



HONDURAS

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



16 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE HONDURAN RED CROSS

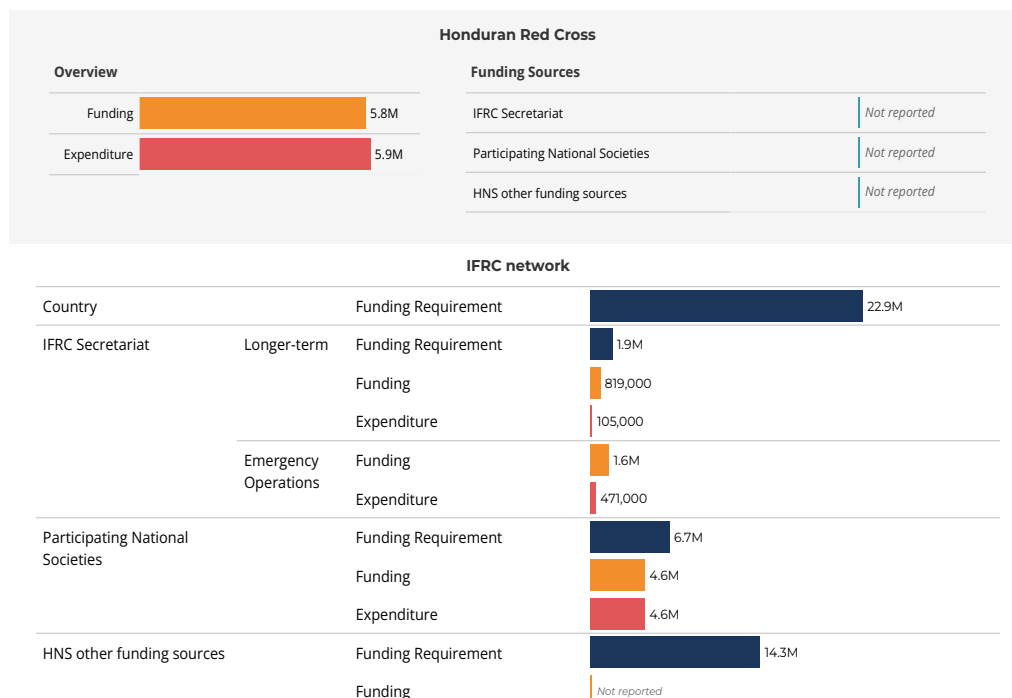


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAHN003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	7,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	6,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	2,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	224,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	39,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	335
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	67,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	28,000

	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	26,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	727
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	4,000
Migration and displacement	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	6
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	38,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	365
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	65
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	128,000						
Canadian Red Cross Society							
German Red Cross							
Norwegian Red Cross	440,000						
Spanish Red Cross	2.6M						
Swiss Red Cross	1.3M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 4.5M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, the world economy continued to slow down amidst rising geopolitical tensions, high inflation in several economies, and the prolonged application of restrictive monetary policies, dynamics from which Honduras was not exempt.

Although Latin America made important, albeit uneven, progress in terms of human development, poverty reduction, democratic consolidation and economic growth in recent decades, this progress has begun to stagnate, revealing a fragile development model that faces serious difficulties in adapting to a changing regional and global environment.

In the case of Honduras, according to data from the United Nations, the country remained in the category of medium human development, occupying position 139 out of 193 countries, which placed it in last place among Central American countries. This situation was aggravated by a complex context of social insecurity, characterized by high levels of violence, the persistence of organized criminal groups, and territorial control that limits safe access to certain areas of the country.

Added to this security crisis was a critical migratory context, which included both internal forced displacements and irregular migration abroad. The recurrent impact of extreme weather events deepened the vulnerability of large sectors of the population.

The national regulatory framework established the requirements, quotas, and conditions for the entry of foreigners into the country, as well as the corresponding prohibitions, limitations and sanctions. Honduras also became a signatory to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, which committed States to review their migration policies and practices to avoid exacerbating the vulnerabilities of migrants, under fundamental principles such as respect for and guarantee of human rights.

It is currently estimated that about 1.8 million Hondurans reside in the United States of America. Of those, approximately 1,349 people have deportation orders and are in Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody. In the context of the tightening of U.S. immigration policies and the implementation of mass deportations, the Honduran State declared a migration emergency at the national level with the aim of guaranteeing the protection of the rights of Honduran migrants and mitigating the economic, social, and political impacts associated with this crisis. This declaration was initially valid for six months, extendable.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Honduran Red Cross promoted the use of agroecological practices, sustainable soil management, pest control, and activation of mountain microorganisms across communities. Local capacities for adaptation and food security were strengthened, reducing the vulnerability of rural communities to adverse climatic phenomena, promoting sustainable practices from the community base. Promotion of sustainable technologies such as eco-stoves, rainwater harvesting systems, storage tanks and pumping equipment in communities with a history of flooding due to tropical storms, benefited several people. The institutional and technical capacity strengthening also promoted national and international advocacy on climate issues. Community infrastructure microprojects were identified and implemented to improve living conditions and local resilience.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Honduran Red Cross responded to four separate flood emergencies through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) mechanism. During the reporting period, comprehensive interventions were promoted to adopt measures in the face of changing threats. One of the key progresses was the consolidation of early warning systems in the Chamelecón River and Aguán River basins. Through the pilot programmatic partnership, 19 community microprojects focused on reducing structural vulnerability, directly benefiting people. In addition, community microprojects were identified in Ceibita-Nerones and Orica and the updating of the CODELES Action Plans continued.

