



HONDURAS

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 54.9M**

21 May 2025

In support of the Honduran Red Cross



7

National Society
branches



53

National Society
local units



504

National Society
staff



6,085

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



22,000

Climate and
environment



192,000

Disasters
and crises



95,000

Health and
wellbeing



28,000

Migration and
displacement



500

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Disaster risk management
- Climate change adaptation
- Violence prevention and protection
- Epidemic preparedness and response

Capacity development

- Digital transformation
- Partnerships and resource mobilization
- Quality and upgraded management systems

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

138

World Bank Population figure

10.6M

World Bank Population below poverty line

73.6%

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Costa Rica, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras & Panama, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 22.9M CHF

Total 17.7M CHF

Total 14.3M CHF

Through the Host National Society

14.3M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

6.7M CHF

Through the IFRC

1.9M CHF

Through the Host National Society

14.3M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

1.3M CHF

Through the IFRC

2.1M CHF

Through the Host National Society

13.2M CHF

Through the IFRC

1.1M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

401,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.4M CHF

Disasters & crises

7.9M CHF

Health & wellbeing

3M CHF

Migration & displacement

38,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.5M CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

55,000 CHF

Climate & environment

192,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

37,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1M CHF

Migration & displacement

99,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

508,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

401,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.4M CHF

Disasters & crises

7.9M CHF

Health & wellbeing

3M CHF

Migration & displacement

38,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.5M CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

60,000 CHF

Climate & environment

212,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

41,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.1M CHF

Migration & displacement

109,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

559,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

413,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.5M CHF

Disasters & crises

8.1M CHF

Health & wellbeing

3.1M CHF

Migration & displacement

39,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

46,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

62,000 CHF

Climate & environment

218,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

42,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

117,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

112,000 CHF













Values, power & inclusion

576,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
American Red Cross	480,000						
German Red Cross	4.4M						
Norwegian Red Cross	440,000						
Spanish Red Cross	1.3M						
Swiss Red Cross							

Total Funding requirement **CHF 6.7M**

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

German Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAAHN003

Hazards



Population movement



Hurricanes and cyclones



Floods



Drought



Disease outbreaks



Economic hardship

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Honduran Red Cross** was established in 1937 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1945. The National Society works with vulnerable people as an auxiliary to the public authorities, supporting state humanitarian actions to improve the situations of people affected by disasters, emergencies and crises.

The National Society is a key actor in crisis and disaster response, with the capacity to analyse and address the needs of people and communities affected by multiple hazards and acting as an agent for mobilizing urgent action and addressing climate and environmental crises.

The Honduran Red Cross, guided by the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, is dedicated to improving the quality of life for vulnerable populations. The Honduran Red Cross Strategic Plan 2021–2025 sets forth four key strategic objectives:

- Strengthening community resilience against crises, disasters, and emergencies

- Enhancing access to comprehensive and high-quality healthcare services
- Providing essential protection services to the most vulnerable communities
- Empowering individuals through the developmental programmes of the National Society

According to Honduras' National Risk Management Law, the Honduran Red Cross's role is to support the national disaster risk management system through technical assistance and coordination with public and private institutions to ensure effective mitigation, early action, response and recovery. The National Society and the IFRC have advocated for the approval of the International Disaster Relief Law (IDRL) in Honduras, the first of its kind to be adopted on the continent, to streamline an effective response to disasters and crises.

In 2023, the National Society reached 219,637 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 2891 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes over time.



Map of the regional branches of the Honduran Red Cross

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Honduras is navigating through a myriad of challenges, including natural hazards and political and social conflicts, which the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of climate change, forced displacement and migration have intensified. These challenges have significantly impacted the population, with over 59 per cent living in poverty and 32 per cent in extreme poverty. As per the Honduras Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, an estimated 3.2 million people are in need of assistance, including vulnerable groups such as women, children, adolescents, people on the move, indigenous and Afro-descendant people, people with disabilities, and LGBTIQ+ people.

