

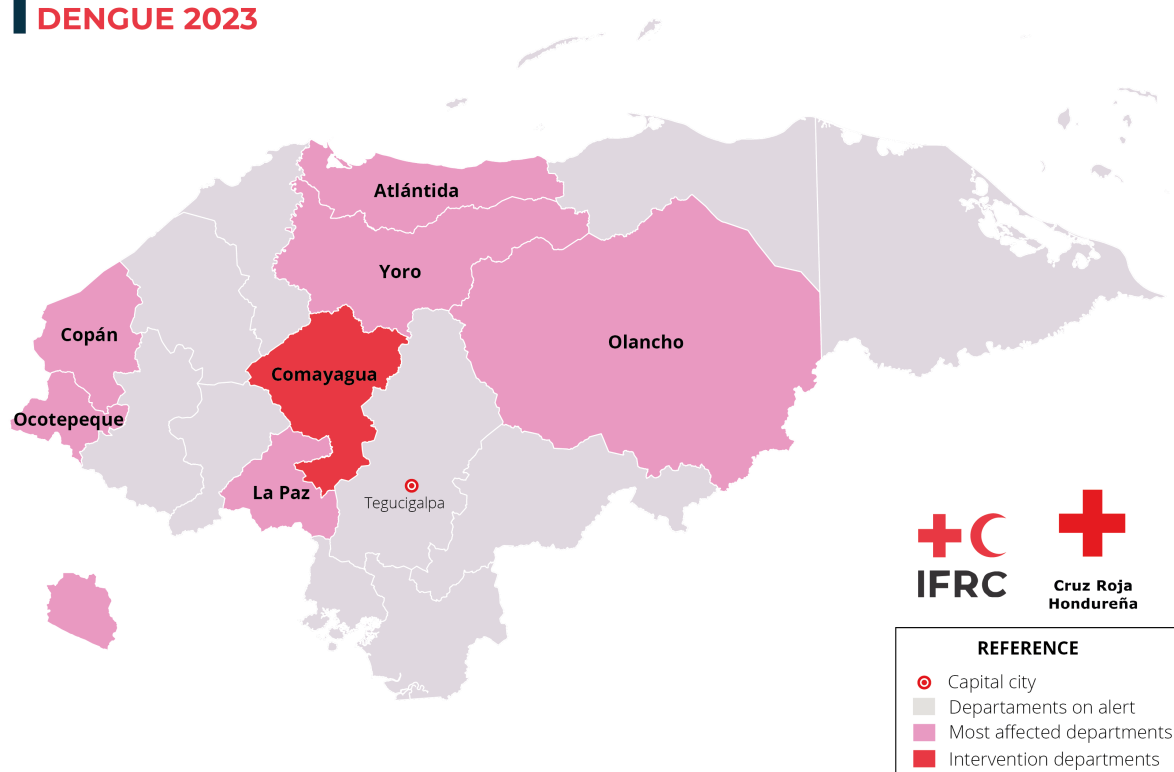


Implementation of actions by Honduran Red Cross staff and volunteers: Source: HRC.

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: 2023-08-07	New Operational End Date: 2024-01-31	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Areas: Comayagua	

Description of the Event

HONDURAS DENGUE 2023



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data source: IFRC. Produced by IFRC CA Country cluster IM team. November 2023.

Map 1. Departments on alert and most affected by dengue and department prioritised by DREF. Source: IFRC.

What happened, where and when?

Dengue is an endemic disease in Honduras, and over the past 15 years, the country has experienced frequent outbreaks, some of them severe. In 2019, the situation escalated to the extent that a national emergency was declared, and this emergency status was even maintained during the COVID-19 pandemic (1).

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

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

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

On 17 September, the Health Surveillance Unit of SESAL issued the II epidemiological alert for dengue (2) with the objective of intensifying actions in Comayagua, coordinating with the active forces (Red Cross, mayor's office, COPECO, police, fire brigade, army, Ministry of Education, NGOs, churches, The Regional Health Emergency Operations Committee (COES) which 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 will be in effect until December 2023.

