

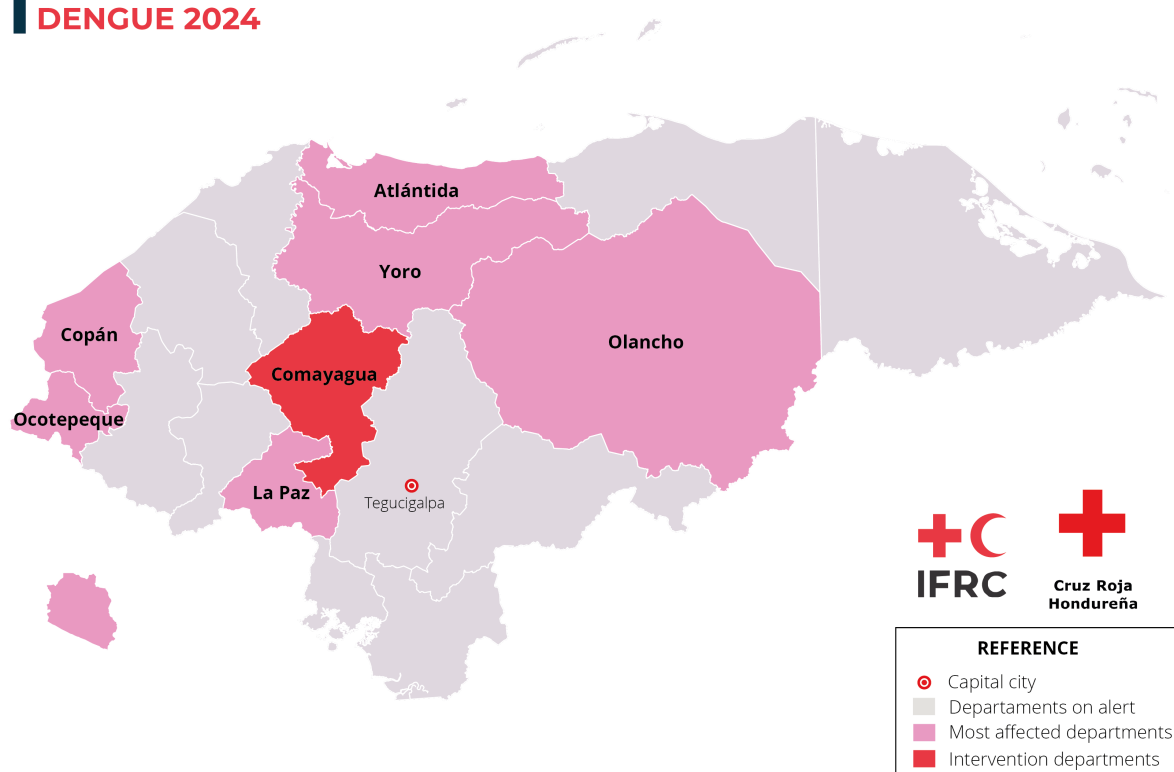


Development of the larval index in one of the affected communities. Source: HRC

Appeal: <b>MDRHN019</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 303,692</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Epidemic</b>
Glide Number: <b>EP-2023-000165-HND</b>	People Affected: <b>9,278 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>11,943 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>07-08-2023</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>29-02-2024</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>07-08-2023</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>15-01-2024</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>0</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>Comayagua</b>	

# Description of the Event

## HONDURAS DENGUE 2024



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

## 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, 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 for immediate support from the Secretariat of Health (SESAL, by its initials in Spanish) 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 its response plan, and 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) to intensify actions in Comayagua, coordinating with the active forces (Red Cross, mayor's office, the Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO, by its initials in Spanish), police, fire brigade, army, Ministry of Education, NGOs, churches, The Regional Health Emergency Operations Committee (COES, by its initials in Spanish) 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 remained in effect until December 2023, but authorities have emphasized the need to remain vigilant. As the Pan American



Health Organization (PAHO) indicated in its December 5 epidemiological alert, the intensification of the disease is being driven by the effects of climate change. PAHO urges governments to prepare for possible outbreaks that could emerge in 2024 (3).

The IFRC-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. The actions are in the final stage of implementation.

