



DREF Operation - Final Report

Honduras | Floods

DREF Operation	Operation n° MDRHN016
Date of issue: 28 April 2023	GLIDE n° FL-2022-000328-HND
Operation start date: 30 September 2022	Operation end date: 31 December 2022
Host National Society: Honduran Red Cross (HRC)	Operation budget: 160,229 Swiss francs (CHF)
Total number of people assisted: 1,294 people	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Coordination was maintained with all members of the country's National Disaster Risk Management System, including the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the Honduran Fire Brigade, REDHUM, the Armed Forces, and the Municipal Emergency Committees. In addition to the Ministries that were present to provide guidelines, including the Ministry of Health, Education and Security.	
The Honduran Red Cross spent a total of 120,972 CHF. The remaining balance of 39,257 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Honduran Red Cross, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In 2022 the rainy season in Honduras started in July and lasted until the end of November. The Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO) began issuing warnings and prevention messages in early July. The first yellow alert of the season was issued on 2 July for the departments of Cortés and Santa Bárbara due to Tropical Storm Bonnie.

On 24 August, a yellow alert was issued for the department of Santa Bárbara and a green alert for seven other departments in the central part of the country for heavy rains.

On 27 August, a yellow alert was issued for the department of Santa Barbara due to a tropical wave and a low-pressure system entering the country.

The yellow and green alerts continued constantly until 20 September, when COPECO decreed a red alert in the municipalities bordering the Ulúa river (Sula Valley): Pimienta, Villanueva, San Manuel, Potrerillos, La Lima, in Cortés; Santa Rita, El Progreso, El Negrito, in Yoro; up to the Tiger branch in Tela, Atlántida. This was due to a trough on the surface, overflowing of the Ulúa river, and damage already caused by landslides due to increased

river flows. Therefore, COPECO demanded the immediate evacuation of people living in areas at risk of flooding. Similarly, COPECO declared 10 departments in the west, southwest and centre (Santa Bárbara, Copán, Ocotepeque, Lempira, Intibucá, Cortés, Comayagua, La Paz, Francisco Morazán and Valle) to be on yellow alert.

This event left heavy rains that caused rivers and streams to overflow, and landslides on many roads, leaving municipalities and communities cut off. Consequently, the warning commission decided to raise the alert level to red for the departments of Copán and Santa Bárbara, seriously affecting dozens of rural and urban communities.

In the department of Copán at least 4 municipalities (Copán Ruinas, Florida, Nueva Arcadia and Caballas) reported heavy damage in communities cut off from communication, destroyed boxes, destroyed houses and hundreds of affected families without homes and with their livelihoods compromised.



Damage assessment of destroyed houses in the community of Platanares, October 2022. Source: Cabañas CODEM, Copán.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the beginning of the rainy season in July, the HRC, through its network of branches, coordinated with the country's National Disaster Risk Management System, developing actions for the benefit of affected people at the national level, as well as carrying out actions focused on community resilience.

In response to the event caused by the September rains, the institution carried out the following actions:

- Activation of the National Response Plan.
- The HRC activated its network of branches, National Monitoring Centre and Strategic Monitoring Centers.
- Preparation and updating of reports on the IFRC's GO platform.
- Permanent coordination between the councils and the CODEM Municipal Emergency Committees.
- Support for evacuations in affected areas.
- Development of a Single Action Plan for emergency response to floods and landslides.
- The HRC's Municipal Branch in Nueva Arcadia (La Entrada, Copán) established response communication with the municipality of Cabañas, Copán, where they carried out the first assessments of the effects in at least 25 communities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies maintains a presence in the country through the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central America.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in the country.

From the beginning of the emergency, the IFRC, through its various offices, maintained constant communication with the National Society to determine courses of action in response to the effects of the rains.

Several Partner National Societies (PNS) bilaterally supported the HRC in various other programmes and projects, including the Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and German Red Cross, who offered funding to support the WASH sector in communities that were not being assisted by other response operations.

With IFRC support, the plan was established to assist 300 families (1,500 people) in at least 5 communities in the municipality of Cabañas, Copán.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

- The Government of Honduras decreed a state of emergency throughout the national territory for the period of ninety (90) days that the cyclonic season is expected to last in the eighteen (18) departments of the country.
- UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), as coordinator of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the country, intervened in communities assessed by them.
- OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) in Honduras published several news and bulletins on its networks and official websites.
- The country's Humanitarian Network joined the National Emergency Operations Centre as a liaison to coordinate actions with its members.

Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Needs analysis.

