

Appeal Revision 1

El Salvador

Floods and Landslides Caused by Hurricane Ida – SLV091

Appeal Target: US\$ 411,000

Balance requested: US\$ 105,789

Geneva March 25, 2010

El Salvador was hit by Hurricane Ida on 8 November 2009 with winds and up to 300 mm rainfalls in 6 hours. As a result, a total of 108 landslides, 13 major floods and 12 overflowing rivers were counted in seven of the country fourteen Departments. Floods and landslides completely destroyed 288 homes and damaged 1,835 houses. At least 37 bridges were damaged. Out of a population of 2 million in these seven departments, it is estimated that 75,000 people (15,000 families) have been affected. Out of these, more than 14,000 people were housed in 118 temporary shelters, and/or with friends or relatives.

The bean harvest has been particularly affected by the rainfall, with an estimated loss of 90%, which represents 27.5 million US\$. The ensuing food insecurity is further exacerbated by the fact that the countries from which El Salvador imports food have also went through difficult times. Guatemala on the Hurricane Ida's path also faced food security issues whereas in Honduras the protracted political conflict over several months adversely impacted the food production as well as transport within the country and across its borders.

ACT requesting member the Lutheran World Federation, together with the Salvadoran Lutheran Synod and four of their implementing partners, have distributed food aid packages and kitchen and family hygiene kits under the ACT Rapid Response Funds 15/2009 issued on 12 November 2009. Further assessments done by ACT members have identified rehabilitation needs in food security, psychosocial care and housing rehabilitation. These were all included in the appeal issued on 27 November 2009. In the present revision of the appeal, more details have been included on food security, psychosocial care and advocacy. The rehabilitation/reconstruction of houses component in the original appeal was removed in this revision for several reasons: The cost per unit was deemed too high in relation to the limited funds assured for this appeal and the question of land ownership and a public policy decision as to where to relocate families that lost their houses have not yet been resolved. Many of the houses damaged or destroyed are located in high-risk areas and in need of

relocation. According to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing currently there is a housing deficit of some 10,000 units and the Government of El Salvador is working actively through the 'Cluster for Transitional and Permanent Housing in view of bridging this deficit.

The post-crisis intervention is taking place primarily in the provinces/municipalities of San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz, San Vicente, Cuscatlán, Usulután, Sonsonate and Ahuachapán.

Project Completion Date: 31 December 2010

Reporting schedule:

	Interim narrative & Financial	Final Narrative & Financial	Audit
LWF	31 June 2010	28 February 2011	31 March 2011

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (in USD):

Appeal Target	411,000
Less: Pledges/ Contributions Received	305,211
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	105,789

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together
UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (jkg@actalliance.org) and the Regional Program Officer Michael Zschiegner (mzs@actalliance.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Jill Hawkey (phone +41 22 791 6069 or mobile phone + 41 79 376 1711) **or**

ACT Regional Program Officer, Michael Zschiegner (phone +41 22 791 6420 or mobile 079 608 81 33)

John Nduna
General Secretary

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

ACT members:

The Lutheran World Federation is the requesting member on behalf of the ACT El Salvador Forum.

The appeal implementation will be carried out by the following ACT members and their partners:

- Lutheran World Federation (LWF) –Requesting member
- Salvadoran Lutheran Synod (SLS)
- ABRAZO
- Emmanuel Baptist Church (Iglesia Bautista Emanuel)
- The Anglican Episcopal Church of El Salvador (Iglesia Anglicana Episcopal de El Salvador)
- The Reformed Calvinist Church of El Salvador (Iglesia Reformada Calvinista de El Salvador)

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Initial Assessment

El Salvador was hit by winds and rain caused by Hurricane Ida on 8 November. In six hours, more than 300 millimeters of rain were discharged. According to the government, the impact was closed to what Hurricane Mitch had provoked in 1998. Seven of fourteen Departments were affected. The official number of deaths from mudslides is 198. The parliament enacted a state of public calamity and disaster.

More than 14,000 people had to remain in temporary shelters, principally in the Departments of San Salvador, San Vicente, La Paz, Cuscatlán, Cabanas, Usulután, and La Libertad. 118 shelters have been established in schools, municipalities, churches, and community centers. Some people have been sheltered by relatives or acquaintance.

UN and other international partners estimate that some 75,000 people (15,000 families) have been affected. The total population in the seven affected departments is around 2 million people, of which 80% live in urban areas.

Floods and landslides completely destroyed 288 homes and damaged 1,835 houses according to the Civil Defense. There have been 108 landslides and 13 major floods, 12 overflowing rivers and at least 37 bridges damaged. The UNDP estimates that about 2,000 houses, 117 schools, 25 health centers and several roads have been severely damaged or destroyed. Altogether 15% of the national territory was affected.

