

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY

Honduras | Floods caused by Tropical Storms

22 October 2025

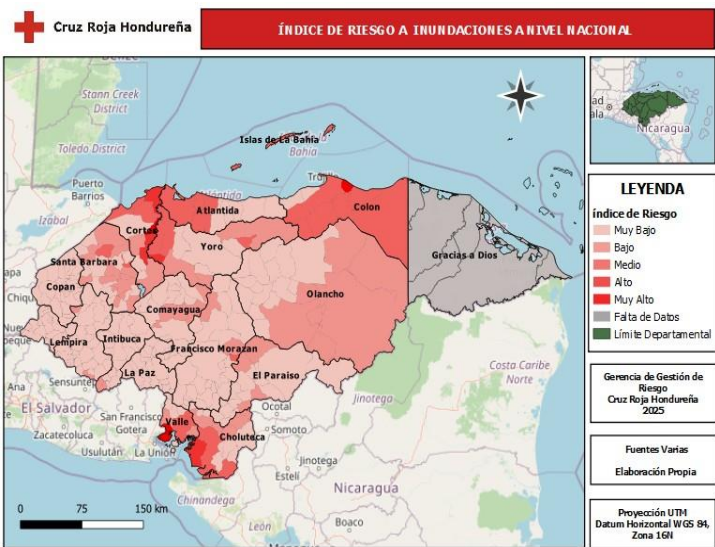


Honduran Red Cross staff assist people affected by flooding due to heavy rains. Source: HRC.

EAP No: EAP2025HN05	Early action lead time: 3 - 5 days	Operation No: MDRHN027
EAP approved: 30/10/2025	EAP timeframe: 5 Years	Operational timeframe: 3 Months

Budget: 917,330 CHF
To assist: 10,000 people

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total of CHF 917,330 for the Honduran Red Cross to implement the Floods caused by Tropical Storms EAP. The approved amount consists of an allocation of CHF 170,676 for readiness, 347,268 for two rounds of pre-positioning and CHF 399,385 for two rounds of early actions to be implemented once the defined triggers are met.

Allocations are made from the Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF, under the DREF appeal code MDR00001. Unearmarked contributions to the DREF are encouraged to guarantee enough funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.

Honduras is highly exposed to tropical storms and related flooding, particularly in river basins such as Ulúa, Chamelecón, Patuca, Choluteca, Humuya, Cangrejal, Coco, and Segovia, and the coastal areas, Sula Valley, Central District, and Costa de los Amates. The country's mountainous terrain, recurrent rainfall, and socio-economic vulnerabilities increase the frequency and severity of floods affecting lives, livelihoods, and essential services.

This EAP was developed by the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) with technical support from the German Red Cross, the IFRC Climate Centre, and the IFRC. It builds upon lessons learned from previous activations, including the Tropical Storm Sara in 2024, and aligns with the Government of Honduras' contingency and risk-management plans under the National Risk and Contingency Management Secretariat (COPECO) and Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS).

The EAP aims to reduce prioritized impacts caused by floods related to tropical storms through anticipatory actions implemented by the HRC. It targets **10,000 people (2,000 households)** in areas with high historical flood risk. The key early actions include:

- Distribution of multi-purpose cash transfers (PTM) to 500 households to meet basic needs and protect livelihoods.
- Provision of 72-hour WASH kits to 1,500 households to ensure access to safe water and hygiene supplies before impact.
- Community information and education campaigns via radio, social media, and local networks to promote early protective measures and preparedness.

The EAP aims to ensure the timely and effective implementation of anticipatory actions to reduce the humanitarian impacts of floods associated with tropical storms, through close collaboration between the Government of Honduras, at-risk communities, relevant institutions, and the Honduran Red Cross. This document is a key component of the national and local contingency plans, focusing specifically on floods triggered by tropical storms. It is activated based on forecasts issued by the National Hurricane Center (NOAA) and Honduras' Secretariat of Risk Management and National Contingencies (COPECO),

through its technical unit (CENAOS), with an expected lead time of three to five days. The plan provides detailed guidance on the actions to be implemented, including responsible actors, timelines, geographical areas, and financial resources.