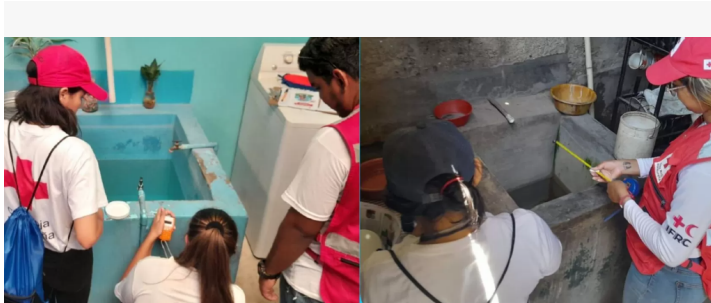
The DREF operational actions began in the second week of September, once all personnel, premises, vehicles, and equipment were in place, as well as intervention areas were assigned by the SESAL. In coordination with SESAL and within the framework of

the epidemiological alert, intervention has been prioritized in 8 neighborhoods in the city of Comayagua, and two communities in the municipality of La Libertad, in the department of Comayagua.

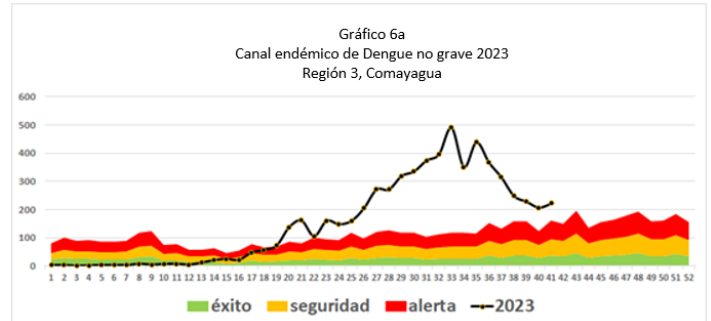
Sources:

(1)<https://www3.paho.org/data/index.php/en/mnu-topics/indicadores-dengue-en/dengue-nacional-en/252-dengue-pais-ano-en.html>

(2)<https://salud.gob.hn/sshome/index.php/component/jdownloads/?task=download.send&id=1296>



Larvae index survey by Honduran Red Cross volunteers.
Source: HRC.



Endemic channel as of epidemiological week 47 (19 to 25 November 2023) in Comayagua. Source: SESAL.

Scope and Scale

The extent of dengue in Honduras during 2023 has been considerable. As of November 2023, the country's health authorities projected that approximately 10,000 cases of dengue would be reported in total. Throughout the year, a significant number of cases have been reported, with between 170 and 280 new cases reported each week (1).

According to the bulletin for epidemiological week 47 (19 to 25 November 2023) for the Comayagua region, 6,251 cases of dengue were reported. The cumulative figure for the year 2023 shows an increase of 91.9% (5,747 cases difference), compared to 2022. Regarding the weekly comparison, 222 cases were reported in the networks of Comayagua (105), Siguatepeque (30), Taulabé (5), El Rosario (9), Lejamani (9), Villa de San Antonio (48), La Libertad (8) and Minas de Oro (8). For 2022, a total of 12 cases were reported, with a 6.7% increase compared to the previous week. The endemic channel in graph 1 shows that the trend line remains in the epidemic zone.

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

Sources:

(1)<https://www.elheraldo.hn/honduras/salud-contagios-dengue-proyeccion-honduras-2023-MG12361580#:~:text=domingo%20%2C%205%20noviembre%202023,se%20reportan%20cada%20semana%2C%20de>

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Through this Operations Update No. 1, the Honduran Red Cross aims to inform about:
 - A no-cost timeframe extension of 1 month (new end date: 31 January 2024).