According to OCHA's report¹ there were 188,000 people affected, 22 people lost their lives, 835 houses damaged or destroyed, 73 educational centres damaged, 80 water systems damaged, 100,000 Hectares of crops damaged. This report, which was done in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team, also identified needs related to early recovery (including damage assessments, clean-up and livelihood recovery, among others), education (rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational centres and psycho-pedagogical intervention, among others), nutrition (including the identification of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women for differentiated nourishing), health and WaSH (health care and case management, PPE, mental health in affected areas and shelters, water supply, solid waste management, among others).

According to the multi-sectoral assessment carried out, priority was given to the most affected areas, and beneficiaries were identified according to vulnerability parameters.

Due to the deterioration of sewerage and excreta disposal systems, families were at high risk of contamination, which could lead to the spread of waterborne diseases, the proliferation of vectors, acute respiratory infections (ARI), as well as injuries and mental health problems, such as the detriment of their nutritional status.

The heavy flooding caused the blockade of some livelihood groups, especially the agricultural sector (in particular coffee plantations in Cabañas, Copán and banana plantations in the Sula Valley), affecting their entire value chain.

The technical team of the HRC in coordination with the municipal branch of Nueva Arcadia, Copán identified the most affected areas in the municipality of Cabañas, Copán, in coordination with local authorities and the Municipal Emergency Committee, prioritizing 300 families from 5 communities, 2 in the urban area and 3 in rural mountain communities approximately 2 hours away by dirt road, which were significantly damaged, making immediate access to the communities impossible.

Municipality	Community	Families
Cabañas	Casco Urbano	85
	Barrio Morazán	45
	Barrio El Tigre	65
	Rio Negro	75
	Platanares	30
Total		300

¹ [Honduras: Tropical Storm Julia - Situation Report No. 01 \(12 October 2022\)](#)

Disaggregation of the prioritised target population for response with DREF operation

	300 families		3 neighbourhoods		1,294 people
	633		661		
Pregnant women		9			
Children 0-1		37			
Children 1-5		160			
School-age children		267			
Adults +65		139			
Difficulty to walk		22			
Difficulty listening		19			
Difficulty to talk		11			
Visual difficulty		28			

A lower population density than projected in the planning of the response operation was identified, after having applied the multi-sectoral study survey in each of the families, it was determined that national and international migration keeps families apart, an average of 2 people per household reported that they undertook travel in the last 2 years.

Operation Risk Assessment

During the DREF response, teams on the ground and local authorities faced difficulties with access to communities due to the poor state of mud roads and multiple landslides caused by saturated soils on the slopes along the roadsides. In addition, there is no telephone or internet coverage in the affected communities throughout the year, which makes it difficult to provide aid in times of emergency.

The teams of evaluators from CODEM Cabañas formed work teams on motorbikes, mounted on horseback and in some sectors or stretches on foot, to reach the many hamlets that make up the communities to be assisted.

Some measures taken by the municipal authorities included the provision of heavy construction machinery to enable people to pass through to get food, medicines, and some materials to repair their homes.

The HRC's technical team, with the support of community volunteers and local branches volunteers, chose to convene in central points of the villages to be able to reach families more quickly for the application of assessment tools for social, housing, WaSH, livelihoods, and health, as one of the first steps to carry out the interventions and distributions of the different humanitarian items planned in the response.

Operational security measures and the dynamics of insecurity due to violence in the area (relatively minimal) were taken into consideration. Timetables and logistical resources were established, which led to the assessments being carried out in record time without incident.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy.

At the close of the DREF operation, the HRC provided humanitarian assistance to 1,294 people (300 families) affected by the rains through the implementation of actions in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene, health, livelihoods, and shelter, based on international standards and norms.

For the implementation of this Action Plan, the National Society hired the following staff:

- An Operations Coordinator
- A finance and administration officer
- A Water, Sanitation and Hygiene technician

- A health technician

The HRC worked in coordination with the municipal authorities and the Municipal Emergency Committee, community volunteers and the on-site support of young volunteers from the branches of Nueva Arcadia and Copán Ruinas in the department of Copán.

Due to the poor state of the roads to the communities, calls were made through the community leaders to apply the evaluation, registration, and prioritisation of families, at central points for access to all.

With the participation of CODEM and community volunteers, a tool was designed on the Kobo platform to identify specific needs in relation to gender, ethnicity, age, disability, people living with HIV/AIDS or other factors that may increase vulnerability.