An important element of this updated EAP is that it incorporates findings from the lessons learned workshop held in January 2025, following the activation during Tropical Storm Sara in November 2024. The workshop helped identify key achievements and areas for improvement to strengthen the effectiveness of anticipatory actions in future activations.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

1. Who will implement the EAP - The National Society

The EAP for Floods associated with Tropical Storms was developed to be implemented directly by the Honduran Red Cross. All actors involved in this plan play a key role in the preparation and activation of the Forecast-Based Action mechanism. A list of the institutions and their responsibilities is provided below:

Name of organization	Role within EAP	Type of stakeholder
Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)	Provides technical and scientific support in disaster risk management, logistics, strategic partnerships, early warning and anticipatory action, monitoring, evaluation, and financial accountability. Supports the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in reducing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable populations.	Regional
Participating National Societies (PNS)	Provide technical accompaniment and participation in anticipatory processes, such as the development or activation of EAPs in Honduras and other countries.	Regional
Honduran Red Cross	As the implementing actor, the HRC leads the preparation, activation, and execution of initial measures. Through its councils, distributed across 15 departments, it ensures a rapid and coordinated response to protect vulnerable populations and mitigate the humanitarian impacts of flooding.	National
National Risk and Contingency Management Secretariat (COPECO)	It is the institution of the State of Honduras responsible for coordinating the National Risk Management System (SINAGER, by its Spanish acronym). The institution will assume its prevention functions and those extended by the SINAGER Law, therefore, it is the institution in charge of declaring and communicating any type of alert and states of emergency in the country, plays a central role in EAP activation and coordination.	National
Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS)	It is the technical unit attached to COPECO, which provides meteorological, climatic, oceanographic, and seismic data essential for early warning and activation of the EAP. Official source of weather and flood forecasts.	National
SINAGER and Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON, by its Spanish acronym)	Ensure coordination between national and local authorities, aligning EAP implementation with national priorities and local contingency plans.	National

Name of organization	Role within EAP	Type of stakeholder
Working Group on Cash Transfers	Serves as the inter-agency coordination platform for cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Honduras, promoting harmonized approaches among humanitarian actors.	National
Decentralized Government (Mayors' Offices and Municipal Corporations), Emergency Committees (CODED, CODEM, CODEL, CODECE, CODELES), NGOs and the Fire Department.	Support coordination at the local level, validate intervention areas and beneficiary lists, and contribute to community preparedness and emergency response.	Local
Private Sector Partners	Provide logistical support through bilateral cooperation agreements during implementation.	Local

Table 1. Institutions at regional, national, and local levels linked to the National Society for the development and/or activation of the EAP.

2. How the EAP will be activated – The Trigger

The EAP for Floods Associated with Tropical Storms in Honduras is activated through a dual-trigger mechanism designed to ensure the timely implementation of anticipatory actions before the impact of tropical storms. Activation is based on forecast thresholds issued by official meteorological and hydrological institutions and validated through the national coordination system led by the HRC and national authorities.

Triggers criteria and thresholds

The EAP activation will occur when both of the following conditions are met:

Trigger 1	— CENAOS or NOAA issues a forecast with ≥ 60 per cent probability that a tropical storm (≥ 34 knots) or stronger will reach the alert zone within 3 to 5 days.
Trigger 2	— When the GEOGLOWS/GloFAS model indicates a ≥ 50 per cent probability of river flooding with a 10-year return period in high-risk flood zones, within a 3-day lead time.

Table 2. Triggers for EAP

Note: *Trigger 1 and Trigger 2 are conditional. Trigger 1 must be met in order to reach Trigger 2, which is the one that formally activates the EAP and initiates most of the early actions. However, when Trigger 1 is reached first, preliminary early actions that do not require the use of EAP funds may already be carried out (e.g., communication and coordination activities, community preparedness messaging, and readiness checks)*

Forecast selection

Track error and NOAA best track error were used for the hurricane analysis.

