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DREF Final Report

Honduras: Zika, Dengue and Chikungunya



Federación Internacional de Sociedades
 de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja

DREF Operation: ZIKA Honduras	Operation no. MDRHN009;
Date of issue: 21 October 2016	Glide no. EP-2015-000175-HND
Date of disaster: 2 February 2016	
Operation start date: 26 February 2016	Expected timeframe: 4 months (the operation was extended by one month until 26 June 2016)
Host National Society: Honduran Red Cross (HRC)	Overall operation budget: 97,489 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 4,592 people affected directly 2 million people at risk	Number of people to be assisted: 30,000 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Swiss Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Risk Management System (SINAGER), Ministry of Health and Municipal Governments	
<p>The HRC, as an auxiliary in humanitarian actions and member of the National Risk Management System (SINAGER), has joined the fight against the Zika virus, which was declared a health emergency on 2 February 2016 through Executive Decree No. PCM-008-2016.</p> <p>Through the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), the National Society activated an emergency fund aimed at responding to the epidemic.</p> <p>All efforts conducted by Honduran Red Cross have been in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MOH), inter-sectorial tables, municipalities, the National Port Authority, the Centre for Naval Studies, education centres and community-based organizations; it was through these entities that sectors targeted by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) fund activities were prioritized and assigned.</p>	

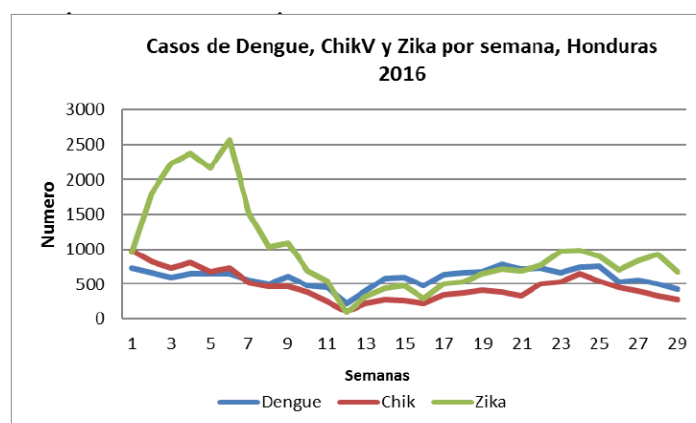
<Click [here](#) for the final financial report, or [here](#) to view contact details>

A. Situation Analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

The country faced a truly alarming situation due to the increase in dengue and chikungunya cases reported nationwide, which were compounded by the emergence of the Zika virus. From a public health standpoint, it was a complex situation both because of the existence of factors that favoured the reproduction of the mosquito that transmits the virus and a lack of expertise regarding timely detection and ways to prevent the spread of the virus.

Thanks to the efforts of all of the sectors involved, the curve of cases detected in the country is now on a downward trend compared to the levels seen at the beginning of this emergency. In San Pedro Sula, one of the cities hardest hit by the virus according to Ministry of Health statistics, Zika levels dropped, although a nationwide alert is still being maintained as of the writing of this report.



Eight babies were reportedly born with microcephaly in southern Honduras, 6 in Choluteca and 2 in Francisco Morazán. Furthermore, 493 pregnant women have contracted the virus, 60 of which have had a special test performed with support from the United States of America’s Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and tested positive for the virus. Below are the official health statistics up until Epidemiological Week 29 (11 to 23 July 2016):

Casos sospechosos de Chikungunya Dengue y Zika a la semana 29 en Honduras 2,016.

Regiones Sanitarias /Semanas	Chikungunya				Dengue				Zika				Total de enfermedades transmitidas por <i>Aedes a.</i>
	Semanas 2016			Acumulado 2016	Semanas 2016			Acumulado 2016	Semanas 2016			Acumulado 2016	
	27	28	29		27	28	29		27	28	29		
Atlántida	8	9	16	311	10	9	18	664	10	13	17	209	1184
Colon	4	4	14	171	7	8	3	224	0	3	4	82	477
Comayagua	12	6	10	230	13	28	19	460	13	20	20	233	923
Copan	17	22	25	245	16	17	26	282	24	27	25	158	685
Cortes	11	15	7	1613	25	31	19	1525	10	29	28	4892	8030
Metro San Pedro Sula	11	15	6	2330	20	17	20	2131	12	25	19	7885	12346
Choluteca	11	6	3	464	25	20	17	1004	7	8	8	973	2441
El Paraíso	32	47	14	619	21	18	9	464	75	69	7	591	1674
Francisco Morazán	3	2	1	55	1	0	2	106	5	3	1	68	229
Metro de Tegucigalpa	246	164	129	5359	354	294	221	7888	562	625	458	8884	22131
Gracias a Dios	0			1	0			7	0			0	8
Intibuca	4	3	5	43	6	2	4	83	2	1	2	26	152
Islas de la Bahía	1	0	2	82	1	2	2	92	0	1		41	215
La Paz	1	1	1	72	5	4	3	151	2	2	2	156	379
Lempira	0	2	3	19	4	6	12	102	1	2	2	8	129
Ocotepeque	3	2	5	62	6	3	4	97	0	2	1	11	170
Olancho	25	17	16	599	28	14	14	966	78	52	38	1225	2790
Santa Bárbara	5	6	9	361	12	11	20	291	27	37	32	1093	1745
Valle	0	0	1	120	1	3	0	124	1	0		85	329
Yoro	9	12	17	768	9	17	17	629	7	9	16	1929	3326
Total Nacional	403	333	284	13524	564	504	430	17290	836	928	680	28549	59363

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross National Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America, as well as DG ECHO, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations,

and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Honduran Red Cross, would like to thank to all of its partners for their generous contributions.