As a participatory and accountability mechanism, families were consulted on their main impacts, unmet needs, and the best methodologies for receiving humanitarian assistance. In addition to assessing livelihoods, food security and health conditions resulting from the consumption of unsafe water.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 750

Male: 390

Female: 360

Shelter Outcome 1: Families in flood-affected areas restore their homes in the longer term.

Shelter Output 1.1: Short-, medium- and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households. Short-term assistance is provided for the restoration of affected houses.

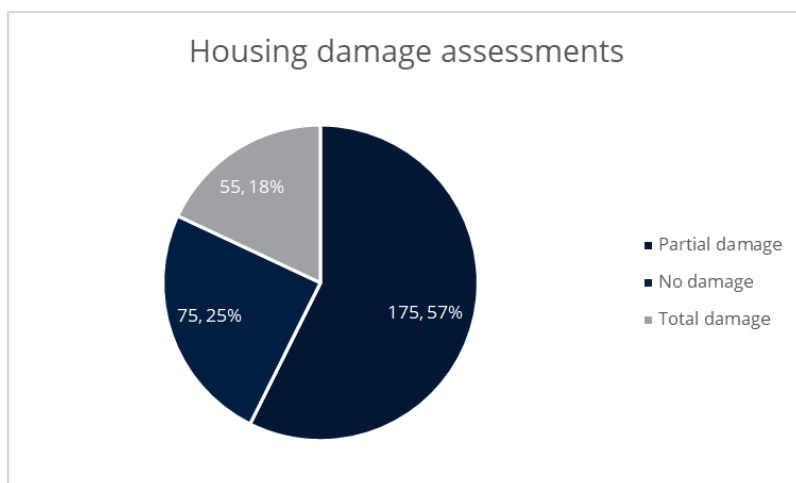
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted for CVA assistance	750	750

Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising on building improvements are provided to the affected population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people trained in safer reconstruction	750	750

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the initial analysis in the field, the teams travelled to the affected communities with access to the roads for a physical and visual inspection of the CODEM reports and applied a socio-economic evaluation tool to assess the damage to the houses.



Of the families evaluated, 55 reported total destruction of their homes, 18% of the total population assisted. With these families, emphasis was placed on the best techniques and materials to rebuild their homes or, in the best of cases, to locate the construction of another sector of the land.

With the accompaniment of the volunteers and the engineering team of the Municipality of the area, recommendations, and considerations of the vulnerability of the soil and the risk that the streams will increase their flow in the coming winter season were indicated.

Following the assessment, a total of 55 families were identified with total damage to their homes and at least 95 families reported partial damage, with priority given to damage to roofs, walls, kitchen, sanitation, and electrical systems. To receive CVA assistance, beneficiaries had to meet the criteria of owning the house or land, or otherwise needing the money to pay rent. The choice was made to deliver the assistance by cheque, as there was no compatibility with other electronic mechanisms in the area. A total of 150 families were assisted.



*Visit on recommendations, best construction techniques, Río Negro, Cabañas, Nov. 2022.
Source: HRC.*

Challenges

- Guarantee the quality of construction/repairs or supervision to ensure that families build with better materials or in low-risk sectors, given the lifestyle and livelihoods of the majority of families in this sector of the municipality, who mostly grow food crops and others work as day labourers on coffee farms for minimal to weekly pay.
- Financial constraints: Most families in this sector of the municipality may have limited financial resources to invest in high quality building materials. This makes it difficult to build durable and safe housing.
- Lack of access to quality building materials: Quality building materials not available in the area. Households have to pay more for these materials or may have to travel long distances to obtain them, which is costly and time-consuming.
- Lack of information: Households lack motivation to invest in building high-quality housing if they do not see an immediate benefit in doing so. Appropriate incentives are needed to encourage households to build more resilient housing.

Lessons learned

- The importance of emphasising the quality and safety of housing construction, especially in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.
- The need to work with engineering experts and the community to identify and address potential risks to housing and people's safety.
- The need to consider options for housing location or reconstruction if the area is highly vulnerable to natural hazards.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 750