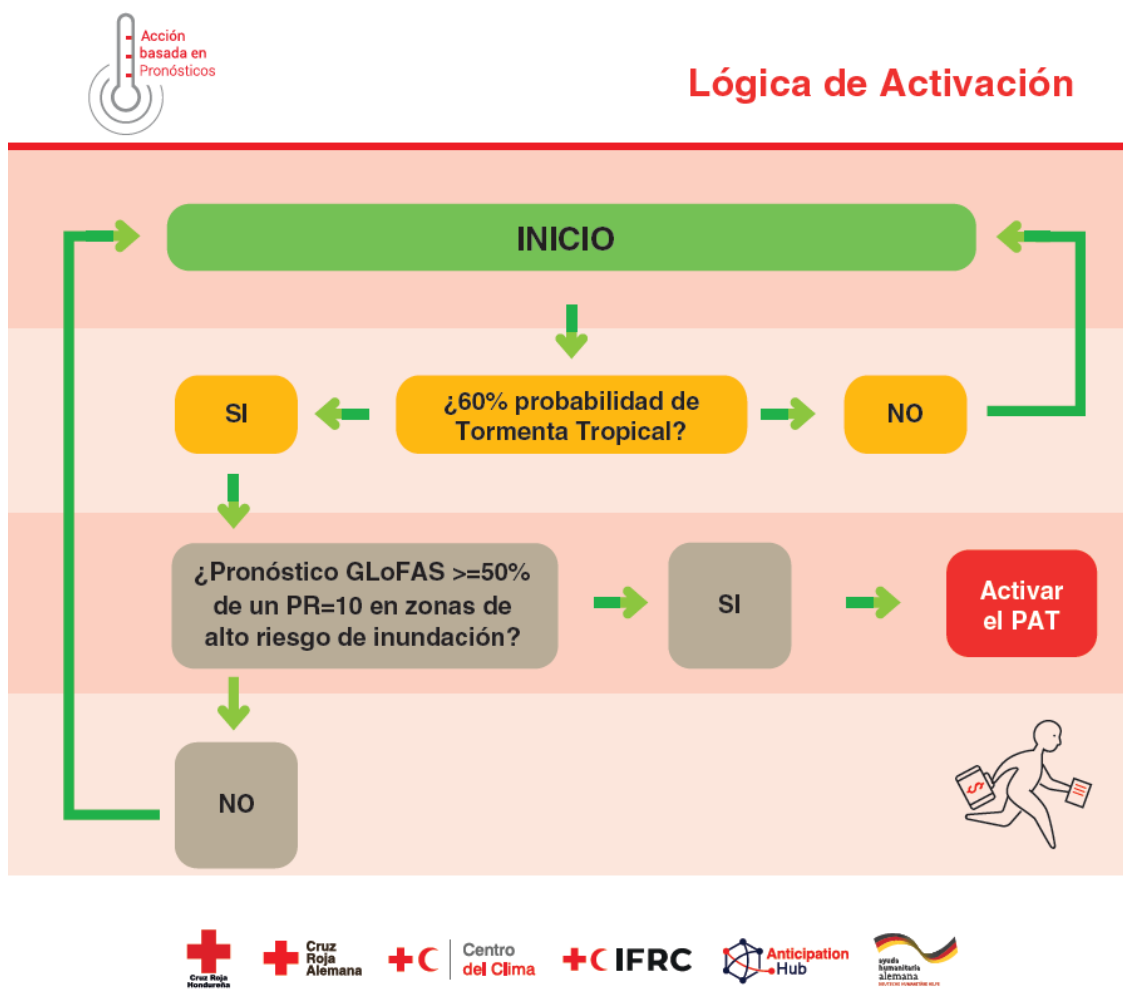
Accuracy	0.55813953
False Positive Rate	0.44186047

For flood forecasting, an indicator called Nash Sutcliffe Model Efficiency (NSE) was used, which is a skill metric for hydrological models and is the one used by the company Energía Honduras to evaluate the model with hurricane Iota and tropical storm Eta 0.5.

Forecast	Sources	Type of forecast	Forecast time	Forecast skill
Hurricane	National Hurricane Center NOAA	Probabilistic	3 to 5 days	Error 24 hrs = 5 knots Error 48 hrs = 10 knots Error 72 hrs = 15 knots ¹ FAR ² : 0.44
Extreme rainfall	CENAO5 UCR	Deterministic	5 days	Not verified
Floods	GEOGloWS ECMWF	Probabilistic	3 days	NSE ³ = 0.507
Flash Flood	CAFFGS CENAO5	Deterministic	3 days	No data

Activator model

The activation will be carried out according to the logic presented in the following scheme:



Scheme 1. Tropical Storm EAP Activation Model

Stop mechanism

If during the third day of the forecasted lead time the event decreases in intensity to a tropical disturbance, or if the event abruptly changes its predicted trajectory according to the competent forecasting authorities, all actions planned and/or underway under the EAP must be halted immediately. Conversely, if forecasts continue to meet

¹ The verification is based on the error of the Hurricane's wind and track intensity.