With regard to the economy, Honduras continues to carry an accumulated debt that hinders the use of local resources for activities such as social investment and infrastructure, this has an immediate impact on the scarcity of opportunities, violence and insecurity, as well as on the deepening of environmental vulnerability. The extent of the impact of natural disasters in Honduras is not simply a reflection of the country's geographical location, but also its insufficient resilience.

Honduras is facing multiple crises related to insufficient growth and growing inequalities and poverty, associated with high levels of the informal economy, imbalance in public finances, and structural inequality faced by women, indigenous peoples,

Afro-descendants, and the population with disabilities. The country is also facing increased emigration and high chronic rates of violence that continue to be well above the Latin American and world average, although these rates have been reduced in the last five years.

The nation also grapples with a dire security situation, marked by the second-highest homicide rate in Latin America, primarily fueled by gang violence. Organized criminal activities further restrict mobility and limit access to essential services. In December 2022, an ongoing state of emergency was declared in several parts of the country, including the capital district, suspending the rights to freedom of association and assembly and to be informed of the reason for arrest, among others.

According to UNICEF data, 44 per cent of children aged 3 to 17 in Honduras are not enrolled in school. Educational exclusion is most prevalent among children in rural areas, those aged 3 to 5 years, and adolescents aged 12 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years. Economic constraints are the primary reason for not attending school, cited by 46 per cent of students in the third cycle of primary education.

Within the intricate web of migration in Latin America and the Caribbean, Honduras stands out as both a source and a transit point for migrants. In 2023, the estimated number of people migrating through Honduras without formal documentation is 20 times more than in 2021 and triple the number reported in 2022. In December 2024, 10,576 refugees and migrants on the move entered Honduras, which is a decrease of 41 per cent compared to the previous month.



The Honduran Red Cross volunteers, with the help of an Early Action Protocol, supported the locals during the Tropical Storm Sara floods (Photo: The Honduran Red Cross)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Climate change has become a major challenge impacting health conditions, food security, access to safe water, and environmental security, especially for the most vulnerable and remote communities. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, have increased. For instance, Hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020 damaged around 70 per cent of the agricultural produce and affected more than 40 per cent of the population. These climate-induced disasters have not only caused immediate devastation but also long-term economic and social disruptions.

Annually, the country registers a cost of natural disasters corresponding to 1.42 per cent of GDP. In general, this situation is affecting the entire population, particularly children and adolescents in the poorest parts of the territory. A significant part of the Honduran population has social and economic constraints that prevent them from accessing safe land to settle, and the need to be close to employment opportunities leads to the construction of housing in unsafe places.

The different climate scenarios for Honduras warn of an increase in coastal erosion in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, caused by sea level rise. For every centimetre of increase in sea level, between 50 and 100 centimetres of coastline disappear at a horizontal level. The sea level rise will not only impact livelihoods, infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, water supply, and local ecosystems but also the 15 per cent of the Honduran population that lives in the marine-coastal area of the country.

The agricultural sector, a cornerstone of Honduras' economy, is particularly susceptible to climate change. Predictions indicate that by 2025, maize production losses could amount to around 120,000 tons annually, with a valuation of USD 40 million. Additionally, total precipitation is projected to decrease significantly by 2090 in various departments, impacting essential crops like maize, beans, and coffee. This decrease in crop yields poses a significant threat to food security and livelihoods.

Environmental degradation in Honduras, including deforestation, land and soil degradation, and water misuse, exacerbates these challenges. Waste management and pollution are additional concerns that need urgent attention. The importance of developing and implementing effective strategies that can withstand and mitigate these impacts is paramount for the nation's sustainable development and the well-being of its communities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Honduran Red Cross is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The National Society is also part of IFRC's Climate Action Journey and uses the Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) to project environmental impact assessments. The multi-year objectives of the National Society include:

- Take urgent action to adapt to the growing and evolving risks of the climate and environmental crises
- Adopts environmentally sustainable practices and contributes to climate change mitigation

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop and implement environmental and climate action strategies and plans that address growing climate and environmental risks
- Develop sensitization, training, and awareness activities on climate change issues for institutional staff, volunteers, and governing bodies as well as decision-makers and the community population
- Work towards heat wave risk reduction, preparedness, or response, through risk analysis, capacity building, and consultancy development
- Implement Nature-based Solutions (NBS) as adaptation measures through micro-projects, projects and programmes
- Provide climate-smart water and sanitation infrastructure and services to beneficiaries in various areas of the country
- Reach people through the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) approach for health and hygiene promotion activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The Honduran Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) with implementation support from the Spanish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and the IFRC. The ECHO PPP implements actions in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, humanitarian assistance and protection of people on the move, cash and voucher assistance, and community engagement and accountability.