Given Honduras's vulnerability to floods, early action plans (EAPs) were formulated that defined anticipatory actions based on forecasts and risk analysis. They activated between 72 and 24 hours before the expected impact.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the National Society's interventions prioritized the prevention and care of vector-borne diseases, sexual and reproductive health, child immunization, care for victims of violence and mental health, promoting the active participation of communities and councils of the Honduran Red Cross, in coordination with the establishments of the Ministry of Health (SESAL). With regard to the national blood programme, the Honduran Red Cross supplied more than 80 per cent of the blood component needs in the public system, 95 per cent from private hospitals and 100 per cent from the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS). Efforts under water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) also meant the execution of 10 hygiene and sanitation microprojects that included the installation of recycling trash cans, the delivery of water treatment filters, the construction of sinks and sanitary modules.

Migration and displacement

Through a population movement DREF, the National Society supported returned migrants. In addition, the National Society equipped the Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) mobile units with satellite antennas to provide connectivity services to the migrant population in transit and returned. The services offered included delivery of hygiene supplies, the distribution of safe water, medical care, pre-hospital care, psychological care, restoring family links (RFL), Redsafe, and cash transfer programmes. Border monitoring was carried out jointly with the Guatemalan Red Cross, decreasing migration flow by approximately 90 per cent with new models identified such as reverse migration, greater asylum applications in Honduras, among other dynamics.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the IFRC Secretariat Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PEAS) component was strengthened through the socialization of the policy. Similarly, progress was made in the Safeguarding of Children and Protection of Personal Data through the creation of the Safeguarding Policy and Strategy. With respect to community engagement and accountability (CEA), implementation of a single feedback mechanism allowed the Honduran Red Cross to receive comments, suggestions, complaints, including those of a sensitive nature.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the National Society prepared a total of 53 improvement plans jointly with the Councils, as a result of the evaluations applied using the branch organisational capacity assessment (BOCA) and categorization tools. Additionally, through infrastructure management, 13 works and 8 designs were completed with the aim of improving the response capacity to emergencies, the councils received 19 ambulances, fully equipped for the care of medical emergencies and the safe transfer of patients. The Honduran Red Cross also worked on the development of its capacities in the field of humanitarian diplomacy and international humanitarian law management. Progress was also made in the Honduran Red Cross's digital transformation process with the objective of evolving from a purely technological approach to one focused on creating value for stakeholders and, most importantly, on improving operational efficiency and timely response to the populations.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Nothing to report

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With territorial and community approach, the Honduran Red Cross strengthened resilience capacities in the face of the adverse effects of climate change, prioritizing rural communities and vulnerable agricultural sectors.

Local capacities for adaptation and food security were strengthened, reducing the vulnerability of rural communities to adverse climatic phenomena, promoting sustainable practices from the community base. These were done through field schools in communities of San Nicolás, Santa Barbara, and two communities of Aramecina and Caridad focused on the use of agroecological practices, sustainable soil management, pest control, and activation of mountain microorganisms. Promotion of sustainable technologies such as eco-stoves, rainwater harvesting systems, storage tanks and pumping equipment in communities with a history of flooding due to tropical storms, benefited several people.

In addition, the delivery of 890 microbiological filters, with a total of 5,000 indirect beneficiaries in the municipalities of Texiguat and Apacilagua ensured access to safe water. The National Society also assisted with the financing of local microprojects for adaptation to climate change in Honduran Red Cross Councils, generating leadership and community action.

The institutional and technical capacity strengthening also promoted national and international advocacy on climate issues. This included the creation of inter-institutional working groups with SERNA and COPECO, collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) to address displacements due to disasters and climate change, and the expansion of the institutional curriculum with face-to-face and virtual modules and community plans based on local diagnoses. Coordination meetings were also held with CENAOS-COPECO and the Climate Centre for the establishment of an Early Warning System for monitoring heat waves in San Lorenzo, Choluteca and Valle.

In addition, community training and restructuring processes were implemented to strengthen local preparedness, restructuring 102 Local Emergency Committees (CODELS) in twelve municipalities: Alianza, Danlí, El Paraíso, Aramecina, Caridad, San Pedro Sula, Tocoa, Sabá, Sonaguera, Santa Bárbara, Santa Rita and Atima. The processes included community validation, updating appointments, and defining roles and responsibilities, ensuring that the CODELS are active, functional, and aligned with community plans.

Climate action plans were also developed in Choluteca, Nacaome, and San Lorenzo, based on climate risk analysis and priorities identified in the Climate Collaboration Plan (CPP). Community infrastructure microprojects were identified and implemented in El Paraíso, Valle, Santa Bárbara, Colón, Cortés and Choluteca, in order to improve living conditions and local resilience. The interventions included improvements to roofs, floors, sanitary modules, and electrical and water systems.

In Taulabé, a letter of understanding was signed with the Municipal Mayor's Office where the solid waste disposal points of the municipal market were established, tenants and schools were trained in solid waste management and a fare on recycling was held. The construction of a booth for the disposal of garbage in the market and the donation of a motorbike for transport and different supplies for the cleaning of the areas reached several people.

During the reporting period, 10 reforestation campaigns were carried out in El Paraíso, San Nicolás, Danlí, Santa Bárbara and Choluteca. In these campaigns, 50,000 forest plants and 8,000 fruit trees were delivered and planted to the beneficiaries, with the dual purpose of recovering degraded areas, strengthening environmental awareness, and improving vegetation cover and water catchment in coffee farms, also serving as living barriers to prevent landslides.

Likewise, 5 knowledge fairs and an information, education and communication campaign were implemented on the main effects on health and coping measures focused on protecting vulnerable groups due to heat waves.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's Climate and Environment activities through the [DG Echo Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (PPP).

The **American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross** supported the National Society with the technical and financial collaboration.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Honduras](#)

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for several emergencies. Four floods and one population movement emergency were responded to. The details on population movement will be under 'Migration and displacement' section.