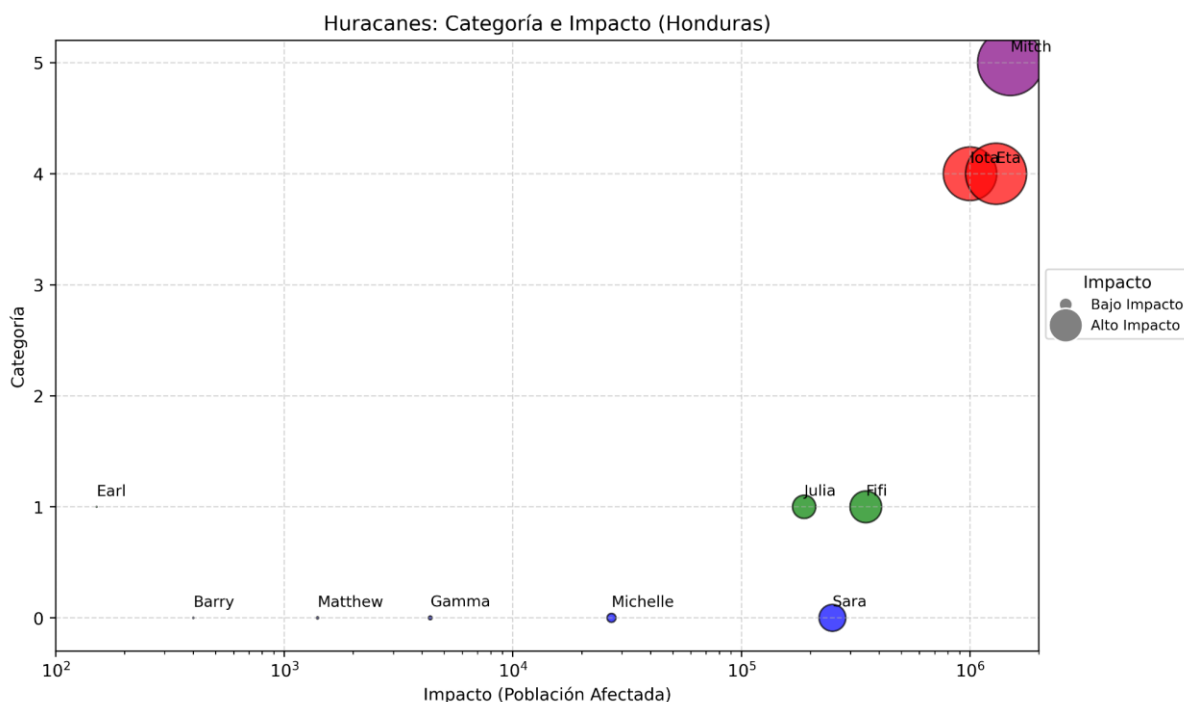
² Hurricane Mitch, Michelle, Gamma, Mathew, Barry, Earl, Eta and Iota track verification.

³ Nash–Sutcliffe model efficiency coefficient (NSE).

the established thresholds and the event maintains or increases its category, all planned activities and interventions under the EAP must proceed as scheduled.

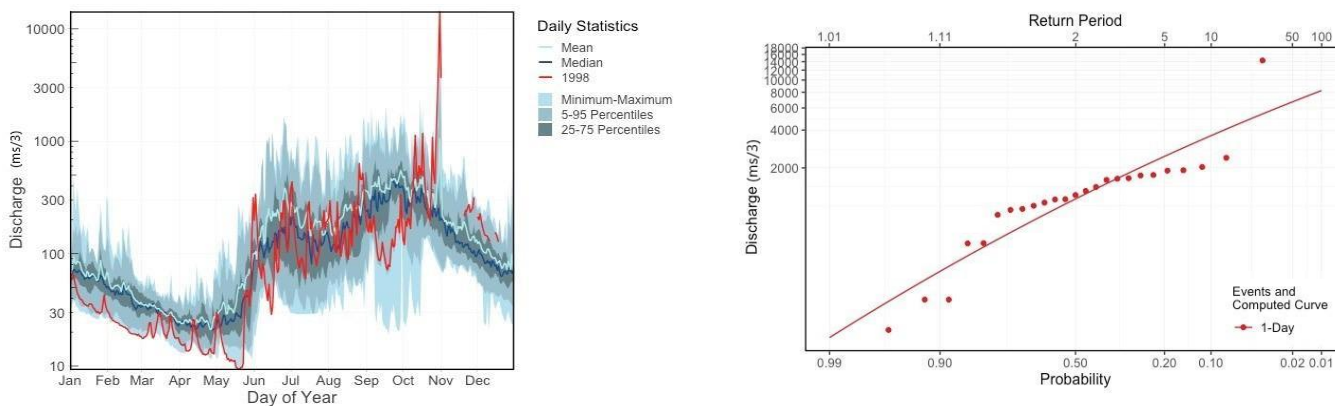
Definition and justification of impact level