A training session on the use of the NEAT+ Tool was developed with the support of IFRC. The session included a field visit to carry out practical exercises for the application of the tool. The field visit resulted in the design of five microprojects related to climate change, such as creating community tree nurseries and school gardens. The climate change vulnerability and local adaptation assessment was successfully completed. Through this consultancy, tools and guidelines were designed to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation actions at the NS



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see the IFRC GO page, [Honduras](#).

Honduras' geographical position inevitably places it in the path of extreme weather events. People in Honduras are highly exposed to multiple hazards, such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, volcanos, and earthquakes, that combine to produce high levels of vulnerability. Regular disasters lead to extensive agricultural losses, affecting thousands of hectares of basic grains, and severely impacting production, infrastructure, water and sanitation, communications, and both land and air transportation.

Hydrometeorological events account for more than [50 per cent](#) of the natural hazards in Honduras. Floods and tropical storms have been particularly destructive, responsible for more than 80 per cent of the losses in housing and posing the greatest threat to life. Approximately 45 per cent of Honduran municipalities, especially those facing multi-hazard scenarios, are highly vulnerable to the impacts of natural hazards.

Slum settlements are vulnerable to landslides and floods, leading to widespread destruction of homes and exacerbating humanitarian crises, including emergencies and internal displacement. Additionally, rural poverty, which affects significant portions of the population, contributes to the occurrence of disasters. Many people in these areas have seen

level. These tools and guidelines were also socialized with other key stakeholders to promote strategies to reduce vulnerability to climate change at all levels. In addition, a regional workshop on climate-smart livelihoods was held with the participation of 13 volunteers and 4 staff. This workshop presented a series of climate-smart measures to mitigate the impact of climate change.

The IFRC will provide multifaceted support to the Honduran Red Cross, focusing on climate change adaptation and community involvement. This includes collecting and analyzing specific socio-behavioural data, community perceptions, and concerns about climate issues to tailor programme and project adaptations effectively. The Honduran Red Cross, with IFRC support, will also train staff and volunteers in community engagement, emphasizing behaviour change approaches for climate adaptation and integrating these into various tools. Additionally, the IFRC will offer technical support in implementing the Guide on Climate-Smart Operations and Programmes through technical visits, workshops, and advanced courses.

their living conditions worsen and rely on complex survival strategies, including migration to urban centres.

In addition, the capacity for improving preparedness, response, recovery, coping, and resilience at community, local, and national levels remains underdeveloped. There is a pressing need for enhanced regional coordination mechanisms to effectively manage these high levels of vulnerability and risk.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Honduran Red Cross, legally recognized as a key player in the National Risk Management System, is tasked with providing support and technical assistance for disaster risk management (DRM). This role includes coordinating with other public and private institutions to ensure effective mitigation, early action, response, and recovery from disasters and crises. The organization has actively advocated for the Law for the Facilitation of International Humanitarian Assistance in Disaster and Initial Recovery in Honduras. This legislation, the first in the Americas, is designed to speed up effective response to disasters and crises, highlighting the crucial role of the Honduran Red Cross in crisis and disaster response.

