



Larvae index survey days. Source: HRC

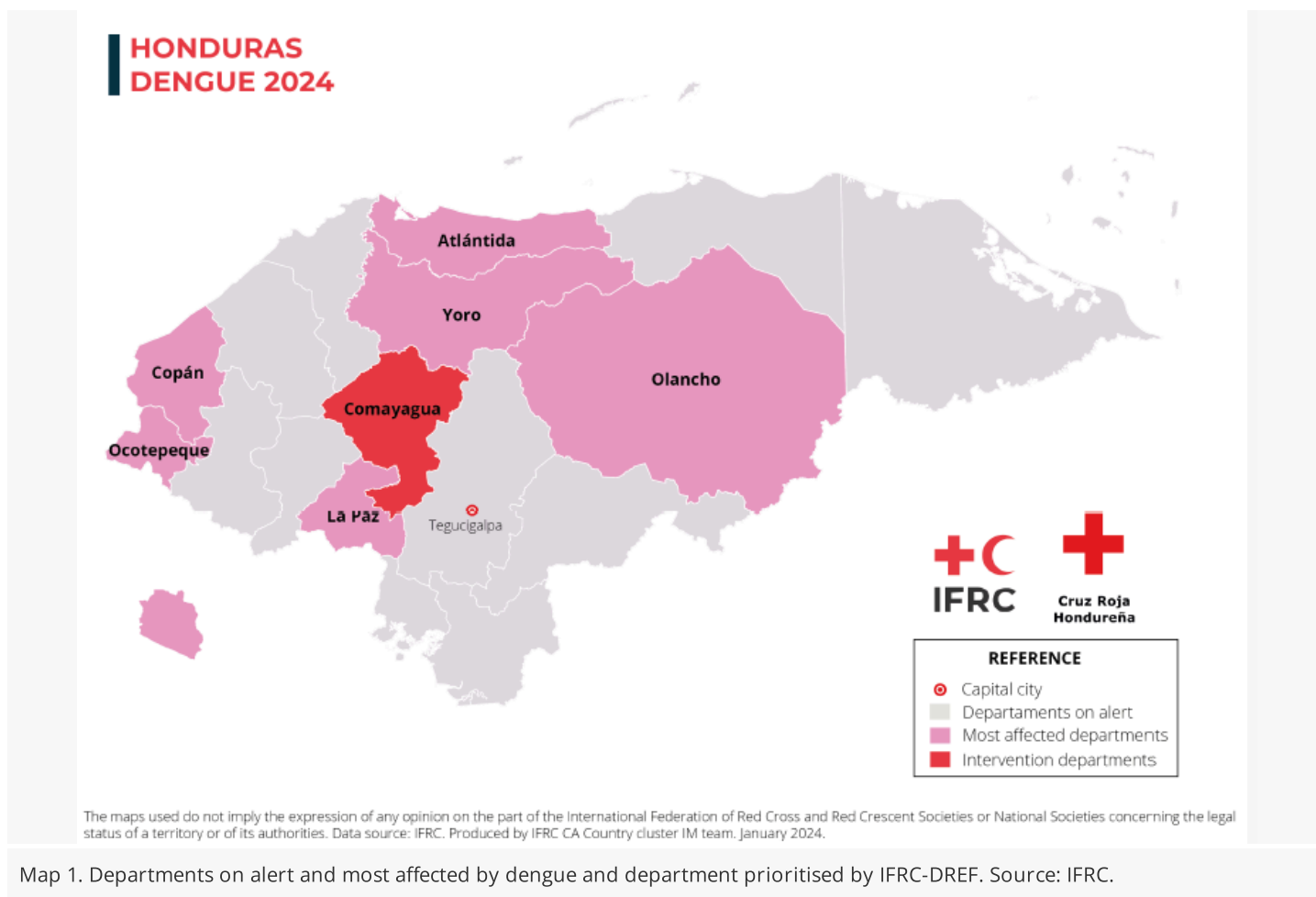
Appeal: MDRHN019	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 303,692	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Epidemic
Glide Number: EP-2023-000165-HND	People Affected: 9,278 people	People Targeted: 11,943 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 07-08-2023	Operational End Date: 29-02-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

Targeted Areas: **Comayagua**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.