Male: 390

Female: 360

Livelihoods and Basic Needs Outcome 1: Families especially in flood affected areas receive food supplies.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance) for food supplies.	150	150
Livelihoods and Basic Needs Output 1.2: Food is provided to cover basic needs according to the survival threshold of affected families.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people (and households) who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer.	750	750
Narrative description of achievements		
The "Rapid Livelihoods Assessment using the CEA approach" was carried out to understand the needs and vulnerabilities of a particular population to design effective interventions to improve their quality of life. The assessment was conducted using the CEA approach which allowed for consultation with the population directly involved to ensure that the results were transparent and accountable, thus increasing the community's confidence in the process. The "Feasibility Study using the CEA approach for the implementation of the Cash Assistance and Voucher (CVA) Programme" aimed to determine the feasibility and design of the CVA Programme. This study focused on determining the most effective modality and delivery mechanism to ensure that beneficiaries receive the assistance they need in a timely and effective manner. Cash assistance to cover basic needs, including food, for a group of 150 households, ensuring that the survival threshold (2,100 kcal) was reached, for 2 months, aimed to provide emergency assistance to ensure that a specific group of households had access to food and other basic needs during a critical period. This assistance was provided in the form of cheques so that households could choose the food and commodities they needed according to their own preferences and needs. The 150 families received a single cheque with the sum of the two amounts (shelter and livelihoods), 7,740 and 4,282.8 HNL respectively (about 280 and 155 CHF). The "CVA Distribution Plan" aimed to provide clear and detailed guidance for the distribution of cheques to ensure that beneficiaries received assistance in a timely and effective manner. This plan included information on eligibility criteria, beneficiary registration process, delivery procedures, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, among other important details to ensure the effectiveness and transparency of the programme. A post-distribution monitoring was carried out to assess the satisfaction of the mechanism and the amount in the final week of the project. Most of the checks were delivered to female heads of household and there were no reported cases of aggression or problems in the household caused by the delivery of CVA.		
 <i>Volunteers applying socio-economic assessment tool and consultation with affected population, Rio Negro, Cabañas Nov. 2022. Source: HRC.</i>		
 <i>HRC staff, during distribution of CVA, Copán Ruinas council building, Dec 2022. Source: HRC.</i>		
Challenges		

- Obtaining the information needed to conduct a rapid livelihoods assessment, especially in contexts where there are limitations in access to information.
- Determining the effectiveness of different intervention options, as results may vary according to context and target population.
- Ensuring timely and effective delivery of CVA to beneficiaries, especially in contexts where there are access or security constraints.
- Monitoring and evaluating the impact of CVA on the target population, which can be difficult to measure in the short term.

Lessons learned

- CVA can be an effective way to provide emergency assistance, as it allows beneficiaries to choose the food and commodities they need according to their own preferences and needs.
- Transparency and efficiency are key in the distribution of CVA, and it is important to have a monitoring and evaluation plan in place to assess the impact of the programme on the target population.
- Collaboration with local communities and stakeholders can be key to ensuring that the programme is relevant and effective for the target population.



Health

People reached: 1,294 (300 families)

Male: 633

Female: 661

Health Outcome 1: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that reduce the immediate risks to their health posed by the emergency	1,500	1,294

Health Output 1.1: The immediate health situation and risks are assessed using agreed guidelines.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained in control of hydric diseases and water management.	35	36

Health Output 1.3: Disease prevention and community-based health promotion is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health promotion.	45	1,294 (300 families)

Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of psychosocial support sessions	6	6

Narrative description of achievements

A health needs assessment was carried out using Kobo and, due to the short timeframe of the project, it was applied alongside other assessments. This information was used to design interventions to address the specific health needs of the population.

Volunteers identified and, if necessary, referred special cases to high-risk population groups: this activity ensured that vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly and people with non-communicable diseases. Identification was carried out, but no referrals were necessary.

A psychosocial needs assessment of the affected population was carried out. It allowed the development of specific interventions that addressed the psychological and emotional needs of people and communities affected by the crisis. It was carried out with the support of HRC's Psychosocial Support Unit.

Six MHPSS days were conducted which allowed for the provision of psychological and emotional support to both the affected population and the Honduran Red Cross volunteers working in the field. This approach ensured that the psychological needs of all people involved in the crisis response were met.

A total of 150 psychosocial support kits were also purchased and delivered to affected populations. These kits contained items such as educational materials, toys and art supplies, which were used to promote psychosocial well-being.

A referral pathway to specialist mental health services was established. This approach ensured that people with complex mental health needs were referred to appropriate services, ultimately improving their mental health outcomes.



MHPSS day and distribution of MHPSS kits in communities affected by rains, Cabañas, Copán, Dec 2022. Source: HRC.