The multi-year objectives of the National Society are to:

- Take steps to increase resilience to multiple and changing shocks and threats

- Meet the needs of people affected by disasters and crises through access to timely, adequate and flexible in-kind assistance and support that strengthens their capacity for action
- Provide shelter assistance to people affected by disasters and crises
- Meet the food needs of people affected by disasters and crises
- Provide multi-purpose cash grants
- Respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and enhance their auxiliary role in emergency response
- Strengthen coordination capacity with other humanitarian agencies and emergency response agencies at local, regional, and national levels

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, the Honduran Red Cross is reducing disaster risk in target communities by training the Local Emergency Committees (CODEL). The CODEL was formed using a gender approach to engage women in decision-making. They were trained in topics like disaster risk management, early warning systems, temporary shelters, first aid, psychological first aid, and search and rescue. A workshop on Cartography and Data was held for CODEL, engaging 14 members to develop the knowledge to prepare spatial drafts of community vulnerabilities, capacities and threats.

To initiate the development of early warning systems, a field trip was made to the communities of San Nicolás and Santa Bárbara in coordination with the Study Centre for Development from the Sula Valley (CEDVS) to identify the appropriate instruments to be installed and the points where they should be located. Additionally, to strengthen capacities at the municipal level, the National Society coordinated with the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) and members of the Municipal Emergency Committee (CODEM) trained on Municipal Emergency Plans. Each committee presented the emergency plans they had prepared.

The IFRC will support the Honduran Red Cross in expanding anticipatory actions for a range of emergencies. It will also assist the National Society in its provision of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to communities in critical interventions such as shelter, livelihoods, and food security.

Planned activities in 2025

- Supporting local communities in taking steps to increase their resilience to hazards including implementation of integrated and comprehensive programs with an early recovery approach
- Develop simulation exercises, drills, and training scenarios to improve response capacity to different types of crises and disasters
- Conduct regular assessments of the food and livelihood needs of vulnerable communities in disaster-prone areas
- Facilitate training and skills development programmes so that affected people can diversify their sources of income
- Promote sustainable agriculture and the development of disaster-resilient agricultural systems
- Provide assistance through food stamps to migrant families in transit



Health and wellbeing

Health services in Honduras are insufficient to meet the needs of the population, with shortages in personnel, crumbling infrastructure and shortages of essential medicines and supplies. In Honduras, there are 16 health professionals for every 10,000 inhabitants, well below the 25/10,000 ratio established by international standards. One of the greatest challenges is reaching those with limited access due to geography or economics.

The health system in Honduras, burdened by multiple deficiencies, impacts the living conditions of vulnerable groups, including rural and marginal urban communities, children, women, the elderly, victims of violence, and the chronically ill. Public health spending is only 3 per cent of GDP, significantly below the WHO's recommended 6 per cent,

contributing to inequities in access to health services. Only 14 per cent of the population is insured by the Honduran Social Security Institute. Determinants of health in Honduras are multifaceted. The absence of a comprehensive social protection system highlights the need for broader access to health and other social benefits, currently limited to a minority with social security.

In the health sector, an estimated \$58 million was lost, with 57 per cent of these losses attributed to damaged equipment. A total of 388 healthcare centres were affected, 54 of which sustained major damage and 11 were destroyed. Additionally, the country's water and sanitation infrastructure also suffered significant damage. These public sector deficiencies are not offset by other sectors. At least 17 per cent of the population

lacks access to healthcare, as SESAL can only cover 50 per cent of the population. The IHSS provides coverage for 11 per cent of the population with formal employment, including sickness and maternity insurance for workers, their families, and retirees. The private sector, through direct payments or private insurance, covers between 10 per cent and 15 per cent of the population.

The [fragmentation of the Honduran health system](#) leads to poor coordination among institutions, resulting in duplicated services, a lack of continuity in care, and inefficient resource use. This is evident in the absence of collaborative efforts for developing public policies, addressing health determinants, and improving the efficiency of public health service delivery.

Honduras faces significant challenges in [various aspects of public health](#). Maternal mortality remains high with 125 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2024, and inadequate prenatal and childbirth care persist. Teenage pregnancies contribute to complications, and access to family planning is limited, especially in rural areas. Infectious diseases like dengue, malaria, and HIV continue to impact the population, with an alarming increase in dengue cases in 2024. Additionally, chronic malnutrition, especially among children under five, remains a major concern, alongside low immunization rates.