Description of the Event



Date when the trigger was met

24-07-2023

What happened, where and when?

Dengue continues to be the arbovirus with the highest number of reported cases in the Region of the Americas, with outbreaks occurring cyclically every 3 to 5 years. In Honduras, over the past 15 years, the country has experienced frequent outbreaks, some of them severe. In 2019, the situation escalated to the point that a national emergency was declared, and this state of emergency was even maintained during the COVID-19 pandemic (1).

On June 28, 2023, the health region of the department of Comayagua issued a declaration of a dengue epidemic, given that since epidemiological week 19, an increase in the number of cases was observed, with a 56% increase compared to the same period in 2022.

On July 17, the Comayagua branch of the Honduran Red Cross received a request for immediate support from the Secretary of Health (SESAL, by its initials in Spanish) in Comayagua to support the response to the current dengue outbreak with the prevention and destruction of mosquito breeding sites due to the lack of human and material resources to reach the communities.

Subsequently, on July 24, the National Society participated in a coordination meeting with SESAL authorities. During the meeting, the government shared its response plan, and areas of focus, and identified gaps in its efforts to combat the outbreak. With this, the Honduran Red Cross was able to prepare an Action Plan that complements the response effort of the local authorities.

On September 17, SESAL Health Surveillance Unit issued the second epidemiological alert for dengue (2) to intensify actions in Comayagua, coordinating with the active forces (Honduran Red Cross, mayor's office, Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO, by its initials in Spanish), police, firefighters, army, Ministry of Education, NGOs, churches, and the Regional Health Emergency Operations Committee (COES, by its initials in Spanish). These forces were activated to intensify epidemiological surveillance for prevention, health promotion, and response in public and private health facilities to contain the epidemiological outbreak. The alert remained in effect until



December 2023, but authorities emphasized the need to maintain surveillance. This was in line with the Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) December 5 epidemiological alert, which indicated that the intensification of the disease was being driven by the effects of climate change. PAHO urged governments to prepare for possible outbreaks that could emerge in 2024 (3).

In that context, SESAL requested the Honduran Red Cross to not only continue joint actions, but also to extend interventions to more affected families in Comayagua. Responding to this demand, the National Society requested a one-month extension of the implementation time, without incurring additional costs, to cover more families in the affected areas through this IFRC-DREF.



Delivery of tool kits to community leaders. Source: HRC



Volunteer supporting one of the house-to-house fumigation days. Source: HRC

Scope and Scale

The global incidence of dengue has grown considerably in the last two decades, especially in the Americas region, which accounts for 80% of cases worldwide. Between epidemiological weeks (EW) 1 and 6 of 2024, a total of 1,040,264 suspected cases of dengue were reported, resulting in a cumulative incidence of 177 per 100,000 population. This figure represents an increase of 198% compared to the same period in 2023 and 283% compared to the average of the last five years (4).

According to the 46th epidemiological week bulletin of the Health Surveillance Unit (UVS), in the last of 2023, a total of 27,203 suspected cases of dengue were reported nationwide, where the health regions with the highest incidence of suspected cases were Metropolitana DC (489), Comayagua (207), La Paz (79), Metropolitana SPS (76) and Yoro (74). Of the victims, 61.3% were minors, presenting symptoms such as high fever, headache, vomiting, and skin rashes.

Likewise, according to the UVS epidemiological bulletin No. 1 (December 31, 2023, to January 6, 2024) for the Comayagua region, it indicates that the cumulative year 2024 begins with an increase of 94.1% (48 cases difference), compared to 2023. Regarding the weekly comparison, 51 cases were reported, corresponding to the networks of Comayagua (25), Siguatepeque (2), Taulabe (1), El Rosario (1), Lejamani (1), Villa de San Antonio (19) and La Libertad (2). In 2023, a total of 3 cases were reported. Graph 1, related to the endemic channel, shows that the trend line begins in the alarm zone.