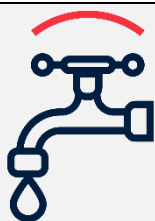
Challenges

- Data validation - It is important to validate the data collected through the health needs assessment to ensure that it is accurate and reliable. It can be challenging to ensure the validity of data in emergency situations and in a short timeframe, as in this case.
- Identifying hidden health needs - In some cases, health needs may not be obvious or may be hidden. It can be challenging to identify these needs in an assessment, especially in emergency situations where the population may be in shock or unwilling to disclose information.
- Designing effective interventions - Once the health needs of the population have been identified, the next challenge is to design effective interventions to address those needs. This may require the coordination of multiple organisations and the use of limited resources in a short timeframe.
- Develop a comprehensive training programme for water disease control and water management teams, covering areas such as water quality testing, water treatment and sanitation practices. Include regular hands-on training sessions and refresher courses to ensure that teams are up to date with the latest techniques and technologies.

- Establish a community surveillance system to monitor outbreaks and health risks. This system should involve regular communication with community leaders and health care providers to ensure that potential health threats are identified and addressed in a timely manner.
- Conduct a psychosocial needs assessment in affected communities to identify people who may need additional support. This assessment should cover areas such as emotional well-being, social support and access to basic services. This may include individual counselling sessions, group therapy and support groups. It should include debriefing strategies.
- Establish a referral pathway to specialist mental health services. This referral pathway should be clearly communicated to affected communities and health care providers.

Lessons learned

- Needs assessment is essential: Proper assessment of the needs of the affected population is essential to design and develop effective interventions.
- Community inclusion is important: Inclusion of the community in response activities can increase the effectiveness of interventions and improve community resilience in the future.
- Training and updating of response teams is essential: Continuous training and updating of response teams in areas such as disease management, water control and emergency health and public health in emergencies as well as mental health can improve the capacity of teams to provide an effective and sustainable response in the future.
- Adapting to changing needs is important: The needs of the affected population may change as the crisis evolves, and interventions must adapt to address these changing needs.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,294

Male: 633

Female: 661

WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) Outcome1: Immediate reduction of the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in target communities.

WASH Output 1.1: Water, sanitation and hygiene training is conducted in target communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained in water, sanitation and hygiene assessments.	35	35

WASH Output 1.2: Access to safe drinking water is provided regularly, according to assessment results, that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with safe water services	300	300
# of kits of water treatment delivered	300	300
# of families trained in safe water storage, use of water treatment products, and water quality control	300	300

Narrative description of achievements

A needs assessment was conducted using the CEA approach, where existing hygiene problems in the target communities were identified and the capacities available to address these problems were assessed.

A WaSH workshop was held for the volunteers of the Nueva Arcadia council (La Entrada Copán). The teams were strengthened with the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) Methodology for good water management, waste management, home water treatment, hand washing, vector control and control of waterborne diseases. Topics that were replicated during the approaches and delivery of hygiene kits and water filters to the affected population. 36 people participated (22 women, 14 men).

Following the PHAST workshop with volunteers, and during the distribution of hygiene kits and water treatment filters, HRC and Municipal volunteers facilitated and conveyed key messages on hand washing, safe water storage, home water purification treatments and the importance of hygiene to at least 300 family representatives who attended the distribution at 3 strategic points.



PHAST Workshop to volunteers of the Nueva Arcadia Council, Copán, Dec 2022. Source: HRC.

A hygiene risk communication plan was developed to educate communities about the health risks associated with poor hygiene and how to prevent them. This communication plan included clear and accurate messages to enable communities to better understand hygiene risks and take action to prevent disease.



Training sessions with communities affected by the rains, Cabañas, Copán, Dec 2022. Source: HRC.

Volunteers were trained to implement activities in the hygiene risk communication plan, which means that trained and committed staff were available to carry out the plan. A total of 36 volunteers were trained (22 women and 14 men).

It was initially planned to provide safe drinking water to 300 families in the target communities but given the change of priority in the needs of the population this activity was not carried out, and the available funds were invested to cover the higher cost of the water filters and the logistical cost of shipping them to the Municipality of Cabañas, Copán.

The 300 water treatment filters were distributed according to the results of the needs assessment, thus addressing the specific hygiene problems of each community.

Training of the population is essential to ensure that solutions are effective in the long term. In this case, the population was trained to ensure the correct use and storage of water treatment products and to ensure that they have access to safe drinking water.

The distribution of 300 hygiene kits for one month to 300 families was carried out. These kits include personal hygiene products, such as soap and toothbrushes, to help prevent the spread of disease. During the distribution, people in the target communities were trained in the use of the hygiene kits distributed; training in the use of the hygiene kits is important to ensure that communities understand how to use them correctly to prevent the spread of disease.