The original targeting for this DREF operation aimed to reach 3,500 people (700 families), according to information initially provided by the Ministry of Health (SESAL). However, given the increase in the number of cases and the resulting growing needs, SESAL, particularly from the health region of the department of Comayagua, one of the hardest hit by the dengue epidemic, has requested the Honduran Red Cross to continue and expand joint actions within the framework of the epidemiological alert issued by them. Consequently, the National Society, in collaboration with SESAL, and based on the data obtained from the larval index survey, has proposed a new target of 11,943 people (3,115 families). This new target takes into account the actual number of members per family.

To do this, the Honduras Red Cross is requesting a one-month no cost timeframe extension. Given that actions have already been initiated with these families, a modification of the implementation strategy or additional budget is not required. The latter is feasible due to the initial delays in the execution of the DREF budget, which allows the unspent funds at that stage to cover the costs of the additional month. In addition, redistribution between budget lines is envisaged according to the assessments of the implementation team in line with IFRC policies. This measure will ensure that all actions are completed in an efficient and effective manner, adequately addressing the expanded needs due to the worsening epidemiological situation.

Current National Society Actions



Development of the larval index. Source: HRC.



Development of talks in educational centres for the promotion of dengue prevention actions. Source: HRC.

Health	The National Society, from the epidemiological point of view, is implementing dengue control measures that include the elimination of mosquito breeding sites both in homes and in streets and courtyards of neighbourhoods. In addition, spraying is being carried out to eradicate the adult mosquito. On the clinical side, it has organised a workshop for health workers in medical centres to strengthen their skills in the diagnosis and treatment of dengue.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	At the moment, the National Society has been managing the purchase of 300 plastic water tanks with a capacity of 750 litres each, with the aim of distributing them and contributing to families having safe water tanks to prevent the proliferation of the dengue vector. It will also provide drinking water to homes that receive this service infrequently, using a tanker truck to facilitate the distribution of water.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Since the beginning of the operation, the National Society has paid special attention to child-safeguarding aspects. This involves ensuring that all actions, especially those involving interaction with children, focus on the specific needs and characteristics of this group. In addition, all staff and volunteers involved in the operation have reviewed and applied the Protection and Gender in Emergencies (PGI) minimum standards to ensure that all activities respect people's dignity and effectively reach everyone, paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Since the beginning of the operation, the National Society has incorporated CEA mechanisms to ensure that all implemented actions are relevant and appropriate for all affected people. In addition, the mainstreaming of the CEA approach in the operation has facilitated the adaptation and adjustment of measures during planning and implementation. This has been possible thanks to the active consideration of the direct recommendations and suggestions of affected people, which has been fundamental to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the response.
National Society Readiness	The Honduran Red Cross Council in Comayagua has mobilized all volunteers to respond to the dengue emergency. These volunteers have been trained in basic epidemiology and arbovirolosis control, including the use of equipment for thermonebulization. The health management provides technical support to project staff, specifically designating a community health coordinator for this purpose. Project operations and storage of supplies are carried out at the Comayagua Council headquarters. In addition, the president of the Council plays an active role in coordinating and directing project activities and volunteer staff.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	So far, neither the Honduran Red Cross nor the Ministry of Health (SESAL) have activated their contingency plans at the national level because the dengue epidemic has not been officially declared a national emergency.
Coordination	<p>The DREF is managed through effective internal and external coordination. Internally, staff and volunteers operate under the supervision of the health management and maintain close collaboration with the Comayagua National Society Council. Externally, the project coordinates with the Ministry of Health (SESAL) through the Comayagua health region, which provides essential technical support. Weekly monitoring and coordination meetings are held between project staff and volunteers and SESAL representatives to ensure alignment and effectiveness of actions.</p> <p>In addition, staff and volunteers active in the DREF frequently participate in the municipality's intersectoral health roundtable. This platform brings together various public and civil organisations, facilitating the joint coordination of efforts for the effective control of the dengue epidemic.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Central America has its headquarters situated in Honduras, with an extended team operating across the entire Central America region. This has made it possible to receive direct accompaniment and follow-up from the planning stage and during implementation.</p> <p>Honduras Red Cross also receives technical support from all areas of the IFRC regional office in Panama, which guides and supports the actions of the countries according to their needs and requirements.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>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. In turn, the National Society implements multilateral cooperation funds.</p> <p>In both planning and implementation of this DREF, there is no planned support from any PNS to this operation.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>An ICRC delegation is present in the country, with a high level of engagement at the highest levels of the Honduran government. The ICRC provides technical and financial support to HRC for the implementation of programmes and projects, in accordance with the mandates of both.</p> <p>In both planning and implementation of this DREF, there is no planned support from the ICRC to this operation.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The Ministry of Health (SESAL) has implemented several measures to address the health emergency caused by dengue. These include holding coordination meetings at departmental technical tables, where the seriousness of the situation has been recognized and support has been requested at the local level. The Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) have been activated in line with the National Risk Management System (SINAGER). In addition, SESAL is carrying out dengue prevention, control and surveillance activities, along with the promotion of prevention measures through the media and educational campaigns. Cleaning operations and campaigns are also being carried out, including the use of chemical and biological agents for vector control. Finally, it is constantly recording and monitoring information related to the epidemic, which allows the corresponding measures to be taken for its management.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>This DREF operation complements other interventions such as ECHO Programmatic Partnership that focuses in other regions such as Danli, where volunteers are already participating in eliminating breeding sites and raising awareness at home.</p> <p>Likewise, all local entities and organizations that are collaborating in the dengue emergency in the Comayagua area are carrying out outbreak and epidemic control activities, following the guidelines established by the Ministry of Health (SESAL). Among these actions, emphasis is placed on the continuity of work related to the</p>