One of the criteria for activation is when there is a 60 per cent probability of a tropical storm occurrence, as forecasted by NOAA or CENAOS. The relationship between tropical storm intensity and population affected in Honduras shows that even Category 1 systems have generated widespread damage. For example, Hurricane Mitch (1998) caused approximately 1.5 million people affected, Eta and Iota (2020) combined reached a similar magnitude, while Hurricane Fifi (1974) affected around 350,000 people. More recently, Hurricane Julia (2022) affected nearly 188,000 people, and Tropical Storm Sara (2024) affected approximately 250,000 people across 98 municipalities in 18 departments.



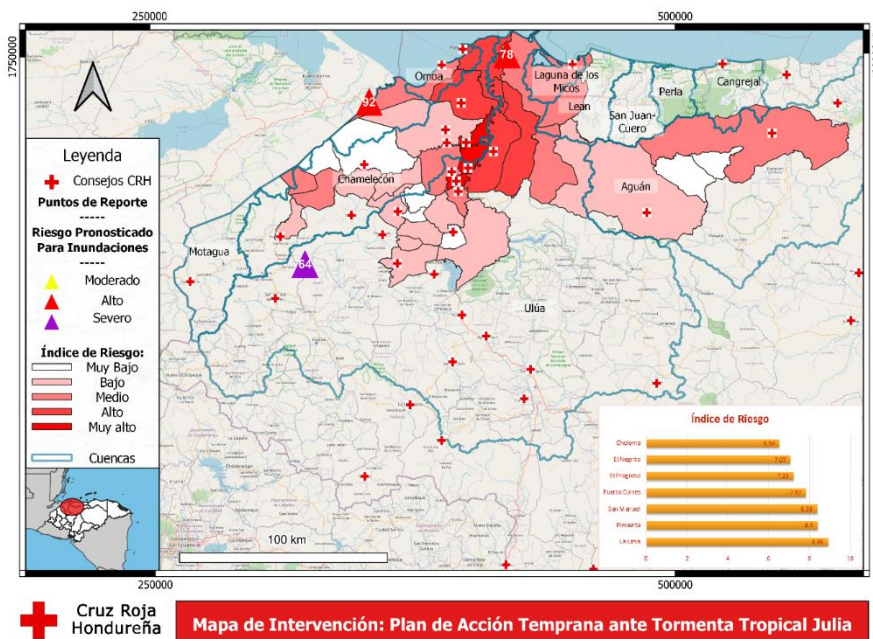
Graph 1 – Impact Curve: Hurricane Category vs. Affected Population

The second activation criterion, linked to hydrological thresholds, is supported by historical data showing recurring large-scale floods in major basins, particularly in the north and south of the country. A 10-year return period was established as the reference threshold for flood magnitude that poses a high humanitarian. This period reflects the likelihood of flood levels capable of causing widespread damage to homes, infrastructure, livelihoods, and public health.



Graph 2 – Return Period Calculation for the Ulúa River

Identification of the Intervention Zone



The identification of the intervention zone for this EAP is based on a territorial prioritization process that integrates key elements of risk: exposure, vulnerability, and response capacity and overlays them with the current hydrological forecast.

This combined analysis enables the HRC to identify municipalities most likely to be affected and with the highest composite risk index, which are therefore prioritized for the implementation of early actions.

The analysis was developed using the INFORM Index for Risk Management methodology, complemented by

real-time data from the GEOGloWS/GloFAS flood forecasting system. The result is a Composite Flood Risk Index that highlights municipalities where population density, poverty, and infrastructure limitations converge with high exposure to river flooding.

Selection of target population

Target selection is based on three main criteria:

1. High exposure according to the national flood risk map (INFORM model).
2. High socio-economic vulnerability (poverty, limited access to water and sanitation, weak housing).
3. Low local response capacity.