1.

Name of Operation	Floods caused by Tropical Storms EAP 2023
MDR-Code	MDRHN020
People assisted	12,750
Duration	1 October 2023 to 30 September 2027
Funding allocation	CHF 184,750
DREF Operation	DREF/EAP Operation
DREF Operation update	DREF/EAP Activation Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 184,750 in October 2023 supported the National Society in assisting 12,750 people affected through an Early Action Protocol (EAP) to implement early action to reduce and mitigate the impact of Floods associated with tropical storms. To ensure preparedness, the National Society focused on scaling up early action interventions, with an emphasis on multi-purpose cash distributions, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and the dissemination of early warning messages.

2.

Name of Operation	Floods
MDR-Code	MDRHN024
People assisted	6,000
Duration	6 months (26 November 2024 to 31 May 2025)
Funding allocation	CHF 472,837
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation update	DREF Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 472,837 in November 2024 supported the National Society in assisting 6,000 people affected by Tropical Storm Sara in Honduras through actions focused on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA), in the most affected communities in the municipalities of Tocoa, Sonaguera, Saba in the department of Colon over a 6-month period.

3.

Name of Operation	Floods
MDR-Code	MDRHN026
People assisted	5,000
Duration	3 months (7 July 2025 to 31 October 2025)
Funding allocation	CHF 240,357
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation update	DREF Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 240,357 in November 2024 supported the National Society in assisting 5,000 people through multisectoral actions to reduce health risks and protect the health and dignity of the population affected by the impacts of Tropical Wave Erick in the department of Ocotepeque. This was achieved by providing key interventions in the sectors of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), ensuring immediate and safe access to drinking water, basic hygiene conditions, and healthy environments over a three-month period.

4.

Name of Operation	Floods caused by Tropical Storms EAP 2025
MDR-Code	MDRHN027
People assisted	10,000
Duration	3 months (30 October 2025 to 30 December 2025)
Funding allocation	CHF 917,330
DREF Operation	DREF/EAP Summary
DREF Operation update	DREF/EAP Summary

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 917,330 in October 2025 supported the National Society in assisting 10,000 people affected through an Early Action Protocol (EAP) to for two rounds of pre-positioning and two rounds of early actions to be implemented once the defined triggers are met. Some of the interventions included multi-purpose cash, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and the dissemination of early warning messages.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, humanitarian assistance continued in response to the effects caused by Tropical Storm Sara. Families were supported through [multipurpose cash transfers](#).

Comprehensive interventions were promoted to adopt measures in the face of changing threats. One of the key progresses were the consolidation of [early warning systems](#) in the Chamelecón River and Aguán River basins. Community infrastructure microprojects were executed with improvements in roofs, floors, sanitary modules, electrical and water systems.

During this period, the response capacity of the Honduran Red Cross was strengthened through training in the incident command system (ICS) and information management. The Emergency Operations Centre (COE) was equipped, ensuring its continued operability as a strategic nucleus of national coordination. The first [Anticipatory Actions](#) Expo

was held and the exchange of experiences between institutions of the Technical Advisory Group on Anticipatory Actions (GTA-AA) was promoted.

Through the pilot programmatic partnership, 19 community microprojects focused on reducing structural vulnerability, directly benefiting people. These microprojects were developed in the municipalities of Danlí, Texiguat, Santa Bárbara and San Pedro Sula, which included actions such as changing roofs, construction of sanitary modules, concrete floors, perimeter fences, rehabilitation of electrical and water storage systems in educational, health and community centres.

In addition, community microprojects were identified in Ceibita-Nerones and Orica and the updating of the CODELES Action Plans continued. Projects also contributed to the strengthening of resilience and capacity to adapt to climate-related risks and disasters.

In total, the Honduran Red Cross directly assisted more than 4,200 through a coordinated response with COPECO, local governments, and community structures. This comprehensive humanitarian action reduced health risks and strengthened the early recovery of the most vulnerable populations.

Given Honduras's vulnerability to floods, early action plans (EAPs) were formulated that defined anticipatory actions based on forecasts and risk analysis. They activated between 72 and 24 hours before the expected impact, according to the forecasts of the National Hurricane Centre and the National Meteorological Service (CENAOS/COPECO). When activated, people were reached through anticipatory actions that included the dissemination of early warnings together with COPECO and the municipal and local emergency committees, cash transfers to cover basic needs, distribution of 72-hour backpacks and water treatment filters to guarantee access to safe water.

As part of the institutional strengthening, equipment was acquired for the Emergency Operations Centre (COE) and the volunteers and technical staff received training on incident command systems as first responders to an incident.

In 2025, the Honduran Red Cross role as a key player in the field of disaster law was strengthened through its active participation in the technical advisory group on anticipatory actions. From this platform, the National Society exercised proactive leadership, providing fundamental technical recommendations aimed at incorporating the anticipatory actions approach in the proposed reform of the Law on the National Risk Management System.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society in meetings its objectives through technical and financial support. It aided these efforts through the IFRC-DREF mechanism.

The **American Red Cross** assisted the Honduran Red Cross's response to storm Sara.

The **German Red Cross**, within the framework of the integrated project, supported the National Society with financial assistance for community strengthening and institutional coordination.

The **Italian Red Cross** assisted the Honduran Red Cross with strengthening of resilience and capacity to adapt to climate-related risks and disasters.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society with the 'Promoting Early Recovery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas' project with assisted with multipurpose cash transfers. Multiple assessments were carried out to identify the most critical needs.

