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Emergency Appeal Final Report Honduras: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal for Drought in Honduras	Operation no. MDRHN008
Date issued: 22 April 2016	Glide No: DR-2014-000132-HND
Date of disaster: 28 July 2014	
Operation start date: 8 December 2014	Expected timeframe: 11 months
Host National Society: Honduran Red Cross (HRC)	Overall operation budget: 500,543 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 571,710 people	Number of people assisted: 3,500 families (17,500 people)
Number of National Societies that participated in the operation: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Monaco Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and the Canadian Government	

[Click here](#) for the final financial report. [Click here](#) for the contact information

Thanks to the support received from the American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Monaco Red Cross and through Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) funds, the Honduran Red Cross Society was able to assist a total of 3,500 families with food parcels. These were distributed in the municipalities of Alauca, Oropolí, and Teupasenti in the department of El Paraíso, and in the municipalities of San Marcos de La Sierra and Camasca in the department of Intibucá. Food rations consisted of 105 pounds of food to cover the basic nutrition needs of a family of five for 30 days, respecting the dietary culture in the area. In addition, beneficiary families received two 10-litre jerrycans for water storage (a total of 7,000 jerrycans), and 250 families in the municipality of Camasca, Intibucá received agricultural packages (25 pounds of maize seed, 25 pounds of bean seed, 100 pounds of urea, and 100 pounds of 12-24-12 fertilizer), as well as technical assistance to restore their agricultural livelihoods.

It should be noted that the un-earmarked funding received for this emergency appeal was not sufficient to return the loan to the DREF fund. As a result, the remaining balance of the operation will be returned to DREF fund.

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

As of June 2014, levels of accumulated rainfall in affected areas in Honduras and other Central American regions were reported to be 50 to 75 per cent below the average. The lack of rainfall caused water shortages in several areas, especially in Honduras, causing crop failures and affecting the food security of thousands of families living in the dry corridor. Crop losses during the first season (15 May to 15 August) were estimated to be between 17 per cent and 44 per cent; however, the most affected areas reported losses of over 70 per cent, making the food security of affected families even more precarious.

According to forecasts by experts from the Permanent Commission for Contingencies (COPECO for its acronym in Spanish) National Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS), that year's 'dog days' (mid-summer dry spell) were to be exceptional, as they would last almost one month longer than average. Basic grain crops would be seriously affected and the people's livelihoods would be at risk, especially those of people living in the dry corridor. Based on the analyses conducted, the drought was expected to continue affecting 146 municipalities - a

total of 161,403 families. The impact would be severe in 81 municipalities (83,229 families) and moderate in 65 municipalities (78,174 families).

The National Weather Service indicated that based on analyses of oceanic and atmospheric conditions, historic rainfall records, the results of climate forecast models, projections of dynamic atmospheric variables models and the climate conditions in May, a moderate to strong El Niño was expected to continue throughout 2015. This affected rainfall levels, translating into a considerable reduction during July and August 2014. The analogue years used for this study were 1982 and 1997.

This forecast presupposed that there would be reduced precipitation during the rainy season, which was evident from late June to late August 2014 and has continued to date. This had the greatest impact in the dry corridor: Choluteca, Valle, La Paz, El Paraíso, and Ocotepeque, also affecting south-western Intibucá, Lempira and Copán; municipalities in northern Francisco Morazán; south-central Comayagua; and north-central Olancho.

The government of Honduras declared a State of Emergency for the Honduran dry corridor on 28 July 2014 through its Ministry of Human Rights, Justice, Interior, and Decentralization, which issued Executive Decree PCM 32-2014. A State of Emergency due to drought was once again declared on 28 June 2015 (Executive Decree PCM-36-2015) as El Niño exacerbated food security issues in the country.

The population in the dry corridor is characterized by having low income, limited access to land and to basic health and education services, and difficulty obtaining basic basket food items. It is made up of small subsistence basic grain producers, mostly day labourers, landless farmers and women heads of household - 25.5 per cent of households are led by women. The average income of small basic grain producers is USD\$72 per month. If contributions from other family members (remittances and income from odd jobs such as washing clothes, ironing, cleaning) are taken into account, this figure might rise to USD\$122 a month.

The impact generated by this phenomenon in 2014-2015 led to crop loss, especially among subsistence farmers; food insecurity, forcing many families to ration their daily food intake; and lack of access to safe water due to the hydrological drought. This situation caused many people to migrate in search of jobs, and many others began to resort to survival strategies such as the sale, bartering, and consumption of poultry and pigs.