A total of 2,000 households (10,000 people) will benefit from early actions:

- 500 households through multi-purpose cash transfers (PTM).
- 1,500 households through WASH interventions (72-hour kits) and safe-water distribution.

3. How the EAP will reduce the impact on the population – The Early Actions

Justification for the selection of the early actions

Several activities were carried out to select the early actions to be implemented under this plan:

Visits to recurrently affected areas: Organization of field visits in areas historically impacted by floods linked to tropical cyclones. These visits included meetings with community representatives, local councils of the HRC, municipal authorities, and members of the COPECO to better understand local needs and capacities.

Interviews with experienced humanitarian staff: Included consultations with Honduran Red Cross personnel with extensive experience in humanitarian assistance and disaster response. Additional working sessions were conducted with technical experts from the Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences (IHMIT) of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) and from the Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic, and Seismic Studies (CENAOSS) to validate scientific and operational criteria.

Feasibility study of the Cash Transfer Program (CTP): A feasibility analysis identified debit cards as the most appropriate option for rapid and secure delivery of cash assistance. The experience with electronic code transfers was also evaluated, highlighting their usefulness and efficiency in specific contexts.

Evaluation of actions implemented during the 2022 and 2024 activations: Post-activation reviews of the Julia (2022) and Sara (2024) operations allowed the HRC to capture practical lessons on timing, beneficiary verification, coordination with COPECO, and cash distribution. The feedback collected from communities and implementing teams guided improvements in logistics readiness, volunteer deployment, and the activation protocol for this updated EAP.

Theory of Change workshop: Implementation of a participatory workshop to define the theory of change for anticipatory action. Participants identified key preventive measures and discussed operational feasibility, considering HRC's response capacity, implementation timeframes, procurement of non-perishable items, logistics constraints, and relevance to the needs of the target population.

Technical criteria for prioritization: Use of additional technical criteria to guide the selection of actions. The plan prioritizes interventions that are viable within the anticipated timeframe, involve the procurement of non-perishable or durable supplies, and demonstrate a favorable cost-effectiveness ratio. Moreover, each selected action aligns with the actual needs of the target population and complements efforts already undertaken by the Government of Honduras and other humanitarian organizations, avoiding duplication and fostering synergy across the response system.


Early actions

Early action	Description	Impact addressed
<p>Provision of 72-hour WASH Kits</p>	<p>Floods can severely damage water capture, treatment, and distribution infrastructure, as well as contaminate the sources used by communities for drinking and domestic activities. This reduces access to safe water and limits the ability to maintain basic hygiene practices, increasing exposure to waterborne and vector-borne diseases.</p> <p>The 72-hour Family Kit provides an anticipatory solution for these conditions, ensuring that families can meet their most immediate water, hygiene, and protection needs during the first critical hours of an emergency. Each kit includes essential hygiene items, personal care products, baby and menstrual hygiene supplies, basic lighting, safe water containers with purification filters, and information materials on health, hygiene, and emergency contacts.</p> <p>This early action is effective because it consolidates all critical items into one portable package, enabling rapid distribution to families in high-risk areas with limited access to services. It ensures minimum safe living conditions during the first 72 hours after a severe hydrometeorological event.</p> <p>To maintain stock readiness, the National Society will implement a rotation strategy following the "first-expire, first-out" principle. Supplies nearing expiration will be distributed first and immediately replaced, maintaining an updated operational inventory with batch and expiration</p>	<p>Reduces the impact on access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene by ensuring immediate availability of essential hygiene and protection items, preventing disease outbreaks and maintaining basic well-being in affected communities.</p>