Electricity companies have estimated the damage to the electricity system to be around USD 850,000 and that repairs could take around 3 months. Damage to infrastructure left many communities without access to electricity, safe drinking water and latrines. Teams from the World Bank and the European Union evaluated the medium term socioeconomic effects of the floods and landslides. According to various Government Ministries, preliminary estimates suggest that total damages assessed to date may be around USD 939 million in the following sectors: agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, water and sanitation, and housing.

According to national agricultural institutions, almost all of the 7 affected agricultural departments have suffered losses. The bean harvest has been particularly affected by the rainfall, and it has been estimated that bean seed losses could be up to 90% and grains up to 75%. The estimated losses in crops reached USD 27.5 million. The most affected crops are beans, USD 20 million, and corn, with

USD 5 million. According to the Government, the total investment required to meet the needs of the agricultural sector are around USD 122.7 million.

Losses of maize are less drastic, but the Ministry of Agriculture has reported a \$ 1 increase per 100 lbs (an 8% increase in only 4 days from 9th to 11th of November). The landslides caused damage to many coffee plantations.

The United Nations System launched an international appeal for USD 13 million worldwide on 18 November, intended to cover the most urgent needs of 75,000 people affected by the humanitarian crisis.

IV. DESCRIPTION IN THE SITUATION IN THE PROPOSED AREA OF RESPONSE

Current Situation

The Salvadoran government, through the General Civil Protection Direction (DGPC), has identified three phases for the emergency response:

Phase 1 – Emergency or impact (Crisis Phase)

Phase 2 – Rehabilitation

Phase 3 – Reconstruction

By late November 2009 the Sectoral Technical Emergency Service Commission that was in action in the Phase 1 was deactivated. The Commission made a call to the international community to continue the humanitarian assistance during the next two phases and reach the affected target population in the 43 most affected districts.

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

The official figure of the number of people killed by Hurricane Ida is 199, with 77 persons still unaccounted for. Until 15 January, 5,705 persons were sheltered in 63 centers in all the 43 districts affected. On the 20th February, this number dropped by 69% to 1739 persons, or 490 families, in 32 centers in 18 districts across the country. However the official statistics do not into account the families living with relatives and in unauthorized settlements. This represents an important challenge for the rehabilitation phase.

As the number of people in collective centers decreases rapidly, the affected population is returning to their previous settlements, some of which remain in a precarious situation. Field visits confirm that in several municipalities, the returning population continues to be provided with food and water and in some cases they are also given minimal personal hygiene kits. As the population returns home, it becomes more difficult to ensure their access to basic services.

Health authorities have tightened controls enabled in shelters to prevent the spread of diseases like dengue, influenza and malaria, and other diseases transmitted by rodents. It is to be recalled that at the height of the disaster, 10 deaths from dengue were reported, 5210 patients showing classic symptoms and 83 with hemorrhage. In addition, there 25 deaths and 803 confirmed cases of influenza A were also recorded.

Description of the damages in the area of the proposed response

During Phase 2 the main activities would be the rehabilitation of the damaged infrastructures (houses, roads, bridges)and the reestablishment of some of the basic services for the affected population and communities (health services, schools, networks, and agriculture and water/sanitation).

Location of LWF and ACT implementing members' response

ACT members and partners are currently finalizing the emergency phase. During the first phase, 56.38 Tm of food have been distributed for an estimated value of \$156.380 to 1317 families. The food distribution was carried out in close collaboration among LWF, WFP and the Secretariat for Social Integration of El Salvador.

The second phase is currently being developed and would focus more on food for work. The objective is to give three-monthly food rations to families who actively participate in post- Hurricane Ida reconstruction projects. The ACT Forum has been participating and making important contributions through the Food Security Cluster coordinated by the WFP. On February 4th, an agreement was signed with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to monitor 6 shelters located in San Salvador, in the districts of San Martín (Iglesias Luz del Mundo, C. E. Tierra Virgen Virgin, Colonia Santa Marta; Casa Comunal Tierra Blanca, Centro Escolar Cantón las Delicias, in Ilopango Ilocano (Casa communal Rafael A. Gutierrez), and in Apopa Apopka (Sede Monsignor Romero). The objective is to identify material damages caused by the rain and identify rehabilitation works that can be carried out with the support of the technical services of IOM. The implementation of this program required a collective effort by community leaders (local organizations know as ADESCOS) local authorities (municipal mayors) and committees formed by people from temporary shelters.