Non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, also account for a significant portion of deaths, with a rising number of undiagnosed cases. Violence, including homicide and domestic violence, significantly impacts access to healthcare, especially in marginalized areas. Further, the country's water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure remain inadequate, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, where access to clean water and sanitation services is limited. Despite improvements, significant gaps remain in hygiene promotion and disease prevention.

Recent epidemics and natural hazards have further strained the fragile public health system. Essential health services, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas, are lacking in several domains such as sexual and reproductive health, communicable diseases, chronic degenerative diseases, and child health and malnutrition. Honduras has several health policies and programs, including the National Health Model, National Gender Policy, and National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy. Still, the main issue is the effective implementation of these programmes.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Since 1978, the Honduran Red Cross National Blood Programme has been the standard for blood quality in the country, and the only facility in Central America certified with the Association for the Advancement of Blood and Biotherapies, having been re-accredited for the ninth time in 2021. The National Blood Programme has state-of-the-art equipment with the capacity to detect HIV, Hepatitis B and C, Syphilis, Human T-lymphotropic virus I and II and Chagas, as

well as the ability to produce blood products. The programme benefits approximately 160,000 patients annually who need blood products and currently processes and supplies 60 per cent of the demand for blood products nationwide.

The multi-year objectives of the National Society include:

- Leverage its ancillary role to secure a position on relevant public health strategy, awareness -raising and policy platforms and mechanisms at the national level
- Protect and improve the health and well-being of communities through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services throughout life
- Maintain the health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks by providing access to adequate health services
- Work to promote communities' access to affordable, adequate and environmentally sustainable [water, sanitation and hygiene services \(WASH\)](#), especially during in emergencies

Planned activities in 2025

- Attend and participate in national forums, conferences, and seminars related to public health to strengthen the visibility and role of the National Society in health policy making
- Offer training programmes to health officials, community leaders, and other relevant actors on health issues and health service protection
- Carry out health promotion and disease prevention activities such as vaccination days, vector control, pregnant women's clubs, nutritional monitoring, recruitment of respiratory symptoms, home visits, etc., in prioritized communities
- Train health personnel on priority topics such as [community-based surveillance](#), care for victims of sexual violence, solid waste management, and measures against violence
- Promote voluntary, altruistic, and unpaid promotion of blood donation through the creation of a communication and awareness plan, recognition of donors, and public advocacy with key actors through the different media
- Strengthen and preserve water systems
- Improve hygiene, water, and sanitation conditions in communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC's mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond

to disasters and crises. In 2025, the IFRC will provide a Disaster Response Emergency Fund allocation in support of the National Society's assistance to up to 4,000 people in a population movement and 6,000 people with floods.

Under the global Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, and with support from EU National Societies and the IFRC, the Honduran Red Cross is working to improve and scale up community-led health initiatives that respond to epidemics and pandemics. The Honduran Red Cross is strengthening capacities in epidemic preparedness and response. The National Society has started implementing the Honduran Red Cross Action Plan for community-based surveillance (CBS) in 6 target communities in response to dengue. Volunteers trained in community-based health and first aid have helped carry out community activities, including

house-to-house visits to raise awareness of vector-borne diseases, carrying out 3 cleaning campaigns, 2 fumigation campaigns, and distributing house hygiene kits to 1,000 families. In addition, six Community Health Committees received community cleaning toolkits. WASH Committees and educational centres in the communities were trained in WASH practices (hand washing, use and maintenance of latrines, waste management, and water treatment).

Community leaders and Community Health Committee members were trained on the identification and reporting of diseases that affect their community, data collection and reporting frequency, and factors that determine the main health problems of the communities. Roles were assigned to the members of the community health committee.



Migration and displacement

The migratory context in Honduras is complex. There are many drivers for migration and displacement: insecurity and violence, persistent poverty, lack of educational and economic opportunities, and poor housing and health conditions. It is a country of origin and return for the national migrant population and a transit country for many extra-regional and extra-continental migrants, especially from the Caribbean, South America and Africa.