Moreover, the drought reduced the availability of food and therefore caused staple prices to rise, which in turn caused a rapid deterioration in food security in extremely poor Honduran households. According to the Inter-agency Technical Risk Management Committee, 114,342 families in 64 municipalities in 10 departments across the country suffered severe damage to their agricultural production, especially maize, beans, and sorghum crops. This affected family incomes and deteriorated their livelihoods, especially their means of production.

Food insecurity conditions in Honduras were further exacerbated by the severe impact that an outbreak of leaf rust, a type of fungus which has been increasing in recent years, had had on coffee harvests and production. More than 70,000 hectares of coffee plantations have been damaged, accounting for 20 per cent of total coffee plantation areas and causing a direct and indirect impact on people's livelihoods; this is due to the fact that the coffee production represents approximately 5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and is of great social importance not only because it generates direct and indirect employment, but because 95 per cent of plantations are smallholder-owned. Given these circumstances, the IFRC can say that the problems caused by leaf rust further aggravated the food insecurity crisis. The situation was made worse by the El Niño phenomenon (increased temperatures and decreased precipitation) which prolonged drought conditions in the country, especially in the dry corridor which is found in southern, south-eastern and south-western Honduras.

Drought conditions lasted throughout 2015 and still continue to date, along with an extended heat wave and a very dry winter that has affected crops, especially in the Honduran dry corridor. Climate conditions are expected to improve after August 2016; however, it is also expected that drought conditions during the first half of this year will be just as critical as in previous years. Furthermore, the onset of rains will not bring a rapid improvement in food security. In this sense, conditions will improve gradually in late 2016 and early 2017, which means emergency actions and livelihoods recovery will be required in the second half of 2016.

Summary of measures taken

Overview of Host National Society

Based on the emergency declared in the areas considered most affected, the HRC conducted a rapid assessment in El Paraíso and Intibucá, the departments prioritized by COPECO, which is the governing entity related to risk management in the country. This analysis served to inform the plan of action developed to assist 3,500 families

(17,500 people) living in the municipalities of San Marcos de la Sierra (661 people) and Camasca (1,089 people) in the department of Intibucá, and the municipalities of Alauca (692 people), Oropolí (637 people), and Teupasenti (421 people) in the department of El Paraíso.

Family selection criteria were based on the level of vulnerability, the degree of impact in terms of livelihoods, food insecurity, poverty and development level, coverage by the National Society, and in accordance with the emergency declared by the government of Honduras on 28 July 2014.

It was determined that the intervention would involve the following areas: food, nutrition, livelihoods, and water and sanitation.

With bilateral support from the Swiss Red Cross, the Honduran Red Cross distributed food parcels to 2,000 beneficiary families in the municipalities of San Jose and Perspire in the department of Choluteca and Aramecina in the department of Valle in 2014.

The 3,500 families targeted by the plan of action (17,500 people) were distributed across the following communities:

Department	Municipality	People	Families
Intibucá	San Marcos de la Sierra	3,305	661
	Camasca	5,445	1,089
El Paraíso	Alauca	3,565	713
	Oropolí	3,080	616
	Teupasenti	2,105	421
	Total	17,500	3,500

Beneficiaries were selected according to previously defined vulnerability criteria and prioritized based on the degree of involvement in terms of livelihoods, food insecurity, poverty and development level, coverage by the National Society, and in accordance with the emergency declared by the government of Honduras on 28 July 2014, establishing the following areas of intervention:

- Food and nutrition
- Livelihoods
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

These areas of intervention set out in the first plan of action were reset in March 2015 due to budget limitations. The areas remained the same, but the scope of the expected outputs was restructured because of fluctuations in incoming funds. This emergency appeal underwent several revisions to activities and budgets, as described below:

Honduras	MDRHN008	Honduras - Drought (MDRHN008)	Operation Update	10Sep2015
Honduras	MDRHN008	Honduras - Drought (MDRHN008)	6 Month Operations Update	01Jul2015
Honduras	MDRHN008	Honduras - Drought (MDRHN008)	Emergency Appeal Revision	16Mar2015
Honduras	MDRHN008	Honduras - Drought (MDRHN008)	Emergency Appeal	14Oct2014

Overview of response by non-RCRC actors working in the country

Through its Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, in coordination with COPECO, and with support from the Inter-agency Technical Risk Management Committee, the government of Honduras activated a response plan allocating USD 5 million in emergency funds for the distribution of food rations to families whose livelihoods were affected by the food crisis triggered by the drought. Municipal governments played an important role in collecting information and selecting the most affected communities.