Distribution of filter and hygiene kits in communities affected by rains, Cabañas, Copán, Dec 2022. Source: HRC

Municipality	Community	Hygiene kits	Filters
Cabañas	Casco Urbano	85	85
	Barrio Morazán	45	45
	Barrio El Tigre	65	65
	Rio Negro	75	75
	Platanares	30	30

	Total	300	300
Challenges			
- The importance of community participation: It is essential to involve the community in the identification of hygiene problems and in the design and implementation of solutions. This ensures that solutions are culturally appropriate and sustainable in the long term. - Long-term sustainability: Hygiene solutions are often effective in the short term but may not be sustainable in the long term. It is important to consider long-term sustainability in the design and implementation of hygiene solutions.			
Lessons learned			
- The need for a comprehensive approach: Hygiene solutions must address multiple factors, including access to safe drinking water, water treatment, personal hygiene and health education. A comprehensive approach is necessary to address hygiene problems effectively. - The importance of training: Training is essential to ensure that hygiene solutions are effective and sustainable in the long term. It is important that training is tailored to the specific needs of each community and delivered in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner. - The need for ongoing assessments: It is important to continually assess the results of hygiene solutions to determine their effectiveness and make adjustments if necessary. Assessments can also identify new hygiene problems that need to be addressed.			

Strategies for Implementation		
S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Volunteers insured and clear on their roles and responsibilities	100 ²	36
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Output S3.1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
One lesson's learned workshop	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
All HRC volunteers are registered and carry badges and identification cards managed through the Human Talent computer system SISTAH, through the annual registration obtains safe accident standard provided by IFRC. At the start of the DREF operation, refresher and involvement days were held with local authorities and council volunteers who supported actions on the ground. Aspects of operational safety, the role of each participant, recognised obligations and rights. Positions planned were advertised, but only one field technician with a specialisation in WaSH was found; this was solved with staff from headquarters and internships. A virtual lessons learned day was held with the HRC Risk Management Department, where the achievements were presented, and the findings were discussed to improve future operations.		
Challenges		

² The target was listed in the EPoA as 1,000, however this was a typo.

- The recruitment of trained and experienced technical staff in times of emergencies given the competition or better conditions of other NGOs in the country proved highly challenging in the implementation of this operation.
- Keeping up to date the registration and control of volunteers may require constant effort, especially if the number of volunteers is large.

Lessons learned

- It is important to conduct refresher and engagement days with local authorities and volunteers to ensure that all participants understand their obligations and rights and know how to work together effectively.
- Finding ways to adapt HQ staff and interns to the specific needs of the operation can be an effective solution when there are difficulties in finding specialised technical staff.

D. Financial Report

See Annex.

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous EPoA and updates](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2023/3	Operation	MDRHN016
Budget Timeframe	2022/9-12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Apr/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN016 - Honduras - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 30 Sep 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	160,229
DREF Response Pillar	160,229
Expenditure	-120,972
Closing Balance	39,257

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	49,736	52,088	-2,352
PO02 - Livelihoods	28,329	28,444	-115
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	5,698	3,529	2,169
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,843	24,930	2,913
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	111,606	108,991	2,615
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,728	937	2,791
EA02 - Secretariat Services		1,197	-1,197
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	44,896	9,847	35,049
Enabling Approaches Total	48,624	11,981	36,643
Grand Total	160,229	120,972	39,257

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2023/3	Operation	MDRHN016
Budget Timeframe	2022/9-12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Apr/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN016 - Honduras - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 30 Sep 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	89,344	99,431	-10,087
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,044	22,424	-5,380
Teaching Materials	2,400	2,934	-534
Cash Disbursement	69,900	74,074	-4,174
Logistics, Transport & Storage	16,700	4,447	12,253
Storage	3,300		3,300
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,500	4,447	7,053
Logistics Services	1,900		1,900
Personnel	29,450	5,945	23,505
National Staff		534	-534
National Society Staff	15,300	3,263	12,037
Volunteers	14,150	2,149	12,001
Workshops & Training	5,500		5,500
Workshops & Training	5,500		5,500
General Expenditure	9,456	3,766	5,690
Travel	2,000	871	1,129
Information & Public Relations	1,801		1,801
Office Costs	1,500	1,346	154
Communications	3,750	44	3,706
Financial Charges	405	1,505	-1,100
Indirect Costs	9,779	7,383	2,396
Programme & Services Support Recover	9,779	7,383	2,396
Grand Total	160,229	120,972	39,257