Between January and December of 2024, the country received 369,258 refugees. Of these, 30 per cent of the individuals interviewed reported having international protection needs because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution, while 55 per cent of the interviewees reported having suffered some form of mistreatment or abuse during their journey from their country of origin or last residence to Honduras. Over 53 per cent of the refugees were seeking refuge with their children. A majority of the migrants were travelling from Venezuela, Colombia, Haiti, Cuba, and Ecuador.

Although the entry of irregular migrants is regulated by the National Migration Institute, the roughly 950-kilometre border between Honduras and Nicaragua is frequently crossed by migrants at unauthorized points, especially in the departments of El Paraiso and Choluteca, with the number increasing. As of September 2023, the National Migration Institute (INM) reports 330,546 irregular migrants in transit. This has produced a migratory challenge, a priority for government authorities and organizations that comprise the Humanitarian Country Team. A significant number of migrants in transit remain in the border areas between Honduras and Nicaragua due to administrative provisions limiting irregular entry, lack of money for the costs of entering regularly, or other circumstances linked to health or finances.

The National Congress approved the Migratory Amnesty Law, which exempts migrants from paying a fine for entering the country in an irregular condition. Those who do not have the resources to continue their journey opt to enter the informal economy or begging, increasing the risk of suffering violence or discrimination.

Widespread violence is the leading cause of internal displacement in Honduras, driven by organized gangs (maras) involved in territorial disputes and drug trafficking. While violence may be a cause of migration and internal displacement, it is also a threat along migratory routes, affecting the physical, emotional and family integrity of irregular migrants. Human smuggling and trafficking occur, along with gender-based, which disproportionately affects the most vulnerable populations such as women, children, LGBTQI+, indigenous persons and the elderly.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is part of the IFRC's three-year Global Route-Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people annually across the world who are either on the move or living in host communities. It will do so through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

In addition, the multi-year high level objectives of the National Society include:

- Ensure migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes, as well as access to durable solutions where appropriate
- Engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to assess, understand, and respond more effectively to their priority needs

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop technical capacities of personnel under the management of migration in the Honduran context including transit, return, and displacement
 - Organize dialogues with regional mechanisms to strengthen coordination synergies with local governments and civil society that provide services and care to the migrant population
 - Capacity build for the provision of reintegration services aimed at the returned and displaced migrant population
 - Organize border meetings to strengthen the regional network for coordination and exchange of information and adapt response mechanisms in the national territory
 - Strengthen the management of work between field teams to generate exchanges of approach along the migratory route (case management, service mapping and work in host communities)
 - Implement livelihood recovery initiatives based on strengthening socio-labour capacities aimed at the migrant population, especially one which prioritizes women
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global [Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO, and with support from EU National Societies and the IFRC, the Honduran Red Cross delivers humanitarian assistance to people on the move at humanitarian service points (HSP). A total of 11 HSPs were set up in strategic areas in the departments of Choluteca, Valle, Francisco Morazán, and El Paraíso where the National Society provides services, kits, or vouchers depending on the needs of the people on the move.

An Early Action Plan (EAP) on Human Mobility associated with the migration of people in transit was developed to reduce the risk of people on the move. The plan aims to provide assistance at HSPs, particularly in the communities of Trojes, Danlí, Choluteca and Ocotepeque. The EAP prioritizes the implementation of early actions including the distribution of safe drinking water, differentiated hygiene kits for the personal care of adult men, women, children and babies, communication materials with key messages for hygiene promotion in several languages, first aid kits with waterproof poncho and drawstring backpack, the mobilization and installation of a pre-hospital care unit, primary psychological support to the population in transit, restoring of family links, and referrals of cases with protection needs to others entities.

An awareness campaign against discrimination, the rights of the migrants and the risks of migration was carried out under the slogan “It is safer to migrate informed.” The target audience of the campaign was the institutions that work in the migratory context in the southern zone, the irregular migrants that enter Choluteca and the host communities close to the Irregular Migrant Attention Centre (CAMI) in Choluteca. Posters with key messages on the risks of migration were hung in shelters, HSPs and agglomeration points.