Early action	Description	Impact addressed
Distribution of Multi-Purpose Cash Transfers (PTM)	<p>tracking, verified through semiannual counts and replenishment records.</p> <p>This early action enables selected households to receive unconditional cash transfers before the flood impact, allowing them to take protective measures such as moving people or goods, purchasing essential items, or temporarily relocating to safer housing. Cash assistance is recognized as a flexible and effective mechanism to save lives, protect livelihoods, and support recovery, while respecting family priorities and strengthening local market dynamics.</p> <p>The transfer value is based on the Expanded Basic Basket (L. 10,000.00 per household), ensuring coverage of essential needs during the anticipatory phase.</p> <p>The Red Rose platform, connected to MoneyGram, was chosen to improve speed and accessibility. It allows direct transfers from IFRC to Red Rose, avoiding delays from bank intermediaries, and sends withdrawal codes via mobile phone, eliminating physical card distribution. MoneyGram's partnerships with banks, pharmacies, and supermarkets nationwide expand withdrawal points and ensure timely access to assistance.</p>	<p>Reduces the impact on basic needs and livelihoods by providing immediate resources for protection and essential expenses, preventing negative coping strategies, and maintaining household dignity and economic stability.</p>
Dissemination of Early Warning Messages and Community Information Campaigns	<p>This early action directly addresses the impact on the safety and lives of populations affected by floods associated with tropical storms. Experience has shown that a major cause of injuries, material losses, and even fatalities during such events is the lack of timely and understandable information about imminent threats and available protection measures.</p> <p>To mitigate this, the early dissemination of education and awareness campaigns aims to provide communities with clear, timely, and accessible information that enables them to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the threat and understand its potential evolution. Make early decisions to protect their lives, health, and belongings. Activate their own household and community response mechanisms. <p>The action involves the use of local and national communication channels, including community</p>	<p>This early action reduces the impact on safety and lives of at-risk populations, improving access to life-saving information and enabling people to act in advance of the hazard. It promotes preparedness, supports risk-informed decision-making, and contributes to more coordinated and effective early action at both community and institutional levels.</p>

Early action	Description	Impact addressed
	<p>radio, mobile messages, social media, loudspeaker announcements, and printed materials, to ensure broad geographic coverage and cultural and linguistic adaptability. Messages include practical information on self-protection measures, safeguarding personal documents, preparing emergency kits, hygiene recommendations, and available anticipatory humanitarian assistance mechanisms within the area.</p> <p>In addition to providing practical preparedness information, this action also seeks to strengthen trust in early warning and response systems, enhance community participation, and reduce exposure to risk, particularly in highly vulnerable areas with limited response capacity.</p> <p>By being implemented before the impact, this intervention serves as a key anticipatory measure that complements other early actions such as cash transfers and distribution of prepositioned supplies, significantly reducing the likelihood of human and material losses.</p>	

PLANNED OPERATIONS


 Multi-purpose Cash	Female:	1,300	412,547 CHF
	Male:	1,200	AP Code: 081
Indicator:	2,500 people (500 families) reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hiring of focal point for Cash Transfer Program (CTP). 2. Training workshops for 5 participants per region on anticipation, data collection, mapping, and risk analysis. 3. Training workshop on the use of the Red Rose platform. 4. Fuel and maintenance for vehicles used during activation. 5. Update of market analysis and feasibility study, and engagement with the Cash Working Group (CWG). 6. Refreshments and hydration for volunteers during field activities. 		
Prepositioning Activities:	N/A		
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash transfer to the community (PTM) through the Red Rose/AccesRC mechanism. 2. Service and transfer fees. 		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Per diem for volunteers involved in beneficiary registration and cash distribution (15 volunteers for 5 days). 4. Per diem for technical team (3 staff for 5 days, including meals, accommodation, and transportation). 5. Refreshments and hydration for volunteers. 6. Fuel expenses. 7. Vehicle rental (for 30 days).
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 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female:	3,900	356,446 CHF
	Male:	3,600	AP Code: 110, 111
Indicator:	7,500 people (1,500 families) reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	N/A		
Prepositioning Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement of 1,500 units of 72-hour family hygiene kits (backpacks). 2. Purchase of 3,000 HDF GO personal microbiological water filters and purifiers. 3. Per diem for warehouse support volunteers. 		
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel for the distribution of 72-hour backpacks and delivery of safe water through water trucks. 2. Per diem for volunteers during prepositioning and distribution of 72-hour backpacks. 3. Per diem for technical team during distribution of 72-hour backpacks. 4. Distribution of safe water through water trucks (meals for volunteers for 4 days). 5. Per diem for one driver and two volunteers for safe water distribution through water trucks (meals for volunteers for 4 days). 6. Procurement of supplies for volunteer hydration and refreshments. 		