The Inter-agency Technical Drought Risk Management Committee is made up of members of the National Risk Management System - convened by COPECO - where civil society, humanitarian aid non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and agencies working in the nutritional food security sector are grouped. The Committee defined the national strategy to address the Drought issue.

The following organizations worked in drought emergency response:

Honduran Red Cross, Trocaire, World Food Programme (WFP), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Save the Children, Plan Honduras, *Ayuda en Acción*, Oxfam, CARE, GOAL, World Vision, Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United Nations (FAO), Lutheran World Relief, among others. Details regarding organizations, actions, targeted areas and amounts can be seen here:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1fcfzod0qbr80ma/AAC9uQhp9345GE4SfmeYSZxqa?dl=0>

In 2015, both the Government of Honduras and cooperation community - including NGOs - began preparations to provide humanitarian assistance to drought-affected families. Actions considered included conducting an Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) in order to analyse market systems to assess their ability to meet the needs of targeted populations during emergencies. As a result, at the request of COPECO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), GOAL headed the EMMA conducted in collaboration with CRS, OXFAM, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), World Vision, FAO-PESA, Save the Children, CARE, Human Development Centre (CDH for its acronym in Spanish) and the Honduran National Association of manufacturers (ANDI for its acronym in Spanish) in 146 municipalities reported by COPECO as affected by drought. This involved interviewing 208 key informants representing retailers, agricultural input suppliers, financial services, municipalities, and development agents in affected communities, as well as 22 key informants at the national level. The Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) conducted by OXFAM in Lempira and the Food Security in Emergencies (ESAE for its acronym in Spanish) information led by the WFP were also taken into account.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Honduras faces one of the most severe droughts in its history, putting at risk more than 1.35 million people in 146 municipalities in the dry corridor due to food insecurity, as well as the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living. This year's drought is associated with the presence of El Niño, which has caused an irregular and almost non-existent presence of rains. Predictions about El Niño suggest that there is a greater than 95 per cent chance that this event will continue through the first months of 2016. So far there have been historical temperature records across the country and especially in the departments affected by drought, with temperatures reaching 40.6° C. Most models suggest that El Niño will intensify even further during the last months of 2015 with uncertainty about the risk of damage to second-harvest crops.

According to the 2015 EMMA, the State has approximately 57,000 families through BANASUPRO, and handed out seeds and fertilizers through SAG to 41,000 growers throughout the country. All this is worth some 100 million lempira (close to USD\$4,445,000); however, the gap in terms of income lost or not received is between 890,000 (USD\$39,318.07) to 1.24 million lempiras (USD\$54,780.24) for between 130,000 and 160,000 families. The response plan provided for the redirection of *Para una Vida Mejor* voucher (For a Better Life) funds to assist drought-affected families in the dry corridor; however, regulations and donor agreements did not allow the massive redirection required to close the gap. The support provided thus far, good second-season harvests and the sources of employment that are part of this population's livelihoods at this time of the year have temporarily mitigated the impact of the drought; however, the gap in family incomes will be really felt between June and August 2016 when income from jobs and harvest sales start to dwindle, which will affect the population until the first harvest arrives in September 2016.

The HRC is maintaining its efforts to continue providing support to drought-affected families. There is currently the chance to implement a project with the Norwegian Red Cross, as well as to continue long-term projects funded by the Spanish Red Cross in the dry corridor.

Risk assessment

Prior to food transfers and distributions, an advance team investigated with local authorities and police whether any violent or criminal acts had occurred recently at distribution sites in order to avoid risking the lives and assets of both the people delivering and receiving the products. Humanitarian aid was delivered in coordination with local governments and community leaders between 6:00 am and 5:00 pm in order to reduce security risks during transport and distribution

Secure and strategic distribution points were established prior to delivery in order to avoid security risks to Red Cross staff, cooperating authorities, and to the families themselves. Community leaders helped organize families so that they could receive the aid safely, prioritizing pregnant women, women with infants, older adults, and people with disabilities.