Values, power and inclusion

[Gender-based violence](#) remains a critical issue in Honduras. From January to December 2023, the National Emergency System (911) recorded 34,221 domestic violence complaints and 52,327 reports of family abuse, previously classified as domestic violence. Every 18 hours a woman or girl is murdered, and the crime remains unpunished. According to the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), within the first six months of 2023, 228 femicides were reported, highlighting a troubling trend and presenting significant challenges in providing support and ensuring victims' rights.

Additionally, by November 2023, 47 LGBT+ individuals had been murdered, including 18 trans people. Between 2017 and 2022, 115 gay men, 44 trans people, and 35 lesbian women

were violently killed, and three LGBTI individuals were reported missing, according to the Honduran LGBTIQ organization “Catrachas.” This data underscores the [heightened vulnerability of trans women](#) in the country.

In Honduras, 3.3 million people, or 56 per cent of the working-age population, were unemployed and/or underemployed. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) data, 44 per cent of children between the ages of three and 17 are out of school, nearly half of that being children from rural areas. The main causes of attrition at the secondary level are lack of the economic resources needed to continue, the need to work to support family, and the perception that a secondary school degree does not lead to better employment. Nationally, less than 50 per cent of students meet educational

benchmarks for mathematics, and less than 40 per cent for reading. At the beginning of 2023, there was an enrollment of 350,000 children, leaving 1.2 million out of the system, although the projection of the Ministry of Education was 2.5 million.

Vulnerable groups suffer not only the differential impacts of compounded crises but also face additional barriers to accessing adequate assistance and protection mechanisms. Regulatory frameworks are lacking to protect these populations or respond to their needs. Gender inequalities may be more pronounced in rural or indigenous communities, resulting in limited access to basic services, resources, economic opportunities and livelihoods, as well as increased vulnerability to violence, especially sexual and gender-based. There continues to be a gender gap in organizational and political participation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Aligned with the National Development Plan, the Honduran Red Cross's focus in this strategic priority encompasses three main areas: social development, human mobility, and Restoring Family Links. This holistic approach integrates efforts from various sectors of the National Society and collaborates with external experts to enhance the impact and capabilities of the Honduran Red Cross.

The multi-year objectives of the National Society include:

- Contribute to positive change in communities through increased understanding, ownership, dissemination and application of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, with a particular focus on the knowledge, skills and behaviour of young people
- Promote and support safe, equitable, and continuous access to quality education for all, especially for children affected by disasters, crises, or displacement
- Continue to work as a secure and inclusive network, ensuring the dignity, access, participation and safety of people of all identities
- Empower vulnerable and crisis-affected individuals and communities to influence decisions that affect them

Planned activities in 2025

- Train communities on rights, values, citizenship and other related topics
- Strengthen feedback mechanisms for the reception of comments, suggestions, complaints, and denunciations

of sensitive cases of Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

- Develop training strategies for the generation of technical skills and employability aimed at young people from communities at social risk
- Develop activities with children of various genders and backgrounds affected by violence with child protection and education programs in emergency situations
- Standardize and apply community engagement and accountability (CEA) internally and externally
- Tend to the gaps related to inequality that restrict the full exercise of their essential rights at the community level (health, education, livelihoods) and in other spaces, within the framework of the comprehensive response to mitigate the social risks of the different groups

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, and building on actions carried out in communities during the inception phase, the Honduran Red Cross is integrating CEA in its programs and operations. The National Society is institutionalizing CEA with support from the IFRC. The CEA focal point has received training and tools and participates in the CEA technical roundtable. The National Society has begun implementing actions in line with its CEA policy and strategy in the communities targeted in the ECHO PPP. This includes organizing initial meetings with communities to propose activities and channels for communication and feedback, gathering information about the communication, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys, and satisfaction surveys.