A.2 Summary of measures taken to date

Overview of Host National Society

The Honduran Red Cross, as an auxiliary to public authorities in their humanitarian actions, keeps its country response system active through its network of councils at the national level, conducting the following actions:

- Larviciding of water reservoirs.
- Cleaning of yards and elimination of mosquito breeding sites.
- Fogging with insecticide. Fumigation efforts started using spraying machines pre-positioned at HRC branches which was acquired through previous interventions (DREF Dengue).
- Education (awareness-raising).
- Through projects the Swiss Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Italian Red Cross are implementing in Bajo Aguán, in northern coastal areas and in western Honduras, efforts to educate the population regarding Zika and to destroy the vector's breeding sites have been conducted; these actions continue while the health alert remains in force
- With funding from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Spanish Red Cross, actions started in April to fumigate and destroy mosquito breeding sites in Santa Bárbara, Santa Bárbara and in La Esperanza, Intibucá. The end date for this project is 31 August 2016
- With funding from Norwegian Red Cross, a fund was activated to fumigate, apply larvicide and destroy mosquito breeding sites, as well as to conduct awareness-raising and educational actions in the city of Tegucigalpa in the Hato de Enmedio sector; this project ended in May 2016.
- In coordination with the IFRC, 75,000 units of repellent donated by the SC Johnson company were delivered to prevent mosquito bites; this delivery was coordinated with the various National Society projects currently targeting Zika.

Norwegian Red Cross	Swiss Red Cross	Italian Red Cross	DREF	Spanish Red Cross/AECID
<p>*30 volunteers in Tegucigalpa trained in the use of sprayers, Zika prevention and data gathering techniques.</p> <p>*1 home visit to 1,659 dwellings.</p> <p>*3 fumigations for 1,659 dwellings, educational centres and shopping centres</p> <p>*1 larviciding for 1,659 dwellings.</p> <p>*1 campaign to destroy breeding sites for 1,659 dwellings.</p>	<p>*308 local emergency committees (CODELs) and Health Committee volunteers involved and trained.</p> <p>*2 information and coordination municipal town hall meetings.</p> <p>*9 health units fumigated.</p> <p>*300 Long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs) donated.</p> <p>*1,067 dwellings inspected to control and eliminate mosquito breeding sites.</p> <p>*1,816 breeding sites destroyed through cleaning campaigns, application of larvicide, <i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis</i> (BTI), and drainage of stagnant water.</p> <p>*4,148 students in 74 schools received educational lectures.</p> <p>*4,618 people in 28</p>	<p>*1845 dwellings inspected</p> <p>*167 breeding sites eliminated.</p> <p>*11 communities benefitted.</p> <p>*Advocacy to form inter-sectorial committee.</p> <p>*108 educational institutions incorporated into prevention efforts.</p>	<p>* 11 educational centres sensitized, with active engagement by 1,320 students</p> <p>*4,121 dwellings inspected.</p> <p>*25 volunteers trained in epidemiological control.</p> <p>*48 volunteers trained in dengue, chikungunya and Zika prevention and control.</p> <p>*Activation of health National Intervention Team (NIT); seven emergency health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion volunteers were deployed.</p> <p>*Mobilization of 12 communities</p> <p>*Coordination with municipal emergency committees and Ministry of Health at the regional level.</p> <p>*12 communities conduct cleaning and breeding site</p>	<p>*Delivery of 6,000 <i>untadita</i> kits (one per family).</p> <p>*23 cleaning and breeding site destruction days.</p> <p>*25 fumigation days.</p> <p>*24 days of Zika prevention announcements over loudspeakers.</p> <p>*Training of 52 medical students who work in social services of the Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Health (MOH) in control of epidemics and clinical management of patients with Zika, Dengue, and Chikungunya.</p> <p>*20 teachers and 2,031 students trained in Zika prevention</p> <p>*Distribution of 3,000 flyers and 3,000 stickers.</p>

	communities benefitted.		elimination campaigns *Involvement of 14 churches in the operation. *4 branches involved in the operation.	
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Through the IFRC's DREF the Honduran Red Cross worked in four municipalities in the Department of Cortés, reaching 12 communities assigned by the Ministry of Health; however, in line with the justification provided for the one-month plan of action extension requested and the adjustments made, the National Society proposed covering two additional municipalities: El Progreso and La Lima. Nevertheless, given the decrease in infestation rates in those two municipalities, the HRC decided to cover a greater number of people in the 12 previously targeted communities.