The specific locations of the targeted communities are listed below:

Detail of Communities Proposed by the Implementing Partners		
Community	Municipality	Department (State)
Anemona 2	San Martín	San Salvador
El Limón	San Martín	San Salvador
Júpiter	San Martín	San Salvador
Aarón Joaquín	San Martín	San Salvador
Las Delicias	San Martín	San Salvador
Galilea	El Rosario	La Paz
Cariño	Guazapa	San Salvador
Niño Perdido	Apopa	San Salvador
Florida Ascool	Aguilares	San Salvador
Florida - 2	Aguilares	San Salvador
Florida - 1	Aguilares	San Salvador
Las Rosas	Santiago Nonualco	La Paz
El Samaritano	San Marcelino, San Pedro Masahuat.	La Paz
Nahualapa	El Rosario	La Paz
Shintù	Apopa	San Salvador
Puerto de la Libertad	La Libertad	La Libertad
Cantón Corinto Ilopango	Ilopango	San Salvador
Las Cañas	Soyapango	San Salvador
La Hoja	Santiago Nonualco	La Paz
El Pacun	Santiago Nonualco	La Paz
El Sauce	Santiago Nonualco	La Paz
El Pito	Santiago Nonualco	La Paz

Apart from ACT members' response to the project, a collaboration agreement was signed by the LWF, these communities will receive specific support from the Food for Work Program supported by the WFP. The objective of this program is to guarantee food for a time period following a disaster, until the communities can recover their productive capacity. Obviously this means that a number of criteria set by the WFP will need to be followed, such as soil recovery intervention and management of community space.

Furthermore LWF, together with IOM are planning to form the national council for psycho-social support in coordination with other national experts and organizations in this field.

It is important to emphasize the very good coordination among different state and non-state actors (government, government line-ministries, NGOs and organizations from the United Nations system) during the transition. The work was developed through the cluster system and LWF was actively engaged in the WASH, food security, and temporary settlement clusters.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The target population is people living from subsistence agriculture and small businesses, located in vulnerable areas of small communities on the periphery of small towns and in rural areas. Women are often engaged in farming and poultry rearing.

This population is located in the provinces / municipalities of San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz. Of a total of 1,000 families, each implementing partner will reach 200 families or an average between 25 and 40 families per community.

The selection criteria for families are:

1. Families who have been affected and have lost their crops
2. Families with female heads of household and single mothers, and important number of children
3. Families with older people
4. Families who by reason of the disaster lost their source of employment / income.
5. Families who by reason of the disaster lost their belongings, tools, etc
6. Families with disabled people.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Description of the post crisis objectives:

Goal

Contribute to the enhancement of household food security and the strengthening of organizational and psycho-social capacity of targeted households and for improved access to basic needs and the fulfillment of fundamental human rights.

Objective 1: Food Security:

To improve household food security in targeted households

Objective 2: Advocacy and community organizing:

To improve leadership capacity in targeted community organizations for increased advocacy for public policy change at the local, regional and national levels to reduce socio-environmental vulnerability through access to basic needs and fulfillment of fundamental rights in targeted communities

Objective 3: Psychosocial Care:

To strengthen individual and community resilience through psycho-social care

Planned Activities of the post crisis phase**1. Food Security and income security**

Hurricane Ida left devastating effects on small-scale agriculture, the main economic activity in the affected area. As part of the ACT Response during the post-crisis phase, there will be a promotion of corn and beans cultivation the staple crops of the country targeting farming families who have land to cultivate. Furthermore, the response will target women who are not traditionally involved in agriculture and introduce them to domestic horticulture (hydroponic horticulture) and poultry breeding as part of income generating scheme or affected families to improve their household food and security.

Needs assessment

A needs assessment to identify families who will be targeted by the food security project will be carried out. The selection criteria will include families who had suffered damages on their agricultural land (mudslides, crop loss) and those families who are facing relocation.

Activities such as domestic horticulture, hydroponics and chicken breeding are intended for families who do not count with fields for agricultural activities, in particular female-headed households that usually earn income through handicrafts or food processing. Once identified, they will participate in training during which each family will install their own orchards and chicken and bee breeding units.

Training

The trainings will focus on agricultural production techniques, soil conservation, bee breeding and food processing (promotion of local foods). The training will also include basic accounting and administration so that the women included in this component can continue to support themselves through future production cycles. The training will guarantee the continuity and progress of the activities for all the participants and benefit the wider community through farmer to farmer methodology and replication of the trainings by leaders to the members of the community.

Distribution of agricultural inputs

The selected 320 farming families will receive agricultural kits that include seeds, tools and organic fertilizer (*gallinaza* and bokashi) to kick start the agricultural season for corn and beans in time. The objective is to cover a total of 117 hectares, supporting approximately 320 producer families

Income generation

A participatory assessment with the targeted communities was conducted to identify income generating alternatives for targeted communities that cannot recover their agricultural land in time for the next planting season or those who cannot recover it at all. Many families of the communities affected by Hurricane Ida lost their agriculture land, often because these were located in slopes washed by the rain. Some of these places were turned into a ditch and others were buried more than a meter deep, so in some cases the recovery of the cultivation will take long and in other cases it will be impossible. The access to arable soil for these populations and/or access to alternative production techniques are vital.