Sources:

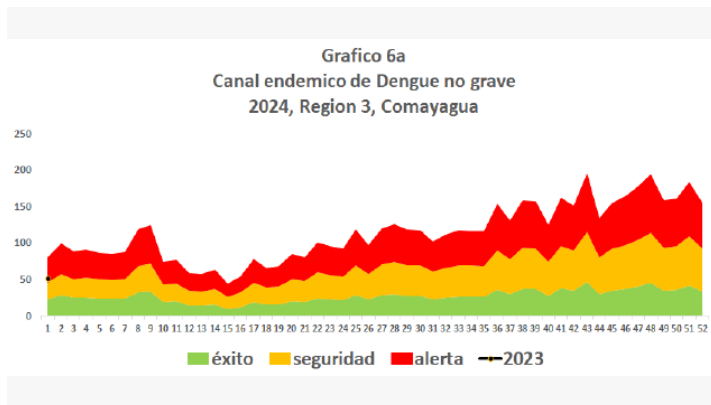
(1) <https://www3.paho.org/data/index.php/en/mnu-topics/indicadores-dengue-en/dengue-nacional-en/252-dengue-pais-ano-en.html>

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

(3) <https://www.paho.org/es/documentos/alerta-epidemiologica-circulacion-sostenida-dengue-region-americas-5-diciembre-2023>



Fumigation campaign in one of the areas affected by dengue.  
Source: HRC



Graph 1. Non-severe dengue endemic channel 2024, region 3, Comayagua. Source: SESAL.

## Scope and Scale

According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2023 was the year with the highest historical record of dengue cases, exceeding 4.1 million new infections. This figure surpassed those of 2019, when more than 3.1 million cases were recorded, including 28,203 severe cases and 1,823 deaths (1).

In the case of Honduras, in November 2023, the country's health authorities expected approximately 10,000 total dengue cases to be reported. Throughout the year, a significant number of cases were reported, with between 170 and 280 new cases reported each week (1).

According to the 46th epidemiological week bulletin of the Health Surveillance Unit (UVS), the last one of 2023, reported a total of 27,203 suspected cases of dengue throughout the country, 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) (2).

Likewise, according to the epidemiological bulletin No. 1 of the UVS (from December 31, 2023, to January 6, 2024) for the region of Comayagua, it indicates that the accumulated year 2024 begins the year 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 overloading health systems, which may 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, 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>

(2) <https://salud.gob.hn/sshome/index.php/component/jdownloads/?task=download.send&id=1399>



# 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	No
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. 2, the Honduran Red Cross aims to inform about:

- A 1-month no-cost timeframe extension (new end date: February 29, 2024).

The Honduran Red Cross has faced challenges that have caused delays in the acquisition of water tanks and chemicals needed for the fumigation process and larvicide application during the larvicide index surveys. Specifically, the delay in receiving bids from suppliers and the difficulty in obtaining the chemical required for fumigation have affected the project schedule.

Given this situation, the National Society (NS) anticipates that it will not be possible to complete the purchase and distribution of the inputs, nor complete the fumigation processes, before the current end date of the operation. Therefore, a one-month timeframe extension of the implementation deadline is being requested, without additional costs and changes to the implementation strategy.

This deadline extension will also provide the opportunity to conduct an additional workshop on the clinical management of dengue fever, in response to a specific request from the Ministry of Health (SESAL). This workshop will be carried out using leftover funds from some budget lines, thus maximizing the impact of the project in an efficient manner and without incurring additional costs.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

2023-07-24



Home visits to share information related to dengue prevention. Source: HRC



Fumigation campaign in one of the homes of a community affected by dengue. Source: HRC



Informative talks at an educational center on dengue prevention actions. Source: HRC

**Health**

From the epidemiological point of view, the National Society has implemented dengue control measures that include the elimination of mosquito breeding sites both in homes and in neighborhood streets and yards. In addition, spraying has been carried out to