Department	Municipality	Community/Sector
Cortés	Puerto Cortés	Barrio Buenos Aires
	Choloma	Sector López Arellano, Cerro Verde and Brisas del Paraíso sectors.
	Villanueva	Colonia Bella Vista Kilómetro 86 Colonia La Unión Colonia Municipal Colonia Flor del Campo Colonia San Nicolás Colonia Monte Fresco
	San Pedro Sula	Colonia San José 5 Colonia Bordos de San José Colonia Buenos Amigos

Supplies acquired through the project to carry out field and community mobilization actions included 200 bibs, 200 t-shirts, 200 caps and 250 units of repellent as part of the items supplied to volunteers; meanwhile, the personal protective gear acquired for spraying machine operators included 10 face masks, 20 carbon filters, 10 pairs of goggles, 10 pairs of leather gloves, 10 pairs of latex gloves and 10 sets of industrial plugs.

The acquired educational materials consisted of 6,000 brochures, 6,000 stickers, 6,000 posters and 12 banners for community and school awareness-raising sessions.

Multimedia equipment was acquired as part of efforts to strengthen the National Society's Communications Office, including a digital camera, a GoPro® camera and a hard drive to store files generated by this department during the operation. This equipment was used for developing the media material, beneficiary stories and promotion material such brochure, banners and posters.

Six sprayers, 14 spare-part kits for sprayers and 3,257 cleaning kits were acquired for the fumigation and cleaning campaigns.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Honduran Red Cross truly appreciates the support provided by the IFRC and the Partner National Societies (PNSs); their technical support and financing have allowed for the achievement of wide coverage of the country.

International Red Cross Movement components include:

- The IFRC, through the country office and support from Communications, provided support through materials for the implementation of the communications campaign in the national plan of action.
- The ICRC supported the plan of action formulated by Honduran Red Cross and delivered tools to carry out cleaning campaigns at the Tamara Penitentiary located some 10 km outside of the capital city.
- The PNSs carried out activities prioritized by Honduran Red Cross, some through projects already underway and others, such as the Spanish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, by arranging for funding to respond to the emergency.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Ministry of Health is currently providing epidemiological surveillance at all levels, case detection and treatment through its network of hospitals and health centres, coordinating actions carried out by organizations in the country as part of the Humanitarian Network and by Honduran Red Cross and ones in all 18 Departments in the country, where it coordinates with HRC branches. The nation's president is maintaining the nationwide health alert,

emphasizing in Cabinet meetings the need to alert the population and continue with measures to deal with this emergency.

Below are some of the organizations that have conducted Zika prevention actions:

- **Irish Catholic Agency for World Development– Trócaire:** In San Pedro Sula, Cortés, conducting sensitization and fumigation actions aimed at 7,200 people.
- **Adventist Development and Relief Agency – ADRA:** In San Miguelito, Francisco Morazán and in San José, Choluteca, conducting cleaning campaigns and community education on vector control aimed at 1,990 families.
- **Catholic Relief Services – CRS:** In Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazán, printing of 25,000 flyers and banners to be distributed by the Ministry of Health.
- **United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF:** Conducting an intervention strategy aimed at promoting behaviours that prevent and protect against Zika.
 - a) Mass media communications. A mass communications campaign will be conducted via radio, press, television, social networks and mobile phones, delivering Zika prevention messages targeting the municipalities with the highest incidence. The target population is 1.5 million Hondurans.
 - b) Intervention with the educational community. Prevention efforts in schools, in collaboration with local governments, communities and non-governmental organizations. The intervention includes training for municipal educational development councils (COMDEs for its acronym in Spanish) and school development councils (CEDs for its acronym in Spanish); training for teachers via e-learning and educational activities for children 5 to 18 years of age so that they, in turn, promote prevention actions in their families. The first phase will build prevention capacity in 70,000 families.
 - c) Partnerships for community mobilization. Municipal Child, Adolescent and Youth programmes (PMIAJ), networks of child communicators and community leaders in 75 municipalities are being mobilized to disseminate prevention messages.
- **United Nations Population Fund – UNFPA:** Support is being provided to UNICEF's intervention strategy, which is aimed at promoting behaviours that prevent and protect against Zika through mass media communications; prevention in schools in collaboration with local actors; and activation of Municipal Child, Adolescent and Youth programmes (PMIAJ), networks of child communicators and community leaders in 75 municipalities to disseminate prevention messages.

The government of Japan donated USD\$250,000 to the Ministry of Health through UNFPA. These funds will be invested in improving the availability and use of family planning methods and to ensure access to reproductive health information and services, thus reducing risks and complications caused by Zika.

- **GOAL:** In Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazán, in the sectors of Colonia Ulloa, Colonia Nueva Providencia and Colonia José Arturo Duarte; coordination with CODELs and the people in charge of communication (*pregoneras*) for awareness-raising campaign in schools.
- **Plan International:** Conducting cleaning campaigns in coordination with departmental health offices in Intibucá, Lempira, La Paz, Santa Bárbara and Choluteca.
- **Save the Children:** Promoting community mobilization to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds and awareness-raising in project areas in Valle, Intibucá and Francisco Morazán.
- **World Vision:** Surveillance and monitoring, prevention, education promotion and awareness-raising in Valle, Choluteca, Cortés and Yoro

A. Needs analysis and scenario planning

The following actions were performed to respond to needs based on the characteristics of this health emergency:

- Vector control at the community level, with advice from MOH Environmental Health technicians.
- Public awareness campaign to achieve the population's engagement and a reduction in cases.
- Preventive education in schools, a sensitized population with great potential for multiplying prevention messages to households.
- Campaign to eliminate larvae breeding sites, with the participation of families at home and in the workplace.
- Mosquito elimination campaign; spraying where suspected and positive cases are reported.
- A communications campaign at the community level and through mass media.