Food processing and transformation and marketing

The project plans some degree of transformation/processing of the agricultural products that will be primarily marketed through the local markets, that is and among families, within the community and in municipal markets close to their communities. To facilitate the marketing aspect of the food security project, trainings are planned in basic business management so that every targeted woman is able to develop and use a business plan in her daily business activities. The business plan includes

production, administration and marketing, and will be designed by each woman as a requirement to receive funds (seed money) for working for the purchase raw materials, The money earned through the sale of the processed products will then generate a small collective savings (communal bank) and allow further new cycles of production and sales and ensure the sustainability of these groups beyond the life of this project. What is meant by bank here is an amount of money or cash that each of the groups of women will administer and use in terms of loans or rotating funds to finance the purchase of raw material in order to carry out their activities.

The income generated from these activities will primarily meet household food security.

Projected Indicators to measure the outcome of Food Security:

- During the project period, at least three (3) on and off farm initiatives, incorporating women's practical and strategic needs in view of ensuring household food security will be promoted.
- At the end of the project period at least 80% of the arable land is cultivated with staple crops (corn and beans) and at least 30% of the targeted groups meet household food security.
- At the end of the implementation period of the Appeal, at least ten (10) community banks established by women heads of family will be functioning and managed through their own "seed" capital to supplement household income to meet food security.

2. Advocacy and Community Organizing

Community organizing and strengthening the advocacy capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) is the third key component of the post-crisis phase designed to address the targeted communities' socio environmental vulnerabilities. This component engages all sectors of society, state and non-state actors, and is based on building strategic alliances by linking micro-level initiatives to the macro level to influence public policy change that would enable the right-bearers access to basic needs/services and the fulfillment of fundamental rights.

The objective of the advocacy and community organizing component is: to improve leadership capacity in targeted community organizations for increased advocacy for public policy change at the local, regional and national levels to reduce their socio-environmental vulnerability through access to basic needs and fulfillment of fundamental rights.

Training in advocacy

At least 30 workshops (5 workshops by each of the six implementers) will be carried out, in a total of 18 communities. The workshops will include topics such as: "*Problem Tree*;" *Analysis of Strengths, Opportunities, Challenges, and Threats* [FODA in Spanish: "Análisis de Fortalezas, Oportunidades, Desafíos y Amenazas"]; *Mapping / Identification of Actors and Power; Functions of the State* [government; nation]; *Designing of Advocacy and Implementation Plan*. The psycho-social technical team is composed by: 3 psychologists. One from LWF who is of Spanish nationality and with solid experience in community based psycho-social support, the second from ABRAZO, Salvadoran and also with solid experience in psycho-social support with special emphasis on children and the third member of the team from SLS also Salvadoran also with solid experience in community-based psycho-social support.

The trainers will draw from and refer to existing materials for psycho-social support, namely the psycho-social support guidebook developed by the El Salvador Program in 2007, the Facilitators' Guide developed by AIN and PDA as well as Community-Based Psycho-social Support developed by Church of Sweden (COS) (*Atención Psicosocial basado en La Comunidad*).

Institutional strengthening of community based groups for collective action

Community organizing is a key component of this response both to promote organizational strengthening as well as promote collective actions for advocacy that can be integrated in the community plans. Therefore a fundamental objective will be that the communities, as part of the training process, elaborate and manage their own advocacy plan by applying the acquired skills, tools and strategies to influence local, regional or national actors for public policy change issues that concern them the most: land, disaster risk reduction, food security, psycho-social support and others that the communities themselves will identify and lift up.

Building strategic Alliances/Networking

LWF will also accompany the community organizations in forging strategic alliances; facilitate macro-micro linkage and networking in view of ensuring the sustainability of communities' actions over the long-term.

Projected Indicators

- By the end of the project period, at least 72 leaders (at least 40% of them women) will be trained in advocacy strategies at the community a community level
- By the end of the project at least 50% of the targeted ADESCOS have accountability mechanisms in place.
- By the end of the project period, at least 18 communities initiated one collective action each and at least one has succeeded in influencing public policy at the local level.

3. Psychosocial Care

Access to psycho-social care is part of the Emergency response since the beginning thanks to the presence of Churches rooted in the affected communities which provide spiritual care commonly known locally as the *Ministry of presence* which combines talking, listening and prayer, a very important component of psycho-social care. During the reconstruction/rehabilitation phase, this care and support will be strengthened by empowering the affected through community organizing for advocacy, training in various techniques and coping mechanisms and have access to various resources.

The objective of the psycho-social care component of the revised appeal is: to strengthen individual and community resilience through psycho-social care .

Needs assessment

The project will conduct a community-led Needs and Damage Assessment (EDAN, Evaluación de Daños y Necesidades). Based on the finding, a proposal for community based psycho-social intervention will be developed jointly by the communities and implementers.