The **Swiss Red Cross** aided the National Society with cash transfers to cover basic needs such as food, medicines, transportation, hygiene products and other urgent expenses for people affected by disasters and crises.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

Health and well-being constituted a strategic axis aimed at strengthening participatory and integrated actions that promote prevention, care and promotion of health, as well as universal access to services at all levels. The interventions prioritized the prevention and care of vector-borne diseases, sexual and reproductive health, child immunization, care for victims of violence and mental health, promoting the active participation of communities and councils of the Honduran Red Cross, in coordination with the establishments of the Ministry of Health (SESAL).

A total of 667 facilitators and health officials were trained in the Health Services Protection Guidelines, crucial for improving the care and protection of the vulnerable population. Their trainings also included protocols for comprehensive care for victims/survivors of sexual violence, certification in risk-based HIV counselling, assisted contact notification services, maternal health, and family planning.

With regard to the national blood programme, the Honduran Red Cross's coverage is across 88 per cent of public hospitals nationwide. The National Society is in charge of promoting voluntary altruistic and unpaid donation, collection, fractionation, screening and hemo-classification of the blood units collected. The Honduran Red Cross currently supplies more than 80 per cent of the blood component needs in the public system, 95 per cent from private hospitals and 100 per cent from the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS).

The health and well-being of communities was protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services throughout life. Interventions included training sessions in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), training in the PHAST, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) methodology, healthy aging, vital signs, and family planning among others. In addition, support was provided to people in vulnerable situations through the Solidarity Fund to improve access to comprehensive and timely health services. This intervention included the provision of essential medicines and the performance of medical examinations, as part of the primary care process and clinical follow-up.

With regard to healthy aging, members of Clubs of People with Chronic Diseases, participated in workshops to strengthen self-care and adherence to treatment, contributing to the prevention of complications and hospitalizations associated with non-communicable diseases in order to have a healthy aging.

In relation to community surveillance and vector control, people directly benefited from vector control actions, including fogging campaigns and cleaning and application campaigns of BTI (larvicide). We delivered 'La Untadita' kits with training for the prevention of dengue, Zika, and Chikungunya.

Efforts under water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) also meant the execution of 10 hygiene and sanitation microprojects that included the installation of recycling trash cans, the delivery of water treatment filters, the construction of sinks and sanitary modules, and the delivery of oral hygiene kits in educational centers. People also benefited from the support provided to the national vaccination day, strengthening immunization coverage.

In Apacilagua, the National Society coordinated with the local government, which consisted of the construction of the main water pipeline and the installation of household connections. With the implementation of the microproject, families gained access to water directly in their homes.

Likewise, the project in La Paz supported the community water system. Family sanitary modules were built that included a sink, bathroom, and toilet. The execution of this project benefited 65 families. Other projects included the El Paraíso Resilience project as well as the 'Access to water resources and climate resilience in Pimientilla, Sulaco (Dry Corridor of Honduras)' project.

During responses to emergencies, the health and dignity of communities were prioritised. During flood response in Tocoa, the Honduran Red Cross delivered differentiated hygiene kits, 270,000 liters of drinking water, 140 water storage tanks, and 7 water analysis kits. Likewise, Marcovia when affected by strong winds and rainfall caused by the passage of tropical storm Sara, received family hygiene kits, water analysis and treatment kits, as well as filters for access to safe water.

In addition, in compliance with its auxiliary role, the Honduran Red Cross provided immediate assistance in the Nueva Esperanza, Primero de Mayo, Dos de Mayo, La Venta, Suyapa, and Corte Culebra, as part of the Single Response Plan for Tropical Storm Sara.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical and financial assistance. This included through programmes such as the [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (DG ECHO PPP) between the IFRC and the European Union.

The **Spanish Red Cross** assisted the Honduran Red Cross in executing its WASH projects to promote sanitary conditions.



Through the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme, the Honduran Red Cross supported people in the Basilica of Suyapa with pre-hospital care. (Photo: The Honduran Red Cross)



Migration and displacement

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a population movement emergency.

Name of Operation	Population movement
MDR-Code	MDRHN025
People assisted	4,000
Duration	6 Months (12 February 2025 to 31 August 2025)
Funding allocation	CHF 149,250
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation update	DREF Operation Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 149,250 in February 2025 supported the Honduran Red Cross in assisting 4,000 people affected by population movement. It aimed to mitigate the risk of a humanitarian crisis that could be triggered by an unusual increase in the number of returned migrants.

To this end, anticipatory actions were designed to provide humanitarian assistance, focusing on key areas such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA). These actions were carried out at border points in Omoa, Ocotepeque, and Copan, as well as at the Returned Migrant Assistance Centres (CAMR) in Omoa and San Pedro Sula, over a period of six months.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, there was a high demand for humanitarian assistance, protection, health, water and psychosocial support services, especially at border points, transit communities and return areas.

As part of the strengthening, coordination synergies were established with local governments and civil society. The National Society participated in different advocacy spaces with humanitarian actors and officials, at the local level it was carried out through working groups, to coordinate and complement services, as well as training and exchange spaces aimed at state or civil society service providers. Institutions included the Ministry of Health, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, COPECO, Ciudad Mujer, the Inter-Institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (CICESCT), civil society organizations, and international agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, and ICRC.

The Honduran Red Cross strengthened its capacity to respond to the population in a condition of mobility, through key alliances and cooperation agreements that have given a boost to the Humanitarian response. These included financial cooperation agreements, technical alliance for reintegration, efficient management of care centres, and migratory regulatory framework.

As a result of these spaces, the Honduran Red Cross contributed to the creation of the Operational Plan of the Migrant Children's Roundtable at the national level, participated in working groups convened by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), as well as in the revision of the single form for requesting assistance and protection for displaced persons and other spaces concerned with mobility.