As part of its plan to respond to the emergency, MOH assigned each organization an area in which to conduct their work, specifically targeting the municipalities hardest hit by the virus.

Through these activities, the National Society sought to counteract the socio-environmental nature of the health emergency, bring about a change in the mindset of affected families, promote community mobilization and enhance sensitization through messages on basic health and hygiene promotion in the home.

Risk assessment

Since this was a virus that had only recently emerged in the region, there was no information available for dealing with the emergency. This made it necessary to work on awareness-raising and knowledge transfer with both health staff and the general population.

Honduras continues to be a country where violence is an issue that must be carefully addressed given the high number of security-related incidents occurring every day across the country; therefore, all personnel working on the project must adhere to security standards established by the HRC to reduce the possibility of security related incidents between National Society staff and beneficiaries.

The Ministry of Health has chosen the HRC to conduct Zika prevention actions because of its high level of credibility across the country and the high level of risk in certain intervention areas. All staff deployed to the field complied fully with Safe Access measures, which allowed activities to be developed normally, and no incidents were reported during the operation.

B. Strategy and plan of action

Overall objective

Reduce the spread of the Zika virus in the hardest hit municipalities in the department of Cortés while taking action against dengue and chikungunya for 6,000 families and 1 million indirect beneficiaries.

Proposed Strategy

The Honduran Red Cross' strategy was to work directly with the affected communities and in coordination with local authorities, the Ministry of Health and Honduras' Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO for its acronym in Spanish); the strategy involved comprehensive efforts, starting with actions to train Red Cross volunteers and community volunteers and families to conduct actions to prevent and eradicate the vector through awareness-raising among vulnerable populations and community campaigns. Basic messages were designed to promote gender equality.

Areas common to all sectors: A national coordinator was hired to coordinate DREF actions while supporting and serving as the focal point on issues concerning dengue, chikungunya and Zika and on activities developed by other Movement partners in-country in support of the HRC Monitoring and evaluation were conducted during the plan of action's development, both technical and by the HRC's office in charge of monitoring and evaluation and the IFRC.

The HRC's Communications team traveled to the project's target area to work on the life stories of both the beneficiaries and authorities with which the operation was coordinated.

Health and Care: A refresher session on Zika epidemiological control was held with the participation of 25 Health National Intervention Teams (NITs) volunteers, who were activated and deployed to conduct monitoring activities, participate in branch coordination meetings and support and track the evolution of the emergency at the national monitoring centre. In addition, two Zika, dengue and chikungunya information workshops were conducted with 48 HRC branch volunteers, as well as a workshop for 35 volunteers and collaborators working in pre-hospital areas on how to manage patients showing Zika symptoms. Community groups were identified and prioritized, including schools, businesses, and health centre staffs, to enable them to participate in 15 days of training on Zika, dengue and chikungunya prevention so that messages could reach all levels, social strata, ages and audiences.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: The National Society acquired basic protective equipment for the volunteers that were supporting the operation's activities, conducted 4,121 visits to homes in the affected communities, distributed *untadita* kits conducted 28 campaigns to fumigate and destroy breeding grounds and provided training to educational centres, schools and community boards.

An *Untadita* is a kit consisting of detergent, chlorine and a brush, and it is a very popular method in the country for cleaning water basins and containers. These kits were provided to 6,000 families.

Six sprayers were purchased for use in fumigation campaigns.

Volunteers were provided personal protective equipment, including suitable clothing and supplies so that they could safely provide their services.

B2 Operational Support Services

Honduran Red Cross is part of the National Risk Management System (SINAGER), and therefore, coordinates response and recovery actions with other emergency system agencies during emergencies. There is also a national response plan that establishes response mechanisms in the event of disasters and crises and determines the organizational structures through commissions composed of the National Society's strategic areas; actions were coordinated with various SINAGER members during this operation.

In order to deal with this emergency, the National Society activated its National Response Plan, which determines the organizational structure for responding to emergencies, disasters or crises and integrates managers, directors and coordinators through established commissions; furthermore, thematic axes within the national response plan include responding to humanitarian needs in terms of damage to livelihoods and the resulting impact on the affected population.

Human Resources

The Honduran Red Cross mobilized its emergency health National Intervention Teams and volunteers in nearby branches to support the implementation of the plan of action.

The operation's initial plan of action included the hiring of a general coordinator for all of the actions the National Society would be conducting; however, considering the amount of work each donor supporting the emergency demanded, it was decided that a coordinator would be hired for each project. A full-time coordinator was hired through the DREF, as well as an administrative assistant to be responsible for all of the operation's administrative aspects. In addition, two field technicians were hired to coordinate on-site activities, logistics and to activate the 815 volunteers as required. Volunteers were reimbursed for unforeseen expenses, meals, and transportation to activity sites, and they were also provided personal protective gear for fumigation and cleaning activities. Project monitoring and coordination was led by the HRC's headquarters through its risk management office with support from the national health coordinator.