Training

The needs assessment will be the basis for formulated the types of training required however will include topics such as personal and group techniques on stress and anxiety management, conflict resolution, increase of self-esteem, optimization of resilience, attention to emotions, etc. The trainings will target women and men leaders and community members engaged in the project. Each implementing partner will carry out at least 5 training workshops, in a total of 18 communities.

Promotion of Psycho-social Support Mechanisms

LWF will promote psychosocial support mechanisms in the community in the form of community action protocols and/or formal and informal networks of community psychosocial support. The purpose of these networks is to monitor, control and promote activities relating to community mental health and to support the psycho-social activities in conjunction with state and local government

agents. This activity will link up with the overall advocacy plan designed by the targeted communities through the ADESCOS. Monitoring and evaluation of individuals participating in activities will also be through the collective assessment tools as well as individual interviews if required. All this work is developed along the lines of material produced in LACE 61 '*Guide of Psychosocial Support Based on the community*' and the ACT Guide aid from Church of Sweden '*Psychosocial Services based in the Community*'.

Projected Indicators

- By the end of the project period leaders (at least one from each ADESCO) of the affected communities by Hurricane Ida will be trained in and applying of at least four psycho-social support techniques.
- By the end of the project period, at least 200 families will receive psycho-social support through the community psycho-social networks.
- By the end of the project period the psycho-social strategy is implemented in all 18 communities with the active participation of at least 70% (50% women) of the targeted population.

Project Implementation Methodology

The Post-crisis phase will be implemented by six organizations. Lutheran World Federation will be the coordinator and will sign the cooperation covenants with each of the churches involved. Each partner will have a facilitator who will be part of the "team on the ground," and therefore, will be responsible for follow-up of activities on the three components at the community level. The facilitators will work with community leaders in the multiplying of the technical training exercises and will accompany community leaders [men and women] in the designing of plans and the initial implementation of those plans. The facilitators will receive orientation and accompaniment by the technical commissions for each component and from the technical specialists which each implementing partner puts forward to develop the topics of the training activities / exercises.

- Develop a work plan according to the final amount received through the appeal. If it is only partially financed, family number must be review, defining a new goal population in the defined components for both phases.
- A beneficiary committee must be established in mater of contracting and delivery. There will be a planning for the previous distribution schedule, etc. for the emergency phase.
- LWF will be responsible for the coordination and administration. Lutheran World Federation and ACT will establish the procedures.
- The ACT Forum involved entities and communities will decide continuing and evaluation.
- Each executor will compromise to deliver a periodical descriptive and financial report. ACT reports will be developed by the project coordination and with full knowledge y validated by de Coordination Committee of the ACT Forum.
- An external audit will be done at the end of the project.

Implementing ACT members' are committed to participatory and rights-based approaches, gender equality and disaster risk management throughout the implementation and monitoring as they had during project planning.

The Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief ¹ has been taken into account and will be an integral part of all contracts and MoUs celebrated with existing and new partners.

The Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption (for staff members of the ACT International Alliance) will be an integral part of all staff contracts and given the need for many new staff in this response orientation and training sessions will be planned with all staff to familiarize them with the contents of the CoC as well as LWF values, vision and goals. Likewise gender equality will be integrated in all aspects of the intervention, from needs assessments, project design, and implementation and monitoring.

LWF will seek to adhere to the SPHERE and HAP. Attaining the standards will be less difficult in the rural areas but still remains a challenge as we try to ensure accountability to affected populations. Just to note that the ACT Alliance is working with HAP and SPHERE on humanitarian standards and principles, integration of quality and accountability approaches, develop a strategy for longer-term sustainability of quality and accountability efforts, capacity building and training and direct support, including to ACT Alliance implementing partners, and, as appropriate, to external stakeholders, among other tasks.

LWF will ensure that we are accountable to the affected populations. Where we are working through local partners it is imperative that we recognize this responsibility in our partnership agreements and that we clarify relations, expectations and requirements of accountability with our local partners.

Inputs for the project implementation

- LWF will provide two offices and make the following hiring:
- Fulltime coordinator during the whole intervention
- Part time financial assistant during the whole intervention
- Fulltime psycho-social trainer during the whole intervention
- Fulltime food security and advocacy trainer during the whole intervention

The remaining implementing partners will provide:

- Five part time trainers (one for each providing church) during the whole intervention.

The technical assistance will be hired according to needs as it is in the budget plan.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

Assumptions:

- Other traumatic events such as further hurricanes do not undermine the ability of LWF and communities to respond.
- The security situation remains stable
- The necessary technical expertise and human resources are available
- Coordination meetings will run smoothly and remain a good basis for proper collaboration and cooperation
- LWF will be able to generate the funds needed for full implementation and that the funds will arrive in timely manner (at local, regional, national and international levels)
- That local partners will be identified and able to collaborate throughout the project period

¹ <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/>

- Communities and local partners such as ADESCOS will welcome LWF and collaborate in the hurricane response;

Risks and Mitigation:

Funding and Donor Response: It is possible that we will not receive sufficient funding to meet the needs of the families in the targeted community.