Dengue has important social consequences that include overburdening health systems, which can decrease care for other conditions. It causes absenteeism from work and school, which affects productivity and learning. Economically, it imposes a financial burden on affected families, especially in poor communities. Socially, it can lead to stigmatization and isolation of those affected and generate stress and anxiety in the population. It exacerbates health inequalities, disproportionately affecting marginalized communities, and disrupts daily life, changing social activities and dynamics.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. PAHO - Epidemiological Alert: Sustained Circulation of Dengue in the Region of the Americas	https://www.paho.org/es/documentos/alerta-epidemiologica-circulacion-sostenida-dengue-region-americas-5-diciembre-2023



2. PAHO - Situation Report No 7: Dengue Epidemiological Situation in the Region of the Americas	https://reliefweb.int/report/brazil/situation-report-no-7-dengue-epidemiological-situation-region-americas-epidemiological-week-06-2024
3. PAHO - Dengue Cases Reported in the Americas	https://www3.paho.org/data/index.php/en/mnu-topics/indicadores-dengue-en/dengue-nacional-en/252-dengue-pais-ano-en.html
4. SESAL - II Epidemiological Alert due to Increase in Dengue Cases	https://salud.gob.hn/sshome/index.php/componente/jdownloads/?task=download.send&id=1296

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	The actions of this IFRC-DREF complemented the initiatives carried out by the Honduran Red Cross in other affected regions, as part of the ECHO Programmatic Partnerships. Specifically in the municipality of Danlí, actions focused on the elimination of mosquito breeding sites and the dissemination of key and practical messages on prevention measures and places to go at the first signs of dengue were implemented.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Central America Cluster Delegation is based in Honduras, with an extended team operating throughout the Central American region. This allowed the Honduran Red Cross to receive direct accompaniment and follow-up from the planning stage, through the implementation and closure of the IFRC-DREF.
Participating National Societies	There are several Participating National Societies present in Honduras, such as the Swiss, Spanish, Norwegian, Italian, American, and German Red Cross, with which the Honduran Red Cross maintains bilateral cooperation. However, for this IFRC-DREF, the National Society did not receive any particular support from any of the Participating National Societies.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is an ICRC delegation present in the country, with a high level of commitment at the highest levels of the Honduran government. The ICRC provides technical and financial support to the National Society for the implementation of programs and projects, following the mandates of both. However, no particular support was received for this IFRC-DREF.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	During 2023, the Secretary of Health (SESAL) implemented several measures to address the health emergency caused by dengue. Among them, it promoted coordination meetings at departmental technical tables, where the seriousness of the situation was recognized and support was requested at the local level. The Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) were activated in line with the National Risk Management System



(SINAGER). In addition, SESAL carried out dengue prevention, control, and surveillance activities, along with the promotion of preventive measures through the media and educational campaigns. It also carried out clean-up operations and campaigns, including the use of chemical and biological agents for vector control.

However, given the persistence of dengue cases in the country, SESAL has been constantly recording and monitoring information related to the epidemic, which has allowed it to take the corresponding measures for its management.

UN or other actors

All local entities and organizations collaborated in the dengue emergency in the Comayagua region, carrying out outbreak and epidemic control activities, in accordance with the guidelines of the Secretary of Health (SESAL). Among these actions, emphasis was placed on the continuity of the work related to the surveillance and control of the event. This included the intensification of epidemiological surveillance, with immediate notification of serious cases at the local level, especially in the intervened areas. Fatal cases were analyzed and appropriate referrals were made, dengue virological surveillance guidelines were followed, and 100% of severe and fatal cases were confirmed by taking serum and tissue samples. In addition, monthly monitoring of dengue surveillance indicators was carried out, according to the established protocol, at the municipal level.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the municipal level, inter-institutional technical roundtables were established for coordination and information exchange. During the work sessions, the epidemiological situation of dengue was updated, statistics were collated, the response was planned and actions in the municipality were supported. In Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, the branches of the National Society participated in working groups to evaluate the evolution of the epidemic on a regular basis.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