In summary, the DREF supported the National Society through the following human resources:

- 1 General coordinator
- 1 Administrative assistant
- 2 Field technicians
- 815 Volunteers to undertake prevention actions and destroy mosquito breeding sites

Logistics and supply chain

The National Society has a structure to procure goods and services with procedures that are mostly compatible with the IFRC's system. It has a large and secure warehouse where supplies required by the project were stored.

Purchases by the National Society provided for in the plan of action were made locally, following procedures established by the Honduran Red Cross and in accordance with IFRC guidelines.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a computerized system and permanent basic internet Access; however, for the implementation of the operation, local authorities and the National Society determined that the intervention areas would not utilize any technology due to the zone's insecurity. This included cellular phones, which could not be used to collect information for a detailed evaluation, provide epidemiological monitoring of the community and a beneficiary satisfaction survey, as well as the coordination of the distribution of the materials for the cleaning campaign.

In order to ensure communication in the field and team safety, a communication system via very high frequency (VHF) radios was set up in cars travelling across the area as an alternative means of communication.

Communications

The National Society has a Communications Department, which covered project actions and provided information to the media regarding the emergency situation and Red Cross actions through the following actions:

Internal Communications

- Tutorial videos
- Operation bulletins and reports (print and digital).
- Preparation of dissemination materials (brochures, flyers, posters, etc.)

External Communications

- Tutorial videos
- Audio spots over the radio and loudspeakers.
- Press visits to the field.
- Promotional press tours.
- Publication of press releases.
- Beneficiary stories
- Video of the operation.
- Preparation of dissemination materials (brochures, flyers, posters, etc.)
- Campaign over social networks.

Part of the operation's goal was to increase the documentation and dissemination of information regarding the National Society's humanitarian impact actions and its preparation of informational and key messages, as well as its resource mobilization actions to facilitate the dissemination of information to donors and generate support from them.

The National Society ensured the adequate management of operational communications at the internal level in order to disseminate information to affected communities and facilitate the receipt of feedback from beneficiaries.

The Communications Department maintained a close relationship and exchanged information with the IFRC's Communications Department to disseminate actions by the Red Cross Movement through virtual, written and audio-visual media. Please see Annex 1 for links to the materials.

Security

Project staff and volunteers followed HRC recommendations and rules while implementing humanitarian actions under the DREF. A security plan was drawn up based on the Stay Safe and Safer Access tools. All personnel and equipment were properly identified, highly visible and insured, and staff conducted themselves as per the code of conduct. The National Society insured its volunteers through the IFRC's insurance in the event of an emergency.

Furthermore, security considerations included not conducting activities at times of greater risk of being bitten by mosquitoes and using personal protective equipment and insect repellent; the personal protective equipment was acquired for fumigation teams and the volunteers conducting community actions.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The Honduran Red Cross has a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Unit, which is responsible for the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) process. As part of the monitoring, the monitoring and evaluation plan was designed according to the DREF's timeframe; the plan included information on how the project would be reviewed and evaluated based on the assumptions that underlain the programme goal achievement, the relationship expected between activities and outcomes and indicators (logical framework), well-defined conceptual measures with baseline data, an indicator monitoring matrix and **monthly report for the project**.

The National Society validated a tool to monitor and track projects through Resource Management System (RMS) software; monitoring was conducted via this system, and this DREF operation was part of the RMS pilot process. The system is based on indicator fulfilment, but it did not replace the field visits conducted by the PMER Unit.

The regional disaster management coordinator and the IFRC's country coordinator provided support to the monitoring process through technical guidance and assistance with budgetary adjustments.

Administration and Finance

For this emergency, the Honduran Red Cross activated its financial and accounting system and an internal audit department to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions established in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and the donors. Financial resource management was

according to National Society regulations and IFRC procedures, and the National Society's own procedures were applied to the justification of expenses and done on IFRC formats.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Needs analysis: Population to be assisted: 6,000 families in municipalities in the department Cortés where most confirmed Zika cases were concentrated; the communications campaign aimed to reach one million directly or indirectly.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors		
Outcome1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 1.1. The management of the operation is, implemented by a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and coordination system	100%
	Output 1.2 One anti-Zika campaign implemented	100%
	Output 1.3 Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional levels	100%
Activities		% implemented
Hiring of operational staff and staff to support the operation in the field		100%
12 Community assemblies to present the project		100% ¹
2 Monitoring visits		100%
Progress reports on the affected communities/ DREF operation update		100%
4 coordination meetings with MOH		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey		100%
Lessons learned workshop		100%
Develop, print and disseminate the communication strategy material to the branches and national, regional and local mass media		100%
Development of beneficiary stories		100%
3 IFRC monitoring visits		100%
Achievements		
<p>As per National Society guidelines, one coordinator, one administrative assistant and two technicians were hired; the latter were assigned work areas according to need and activities within the plan of action. An induction on administrative and technical processes was conducted at the HRC's headquarters. The HRC received advice from the IFRC's Finance Unit through a visit to the National Society to follow up on the operation's development. The technical team was tasked with presenting the project to 12 communities where Zika prevention actions were to be conducted. Socialization sessions were always supported by Ministry of Health staff.</p> <p>The National Society's PMER Unit travelled to the field to measure the plan of action's level of progress.</p> <p>Coordination meetings were held with MOH to maintain coordination and carry out activities in line with the plan of action. Due to the operation's positive impact and in the interest of optimizing resources, seven meetings were held with both sector boards and Municipal Emergency Committees and municipal governments in which humanitarian actions were performed.</p> <p>Sixty-six people were interviewed as part of a beneficiary satisfaction survey, which revealed that 97 per cent of them were aware that the HRC was performing the actions below in the community to combat dengue,</p>		