Food rations were transported in accordance with Safe Access procedures established by the Honduran Red Cross, and by the institution's own properly identified vehicles. Each vehicle carried the exact amount allocated to each community while also taking into account the vehicles' cargo capacity and the number of registered families. No security incidents were reported during the operation.

B. Strategy and Plan of Action

Overall objective

Providing humanitarian aid to 3,500 families affected by drought through the distribution of food, improved access to safe water, and recovery of their livelihoods.

Operational support services

Human resources: In order to provide emergency assistance, the Honduran Red Cross has a National Disaster Intervention Team (48) specializing in emergency health (44), as well as a Risk Management Office and a Programmes and Projects office. At the local level there are volunteers (60) assigned to the various Honduran Red Cross Councils contributing to implementing the plan of action. The following personnel were hired after taking into account the amount of resources raised by the appeal and the prioritization of activities:

- One operations coordinator
- One field coordinator
- One livelihoods coordinator
- One administrative assistant

The Honduran Red Cross set up the Project's Technical Team and the Procurement Committee - composed of the programmes and regional development manager, the programmes director, the communications coordinator, the projects administrative unit coordinator, the legal adviser, the procurement and logistics coordinator and the risk management coordinator - to establish the strategic guidelines and deal with procurement processes. As part of the assistance and technical support from the IFRC, a Livelihoods Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member from Paraguayan Red Cross was deployed for one month to support the coordination and implementation of the plan of action. When requested, technical support and administrative assistance was provided by the regional disaster management coordinator as the liaison between the Honduran Red Cross and the IFRC. The operation also had the support of PADRU's Communications Unit.

Logistics and supply chain: The Honduran Red Cross created the Project Technical Team and the Procurement Committee - consisting of regional development programmes and manager, the Programmes Director, the Communications Coordinator, the Project Administrative Unit Coordinator, legal counsel, the Procurement and Logistics Coordinator, and the Risk Management Coordinator - in order to establish strategic guidelines and address recruitment and procurement processes.

Through its Coordination of Essential Services, the Honduran Red Cross has a department for procurement of goods and services, with established National Society procedures and in line with the IFRC procedures. Procurement is being done locally, taking into account the supply and quality of products and services. The IFRC's Global Logistics Service (GLS) in Panama has provided procurement support to local purchases.

Information Technology: The Honduran Red Cross has an Information and Technology Department (IT) that provides the services the operation requires, such as data links and internet, access to networks and technical support and phones with global positioning system (GPS) to conduct the evaluation using the ODK tool. The Honduran Red Cross has a nationwide radio network to facilitate communication between the operational and the administrative teams. The network has 9 repeaters, 130 portable radios, 168 radios in mobile units, and 50 radios bases, this system was useful during field activities. This project supported the purchase of computer equipment in order to facilitate training and coordination activities for this operation.

Communications: The National Society has a Communications and Image Department that covers the operation's actions, provides information to national media, and shares information with the IFRC so that it can be disseminated over the official platform. The operation was launched with a press conference attended by at least 10 media representatives, which disseminated the nationwide emergency situation as well as the Honduras Red Cross response plan. The Communications Department maintained close communications and exchanged information with those responsible for IFRC communications in order to share information by using the available mass media. Challenges in internal changes in the National Society affected the implementation of some activities that will be explained later in this document.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting: The National Society has a Monitoring and Evaluation Office responsible for reviewing intermediate and final project evaluations.

The following monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted:

- ✓ Field visits to monitor humanitarian aid delivery processes
- ✓ Regular evaluation meetings during the course of the operation

- ✓ Monthly progress reports of activities and coordination actions conducted within the context of the appeal
- ✓ Indicators were periodically reviewed to measure the level of progress
- ✓ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys were conducted

Satisfaction surveys were conducted during the last stage of the plan of action to evaluate food and agricultural package delivery and cash transfers. In addition, the regional disaster management coordinator and the IFRC country coordinator provided support throughout the entire plan of action implementation period.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming - Areas common to all sectors