In addition, the National Society equipped the [Humanitarian Service Points](#) (HSP) mobile units with satellite antennas to provide connectivity services to the migrant population in transit and returned. The services offered included delivery of hygiene supplies, the distribution of safe water, medical care, pre-hospital care, psychological care, [restoring family links](#) (RFL), Redsafe, and cash transfer programmes.

Through the restoring family links programme, the National Society facilitated the reconnection of migrants or displaced people with their loved ones, especially in contexts of separation by migratory routes or violence. Access to secure information through the Redsafe humanitarian platform and the continuous socialization of self-care messages was provided in addition to protection actions against [gender-based violence](#) (GBV), through safe spaces, psychosocial counselling, and referral to specialised services.

There was a demand for protection services, and on several occasions conditions of high vulnerability faced by the migrant population were identified, reporting the violation of rights on the migratory route in the transit countries. It was necessary to coordinate with other actors, since victims of trafficking and asylum seekers were identified, and it was necessary to establish communication spaces for monitoring the flow in Tegucigalpa, in order to protect the rights of the migrant population. This led the field team to conduct a risk assessment due to security incidents around the point of service.

In the Centres for Attention to Returned Migrants (CAMR), 33 cases of protection were managed in the CAMR Belén and 157 individual cases in the CAMR Omoa, prioritizing differentiated attention by gender and condition of vulnerability. Likewise, assistance with a protection approach was provided to people in transit, providing 5,570 services and detecting 5 cases of unaccompanied or separated children.

In June, a cross-border meeting between the Honduran Red Cross and the Guatemalan Red Cross was organized within the framework of the Regional Migration Agreement, in which the global migration strategy was socialized. Border monitoring was carried out jointly between the two Societies and the flow has decreased by approximately 90 per cent and new models are identified such as reverse migration, greater asylum applications in Honduras, among other dynamics.

With regard to financial cooperation agreements between the Secretariat of State in the Offices of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Honduran Red Cross, 2 cooperation agreements were signed to strengthen the capacities for immediate care of children, adolescents, families and returned adults in the CAMR Belén and Omoa Returned Migrant Care Centres.

In January, the 6th meeting on the human mobility table was organized, which was held by the National President. As a result of this space, the decision was made to plan migration scenarios in the face of a return migration crisis, due to the declaration of emergency by the government.

Boarding routes were designed to adhere to reintegration services, aimed at the returned migrant population and displaced by violence. Within the framework of the Regional Agreement project, work was done on an employability and entrepreneurship route, which will be developed in 2026 in the municipalities of El Progreso, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma.

Dialogues and collaboration agreements were established in various meetings with the participation of the Chamber of Commerce and municipal employability units to work together on the labour insertion of returned migrants and the reactivation of employability tables. In addition, a community day was coordinated in the municipality of Choloma with the network of migrant women, where people participated and coordinated with other actors.

Within the framework of the Reinicia project, a technical cooperation agreement was established with the Business Development Center, to attend to returned women and promote psychological well-being, resilience aimed at socio-labour reintegration, 53 women have been referred to the training processes developed by the CDE in the municipalities of El Progreso, Choloma and San Pedro Sula.

User research and design for DEH and HIA was carried out in the migration context. In parallel with the Colombia Red Cross, the Honduran Red Cross launched initial scoping to explore how current and future digital products can support operations. The insights gathered will inform the adaptation of digital solutions and assess the feasibility of implementing SML, HIA, and a community feedback mechanism in Honduras.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance through IFRC mechanisms such as DREF. Activities were carried out through active coordination with several National Societies in the region, contributing to a more articulated, technical and contextualized response to the country's migration dynamics.

The **German Red Cross** assisted the National Society with technical support to validate instruments for collecting information on migratory flows.

The **Guatemalan Red Cross** supported the National Society with cross-border coordination.

The **Mexican Red Cross** co-lead the Regional Migration Network of the Americas and the Caribbean (REDMAC) with the National Society to advance the construction of the Regional Action Plan 2025-2027.

The **Spanish Red Cross** assisted the National Society with technical support to validate instruments for collecting information on migratory flows.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society's Social Development area strengthened protection, intersectoral coordination and regulatory advocacy mechanisms, aimed at reducing inequalities and guaranteeing access to rights for the most vulnerable populations. Service booklets were updated and intersectoral response routes were consolidated through coordination with more than 20 state institutions and civil society organizations.

In the area of institutional strengthening and capacity transfer, public officials from CAMR Omoa and other institutions such as the National Police were trained in the detection and referral of protection cases, promoting a coordinated and rights-based response.

The IFRC Secretariat Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PEAS) component was strengthened through the socialization of the policy, the development of a PSEA Toolbox for CAMRs, the incorporation of PSEA commitments in induction and hiring processes, and the active implementation of a complaints and feedback mechanism. Similarly, progress was made in the safeguarding of children and protection of personal data through the creation of the Safeguarding Policy and Strategy.

Finally, at the community level, comprehensive actions were promoted in Nueva Capital, serving children and adolescents who were lagging behind in school, providing mental health support to children and adolescents who are victims of violence and developing three school fairs with participants, strengthening protective environments, social cohesion and community resilience.

Within the framework of institutional and community strengthening, the Honduran Red Cross made significant progress in the construction and application of internal regulatory frameworks, aimed at guaranteeing access to rights and comprehensive protection of children, adolescents and young people (NNAJ), with emphasis on the prevention of all forms of violence and the promotion of safe and dignified environments.

Participatory youth meetings carried out through the strengthening community resilience project in the Department of El Paraíso focused on promoting youth leadership and their meaningful participation in community decision-making. These spaces addressed topics such as access to rights, sexual and reproductive health, and teen pregnancy prevention.