¹ The target was surpassed as more areas were covered with the same resources.

chikungunya and Zika:

Elimination of breeding sites
Awareness-raising
Larviciding
Distribution of repellent
Fumigations

Respondents stated that delivery of cleaning kits and chlorine (cleaning products) was adequate, and 95 per cent of them believed that HRC's actions in the community had contributed to the reduction of dengue, chikungunya and Zika cases. Moreover, beneficiary stories stressed the operation's positive actions and how the National Society's efforts helped them gain greater knowledge regarding the Zika virus.

A lessons learned workshop was conducted in order to measure the performed actions, which was attended by the HRC branches in the project communities, HRC Finance and Disaster Risk Management offices and the HRC's Zone 3 regional vice-president. As a result, the National Society found some actions it needed to assess, especially the financial processes used to develop emergency operations as well as opportunities for institutional improvement in terms of volunteers, coordination, and alliances that might become assets when implementing these operations.

Part of the national communications strategy involved various hygiene promotion materials with key messages on how to prevent diseases transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, especially Zika. These materials included banners with messages describing Zika symptoms, a flyer titled "All against Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika" and stickers describing the steps for making the *untadita*, among others; these materials were distributed during home visits and campaigns in the communities prioritized by the DREF operation.

HRC's official Facebook page contained computer graphics with key prevention messages and images of actions on the ground. Three educational spots were produced and broadcast over loudspeakers in the affected communities.

HRC's Communications department produced 10 testimonials on video from community residents, local authorities and municipal MOH counterparts.

The IFRC provided technical advice and support throughout the operation; IFRC personnel carried out monitoring visits to the HRC's headquarters to evaluate the operation's financial situation and reallocate some budget lines and to the field together with the regional vice-president, the operation's coordinator and the IFRC's representative.

Challenges

One challenge has been finding a more expeditious mechanism for the MOH to assign the communities where HRC will be working in future operations.

The assignment of neighbourhoods with violence problems was a challenge that was adequately dealt with thanks to the acceptance and access HRC had in these high risk areas and the observance of the Safer Access guidelines by all staff involved in the operation.

At the beginning of the operation, internal bank transfer and procurement processes were delayed; however, these issues were quickly resolved between the IFRC and the HRC.

Lessons learned

Streamlining of processes for producing communications materials is of utmost importance for future emergency operations

Health & Care

Population to be assisted: A total of 3,108 families were identified in municipalities in the department of Cortés, where the greatest incidence of suspected Zika cases was detected.

Health

Outcome1:

Consequences of Zika

Outputs

% achieved

virus disease on community health have been reduced through effective health emergency risk management in affected and at risk countries.	Output 1.1. Honduran Red Cross human resources are trained to develop an education campaign at the work group level, and to move people with complications from any of the following diseases: Zika/dengue/CHIK	100%
Activities		% implemented
Activation of the Zika/dengue/chikungunya technical response team.	100%	
3 Coordination meetings on operational planning and tracking	100%	
Participation in Emergency Municipal Committees of municipalities involved in the operation	100%	
Deployment of 8 Health NITs to monitor activities and for inter-agency coordination meetings in branches and the Monitoring Centre	100%	
Development of 2 regional dengue, chikungunya and dengue fever workshops for volunteers	100%	
Development of a workshop on epidemiological control of dengue/chikungunya/ and especially Zika for ambulance staff	100%	
One refresher workshop for NIT personnel on epidemiological control of dengue/chikungunya/and especially Zika.	100%	
15 days of training on dengue fever/chikungunya/and especially Zika prevention for community-level groups: schools, transport companies, markets, health facilities, and public places where large numbers of people gather	100%	
Achievements		
<p>Activation of the zika/dengue/chikungunya technical response team:For this activity, councils in the zone of influence have been activated through local deployment of the specialized team which has been participating in cleaning campaigns and sessions conducted so far</p> <p>Participation in emergency Municipal Committees: Due to the amount of work involved and the variety of institutions and organizations dealing with the emergency in the country, it was necessary to hold seven meetings to plan and monitor actions. The extension requested by the National Society to cover outstanding activities was very useful in this regard.</p> <p>Coordination meetings: planning and tracking Throughout the operation HRC participated in all of the meetings convened in the municipalities of Choloma, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortés and Villanueva. Moreover, the branches continue to convene meetings as part of the exit strategy that they adopted in order to continue participating in actions carried out by sectorial tables and Municipal Emergency Committees.</p> <p>Deployment of NIT´s: Six NIT members were deployed to support activities that were being conducted by the branches. Only six people were deployed because the branches were close to the affected areas; however, the nearest branches deployed four additional people to provide specific support to the project technicians.</p> <p>Development of 2 regional dengue, chikungunya and dengue fever workshops for volunteers: One workshop was held in San Pedro Sula as part of coordination with the Ministry of Health, which assigned the head of environmental health from the San Pedro Sula metropolitan health office to provide training on how to manage dengue, chikungunya and zika information. This workshop was attended by 15 volunteers from Villanueva, 15 volunteers from San Pedro Sula, and 5 volunteers from the Chamelecón local council, which supports actions carried out in San Pedro Sula. Another workshop was held in Puerto Cortés where 33 more volunteers from this same council were trained, thus training a total of 48 volunteers in this subject.</p> <p>Development of a workshop on epidemiological control of dengue/CHIK/ and especially zika for ambulance staff Two workshops dealing with clinical management of chikungunya, dengue and Zika patients were provided in order to build capacity in HRC's Region 3, targeting the branches in Choloma, Puerto Cortés, San Pedro Sula and Villanueva in particular, where 65 volunteers were trained. One workshop took place in Puerto Cortés, which was attended by Choloma staff and another one took place in Villanueva, which was attended by San Pedro Sula's Departmental Council.</p> <p>One workshop aimed at health NIT staff and staff specializing in vector control was held in order to address sprayer use, epidemiological controls and effective elimination and destruction of breeding sites; this</p>		