Needs assessment			
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to design and implement the operation	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1. Initial and multi-sector needs assessment is made in consultation with beneficiaries		100%
	Output 1.2. Operation management is implemented through a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		100%
	Output 1.3: The activities of the project are disseminated at the local and national level through an adequate communications system		80%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Rapid assessment of the emergency by affected municipality	X		100%
Registration and census of beneficiaries	X		100%
Hiring of operational staff and support for field operations	X		100%
1 workshop on preparing ODK forms	X		100%
Technical tracking and monitoring by the National Society	X		100%
Support and monitoring visits by the IFRC	X		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		100%
Evaluation of the operation.	X		100%
Production of 4 videos about the operation	X		50%
Holding of 2 press conferences	X		50%
Preparation of 7 information bulletins	X		57%
Communication internship for the project	X		100%
Development of 6 stories on beneficiaries	X		33%
Purchase of one computer for project staff	X		100%
Achievements			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A rapid assessment was conducted in prioritized municipalities with technical support from the IFRC, through which the most affected communities were identified and registered in a census using the Open Data Kit (ODK) tool. This was done by 25 volunteers who had been previously trained on ODK and MEGA V use. 2. Satisfaction surveys were conducted to measure the intervention's impact. Surveys were applied to a sample of 10 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries and divided into three areas: food security, livelihoods, and cash transfers 3. During all stages of this action, the HRC project monitoring unit supervised and made visits to the field to interview direct beneficiaries, and the IFRC provided administrative and technical support. 4. Internal communications between headquarters and branches is considered to have been adequate, facilitating proper coordination to develop the interventions in which each was involved. In turn, branches were given a small transfer of funds to expedite local payments. 			

Challenges

The Honduran Red Cross Communications and Image Department's workload and limited access to equipment prevented fulfilling all actions included in the plan of action; therefore, the National Society must strengthen the Communications and Image Department with equipment.

Lessons learned

1. Using two-person teams for gathering information and assessing needs using the ODK tool proved useful to reduce the "distance and coldness" that may happen while using a mobile phone to that end. One team member would conduct the interview in the traditional, warm manner, while the second team member entered the information into the phone
2. Using the ODK and Mega V system streamlined census survey processes, allowing disaggregation by sex, age, and vulnerability of family groups. Both the councils and participating volunteers considered that the system was very effective and enhanced the National Society's work during emergencies. Another important aspect in terms of institutional strengthening was the piloting of the cash transfer programme, as it allowed improving the HRC's capacity to conduct future interventions of this type, and has promoted internal coordination between the administrative and technical area that has brought together procedures and modalities of work.

Videos of the operation

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/xthjyeiqjwd6iaw/Vo%20Entrega%20en%20Camasca.mp4?dl=0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ILyqfWRv5c>

Story

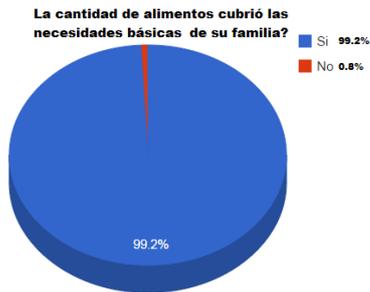
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/ozueyxnxq3vvle6/Historia%20de%20Vida%20Don%20Lucas%20Vasquez%20%28Sequia%29.mp4?dl=0>

Information bulletins

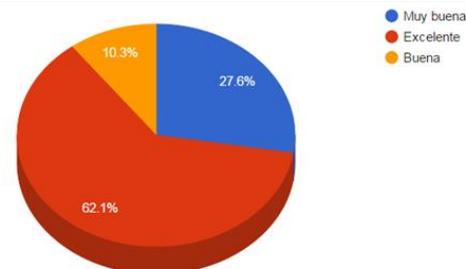
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/0dhddnkp2x4jpk/cp%20entrega%20de%20ayuda%20humanitaria.pdf?dl=0>

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/w8bv0uxy0b7q1x7/Nota%20de%20Prensa%20entrega%20material%20semiila.pdf?dl=0>

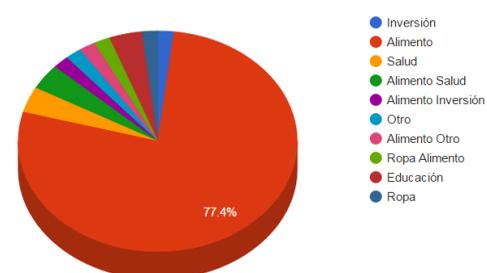
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/liwfg5o4h6iam0o/CP%201%20LLAMAMIENTO.pdf?dl=0>