surveillance and control of the event. This includes intensified epidemiological surveillance, with immediate notification of serious cases at the local level, especially in the intervened colonies. The analysis of fatal cases is also carried out and referred, dengue virological surveillance guidelines are followed, and 100% confirmation of severe and fatal dengue cases is ensured by taking serum and tissue samples. In addition, monthly monitoring of dengue surveillance indicators is implemented, in accordance with the surveillance protocol, at the municipal level.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the municipal level, there are currently inter-institutional technical tables for information and coordination. In the working sessions, they update the situation, cross-check statistics, plan the response and support actions in the municipality. In Comayagua and Tegucigalpa branches are already participating in working groups in charge of assessing the evolution of the epidemic on regular basis.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

Vulnerable and high-risk groups, as per the Honduran Red Cross analysis, are children, pregnant women, people living with HIV and de elderly. Therefore, there is a need to work with communities to carry out surveillance and follow up tasks, ensuring early detection and immediate referral of dengue cases to health services. Additionally, there is a need to train first and second health teams on the clinical management of dengue with warning signs, focusing on resident health personnel with support from the SESAL.

In addition, it is essential to implement a systematic plan to mitigate the conditions that favor the presence and proliferation of the dengue vector in targeted areas. This includes intensive coordination with communities, home visits, cleaning campaigns, destruction of breeding sites, and the application of larvicides and insecticides approved by SESAL. It is also crucial to carry out social mobilization campaigns to encourage the active participation of the population in mass activities and to develop an effective communication plan to combat dengue.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In response to the dengue epidemic in Honduras, critical needs are identified in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector to complement the comprehensive prevention and control strategy. It is essential to improve sanitation infrastructure, with emphasis on ensuring access to safe drinking water and proper wastewater management. Hygienic practices, such as frequent hand washing and personal hygiene, should be encouraged in affected communities to prevent the spread of the virus.

It is also vital to work with communities to identify and eliminate mosquito breeding sites, including clean-up campaigns and preventive measures such as the elimination of containers that accumulate stagnant water. Social mobilization plays a fundamental role in involving the population in these actions, thus ensuring an effective response in the control of dengue and the protection of the most vulnerable populations.