workshop was attended by 25 volunteers from the branches in Choloma, San Pedro Sula, Villanueva and Puerto Cortés. This activity was coordinated with technical staff and volunteers from the anti-Zika campaign developed in Tegucigalpa with funding from the Norwegian Red Cross.

Trainings at community levels: As part of community mobilization, 14 churches, 11 educational centres, 3 neighbourhood boards from Puerto Cortés, 4 HRC branches and the Centre for Naval Studies, which contributed to the logistics component, participated in these sessions.

Schools that received training in Villanueva:

- Centro Básico Ideal
- Centro Gualberto Barahona
- Centro Francis Charles Ewens
- Centro Walter Perdomo
- Centro Joon Cook

Schools that received training in San Pedro Sula:

- Centro de Educación Básica San José V
- Luz y Saber

Schools that received training in Choloma:

- Escuela Eben-ezer
- Escuela Prosperidad en Cristo
- Escuela Rafael Pineda Ponce
- Liceo Nazaret

Schools that received training in Puerto Cortés:

- Centre for Naval Studies
- Escuela San Martín de Porres
- Escuela Benigno Augusto Estrada
- Escuela República de México

A total of 1,320 children were sensitized in these four municipalities

Challenges

The cash flow in each branch involved in the operation was a challenge; This issue is being reviewed and analyzed to reduce the impact on future HRC emergency projects.

Lessons learned

Promote a more expeditious mechanism within the National Society for deploying specialized personnel, such as the health and water and sanitation NITs

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Accumulation of waste material, heavy rainfall and the sudden change in temperature in northern Honduras increased the number of mosquitoes in the country; for this reason, it was important to support community actions, in coordination with municipalities, to reduce the risk of spread of Zika, dengue fever and chikungunya. It was necessary to deliver mosquito prevention and control messages in a comprehensive way to the entire at-risk population, regardless of age or socio-economic level, and the National Society worked diligently on social promotion and the promotion of its efforts with work groups organized in each neighbourhood, school and municipality to ensure a common message was delivered to all of the sectors. Since the praying campaigns were not sufficient and the health centres' coverage was limited, fumigation played a complementary role in all of the community-based social mobilization actions.

Population to be assisted: A total of 3,108 families in the municipalities in the department of Cortés, where the greatest incidence of confirmed Zika cases was detected.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome1: The risk of Zika, chikungunya and dengue are reduced through information and rural and urban community mobilization	Outputs	% achieved
Activities	Output 1.1. sustained campaign for cleanliness, fumigation and application of larvicide is implemented, which allows interrupting the transmission cycle of the arbovirus	100%
3,108 home visits to promote the identification and elimination of mosquito larvae		100%
28 fumigation activities in project branches, rural communities and urban areas, including schools and places where large numbers of people gather		100%
Purchase and distribution of 3,108 "La Untadita" kits		100%
Development of 28 cleaning activities in communities, urban areas and HRC branches		100%
Provide protection material for project branch volunteers (repellent, gloves, hard hats, long-sleeve shirts, caps and masks).		100%
Mobilization of communities, schools and municipal organizations at all levels in each project area to conduct prevention activities.		100%
Mobilization of NITs for monitoring and evaluation internships, implementation and support for branch activities.		100%
Achievements		
<p>3,108 home visits, 1500 in each of the four targeted municipalities, to promote the identification and elimination of mosquito larvae. Branch volunteers visited 6,000 homes in 12 communities that were prioritized and assigned by MOH, with support from the metropolitan Health Region; the purpose of these visits was to apply larvicide, fumigate and deliver <i>untadita</i> kits, as well as to sensitize families on the dangers of Zika, chikungunya and dengue.</p> <p>28 fumigation activities in project branches, rural communities and urban areas, including schools and places where large numbers of people gather. This activity was carried out in coordination with educational centres, which also received the training; it involved 14 churches, 11 educational centres, 3 neighbourhood boards from Puerto Cortés, 4 HRC branches, and the Centre for Naval Studies, which contributed to the logistics component.</p> <p>Development of cleaning activities in communities, urban areas and HRC branches. This activity was carried out in coordination with the training activity. Five cleaning campaigns were conducted (two in Puerto Cortés, one in Villanueva, one in San Pedro Sula and one in Choloma) involving 14 churches, 11 educational centres, 3 neighbourhood boards from Puerto Cortés, 4 HRC branches and the Centre for Naval Studies.</p> <p>Purchase and distribution of 3,108 <i>untadita</i> kits. In total, 3,108 <i>untadita</i> kits were purchased through the emergency fund and distributed to the targeted communities for a total of 777 kits delivered per municipality. As part of the dissemination of information, relevant information regarding the Zika virus was also provided.</p> <p>Provide protection material for project branch volunteers (repellent, gloves, hard hats, long-sleeve shirts, caps and masks). This equipment was used for community mobilization sessions in schools, churches and communities targeted by the project. A total of 200 caps, 200 t-shirts and repellent for each volunteer involved in the project and 19 jumpsuits were purchased.</p> <p>Mobilizations of communities, schools and municipal organizations at all levels in each project area to conduct prevention activities. All of these actors were actively involved in the implementation of prevention actions conducted through community mobilization via the training provided to schools, neighbourhood boards, Municipal Emergency Committees, MOH, the Centre for Naval Studies and the Naval Base.</p> <p>Mobilization of NITs for monitoring and evaluation internships, implementation and support to branch activities. As part of the exchange of experiences between previous HRC projects, and in fulfilment of the task of mobilizing specialized staff, the HRC coordinated the deployment of technicians and specialists that had been developing actions with the anti-Zika campaign project in the Central District to support fumigation and the cleaning and destruction of breeding sites in Puerto Cortés.</p> <p>In order to support project management, a person from the San Francisco de la Paz branch was deployed to HRC's headquarters to help with the quotation process and the purchase of equipment and supplies for the</p>		