Mitigation: Prioritization will occur first on the basis of our beneficiary selection criteria, then on the scale of the project. Priority will be given to those most at risk and most vulnerable. It may be necessary to scale back the response to meeting basic needs and looking for other creative ways to reducing long-term vulnerabilities.

Planned Implementation Period:

The intervention of ACT will be executed according to the following periods:

Crisis phase: November 2009 – March 2010

Post Crisis phase: March 2010 to December 2010 according to the following timetable:

Year	2010										
Months	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Food Security											
Advocacy and mgmt											
Psychosocial attention											

Reporting schedule:

- Interim narrative and financial reports to be sent to the ACT Secretariat by **30 June 2010**
- Final narrative and financial reports to be sent to the ACT Secretariat by **28 February 2011**
- Audit report to be sent to the ACT Secretariat by **31 March 2011**

Transition and Exit Strategy

The ACT members' are working with partners churches and community based organizations rooted in their communities strengthening local capacity which will ensure sustainability of the proposed activities over the long-term. In all of the interventions the program shall seek sustainable solutions. At the end of the project period, the ADESCOS and other actors should be able to continue to further the results achieved particularly through the established strategic alliances for the advancement of communities' access to basic needs and enjoyment fundamental rights.

VII. ADMINISTRATION and FINANCE

Administration of the Rehabilitation Phase:

The Central office of the Lutheran World Federation in El Salvador is responsible for the total administration of the project. The office is responsible for submitting financial and narrative reports to Geneva upon request with the ACT guidelines.

The finance assistant of the project will provide to co-executing organizations instructions on management, accounts, payments and financial assistance in the preparation of financial reports. The project assistant is responsible for receiving reports and consolidating financial reports to be given to the administrative office of the Lutheran World Federation.

Administrative processes:

1 - Signing of Agreements:

It is the first step in the implementation of the Appeal and in these the amount that each co-executor will manage is established as well as the acquired commitments, deadlines for implementation, dates for reports, etc. The general operational plan and the work plans of each co-executor are considered attached parts of the agreements.

2 - Recruitment of facilitators:

The recruitment of facilitators will be done by each of the Churches of the ACT Forum once the relevant agreements are signed in accordance with a basic technical profile, Terms of Reference that support the recruitment and these in turn to be based on the results, goals and objectives of the Appeal. Contracts may be made according to official regulations of each Church as long as the above is taken into consideration and will be part of the technical financial report of the Appeal.

3 - Procurement Technical Assistance:

External consultants will be hired to develop the processes and training sessions on the three themes or components of the Appeal. This recruitment will be done from LWF but based on the selection discussed with the coordination team and commissions by component.

4 - Transfer of funds:

The transfer of funds is made with the signing of the agreements, according to the schedule of expenditures that may be proposed by the Coordination Team in accordance with the operating budget of Appeal.

5 - Budget Implementation:

The proposed method for the implementation of the budget is as follows: the process of training facilitators along with women and men leaders, or the purchase of inputs, seeds or material will be done centrally from LWF from the agreed definition of a fund for that purpose.

An amount will be given to each church for implementing the same plan or follow-up activities to their plans at a community level.

The implementation funds for mobilization, salaries and other expenses will be according to the administrative provisions of LWF and the provisions of each agreement.

6 - Financial and technical reports:

A financial report will be prepared no later than 60 days after the date of completion of the Appeal. For the technical report, a format will be prepared in a consensual manner and the deadline for submission will be the same as for the financial report. Also, a narrative and financial progress report of the project will be prepared.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Within the framework of the present appeal, the process of planning, monitoring and evaluation will be done according to the system already in place within the forum, in order also to ensure transparent reporting. The activities and results will be reviewed periodically to adjust the intervention if necessary. The monitoring and evaluations will be done jointly with all implementers.

Each implementer has experience in management and coordination. They have established countable systems and personnel responsible and for support in their offices. The same way, they have tools to elaborate their plans and reports. They have systems of monitoring and evaluation of processes that were unified to apply them to the present process of intervention. The coordination mechanisms will be maintained (meetings coordinating committee, meetings of the technical commission, and meetings between intervention teams), for the planning, systematization and elaboration of information that will be reviewed periodically and adjusted while the implementation is taking place. The implementing organizations would initiate the implementation of the program after signing the agreement and the reception of the funds.

IX. COORDINATION

General Administrative Coordination: this application is a joint effort of the two full members of the ACT Forum in El Salvador (LWF and SLS) and its four partners (IBE, IRCES, IAS, ABRAZO). The Lutheran World Federation is responsible for managing the funds and the reporting and monitoring of the implementation.