The post-distribution survey was applied to 121 people from the community of Apacilagua who received cash transfers following Storm Julia. Of these, 116 people responded that their opinions were considered. Another survey was applied to the migrant population on the move to find out their opinion regarding the humanitarian assistance provided by the HSPs. A PDM was designed with a QR code for the migrant population on the move assisted with a Supermarket Gift Card considering the CEA focus. A PDM survey was applied to families benefiting from vouchers for school supplies.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The National Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC's Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2013 and 2019. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The Honduran Red Cross is also committed to the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is in the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies

to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.

The National Society is constantly developing and strengthening all its processes, systems, programs, institutional human talent, coordination, and cooperation with members of the Movement and other external actors, to achieve its strategic objectives proposed in its National Development Plan 2021–2025 and thus fulfil its humanitarian mandate, with the most vulnerable people as its supreme goal.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increased cooperation and coordination with external partners to address the main challenges faced by communities
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian actions through Member coordination, and shifting the mindset towards a network-wide Federation leads to increased trust within the network
- Successfully deliver on its priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as outlined at the 2019 Council of Delegates meeting
- Increased its financial resources, both through domestic fundraising and by providing increased international support to National Societies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will facilitate the participation of the Honduran Red Cross in national and global coordination mechanisms, such as global task forces and inter-institutional groups. The IFRC will also focus on capacity-building for shelter coordination, involving training for National Society personnel in shelter-related areas and collaboration with the interagency Humanitarian Country Team to position the Honduran Red Cross as a leading organization in shelter coordination during disasters. Additionally, the National Society will restructure its resource mobilization department with technical advice, peer support, and business planning guidance. The IFRC will also support the National Society in utilising the fundraising platforms to enhance its digital fundraising capabilities.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organisations that are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capacity to act in the global network
- Prioritise the development of youth volunteerism and action as critical catalysts for behaviour change and local action, ensuring access and building trust in all contexts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society with the global [Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO, which facilitated several training sessions for volunteers and staff on the new methodology of Enhanced Vulnerability

and Capacity Analysis ([eVCA](#)), which was provided by the Reference Center for Community Resilience (CRREC). At the institutional level, the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) analysis was carried out, the DANA tools were adapted to digital platforms, and the Water rescue Strategy was updated. A training course for drone flight operators was carried out and certified by the Honduran Civil Aeronautics Agency (AHAC) to strengthen the process of collecting geographic information for the preparation and updated maps in real time.

In addition, three Honduran Red Cross Blood Banks were rehabilitated to reach the IPC (Infection Prevention Control) International minimum standards and be a reference for the Honduran Public Health system. In addition, psychosocial support spaces were rehabilitated in 4 branches. A workshop on minimum protection standards was held and the National Society's Gender and Social Inclusion Policy was updated.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Honduran Red Cross will promote its image and advocate for change, influencing public behaviour, policies and decisions at national, regional and global levels.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society with the global Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, which facilitated training on Humanitarian Diplomacy for the Honduran Red Cross manager.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Undergo a [digital transformation](#)
- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change complex challenges and opportunities

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

The IFRC will facilitate the entire annual unified planning process of the National Society, starting from the initial

stages to the approval of the internal plan. Additionally, the IFRC aims to conduct training sessions and provides mentorship on topics related to Results-Based Management (RBM). It offers technical support in establishing systems and streamlining the collection of national-level data pertaining to the implementation of the unified plan. Furthermore, it will assist in the development of standardized reports based on programmatic and operational commitments.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC is represented by its cluster delegation for Central America in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and operates with an extended team of specialists in different areas in all Central American countries. This enables close support, coordination and constant communication with the National Societies of Central America and the participating National Societies that support them. The IFRC support centres on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

The IFRC's technical support includes integral National Society development, as well as disaster risk management, health, WASH, people on the move, cash transfer programming, and community engagement and accountability. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the National Society through a number of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to tropical storms and hurricanes, floods, droughts, fires, disease outbreaks, civil unrest and population movement. In 2024, the IFRC supported the National Society in providing assistance to communities affected by epidemics, droughts, floods, and population movement.



The rescue team of the Honduran Red Cross aided the people affected by a plane crash in Roatan (Photo: The Honduran Red Cross)

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.

Coordination with other actors

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.



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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