The Honduran Red Cross identified several gaps in the dengue response. Vulnerable and high-risk groups, including children, pregnant women, people living with HIV, and the elderly, lacked adequate surveillance and timely follow-up for early detection and immediate referral of dengue cases to health services. In addition, there was a lack of adequate training for first- and second-level health teams on the clinical management of dengue with alarm signs, especially for resident health personnel. The absence of a systematic plan to mitigate the conditions that favor the presence and proliferation of the dengue vector in the target areas was also identified, along with insufficient coordination with the communities to carry out home visits, cleaning campaigns, destruction of breeding sites, and the application of larvicides and insecticides approved by the Secretariat of Health (SESAL).

The lack of effective social mobilization campaigns to encourage the active participation of the population in mass activities and the need to develop an effective communication plan to combat dengue were other gaps identified. The need to continue epidemiological surveillance at the community level for the early detection of outbreaks, allowing a rapid and focused response, and to monitor the incidence of dengue and the vectors that transmit it in order to implement effective preventive measures such as mosquito control and public health education were also highlighted.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In response to the dengue epidemic in Honduras, the Honduran Red Cross identified several critical gaps in the WASH sector. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure was highlighted, including a lack of access to safe drinking water and poor wastewater management in affected communities. In addition, the need to promote hygienic practices such as frequent hand washing and personal hygiene to prevent the spread of the virus was identified. Insufficient identification and elimination of mosquito breeding sites were also evident, including the lack of disposal of containers that accumulate stagnant water. Limited social mobilization to engage the population in dengue control actions was another significant gap, along with challenges in proper water management and effective waste disposal.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF operation, the Honduran Red Cross aimed to contribute to the national response to the dengue epidemic by supporting the emergency needs of 3,115 families (11,943 people) in the areas of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community participation and accountability (CEA) in 10 communities in the department of Comayagua.

The National Society reached 20,344 people with health actions, including 11,875 people who received specific WASH actions.

Operation strategy rationale

This IFRC-DREF aimed to contribute to the actions of the Secretary of Health (SESAL) to address the dengue epidemic that mainly affects seven departments in the country.

The current dengue epidemic required immediate and effective actions to reduce the risk of transmission of dengue and other arboviruses, especially among vulnerable populations. There was a clear need to strengthen the capacity of the community and health service providers to reduce the number of cases in the affected area. The implementation of dengue vector breeding site cleanups, together with the distribution of materials and awareness campaigns, was essential to combat the spread of the disease and protect the health of the population. The response strategy sought to contribute to SESAL actions and to work in a coordinated and committed manner with the affected communities, thus seeking to mitigate the impact of the epidemic and improve the quality of life of the region's inhabitants.

One aspect that was emphasized by the Honduran Red Cross was the collaboration with SESAL through the Comayagua health region in strengthening the intersectoral roundtable, which is the instance in which different public and civil society institutions participate to discuss various health issues, including the prevention and comprehensive approach to dengue.

Summary of the intervention:

HEALTH:

a) Community surveillance:

Larval rapid larval surveys (LIRA) to inform decision making.

House-to-house educational visits.

Mosquito breeding site elimination campaigns in homes and community grounds.

Insecticide spraying.

Training on epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response (PARTE) for the National Society and SESAL.

b) Institutional strengthening for community approach:

Training of institutional and community staff.

Training in CEA/behavior change.

c) Training for health care providers in the management of dengue with alarm signs:

Training of first and second level health personnel in the proper management of dengue with alarm signs.

Training of community personnel in the detection and timely referral of cases.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE:

a) Vector control:

Chemical and biological control in fixed water containers according to contexts (application of larvicides to reduce their numbers) or the use of BTI (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*), which is a biological larvicide effective against mosquito larvae.