Design of strategies for the creation of safe spaces for children and adolescents was implemented in educational centres prioritized by the Child Protection and Assistance Project. These strategies will be adjusted in accordance with the new Child Safeguarding Policy.

With respect to community engagement and accountability (CEA), implementation of a single feedback mechanism allowed the Honduran Red Cross to receive comments, suggestions, complaints, including those of a sensitive nature. This mechanism included a case categorization procedure, which classified feedback. This categorization allows for individualized follow-up, ensuring appropriate responses according to the level of severity and nature of the case.

Specific training was provided to project teams and councils, to ensure the correct use of the mechanism and its ownership at the community and operational levels. The experience accumulated in this process has allowed the organization to actively contribute to the development of the Humanitarian Network Complaints Mechanism, in turn contributing to good institutional practices and the focus on the dignity of people. It was also accompanied by the design of key messages for the activation of the inter-institutional mechanism, which is about to be officially launched.

In parallel to activities of the Colombia Red Cross, the Honduran Red Cross launched initial scoping to explore how current and future CEA digital products can support operations. The insights gathered will inform the adaptation of digital solutions and assess the feasibility of implementing SML, HIA, and a community feedback mechanism in Honduras. User research and design was for DEH and HIA in migration context.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, development assistance, and efforts to reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The National Society is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between DG ECHO and the IFRC, with implementation support from the Spanish Red Cross as lead European Union National Society, and from the German Red Cross and Italian Red Cross for activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move, cash and voucher assistance and risk communication, and community engagement and accountability. The partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with the potential for greater, longer-term impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the world's largest international donor for humanitarian assistance. The following participating National Societies provide bilateral support to the Honduran Red Cross:

The **American Red Cross** has been actively engaged with the Honduran Red Cross throughout this century. Currently, the American Red Cross has outlined a climate initiative with a focus on urban resilience, youth leadership in climate change, and anticipatory actions. Given Honduras' vulnerability to climate change impacts, the American Red Cross plans to strengthen its presence and support in the country by establishing an office in Honduras. One significant initiative is the development of the Honduran Red Cross Environmental and Climate Change Policy, which received financial support from the American Red Cross. This policy outlines how the National Society will adapt and reduce emissions and was formalized through a Letter of Understanding between the two National Societies.

Another important project is the Climate Change Adaptation Project which is tailored to the country's specific needs and the National Society's role in achieving climate goals and sustainable development objectives. Additionally, there is the Coastal Cities Resilience and Extreme Heat Actions Project (Co-CHAP), which is supported by an agreement and operates in several cities.

The **Canadian Red Cross** has been working with the Honduran Red Cross for 16 years, supporting a variety of initiatives, from community health to disaster preparedness and response, to violence prevention and community resilience. From 2020 to 2022 efforts were coordinated to prevent and respond to the COVID-19 health crises through two projects, strengthening community capacity to prevent COVID-19 and reduce stigma, and strengthening emergency health services to respond to the pandemic with a specialization in emergency health services for mobile populations. In parallel, the Strengthening Health in Emergencies project (2021-2022) built National Society capacities to manage the health response after Hurricanes Eta and Iota, transitioning ownership of the Emergency Response Unit from the Canadian Red Cross to the Honduran Red Cross at the beginning of 2022. Gender components are integrated throughout health programming.

A five-year cooperation agreement from 2023 to 2024 provides flexible funds for the Honduran Red Cross to invest in line with its strategic priorities outlined in the National Development Plan for 2021-2025. This partnership may extend beyond five years, and in-kind contributions, including valuable technical support, are also considered.

The **German Red Cross** maintains a regional office in Honduras, staffed with specialists in various critical areas, such as information management, climate change, anticipation, communication, capacity building, early warning systems, migration, and cash transfers. This partnership between the German Red Cross and the Honduran Red Cross has been ongoing since the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch in 1998.

The primary emphasis of support to the Honduran Red Cross lies in disaster risk reduction, encompassing strategies to prevent new disaster risks, mitigate existing ones, and effectively manage any remaining risks. This focus is interconnected with various sub-areas of action. One critical aspect is climate change adaptation, where the German Red Cross fosters collaboration with the National Society to develop climate change resilience programmes tailored to local communities as well as to enhance its disaster response capacities. Additionally, the German Red Cross offers technical support in migration to the Honduran Red Cross for the implementation of humanitarian service points. These aim to reduce risks related to health, hygiene, mental well-being, first aid, medical care, and protection along migratory routes.

The **Italian Red Cross** has more than 20 years of cooperation relationship with the Honduran Red Cross. Its main support is value-added expertise in disaster preparedness, risk management and adaptation to climate change, which contributes to improving the National Society's capacity to respond to crisis and disaster, as well as to ensure the environmental sustainability of activities. The Italian Red Cross has been actively engaged in supporting the Honduran Red Cross through various long-term projects. These include the Expanding Opportunities (PAO) project, a 14-year intervention, and the fight against stigma and non-discrimination of people living with HIV-AIDS project in the North Atlantic area of Honduras. Over nine years, the Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Project (PRRACC) has been implemented in four phases, focusing on community strengthening to address vulnerability to floods and landslides in the Ulla River basin. Additionally, there is a project in 2022 to improve humanitarian response for migrant populations in Honduras, specifically the BELEN Returnee Migrant Care Centre. The Italian Red Cross is currently developing an initiative to strengthen the Honduran Red Cross' capacities at the national level in response and water rescue.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** started its multinational work with the Honduran Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross in 2010. In 2012, the Norwegian Red Cross signed an agreement to work bilaterally with the Honduran Red Cross to address broader projects on disaster risk management, health and violence prevention (which has matured and developed mitigation of the humanitarian consequences of violence). From 2015 to 2017, three bilateral projects were developed: 1) risk reduction in urban environments, 2) mitigation of the humanitarian consequences of violence and 3) health care in danger, all funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Norwegian Red Cross' current and future work in Honduras is detailed in the Norwegian Red Cross International Strategy 2021-2023, focussing mainly on health and access to health in municipalities affected by social violence in the departments of Francisco Morazán, Cortés, Atlántida and Yoro. The Norwegian Red Cross supports the enhancement of operational safety and the quality of care across all Honduran Red Cross branches nationwide. Also, support for financial development is also being considered.