	eradicate the adult mosquito. At the clinical level, it has developed workshops for health personnel in health centers to reinforce their knowledge in the diagnosis and treatment of dengue.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	The National Society continues to manage the purchase of 300 plastic water tanks with a capacity of 750 liters each, with the aim of distributing them and helping families to have safe water tanks to prevent the proliferation of the dengue vector. It has also provided drinking water to households with limited service, using a tanker truck to facilitate water distribution.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	The National Society has paid special attention to aspects related to child protection. 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.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	The National Society has prioritized the incorporation of the mechanism of home visits to learn first-hand about comments, complaints, suggestions, etc. to ensure that all actions implemented are relevant and adequate for all affected people. In addition, the integration of the CEA approach into the operation has facilitated the adaptation and adjustment of actions during planning and implementation. This has been made possible by taking into account the recommendations and suggestions shared by the affected people, which has been essential to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the response.
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>The DREF has been managed through effective internal and external coordination. Internally, staff and volunteers have operated under the supervision of the health directorate and have maintained close collaboration with the National Council of the Comayagua Society. Externally, IFRC-DREF has coordinated with the Ministry of Health (SESAL) through the Comayagua health region, which has provided essential technical support. Weekly follow-up and coordination meetings have been held between DREF staff and volunteers and SESAL representatives to ensure alignment and effectiveness of actions, as well as to seek alternatives to day-to-day situations in the field.</p> <p>In addition, staff and volunteers active in the IFRC-DREF have frequently participated in the municipality's intersectoral health roundtable. This platform brings together various public and civil organizations, facilitating the joint coordination of efforts for the effective control of the dengue epidemic.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	The Honduran Red Cross Council in the Comayagua region has mobilized all volunteers to respond to the dengue emergency. These volunteers have been trained in basic epidemiology and arbovirology control, including the use of equipment for thermonebulization. In parallel, the health directorate has provided technical support to IFRC-DREF staff, specifically designating a community health coordinator for this purpose. IFRC-DREF operations and storage of supplies have been carried out at the Comayagua Council headquarters. In addition, the president of the Council has played an active role in coordinating and directing project activities and volunteer staff.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	Neither the Honduran Red Cross nor the Ministry of Health activated their contingency plans at the national level because the dengue epidemic was not officially declared a national emergency.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The IFRC Central America Cluster is headquartered in Honduras, with an extended team operating throughout the Central American region. This has allowed the Honduran Red Cross to receive direct accompaniment and follow-up from the planning stage, during implementation, and currently during the last actions for the closure of the IFRC-DREF.
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	The National Society has also received 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.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<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 the planning and execution of this IFRC-DREF, no support was received from the PNS.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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, following the mandates of both.

In both the planning and implementation of this IFRC-DREF, no support was received from the ICRC for this operation.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	The Ministry of Health (SESAL, by its initials in Spanish) has implemented several measures to address the health emergency caused by dengue. Among them, coordination meetings have been held 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, by its initials in Spanish) have been activated in line with the National Risk Management System (SINAGER, by its initials in Spanish). In addition, SESAL has carried out dengue prevention, control, and surveillance activities, along with the promotion of prevention measures through the media and educational campaigns. It has also carried out cleaning operations and campaigns, including the use of chemical and biological agents for vector control. Finally, it has been constantly recording and monitoring information related to the epidemic, which has allowed it to take the corresponding measures for its management.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>This IFRC-DREF complements other interventions such as ECHO's Programmatic Alianza focusing on other regions such as Danli, where volunteers have been participating in eliminating breeding sites and raising awareness in households.</p> <p>Likewise, all local entities and organizations that have been collaborating in the dengue emergency in the Comayagua region have been carrying out outbreak and epidemic control activities, following the guidelines established by the Ministry of Health. Among these actions, emphasis has been placed on the continuity of work related to the surveillance and control of the event. This has included the intensification of epidemiological surveillance, with immediate notification of serious cases at the local level, especially in the intervened areas. Analysis of fatal cases has also been carried out and referrals are made, dengue virological surveillance guidelines have been followed, and 100% confirmation of severe and fatal dengue cases has been ensured by taking serum and tissue samples. In addition, monthly monitoring of dengue surveillance indicators has been carried out, in accordance with the surveillance protocol, at the municipal level.</p>
<b>Are there major coordination mechanism in place?</b>	



At the municipal level, inter-institutional technical tables for information and coordination have been established. During the work sessions, the epidemiological situation of dengue has been updated, statistics have been cross-checked, the response has been planned and actions in the municipality have been supported. In Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, the branches of the National Society have participated in working groups to evaluate the evolution of the epidemic on a 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 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 the Ministry of Health. 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.

In the context of IFRC-DREF implementation, significant progress has been observed in the execution of specific actions. However, a detailed analysis of health needs in the intervened communities reveals that important challenges remain, such as the continuation of epidemiological surveillance at the community level, which is crucial for dengue prevention due to its capacity to detect outbreaks early, allowing for a rapid and targeted response. By monitoring the incidence of dengue and the transmitting vectors, communities can implement effective preventive measures such as mosquito control and public health education. This close surveillance also facilitates the adaptation of prevention and control strategies to local circumstances, thereby improving the effectiveness of interventions and reducing the spread of 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.