Campaigns for the elimination of mosquito breeding sites in homes and community grounds.

Distribution of cleaning kits for water tanks.

Prevention education through Untadita according to contexts.

Distribution of 300 1,000 liter tanks to prioritized families.



b) Institutional strengthening for the community approach:

Training for institutional and community personnel.

Logistical support to National Society branches to assist in community actions.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This operation prioritized contributing directly to the care of families in 10 communities (8 neighborhoods in the urban area of Comayagua and 2 neighborhoods in the municipality of La Libertad) in the department of Comayagua.

This prioritization was based on SESAL epidemiological reports and the emerging needs of the population, including the particular needs of the population in vulnerable situations (children, people with disabilities, women, older adults, and migrants, among others). Households for specific activities (distribution of water tanks) were identified through larval surveys, where water storage conditions were analyzed and households with inadequate water storage facilities were prioritized.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The department selected for the activities was Comayagua, which was in an epidemic alert zone, including both urban and rural areas.

The selection criteria were based mainly on vulnerability and risk of exposure. Priority was given to areas with high dengue incidence rates, as well as communities with limited access to health and sanitation services. This was coordinated directly with SESAL.

Special emphasis was placed on vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with pre-existing health conditions. In addition, socioeconomic aspects and the capacity of communities to implement preventive measures were considered. This approach made it possible to direct resources and efforts toward the most susceptible populations and those most at risk of being affected by dengue.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,300	Rural	54%
Girls (under 18)	1,791	Urban	46%
Men	4,061	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	1,791		
Total targeted population	11,943		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Delays in the procurement of essential supplies through local suppliers due to high demand.	-Establish a supply chain management plan that includes identifying multiple potential suppliers and creating supply agreements in advance. -In case of unavoidable delays, proactively communicate with IFRC about the need to extend project time, explaining the circumstances and how these delays would impact project implementation and outcomes.



Community resistance	-Maintain constant and educational communication with the community to ensure their continued participation and support.
Climate change	-Unexpected weather conditions may favor mosquito breeding, so constant climate monitoring and rapid adaptation of vector control strategies is necessary.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

- Possible acts of sabotage or resistance in dengue-affected communities.
- Risk to health staff and volunteers working in high-risk areas.
- Security threats related to transporting medical and logistical supplies to remote areas.

Protective measures:

- Raise awareness and educate the community on the importance of the anti-dengue operation and its health benefits.
- Provide security training and self-protection measures to personnel involved in the operation.
- Coordinate with security forces and local authorities to ensure safe access to affected areas and protect medical and logistical supplies.
- Implement National Society security protocols for field operations

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Implementation



Budget: CHF 56,633

Targeted Persons: 11,943

Assisted Persons: 20,344

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of suspected cases among the total identified at community level and derived to health facilities from the communities	5	5
% of target population reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency	100	170
Number of people reached with vector control in emergencies	11,943	20,344
Number of people reached with health promotion in response to an emergency by community volunteers	11,943	20,344

Narrative description of achievements

Actions in the health sector targeted three main groups: people in the affected communities, health personnel, and staff and volunteers of the Honduran Red Cross.,

At the community level, educational sessions were held in three educational centers, addressing topics such as the signs and symptoms of dengue, methods for eliminating mosquitoes in their larval stage, and strategies to prevent the proliferation of adult mosquitoes. In addition, health fairs were organized to share information on dengue, symptoms, and prevention measures at the individual, family, and



community levels, promoting medical consultation at the first symptoms. The National Society also developed community epidemiological surveillance workshops to promote early detection of suspected cases and empower the community in the fight against the disease. During these workshops, a group of volunteers from each community was trained, and a surveillance committee was established.

During all these activities, the National Society identified possible dengue cases, which were initially evaluated by a multidisciplinary team and referred to health centers for follow-up. In addition, an awareness campaign was carried out on radio and social networks, including announcements on dengue symptoms, the La Untadita method, and practical prevention recommendations, which continue to be used by the National Society after the completion of this IFRC-DREF, as part of its permanent actions for the prevention of vector-borne diseases.