These needs are in line with the national authorities request to the National Society for an integral and optimal response to the dengue epidemic, which focuses on strengthening prevention and control strategies to reduce the incidence of the disease.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

During the implementation of the actions, no significant difficulties have been detected that would impact on the confirmation and addressing of the needs already identified. In addition, thanks to the development of the larval index, the National Society has been able to filter and update specific information, which has facilitated decision-making based on concrete data. Likewise, the authorities of the Ministry of Health (SESAL) have collaborated efficiently, sharing all the required information without difficulties.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Operation, the Honduras Red Cross aims to contribute to the national response to dengue epidemic providing support to 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 engagement and accountability (CEA) in 10 communities in the department of Comayagua.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation aims to contribute to the Ministry of Health (SESAL) actions to address the dengue epidemic that mainly affects central Honduras.

The current dengue epidemic demands immediate and effective actions to reduce the risk of transmission of dengue and other arboviruses, especially among the most vulnerable populations. The need to strengthen the capacity of the community and health service providers is evident in order to reduce the number of cases in the affected area. The implementation of dengue vector breeding site clean-ups, together with the distribution of materials and awareness-raising campaigns, will be fundamental to combat the spread of the disease and protect the health of the population. The response strategy seeks to contribute to SESAL's actions and 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.

With the one-month extension, one aspect that will be emphasized by the National Society is the collaboration with SESAL through the health region of Comayagua in the strengthening of the intersectoral roundtable, which is the instance in which different public institutions and civil society participate to discuss various health issues, including the prevention and comprehensive approach to dengue.

Summary of the intervention:

HEALTH:

a) Community surveillance:

- Larvo-rapid larval surveys (LIRA) to inform decision making.
- House-to-house educational visits.
- Mosquito breeding site elimination campaigns in homes and communal land
- Insecticide spraying.
- Training on preparedness and response to epidemics and pandemics (PARTE) for National Society and SESAL.

b) Institutional strengthening for the community approach:

- Training of institutional and community staff.
- Training in CEA/behavioural change.

c) Capacity building for health service providers in the management of dengue with warning signs:

- Training of first and second level health personnel in the appropriate management of dengue with warning signs.
- Training of community personnel on 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 communal land.
- Distribution of cleaning kits for water reservoirs
- Education for prevention through the 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 staff.
- Logistical support to HRC branches to assist in community actions.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation has prioritized contributing to direct attention to families from 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 is based on SESAL epidemic reports and the emerging needs of the population, including the particular needs of the collective vulnerable population (children, people with disabilities, women, older adults, migrants, among others). Households for targeted activities (water tanks distribution) will be identified through larval surveys where water storage conditions will be analyzed and the household with inadequate water storage facilities will be prioritized.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

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

The selection criteria have been based primarily on vulnerability and risk of exposure. Priority has been given to areas with high incidence rates of dengue, as well as communities with limited access to health and sanitation services. This in direct coordination with SESAL.

Special emphasis has been 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 have been considered. This approach has made it possible to direct resources and efforts towards the populations most susceptible and at greatest 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
Difficulties in inter-institutional coordination and international cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish an inter-agency working group to coordinate efforts and share information. - Coordinate with local authorities and health agencies to implement preventive strategies.
Limited epidemiological surveillance capacity and late detection of outbreaks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen epidemiological surveillance systems, with regular monitoring of cases and early notification of

	outbreaks. - Implement advanced technologies to map risk areas.
Low public awareness of dengue prevention and elimination of breeding sites.	- Conduct awareness and education campaigns in vulnerable communities. - Use effective media to disseminate preventive messages.

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

Planned Intervention



Budget: CHF 60,325
Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people carrying out community actions on the ground duly identified.	100	0
# of staff trained in security risk analysis and mitigation	100	15
# of lessons learned workshops	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The National Society, committed to updating and strengthening its teams and volunteers, developed a workshop on security risk analysis and mitigation. The objective of this workshop was to reinforce their knowledge and skills in these areas, and at the same time, to facilitate the transmission of this knowledge to more internal members of the National Society.