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery	Female:	5,200	54,063 CHF
	Male:	4,800	AP Code: 101, 103, 105, 106
Indicator:	10,000 people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hiring of 1 Anticipation Focal Point. 1. Hiring of 1 GIS Technician. 2. Implementation of 1 simulation exercise. 		
Prepositioning Activities:	N/A		

Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of 1 administrative and logistics internship for 1 person for 1 month. 2. Follow-up of activation activities.
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 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female:	5,200	10,417 CHF
	Male:	4,800	AP Code: 129
Indicator:	10,000 people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of the EAP. 2. Printing of pocket-sized EAPs. 3. Production of visibility and communication materials (media spot, broadcasting for 5 days, printing of materials, and payment of media placements). 		
Prepositioning Activities	N/A		
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination (payment for airtime on radio, TV, and social media). 2. Production of visibility and communication materials (media spot, 5-day broadcasting, printing of materials, and payment for radio and/or television placements). 3. Implementation of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and exit survey. 		

Enabling approaches

 Secretariat Services			46,858 CHF
			AP Code: 122
Readiness Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of salary for 1 Finance Officer. 2. Payment of salary for 1 PMER Officer. 3. Payment for 1 local Disaster Management (DM) staff. 4. Financial expenses. 5. Visibility activities. 6. Follow-up visit. 7. Coordination and monitoring trip. 		
Prepositioning Activities:	N/A		
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Translation of documents. 2. Activation trip. 		

 National Society Strengthening			36,999 CHF
			AP Code: 124,125,126
Readiness Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salary of the EAP Administrator. 1. Financial expenses. 2. Warehouse conditioning. 3. Coordination travel (President, Secretary General, Coordinator). 4. Communication expenses (internet, telephone, DHL, etc.). 5. Procurement of office materials. 		
Prepositioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement of protection and visibility equipment for volunteers and staff (boots, raincoats, jackets, shirts with HRC logo) – 15 units. 		
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication expenses (internet, telephone, DHL, etc.) 2. Development of a lessons learned workshop to evaluate the activation. 		

Budget

	<h3>Early Action Protocol Summary</h3> <p>MDR - Honduras Red Cross Floods due to TS Standard EAP - EAP2025HN05</p>																																																																																													
	<p><u>Operating Budget</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Readiness</th> <th>Pre-Pos Stock</th> <th>Early Action</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Planned Operations</td> <td>102,561</td> <td>344,254</td> <td>386,658</td> <td>833,473</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter and Basic Household Items</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livelihoods</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Multi-purpose Cash</td> <td>43,775</td> <td>0</td> <td>368,772</td> <td>412,547</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water, Sanitation & Hygiene</td> <td>1,005</td> <td>344,254</td> <td>11,187</td> <td>356,446</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Migration</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery</td> <td>51,384</td> <td>0</td> <td>2,680</td> <td>54,063</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Engagement and Accountabi</td> <td>6,397</td> <td>0</td> <td>4,019</td> <td>10,417</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environmental Sustainability</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enabling Approaches</td> <td>68,115</td> <td>3,014</td> <td>12,728</td> <td>83,857</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coordination and Partnerships</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secretariat Services</td> <td>39,825</td> <td>0</td> <td>7,034</td> <td>46,858</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Society Strengthening</td> <td>28,290</td> <td>3,014</td> <td>5,694</td> <td>36,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL BUDGET</td> <td>170,676</td> <td>347,268</td> <td>399,385</td> <td>917,330</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i></p>						Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL	Planned Operations	102,561	344,254	386,658	833,473	Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0	Livelihoods	0	0	0	0	Multi-purpose Cash	43,775	0	368,772	412,547	Health	0	0	0	0	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,005	344,254	11,187	356,446	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0	Education	0	0	0	0	Migration	0	0	0	0	Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	51,384	0	2,680	54,063	Community Engagement and Accountabi	6,397	0	4,019	10,417	Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0	Enabling Approaches	68,115	3,014	12,728	83,857	Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0	Secretariat Services	39,825	0	7,034	46,858	National Society Strengthening	28,290	3,014	5,694	36,999	TOTAL BUDGET	170,676	347,268	399,385
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Contact information

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

In the Honduran Red Cross

- **Honduran Red Cross**

Manuel Isaula, National Risk Management Manager, manuel.isaula@cruzroja.org.hn

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:**

Marjorie Sotofranco, Head of Central America CCD, marjorie.sotofranco@ifrc.org

Diana Oviedo, Operation and programs Coordinator, diana.oviedo@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Regional Office:**

Santiago Rodriguez, Senior Officer, DREF, santiago.rodriguez@ifrc.org

Rebeca Muñoz, Senior Officer, AA and Community Resilience, rebeca.munoz@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Geneva DREF Team:**

Malika Noisette, Senior Officer, DREF AA Pillar, malika.noisette@ifrc.org