Community actions were developed in ten communities, the most affected by dengue outbreaks in the department of Comayagua, in close coordination with the local team of the Secretary of Health (SESAL).

With respect to health personnel actions, two workshops on clinical management of dengue were conducted for the staff of the Comayagua Health Region and the Santa Teresa Hospital. These workshops provided updates on diagnosis and appropriate treatment of dengue, as well as tools to differentiate it from other febrile diseases. A workshop on Preparedness, Anticipation and Early Response to Epidemics (PARTE) was also held, oriented to sharing tools for preparedness, anticipation, and early response to epidemics, as well as the identification of possible epidemiological risks at the community level.

Finally, regarding actions for staff and volunteers, three workshops were held on epidemiological control, with an emphasis on dengue at the community level, to strengthen the knowledge and skills of the National Society's staff and volunteers and ensure a relevant and quality approach.

Lessons Learnt

- The engagement and empowerment of affected communities are essential for the long-term success of dengue prevention initiatives. Developing strategies that encourage this active participation not only improves the implementation of actions, but also contributes to the sustainability of efforts.
- Training Health Committees and other community groups to act as public health watchdogs significantly improve early detection of dengue cases and response to outbreaks.
- The implementation of talks in educational centers requires careful consideration of the target population. The effectiveness of these talks is significantly influenced by the degree to which the content is mediated and relevant to different age groups.
- The effectiveness of field interventions is significantly enhanced by specific and ongoing training. This involves not only sharing knowledge on dengue prevention and control but also regularly updating staff and volunteers on the latest strategies, ensuring that the practices implemented are the most current and effective.

Challenges

- Ensure that the content of educational activities and materials is culturally relevant and understandable to different age groups.
- Ensure continuity of dengue prevention activities after the end of the operation, ensuring continued long-term community engagement.
- Limited availability of health personnel to participate in all planned activities, given their high workload.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 153,425

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Assisted Persons: 11,875

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of water tanks purchased and distributed	300	300
Number of communities/target sites with WASH situation assessments conducted at least once	9	10



Number of people reached by water, sanitation and hygiene assistance	3,500	11,875
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Narrative description of achievements

The joint intervention of the Honduran Red Cross and the Secretary of Health (SESAL) focused on a comprehensive response. First, two days of larval index surveys were carried out in the ten communities selected for the interventions. During these days, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis* (Bti) was applied, and key messages on practical measures for dengue prevention were shared, in addition to handing out information leaflets and placing posters with relevant information in visible places in the communities.

Simultaneously, spraying campaigns were carried out in all the communities, including three house-to-house campaigns and one community-level campaign with the LECO machine. For these campaigns, larvicides and the LECO machine were purchased. Initially, it was planned to purchase small thermobulizers, but after an internal evaluation, it was decided to purchase the LECO machine and carry out maintenance and repair of the thermobulizers previously used in other operations.

In addition, tests were conducted to evaluate the quality and access to safe water in the communities and to identify the families with the greatest need for safe water storage, providing them with a 750-liter tank per family. Subsequently, tanks were distributed to three hundred selected families.

On the other hand, La Untadita kits were initially distributed in a planned quantity, and later, due to cost optimization with the first purchase, a new quantity of kits was acquired to meet the demand and reach more families. In addition, cleaning days were held to eliminate *Aedes aegypti* mosquito breeding sites and to raise awareness among the population about the importance of maintaining a healthy living environment, and avoiding storing water containers that could become mosquito breeding sites. This action was supported by the Centro Experimental de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Conservación Ecológica (CEDACE), which provided a truck for the collection of deposits that could be mosquito breeding sites. As part of the promotion of the elimination of breeding sites, cleaning tool kits were delivered, including a wheelbarrow, shovel, broom, and rubber gloves, distributing one per community and to the educational centers where educational talks were given.