In parallel, the National Society, due to an administrative backlog, is in the process of acquiring insurance and purchasing uniforms, with the expectation of completing this process by the end of December 2023. In addition, planning has begun for a lessons learned workshop, scheduled to take place between the second and third week of January 2024.



Budget: CHF 153,425

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of water tanks purchased and distributed	300	0
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	2,160

Progress Towards Outcome

The first phase of larval index development has been completed in 10 communities, along with the parallel application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis* (Bti). In addition, a fumigation campaign was developed in 8 communities and diagnostic tests were applied in the same communities to identify families in need of water storage tanks. A campaign to prevent mosquito breeding sites has been implemented in 4 communities.

In addition, a large thermal fogger was purchased instead of several small ones, as initially planned. This decision was made after an evaluation by the National Society of its functionality, opting for equipment that can be used in a vehicle. In addition, small thermal foggers used in previous operations have been repaired and maintained for use in the current operation. A portion of the insecticide for spraying campaigns has also been purchased.

The distribution of the La Untadita cleaning kits that were initially planned has been completed. However, after a subsequent review of that budget line and considering the needs identified in the field, the National Society identified a remainder of funds in that same budget line. Therefore, it decided to use these additional funds for the purchase of more kits.

Currently, the National Society is in the process of acquiring water storage tanks, the additional La Untadita cleaning kits and the other part of insecticide. At the same time, complementary actions related to fumigation campaigns, prevention of breeding sites and larval index are being programmed, which are planned to be carried out between the first two weeks of December and the beginning of January 2024.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

The National Society has developed a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis following IFRC guidelines. This analysis has been fundamental to integrate its results in the planning of all actions, thus ensuring the dignity and protection of all children involved.

Using this tool, information has been 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 educational centers and others outside these establishments. This approach ensures that child protection is a priority at all stages of the operation.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of CEA mechanisms established	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

As part of the CEA actions, the National Society conducted an internal assessment with its staff and volunteers involved in the operation. This assessment focused on analyzing the operational context and the information needs identified, which led to prioritizing home visits as the most effective CEA mechanism. During these visits, simultaneous to the health and WASH actions, people's opinions on their satisfaction with the actions carried out, their comments and suggestions are collected. This strategy seeks to obtain direct evidence to reinforce the operation, ensuring its relevance and quality.

In addition, in order to build trust in the affected and intervened communities, the National Society has recognized the importance of implementing an accountability process. This process will consist of informing the communities about the results obtained at the end of the operation, compared to the initial situation, thus ensuring transparency and accountability in its actions.



Health

Budget: CHF 56,633

Targeted Persons: 11,943

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	100
Number of people reached with vector control in emergencies	11,943	11,943
Number of people reached with health promotion in response to an emergency by community volunteers	11,943	11,943

Progress Towards Outcome

Informative sessions have been held in 3 educational centers, where topics such as the signs and symptoms of classic and severe dengue, the elimination of the mosquito in its larval stage by spraying, and strategies to prevent the proliferation of the adult mosquito were addressed. In addition, methods for eliminating eggs in water storage containers were discussed.

A workshop on the clinical management of dengue was held with representatives of health centers and another on epidemiological control for the staff and volunteers of the National Society. Community epidemiological surveillance workshops have also been held with representatives of 5 communities and a community health fair was organized.

In addition, during the execution of the operation's actions, the National Society has been able to identify possible cases of dengue. With the support of a multidisciplinary team that accompanies these actions, an initial assessment of the cases is carried out, and then they are referred to the nearest health centers for appropriate follow-up. This action has been carried out in a flexible manner, adapting to the demands and needs that arise at any given moment.