The **Spanish Red Cross** has had a permanent delegation in the country since 1998 in response to Hurricane Mitch. The Spanish Red Cross focuses on technical support to the Honduran Red Cross for increasing the reach, quality, and impact of its activities as a local responder in its auxiliary role. The goal is to be more efficient in early response, and to better abilities in disaster response management and emergency response, as was seen with Hurricanes Eta and Iota. With the support of the Spanish Red Cross, the Honduran Red Cross provides cash and voucher assistance to displaced people and vulnerable migrants, as well as psychosocial support, WASH activities and livelihoods intervention. The Spanish Red Cross works under a gender-based approach and integrates environmental sustainability into its strategies. They are supporting the decentralized model of the Honduran Red Cross, strengthening first responders within the four regions of the National Society, which allowed for a quick and efficient response during Hurricanes Eta and Iota.

The **Swiss Red Cross** initiated its humanitarian efforts in Honduras in 1999 in response to the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in October 1998. Initially, humanitarian aid projects were launched, followed by rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives in various departments in close collaboration with the Honduran Red Cross. Since 2004, the programme has shifted its focus towards long-term development, commencing health and disaster risk management projects with a strong community-oriented approach in Choluteca and Olancho departments, where it remains active. Throughout the years, the Swiss Red Cross has consistently adhered to the "humanitarian continuum" by emphasizing linking relief, rehabilitation, and development, bridging the gap between security and development. This approach has enabled responses to multiple humanitarian emergencies stemming from hurricanes, tropical storms, droughts, and epidemics.

Movement coordination

The Honduran Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation](#) (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC marked a decade of permanent presence in Honduras in 2022. Its aim is to address the humanitarian challenges faced by migrants and internally displaced persons, people deprived of their liberty, families of missing persons and victims of violence. ICRC support to Honduras is covered by its regional delegation in Mexico.

External coordination

The Honduran Red Cross works in close collaboration with local and national authorities and other humanitarian organizations for a coordinated response. It is a member of the National Civil Protection System. Local and departmental government authorities are actively involved in all operations undertaken by the National Society to ensure they complement and work in alignment with public policies and response plans in emergencies. As first responders to natural disasters and extreme weather events, the National Society plays a key role in the coordination of other humanitarian actors acting at the local level, and coordination with national levels of civil protection.

The Honduran Red Cross plays a key role as auxiliary to the public health systems in the areas of primary health, outreach to vulnerable communities and pre-hospital care. The National Society coordinates with the Ministry of Health to prioritize the location of interventions and implement health activities in communities and with health personnel that align with national health guidelines. During COVID-19 operations, the National Society coordinated with the Ministry of Health to implement prevention measures. The IFRC assisted emergency operation centres leading the response, in collaboration with government institutions, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). To ensure adequate communication and collaboration with all key stakeholders involved in the response to COVID-19, the National Society held regular technical coordination meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Health, WHO and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at the national level.

The Honduran Red Cross, together with the IFRC, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, play an active role in the Humanitarian Information Network for Latin America and the Caribbean, a multi-stakeholder coordination space led by OCHA. The National Society participates in the WASH, Shelter, Health, Early Recovery and Protection Clusters. The IFRC is the lead for the Shelter Cluster in Honduras. The Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the shelter cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the leading agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery. The Global Shelter Cluster enables better coordination among all shelter actors, including local and national governments, to provide help and shelter assistance faster, with the right kind of support.

The National Society also participates in national roundtables on child protection, migration, health and WASH, and has been the lead coordinator for these spaces at different times. The Honduran Red Cross takes part in the cash and vouchers assistance working group at the country level and has made advances in pre-positioning for cash distribution with the private sector.

The cross-border phenomenon of migration and displacement requires coordination both within and between countries to maintain the humanitarian chain of assistance that delivers urgent protection services to migrants, people in transit, returnees and displaced persons. In-country and regional coordination involves international organizations including the UN's International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, Médecins Sans Frontières, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Doctors of the World and Save the Children. The Honduran Red Cross plays an essential role in the National Protection Roundtable, led by the Ministry of Human Rights, where the ICRC and international NGOs participate. The National Society and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish the Honduran Red Cross as the administrator of the assistance centre for returned migrants in the town of Omoa.

The Honduran Red Cross also maintains relationships with other international actors. Municipal emergency response committees are supported by the Swiss Cooperation Office. The Spanish Agency for International Development

Cooperation supports efforts to care for populations displaced by violence or returnees. Efforts to support children affected by the consequences of migration receive support from UNICEF, and the Interamerican Development Bank provided funds to strengthen hospital capacity for responding to COVID-19, among other activities.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of institutional strengthening, the National Society, through its Regional Technical Offices (RTOs), prepared a total of 53 improvement plans jointly with the Councils, as a result of the evaluations applied using the [branch organisational capacity assessment](#) (BOCA) and categorization tools. These plans seek to strengthen key strategic areas, such as governance, volunteering, administrative and financial management, resource mobilization, accountability, service delivery, human talent, security and infrastructure, responding to the needs identified in each Council.