According to the protocol for the ACT Forum in El Salvador, we will have a communication person who will be responsible for all matters relating to the visibility of the intervention. LWF will maintain a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other stakeholders for fund-raising and advocacy purposes but also to maintain the profile of the emergency operations. Building the communications between the affected populations and LWF/ACT, donors, partners and related agencies who are supporting this appeal will be an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the corner stone to promote greater quality, accountability and transparency

Local Government: LWF is coordinating with the local government authorities, as well as with the leaders of the ADESCOs which are local community based organizations.

Local Partners: LWF plans to implement most of the relief and distribution phase in collaboration with local partner organizations. LWF is committed to upholding the Principles of Partnership² (PoP) in our partnership agreements with local partners - namely equality, transparency, results oriented approach, responsibility and complementarity and will ensure code of conducts and ACT principals will be our principals of our cooperation.

ACT members: LWF is a member of the new ACT Alliance and of the El Salvador ACT forum, which is meeting regularly during the planning and coordination of activities for this appeal.

The ACT El Salvador Forum will be fully involved in the implementation of the appeal. It is composed of ACT members:

- Christian Aid (CAID) - El Salvador
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF) - El Salvador Program
- Presbyterian Disaster Relief (PDA) - Regional office
- Salvadoran Lutheran Synod (SLS)

² <http://www.act-intl.org/media/documents/7934-principlesofpartnership.pdf>

UN Meetings: LWF is registered with the UN-OCHA in San Salvador and has been attending the Cluster meetings on WASH, Shelter, Food security clusters-

Other local NGOs, INGOs: LWF has been collaborating with other national and international actors to ensure a coordinated approach. It is still not entirely clear which agencies will be present in the different areas and for how long and this will need continued coordination to ensure effective coverage of services and avoid duplication.

Operational Coordination: it includes three different levels of work.

Coordinating Committee composed of one representative from each of the Churches and the technical coordinators of each component by LWF. This is a technical area in which it will be defined in a consensus way the operational plan, scheduling of training, and the curriculum of each component and the overall monitoring of the facilitators work with leaders at a community level.

Sectoral or component technical committees (Advocacy and Management, Food Security and Psychosocial Support): formed with technicians responsible for the components and implementers members responsible for the component in their organization. They are the responsible ones for the technical development of the proposals and are subjected to the decisions and mandated guidelines from the Coordinating Committee.

Comprehensive Intervention Teams in the field: will be formed by the facilitators of the implementers and the community leaders. They are responsible for implementing the intervention. This is the most important level and is the one in charge with the technical assistance of the Coordinating Committee in the community to integrate the three components. The management of these three components is done through the development of Community Action Plans which reflect the actions to be implemented in communities, the budget, the schedule and the responsible ones.

X. BUDGET

	Unit Type	Unit No.	Unit Cost USD	Original Budget USD	Revised Budget USD
INCOME					
Funds received via ACT Geneva					
North Elbian Lutheran Church					14,622
Church of Sweden - Own Funds (SEK250,000)					34,990
Church of Sweden - SIDA Funds (SEK850,000)					118,967
Evangelical Lutheran Church Bavaria (for SLS)*20,000 EUR					28,554
Evangelical Lutheran Church Bavaria (for LWF) 15,000 EUR					21,416
Lutheran World Relief, USA					5,150
Wider Church Ministries / United Ch. Of Christ, USA					5,000
Metropolitan Washington DC Synod, USA					9,489
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Germany					29,724
Presbyterian World Service & Development (PWSD)					9,545
United Church of Canada					4,754
Funds received in cash or materials directly					
Christian Aid					12,000

Other income					11,000
Total Income					305,211

EXPENDITURE**DIRECT ASSISTANCE****Crisis Phase**

Food kits	Families	512	66	33,792	33,792
Kitchen utensils kits	Families	512	29	14,848	14,848

Crisis phase direct related cost

Meals, transport and communication	Month	3	1,800	5,400	5,400
Needs and damage assessment for a new Appeal	L/S	1	0	1,500	0
Subtotal crisis phase				55,540	54,040

Post crisis phase direct assistance**Food Security, livelihood**

Cultivation of beans (1 kit of seeds and fertilizer covers 3,500m ²)	Kit	165	200	100,373	33,000
Cultivation of maize (1 kit of seeds and fertilizer covers 3,500m ²)	Kit	155	260	116,100	40,300
Transport for crops	Travel	12	40	1,350	480
Hand tools				3,200	0
Transport for hand tools				1,350	0
Support to income generation initiative (material and technical assistance): 4 modules (hydroponics, family gardens, poultry, community banks) x 8 per implementer x 6 implementers	Modules	192	500	0	96,000
Transport per delivery of food kit (WFP)	Deliveries	4	2,000	0	8,000
House reconstruction				95,000	0
<i>Subtotal Food Security, livelihood</i>				<i>317,373</i>	<i>177,780</i>