Currently, the remaining actions are being planned, which include more community epidemiological surveillance workshops, community health fairs, radio and social media campaigns, as well as the development of the PARTE workshop. These activities are scheduled to take place between the first two weeks of December and early January 2024.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 33,308

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

An on-site monitoring visit by the Disaster Manager of the IFRC Central America Cluster is scheduled for late November and early December. The planned deployment of an emergency health officer did not take place. The decision was made after a joint evaluation by the National Society and SESAL, who determined that the planned actions could be effectively guided and implemented by local staff, thus eliminating the need for such deployment.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

During the development of community activities in the department of Comayagua, 100 volunteers have been actively involved, providing support in training and carrying out activities related to WASH, CEA and health.

Also 5 people have been hired specifically to develop actions of the operation, in support to HQ and branch of Comayagua to carry out field activities along with volunteers, these include:

1x Field coordinator to monitor and coordinate actions at field level.

1x Administrative Assistant at field level to prepare reports, procurement processes in coordination with HQ department.

1x Health technical staff at field level to support Health manager in HQ to plan and implement health related activities

2x WaSH technical staff for vector control activities and surveys, as well as distributions.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The Honduras Red Cross has a procurement structure for goods and services, with defined procedures compatible with the IFRC system. In addition, it has a large and secure warehouse for the safekeeping of supplies. Procurement planned in the National Society Action Plan is being done locally according to the capacities of the suppliers.

All procurement related to this operation has followed the IFRC's standard procurement procedures and Sphere standards for the procurement of household goods.

How will this operation be monitored?

The Honduras Red Cross has a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit in charge of the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) process. As part of this process, the PMER unit develops a monitoring and evaluation plan for each intervention, which is created in the planning phase. This plan includes a detailed description of the specific activities that will be carried out to monitor the progress of the operation and evaluate its impact.

Within the monitoring and evaluation plan, the assumptions and critical factors that influence the achievement of the operations objectives are clearly identified. It also establishes the expected relationships between the activities implemented, the results obtained, and the outputs delivered. In addition, conceptual measures are precisely defined, and baseline data are established so that progress can be measured over time.

The plan also includes an indicator monitoring matrix, which contains key indicators that will be used to measure and evaluate the performance of activities. This matrix will be reviewed periodically to ensure that the indicators selected are relevant and adequate to measure the impact of the operation.

Throughout the operation, the Honduras Red Cross is actively promote transparency and accountability through regular communications with stakeholders and beneficiaries. The results and findings of evaluations will be communicated in a clear and accessible manner both internally and with relevant external partners and stakeholders.

In addition, a lessons learned workshop will be implemented at the end of the operation. In this workshop, all members of the operation team will meet to reflect on the experiences and lessons learned. It will seek to identify good practices and opportunities for improvement for future operations. Representatives from other humanitarian organisations will also be invited to share experiences and knowledge, which will enrich the learning process.

The outcome of this monitoring, evaluation and learning process will enable the Honduras Red Cross to make more informed and strategic decisions in future humanitarian operations. It will also contribute to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions, ensuring greater positive impact on communities affected by disasters or emergencies.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Honduras Red Cross has a Communication and Image Department, which is providing coverage of the operation's actions and provide information so that the media can disseminate the emergency and the actions of the Red Cross, through the following actions:

Internal Communication

- Bulletins and reports of the operation (printed and digital).
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.).

External Communication

- Publication of press releases.
- Human interest stories.
- Videos of the operation.
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.)

Contact Information

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

National Society contact:

Jose Juan Castro, National President - Honduran Red Cross, josejuan.castro@cuzroja.org.hn, +504 9995-3455

IFRC Appeal Manager: Nelson Aly Rodriguez, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, nelson.alyrodriguez@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager:

Diana Oviedo, Coordinator, Programs and Operations - Central America, diana.oviedo@ifrc.org, +505 89277996

IFRC focal point for the emergency:

Diana Oviedo, Coordinator, Programs and Operations - Central America, diana.oviedo@ifrc.org, +505 89277996

Media Contact: Alexei Castro, Director General - Honduran Red Cross, alexei.castro@cuzroja.org.hn, +504 31512286

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