanitarian Coordinator

ACT Alliance Secretariat