The National Society's assemblies and elections process demonstrated a significant achievement and strengthening of governance in strict adherence to institutional regulations. These regulations establish the framework for the assemblies and the processes for electing our volunteer members to leadership positions.

Through the infrastructure management of the Honduran Red Cross completed 13 works and 8 designs. In addition, with the aim of improving the response capacity to emergencies, the councils received 19 ambulances, fully equipped for the care of medical emergencies and the safe transfer of patients. These units were designed to operate and have access in difficult terrain, will expand coverage and guarantee timely care in rural and urban communities of the country. The delivery of the ambulances represents a significant step in the renewal of the vehicle fleet of the Honduran Red Cross. With the purpose of strengthening prehospital capacities in traumatic emergencies, the prehospital trauma life support course was carried out.

As a follow-up to the implementation of the volunteering strategy, recruitment and training days were held. Additionally, within the national leadership programme, the volunteer development framework module was incorporated, which allowed volunteers to strengthen their knowledge, with special emphasis on the volunteer management cycle and its components.

The Honduran Red Cross worked to strengthen its training processes through the seeds of resilience programme, the standard first aid course, and the swimming and water safety curriculum.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society through IFRC funding mechanisms such as the BOCA and the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) fund run jointly by the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With the aim of strengthening the positioning, reputation, and visibility of the Honduran Red Cross at the national level, various actions were undertaken such as institutional communication strategy, with which it strengthened its image, public positioning and advocacy capacity, in coherence with the [Fundamental Principles](#) and humanitarian mandate. The National Society also strengthened relations with the media, through press tours, specialized interviews, handling sensitive issues and awareness-raising activities about the Movement and the institutional mandate.

In 2025, work began on the draft action plan that will contain the essential elements for the campaign, the key messages and how it will be addressed. This process was coordinated with the Colombian Red Cross.

The Honduran Red Cross also worked on the development of its capacities in the field of [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and international humanitarian law management.

The National Society also participated in the project 'Strengthening the auxiliary role of the National Society of the Red Cross in Central America in the face of migratory crises' with a duration of 18 months starting in January 2025. It is aimed at strengthening humanitarian diplomacy and auxiliary role and in the regional Project Advocacy and Diplomacy for the Rights and Dignity of Migrants. The National Society also undertook the 'Development of the Technical and Operational Capacities of the Regional Structures and Councils of the Honduran Red Cross' project.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Honduran Red Cross in the strengthening of humanitarian diplomacy through technical assistance.

The **Colombian Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross** supported the National Society with the 'Development of the Technical and Operational Capacities of the Regional Structures and Councils of the Honduran Red Cross' project.

The **Swiss Red Cross** assisted the National Society with strengthening the auxiliary role.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, work continued to strengthen institutional security, ensuring that 96% of the Councils have their security plans. Likewise, training processes in Safer Access. Important progress was made in strengthening institutional security, to protect the organization's personnel, to take care of the image and institutional assets to fulfil the humanitarian mission in Honduras. During this period, the Basic Safety Regulations virtual course was created on the e-learning platform with the aim of ensuring that all personnel receive fundamental knowledge in safety and improve access to it.

Progress was also made in the Honduran Red Cross's digital transformation process with the objective of evolving from a purely technological approach to one focused on creating value for stakeholders and, most importantly, on improving operational efficiency and timely response to the populations.

This approach streamlined resource management, standardizing processes, and, crucially, improving transparency to donors, partners, and government, ensuring that aid reaches those who need it most effectively.

The digital maturity approach is based on the IFRC framework, assessing progress in three interconnected pillars of people, processes, and technology, to which the National Society added three additional pillars of data, digital identity, and feedback.

In parallel to activities of the **Colombia Red Cross**, the Honduran Red Cross launched initial scoping to explore how current and future CEA digital products can support operations. The insights gathered supported the adaptation of digital solutions and assessed the feasibility of implementing SML, HIA, and a community feedback mechanism in Honduras.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the Honduras Red Cross through technical guidance.

Additionally, support was provided to the National Society in developing data and digital literacy training plans and contributed to the development and implementation of the IFRC GIS Network platform through active engagement with the GIS working group.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Coordination with municipal authorities and community organizations, before initiating the actions of a project, has been shown to increase the responsiveness, viability, and sustainability of microprojects. In interventions that have been carried out in several municipalities (Marcala, Tocoa, Goascorán, Danlí, Apacilagua or Texiguat), participation and coordination with mayors and communities made it possible to co-finance actions and integrate them into municipal development plans.
- Early Warning Systems (EWS) work best when linked to local capacities and existing systems. The experience in Chamelecón and in the Aguán River showed that its impact is enhanced by integrating it into trained community networks and municipal monitoring.
- Local humanitarian diplomacy and coordination with other actors strengthened the protection of groups on the move. Participation in national and regional roundtables on migrant children, employability and health showed that inter-institutional advocacy increases response capacity.
- Lack of funding for key processes limited institutional capacity for resource mobilization and technical training. Despite progress in cooperation, it was identified that not having own funds for processes such as volunteering, climate action, digital transformation training, or PSEA slows down institutional transformation.
- Strong institutional governance in regions and councils is key to the sustainability of humanitarian action. The implementation of the regionalization regulation and the process of categorizing councils have shown that territorial governance must be prioritized

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [HN_Honduras AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRHN020](#), [MDRHN024](#), [MDRHN025](#), [MDRHN026](#), and [MDRHN027](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Marjorie Sotofranco

Head of Delegation for
Central America
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras, Nicaragua & Panama,
based in Tegucigalpa, Honduras
T +504 93007044
marjorie.sotofranco@ifrc.org

Monica Portilla

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Americas,
Panama
T +502 586 57619
monica.portilla@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org