In the context of IFRC-DREF implementation, significant progress has been observed in the execution of specific actions. However, a detailed analysis of WASH needs in the intervened communities reveals that important challenges such as adequate water management and effective waste disposal persist. These challenges are rooted in the specific structural and baseline conditions of these communities, implying that the WASH needs initially identified remain relevant and require continued attention.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

During the implementation of the actions, no significant difficulties have been detected that would impact 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 have collaborated efficiently, sharing all the required information without difficulties.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

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

## Operation strategy rationale

This IFRC-DREF operation aims to contribute to SESAL's 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.

One aspect that has been 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 is 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 toward 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
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.
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.

### 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

## Planned Intervention



**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	20,344
Number of people reached with health promotion in response to an emergency by community volunteers	11,943	20,344

### Progress Towards Outcome

Educational sessions have been held in three educational centers, addressing topics such as the signs and symptoms of dengue, both classic and severe, the elimination of mosquitoes in their larval stage through fumigation, and strategies to prevent the proliferation of adult mosquitoes. Methods for eliminating eggs in water storage containers were also discussed.

Two workshops on the clinical management of dengue and a PARTE workshop were held with representatives of health centers and National Society staff, in addition to three workshops on epidemiological control for National Society staff and volunteers. Community epidemiological surveillance workshops were also organized in nine communities, in parallel with information fairs in the same localities.

During the operation, the National Society has identified possible cases of dengue fever. A multidisciplinary team performs initial evaluations and refers them to health centers for follow-up, adapting to emerging needs.



An awareness campaign has been developed on radio and social networks, including three spots on the symptoms of dengue, the application of the La Untadita method and practical prevention recommendations.

The last community epidemiological surveillance actions remain to be completed. The Secretariat of Health (SESAL) has requested an additional workshop on clinical control of dengue, aimed at training more health personnel. It is planned to be carried out in February with the remainders identified in some DREF budget lines.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**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	3,545

### Progress Towards Outcome

Two phases of larval index development were completed in 10 communities, complemented by the application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis* (Bti). Simultaneously, two spraying campaigns were conducted in these communities. However, some households are still awaiting fumigation due to difficulties in accessing the necessary liquid because of shortages among suppliers. Diagnostic tests were also carried out to identify families requiring water tanks. In the same communities, a campaign was launched to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

In addition, a large thermal fogger was purchased instead of several small ones, as initially planned. This decision, made after an evaluation of functionality by the National Society, favored equipment that can be used in vehicles. Small thermal foggers previously used in other operations were repaired and maintained for IFRC-DREF use.

The distribution of cleaning kits for La Untadita has been completed, including both those initially planned and those purchased later with the funds remaining in that line. Progress has also been made in the distribution of hatchery elimination tool kits in the communities.

Currently, the National Society has pending only the distribution of the hatchery elimination tool kits in educational centers and the acquisition of water tanks and the remaining chemicals needed for the pending fumigations, which are already in the procurement process.



## 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 completed the 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 in all phases 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 identified information needs, 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 were collected. This strategy has managed to obtain direct evidence that has strengthened the operation, ensuring its relevance and quality.

In addition, in order to generate confidence 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. This action is scheduled to take place during the month of February.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 33,308

**Targeted Persons:** 0

### Indicators

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

## Progress Towards Outcome

A follow-up field visit was successfully carried out by the Disaster Management Coordinator, accompanied by the participation of the health officer in the PARTE workshop, both members of the IFRC Central America Cluster.

The initially planned deployment of an emergency health officer did not take place. This decision was made after a joint evaluation between the National Society and SESAL, concluding that the local staff was capable of effectively directing and implementing the planned



actions, making external deployment unnecessary.

With a remaining budget in this area, the National Society has proposed that the PMER Officer for Emergency Operations of the IFRC Central America Cluster provide face-to-face support in the development of the lessons learned workshop.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 60,325

**Targeted 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	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.

At the same time, the National Society acquired uniforms for volunteers active in the development of the DREF to be identified at all times. In addition, a lessons-learned workshop is planned for the end of January 2024, with the participation of technical staff, volunteers, representatives of the Ministry of Health, and community leaders.

Regarding the purchase of medical and accident insurance for volunteers, the National Society decided to reallocate these funds to other budget items. At the same time, using other internal funds, it decided to purchase a more comprehensive insurance policy covering all volunteers active in the IFRC-DREF.

## 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.).



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRHN019 - Honduran Red Cross Honduras: Dengue

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>210,058</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	56,633
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	153,425
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>93,634</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	33,308
National Society Strengthening	60,325
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>303,692</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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