Outcome 2: Affected families have immediate access to food, improve their nutritional condition and recover livelihoods through the implementation of micro-agricultural projects	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 2.1. 3,500 families have received humanitarian food aid items during the first months of the operation		100%
	Output 2.4. 250 families have reactivated their livelihoods production.		100%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Procurement of 5,269 food kits.	X		92%
Distribution of food parcels.	X		92%
1 Livelihoods training for 20 volunteers.	X		100%
Procurement and distribution of seeds for 250 families.	X		100%
2 technical crop improvement workshops.	X		100%
Technical assistance to 250 families for 4 months	X		100%
CTP Feasibility Study	X		100%
Cash Transfer Programme for 96 families	X		100%
Achievements			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5,269 food parcels were delivered to 3,500 families. These were distributed using the ODK and Mega V tools, which streamlined the process by making it faster, more orderly, and reduced the time beneficiaries had to wait to get their food. 250 families recovered their crops. The HRC delivered 250 agricultural packages in the municipality of Camasca to an equal number of subsistence farmers. On-site technical assistance was later provided for four months, training farmers in good farming practices. The cash transfer programme (CTP) was piloted with 100 families in the municipality of Alauca, El Paraíso according to the feasibility study conducted. In total, 532 Lempiras (approximately USD\$24) were delivered to each family as a complement to the food parcels using a non-conditional cash transfer methodology. The National Society believes this pilot project to be extremely positive and expects to implement other CTPs in future emergency projects. Satisfaction surveys show that families believe that the quality of the food delivered was satisfactory, and expressed that most of the cash received was used to purchase food items not included in the food parcel. Farmers who received agricultural packages were satisfied with the quality and quantity of seed and fertilizer provided. In coordination with the IFRC's Livelihoods Resource Centre, an introductory livelihoods course was provided and attended by 24 volunteers from various Honduran Red Cross councils across the country. At the same time, three livelihoods instructors were trained and certified by the Livelihoods Resource Centre Previous coordination with the food parcel supplier to have these delivered to the communities at the proper date and time waived the need to have warehouses in the distribution area. This reduced costs and prevented possible theft, as well as speculation regarding political use of the aid, thus enhancing the transparency and neutrality of the delivery 			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>Right: 99.2 per cent of beneficiaries believe that the amount and type of food provided by the HRC covered their families' basic food needs during the period of crisis caused by the food shortage.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>La cantidad de alimentos cubrió las necesidades básicas de su familia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Si 99.2% No 0.8% </div> </div>			

Quality of seed and fertilizer: 62.1 per cent of beneficiaries rated the quality of the products (seed and fertilizer) received as excellent, 27.6 per cent thought that the quality was very good, and 10.3 per cent believed that the quality was good.



Use of cash provided: The chart shows that 77.4 per cent of the cash was used to purchase food products not included in the food parcels distributed, 20.7 per cent was used to purchase clothing, medicine, and on education, and 1.9 per cent was invested in livelihoods.



Challenges

1. For future interventions, having the option of requesting a DREF with sufficient available funds to develop a more efficient and effective emergency aid stage to prevent a lack of predisposed funds, together with an appeal aimed at resiliency and livelihoods recovery actions. This option allows timely and proper planning and identification efforts under the appeal, which makes the intervention more comprehensive in nature.
2. For future interventions it is necessary to either consider reducing geographical and population coverage, or to conduct actions in a phased manner (based on existing funds) and to later add areas based on funds forecast. While this would promote less coverage, it would enable the planning of actions that have a more holistic approach and focus on resilience and livelihoods (as is warranted in a drought emergency), and not only on assistance.

Lessons learned

1. Another important aspect in terms of institutional strengthening was the piloting of the cash transfer programme, as it allowed improving the HRC's capacity to conduct future interventions of this type, and has promoted internal coordination between the administrative and technical area that has brought together procedures and modalities of work.
2. Having delivered open-pollinated corn seed of the DICTA drought variety is considered a good practice. This is a drought-tolerant variety of white corn that produces 25 per cent higher yields than other local seeds, has better agronomic traits, and better grain quality. Using open-pollinated varieties helps farmers to store seed from one year to another, thus reducing their production costs.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome1: Affected families have improved access to water and safe hygienic conditions.	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 3.1. 3,500 families have received jerry cans and have been reached through hygiene promotion.	
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	