project. A total of seven NIT mobilizations were carried out.

Challenges

Deployment procedures for NITs have to be developed in order to deploy volunteers more quickly in future emergency operation. During this operation, the selection and deployment of volunteers trained as NITs was a challenge due to the National Society's lack of protocol in these areas; . In this operation, there was added value for the deployment of NITs due to the support they lent to the implementation in each HRC branch and the important learning space created by the DREF operation for the NITs.

Changes

As part of budgetary adjustments made in coordination with the IFRC, the decision was made to purchase an additional 1,013 kits, thus providing greater coverage and kits to a total of 4,121 people during the operation.

Note: The budget for each sector's activities has been modified.

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 26 February 2016 for 100,481 CHF for 3 months to assist 30,000 beneficiaries.
- 1 DREF operation update issued on 17 May 2016 for an extension of one month (until 26 June 2016) without revision of the budget to develop and complete the activities within the project's plan of action.

Annex 1

Beneficiary Stories (Testimonials):

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/n39se4geb1cw6x0/AABWQK3y657x0n7Qwp6W3Lzaa?dl=0>

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/4i3pfr8tpdx8od2/AABb9s2P9QZp399ONB6B6I_Va?dl=0

<https://drive.google.com/a/cruzroja.org.hn/folderview?id=0BzoN8g3fUTDpUHJEbIpKVHdlczA&usp=sharing>

Operation Videos:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/y2gaxtc2mzn167v/AABYXh1kj1NPbqD-zOeWawdea?dl=0>

Dissemination Material:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/4aj0mjaxnd9qunb/AADWTrGzXU_3uoo2KfT8tmUHa?dl=0

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHN009 - Honduras - Zika Virus Outbreak

Timeframe: 26 Feb 16 to 26 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Feb 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-9	Programme	MDRHN009
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-6	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			97,489			97,489	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			97,489			97,489	
C4. Other Income			97,489			97,489	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			97,489			97,489	
D. Total Funding = B +C			97,489			97,489	

* 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			97,489			97,489	
E. Expenditure			-94,500			-94,500	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			2,989			2,989	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

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Budget Timeframe	2016/2-6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)				97,489			97,489	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,666			29,160		29,160	-2,494	
Teaching Materials	9,898			10,042		10,042	-144	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	36,564			39,202		39,202	-2,637	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,395			4,875		4,875	519	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,395			4,875		4,875	519	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	11,779			12,942		12,942	-1,163	
Volunteers	16,074			12,305		12,305	3,769	
Other Staff Benefits	3,712			3,925		3,925	-213	
Total Personnel	31,565			29,172		29,172	2,393	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,939			3,803		3,803	2,136	
Total Workshops & Training	5,939			3,803		3,803	2,136	
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,475			1,513		1,513	962	
Information & Public Relations	3,712			3,829		3,829	-117	
Office Costs	3,712			3,260		3,260	452	
Communications	1,336			1,010		1,010	327	
Financial Charges	247			2,069		2,069	-1,822	
Other General Expenses	594						594	
Total General Expenditure	12,076			11,680		11,680	396	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	5,950			5,768		5,768	182	
Total Indirect Costs	5,950			5,768		5,768	182	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	97,489			94,500		94,500	2,989	
VARIANCE (C - D)				2,989		2,989		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRHN009 - Honduras - Zika Virus Outbreak**

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Selected Parameters

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Budget Timeframe	2016/2-6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Health	97,489		97,489	97,489	94,500	2,989	
Subtotal BL3	97,489		97,489	97,489	94,500	2,989	
GRAND TOTAL	97,489		97,489	97,489	94,500	2,989	