Lessons Learnt

- Coordinating efforts and maximizing the impact of the operation requires clear and effective communication between all levels of the organization and with external partners such as the Secretary of Health (SESAL). This facilitates rapid decision-making, aligns objectives, and maximizes the use of available resources.
- Logistics play a vital role in the success of prevention and control strategies, especially in the timely availability of materials and equipment. Advance planning and effective supply chain management are critical to avoid delays and ensure that activities run smoothly.
- Practical teaching on how to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and the distribution of toolkits are essential to promoting cleanliness and trash removal in community spaces. These everyday actions are key to preventing the spread of dengue.
- Continuous evaluation of the operation allows us not only to identify areas for improvement but also to adjust strategies in a timely manner. This ensures that actions are increasingly effective and adapted to real needs.

Challenges

- Community resistance or distrust of the chemicals used in fumigation, which can hinder the development of fumigation companies.
- Limited coordination and collaboration with other local entities, such as municipalities, which may delay the joint execution of activities for the cleaning of breeding sites due to the lack of trucks or vehicles for this purpose.
- Resistance of some people to allow access to their homes for spraying or larvicide application activities due to concerns about privacy or security of their property.
- Lack of mediated information on the importance of eliminating mosquito breeding sites at home and in the community, which may reduce the effectiveness of the breeding site clean-up days.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 302



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of child safeguarding measures implemented after risk analysis	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The National Society completed the Child Protection Risk Analysis following IFRC guidelines. This analysis was fundamental to integrate its results into the planning of all actions, thus ensuring the dignity and protection of all children involved. Using this tool, information was reinforced to all staff and volunteers active in the operation on the importance of maintaining safe spaces for children in all activities, including specific activities in and outside educational centers.

During the implementation of WASH actions, three educational centers requested the Honduran Red Cross conduct workshops on child protection in the context of the dengue emergency. Although this activity was not initially planned, in line with the integrated response, the workshops were carried out. In them, children's rights were discussed, emphasizing access to health and dengue prevention measures, as well as the importance of their participation in the dissemination of key messages with their friends and families for the prevention of this disease. In addition, they were given dengue prevention kits that included drawings with important prevention messages, information about their rights, crayons, and pencils.

Lessons Learnt

- The effectiveness of dengue prevention interventions is closely linked to the accessibility of information to all segments of the population.
- Having child protection mechanisms in place implies not only the creation of safe environments for children, but also the adaptation of activities and messages so that they can access and adequately understand relevant information.

Challenges

Develop mediated and accessible material specifically for children of all ages, including those with sensory disabilities or other special conditions.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of CEA mechanisms established	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the accountability initiatives of the Honduran Red Cross, an internal assessment was carried out involving staff and volunteers who participated in the operation. This assessment focused on analyzing the operational context and determining information needs, which led to prioritizing home visits as the most effective mechanism for Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). During these visits, which coincided with health and WASH activities, the opinions of the affected people on their satisfaction with the interventions carried out, as well as their comments and suggestions, were collected. This methodology allowed us to obtain direct evidence that strengthened the operation, ensuring its relevance and quality. In addition, part of this information was used for the elaboration of printed material and the development of the communication campaign.

In addition, to generate confidence in the affected and intervening communities, the National Society recognized the importance of



implementing an accountability process. This process included informing the communities about the results obtained at the end of the operation, compared to the initial situation, as well as the challenges faced and the mechanisms used to overcome them.

Lessons Learnt

People's perception of the humanitarian assistance received plays a crucial role in the evolution and success of the IFRC-DREF. Ignoring comments and suggestions can lead to misalignments between community expectations and the services/assistance provided.

Challenges

Ensure that the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach is effectively and consistently implemented throughout the entire operation, rather than being limited to a specific point in time.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 33,308

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IFRC monitoring visits	1	3
# of surge personnel deployed	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

During the implementation of the IFRC-DREF, three visits were made by the Central America Cluster delegation. One by the Disaster Management Coordinator to verify implementation in the field and meet with key staff of the National Society. In parallel, the Health Officer moved to participate in the Epidemic Preparedness, Anticipation and Early Response (PARTE) workshop and finally the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Officer for emergency operations to develop the lessons learned workshop.