Psychosocial assistance process

Amount delivered to each organizations to cover psycho-social workshops and related material

Salvadoran Lutheran Synod (SLS)	Program	1	5,800		5,800
Iglesia Bautista Emanuel (IBE)	Program	1	5,800		5,800
The Anglican Episcopal Church of El Salvador (Iglesia Anglicana Episcopal de El Salvador)	Program	1	5,800		5,800
The Reformed Calvinist Church of El Salvador (IRCES)	Program	1	5,800		5,800
ABRAZO	Program	1	5,800		5,800
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Program	1	6,000		6,000
<i>Subtotal Psychosocial</i>				<i>30,000</i>	<i>35,000</i>

Advocacy and cooperation with other organisms

Each package comprises at least 5 workshops

Salvadoran Lutheran Synod (SLS)	Program	1	4,150	4,150	4,150
Iglesia Bautista Emanuel (IBE)	Program	1	4,150	4,150	4,150
The Anglican Episcopal Church of El Salvador (Iglesia Anglicana Episcopal de El Salvador)	Program	1	4,150	4,150	4,150
The Reformed Calvinist church of El Salvador (IRCES)	Program	1	4,150	4,150	4,150
ABRAZO	Program	1	4,150	4,150	4,150
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Program	1	4,250	4,250	4,250
Technical assistance to the organizations and visibility	Package	1	7,000		0
<i>Subtotal advocacy and cooperation</i>				<i>20,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>
<i>Subtotal post crisis phase direct assistance</i>				<i>367,373</i>	<i>237,780</i>
Post-crisis phase related direct costs					
<u>Salaries and benefits</u>					
Coordination per organization (5*400)	Month	10	2,000	12,600	20,000
Facilitator - SLS	Month	10	500	0	5,000
Facilitator - IBE	Month	10	500	0	5,000
Facilitator - ANGLICAN	Month	10	500	0	5,000
Facilitator - IRCES	Month	10	500	0	5,000
Facilitator - A - BRAZO	Month	10	500	0	5,000
Coordinator of facilitators - LWF	Month	11	850	0	9,350
Psychosocial facilitator and communications - LWF	Month	11	950	0	10,450
Finance Assistant - LWF	Month	11	300	0	3,300
Facilitator of food security and advocacy	Month	10	750	0	7,500
Year-end celebration and benefits for staff	Month	1	1,390	0	1,390
Visibility items	Unit	4	200	0	800
Communication, transport local, per diem, meeting expenses	Month	10	300	0	3,000
Construction technician (consultant)	Month	6	550	3,300	0
Agriculture technician (consultant)	Month	6	550	3,300	0
Administrative Assistant	Month	6	500	3,000	0
Driver and logistical support	Month	6	300	1,800	0
Monitoring Visits	Implementer	6	500	3,000	0
Per Diem	Month	9	300	2,700	0
Travel local	Month	6	100	600	0
<i>Subtotal post crisis phase related direct costs</i>				<i>30,300</i>	<i>80,790</i>
Subtotal post crisis phase				397,673	318,570
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				453,213	372,610

TRANSPORTATION

Maintenance	Lump sum	1	800	900	800
Fuel	Month	10	300	900	3,000
Vehicle, insurance	Global sum	1	700	2,700	700
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION				4,500	4,500
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT					
Crisis phase Indirect Costs					
Management and Coordination salary	Month	3	200	600	600
Salary for Finance & Admin.	Month	3	150	450	450
Travel Per Diems	Month	3	75	225	225
Office Rent	Month	3	75	225	225
Administration	Month	3	400	1,200	1,200
Telephone/Fax	Month	3	75	225	225
Subtotal crisis phase indirect costs				2,925	2,925
Post crisis phase indirect costs					
<u>Staff salaries and benefits (10% of total salary)</u>					
LWF Local and headquarters coordination	Month	11	250	2,700	2,750
LWF Country Program Manager	Month	11	200	3,240	2,200
LWF Finance Coordinator	Month	11	200	3,600	2,200
LWF Finance Assistant Program	Month	11	150	2,025	1,650
<u>Office costs</u>					
Office supplies	Month	10	125	1,800	1,250
Office and equipment	Month	1	1,200	2,700	1,200
Office utilities	Month	11	75	600	825
<u>Communications</u>					
Phone and fax	Month	11	100	2,700	1,100
ACT Visibility	Project	1	400	400	0
Translation report	Document	5	304	1,000	1,520
Subtotal post crisis indirect costs				20,765	14,695
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS				23,690	17,620
AUDIT & MONITORING					
Audit of ACT Funds	Estimate	1	2,500	4,000	2,500
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1	1,800	2,000	1,800
TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING				6,000	4,300
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET				487,403	399,030
International Coordination Fee				14,622	11,971
TOTAL REQUESTED				502,025	411,000

Balance requested

105,789