Acquisition of 7,000 10-litre jerrycans	X		100%
Distribution of 10-litre jerrycans.	X		100%
2 radio spots promoting hygiene	X		100%
Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,000 10-litre jerrycans were acquired and distributed. Two jerrycans were provided to each family together with the food parcels. In addition, two radio spots were aired containing key hygiene promotion messages. 			
Challenges			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purchase and distribution of jerrycans becomes less effective if not accompanied by water distribution, and, likewise, not airing radio spots during the implementation phase reduces the impact thereof. Planning of water distributions needs to be better analyzed in future projects due to the high cost of distribution, the National Society's capacity in terms of tanker trucks, and the limited or non-existent access to communities due to Honduran topography. External coordination established through the Multi-sectorial Drought Committee led by COPECO and integrated by various government and non-governmental organizations contributed to avoiding a duplication of efforts in targeted areas in terms of food delivery; however, given the purely emergency nature of this table, we consider that the coordination of other actions - such as livelihoods and water and sanitation - would have been more pertinent in other spaces with a profile aimed more at recovery and rehabilitation (Government-FAO Table - water and sanitation table - other agents). 			
Lessons learned			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water by affected the families' needs to be strengthened in future interventions involving drought, as water shortage is the main result and affects human consumption and agriculture. The purchase and distribution of jerrycans becomes less effective if there is no access to safe water. In future interventions water distribution must go hand-in-hand with safe water access programmes 			

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHN008 - Honduras - Drought

Timeframe: 09 Oct 14 to 14 Nov 15

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Oct 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/10-2016/3	Programme	MDRHN008
Budget Timeframe	2014/10-2015/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		500,543				500,543	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		189,360				189,360	
<i>Canadian Government</i>		1,087				1,087	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		30,148				30,148	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		40,500				40,500	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		39,015				39,015	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,011				12,011	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		9,544				9,544	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		9,418				9,418	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		500				500	
C1. Cash contributions		331,583				331,583	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Canadian Government</i>		19,380				19,380	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		19,380				19,380	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		122,717				122,717	
C4. Other Income		122,717				122,717	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		473,680				473,680	
D. Total Funding = B + C		473,680				473,680	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		473,680				473,680	
E. Expenditure		-453,540				-453,540	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		20,140				20,140	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			500,543			500,543		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Food	272,836		272,806			272,806	30	
Seeds & Plants	43,147		26,323			26,323	16,824	
Teaching Materials	1,398		1,287			1,287	111	
Utensils & Tools	17,032		16,730			16,730	302	
Cash Disbursement	2,331		2,256			2,256	75	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	336,744		319,402			319,402	17,343	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	4,102		3,925			3,925	177	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,102		3,925			3,925	177	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	3,356		324			324	3,032	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,797		2,650			2,650	147	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,003		8,001			8,001	4,002	
Logistics Services	4,904		5,969			5,969	-1,065	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	23,059		16,945			16,945	6,115	
Personnel								
International Staff	5,594		4,459			4,459	1,134	
National Staff	13,984		11,277			11,277	2,707	
National Society Staff	30,819		42,343			42,343	-11,523	
Volunteers	7,341		2,540			2,540	4,802	
Other Staff Benefits	2,909		3,074			3,074	-165	
Total Personnel	60,647		63,692			63,692	-3,046	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	4,661		4,524			4,524	137	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	4,661		4,524			4,524	137	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	10,022		7,218			7,218	2,803	
Total Workshops & Training	10,022		7,218			7,218	2,803	
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,255		9,492			9,492	763	
Information & Public Relations	3,543		1,975			1,975	1,568	
Office Costs	3,636		4,757			4,757	-1,121	
Communications	4,587		2,903			2,903	1,683	
Financial Charges	932		-16,215			-16,215	17,147	
Other General Expenses			99			99	-99	
Shared Office and Services Costs	7,807		4,317			4,317	3,490	
Total General Expenditure	30,759		7,328			7,328	23,431	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,550		27,325			27,325	3,225	
Total Indirect Costs	30,550		27,325			27,325	3,225	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,382			2,382	-2,382	
Pledge Reporting Fees			800			800	-800	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			3,182			3,182	-3,182	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	500,543		453,540			453,540	47,003	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			500,543			500,543		
VARIANCE (C - D)			47,003			47,003		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	500,543		473,680	473,680	453,540	20,140	
Subtotal BL2	500,543		473,680	473,680	453,540	20,140	
GRAND TOTAL	500,543		473,680	473,680	453,540	20,140	