Initially, the mobilization of an Emergency Health Officer was planned, however, through a meeting between the Honduran Red Cross and the Secretary of Health (SESAL), it was determined that it was not necessary, and that the actions could be directed and advised by local personnel.

Lessons Learnt

Field visits facilitate evidence-based follow-up and enable effective interaction with all stakeholders.

Challenges

To have sufficient funds to carry out periodic field visits.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 60,325

Targeted Persons: 100

Assisted Persons: 100



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people carrying out community actions on the ground duly identified.	100	100
# of staff trained in security risk analysis and mitigation	100	100
# of lessons learned workshops	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The Honduran Red Cross, in its commitment to ensuring the safety and well-being of all its staff and volunteers, purchased visibility kits comprising shirts with the emblem, caps, and complete uniforms (pants, shirt, and vest) for those who actively participated during the operation. Initially, it was planned to purchase medical insurance for the volunteers; however, after an internal evaluation, the National Society opted to reallocate these funds to other budget items. Consequently, it used internal resources to obtain a more comprehensive insurance policy to provide coverage for all active volunteers under the IFRC-DREF.

In addition, the National Society organized a workshop on security risk analysis and mitigation for staff and volunteers involved in the operation. The purpose of this workshop was to strengthen their knowledge and skills in these areas, as well as facilitate the dissemination of learning within the National Society.

A lessons-learned workshop was also held at the end of the operation, to identify and document key experiences gained during its implementation. This was done to improve future interventions and consolidate the successes achieved. The workshop provided a space for reflection and dialogue among participants, including technical staff, volunteers, representatives of the Ministry of Health, and community leaders, to share significant lessons learned applicable in similar contexts and contribute to the continued development and effectiveness of emergency response to disasters and crises.

In addition, through the IFRC-DREF, the National Society paid office expenses for personnel in charge of the operation in the department of Comayagua. Transportation costs for personnel and volunteers were also covered, two vehicles were rented to mobilize the team, and supplies were distributed in the communities.

Lessons Learnt

- Having visibility inputs for staff and volunteers active in an operation means that elements are not only crucial to ensure their individual safety, but also play a fundamental role in making visible the presence and commitment of the National Society in the affected areas.
- A rigorous expenditure monitoring system is essential to maintaining transparency and efficiency in the use of financial resources. This involves reviewing expenditures against the results achieved, ensuring that each investment contributes to a positive impact on the lives of affected people.

Challenges

- Make more transport units available to mobilize personnel, volunteers and supplies efficiently. The limited number of vehicles may result in delays in the implementation of humanitarian actions, as it hinders the rapid and timely movement of personnel and supplies to affected areas.
- Access to affected communities, which may be restricted for various reasons, such as geographical distance or the control exercised by certain local power groups. Difficulty in reaching these areas can hinder the delivery of vital humanitarian assistance, as it limits the ability of National Society teams to reach the people who need it most.



Financial Report

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > Finance > Donor Reports > Appeals and Projects > DREF Operation - Standard Report 2022

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DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRHN019 - Honduras - dengue

Operating Timeframe: 07 ago 2023 to 29 feb 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/8-2024/4	Operation	MDRHN019
Budget Timeframe	2023/8-2024/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	303.692
DREF Response Pillar	303.692
Expenditure	-264.251
Closing Balance	39.441

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	69.190	69.190	0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	143.297	143.297	0
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	212.487	212.487	0
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	33.082	5.735	27.347
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	58.122	46.028	12.094
Enabling Approaches Total	91.204	51.763	39.441
Grand Total	303.692	264.251	39.441

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Please explain variances (if any)

A total of 303,692 CHF was allocated from the DREF Fund for the implementation of this DREF Operation. The Honduran Red Cross spent a total of 264,251. The remaining balance of 39,441 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF).



Contact Information

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

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