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Emergency Appeal Operation Update no. 1 Central America: Dengue Outbreak

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal: MDR42005	
Date of issue: 30 October 2019	Expected timeframe: 12 months
Operation start date: 18 September 2019	Expected end date: 18 September 2020
Overall operation budget: 2,900,000 Swiss francs (CHF) Donor Response: 18%	DREF allocated: 806,249 (Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala)
Total number of people affected: 1,250,000 people	N° of people to be assisted: 550,000
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: five National Red Cross Societies of the Central American Region (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica), China Red Cross - Hong Kong branch, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Italian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministries of health from each of the target countries, Spanish Government, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Oxfam International, Save the Children, Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM by its Spanish acronym) and Oxfam International.	

[<Click here for the contact information.>](#)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Dengue is endemic in the Americas, and dengue outbreaks have occurred every three to five years over the past two decades. In several countries in 2019, the number of people affected equalled the previous averages in outbreak years prior to the habitual peak of the season. Severe dengue cases, which can result in death, and put children most at risk, are on the rise.

The cumulative incidence rate of dengue in the Central America region is higher than in the previous five previous years, with an incidence



Photo 1: Honduran Red Cross volunteer (HRC) delivering an elimination of breeding sites kit and training in its use. Source: HRC. September 2019.

of more than 100 people with dengue per 100,000 people. To date in Central America, close to 250,000

people in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have been reported to have dengue in 2019. Considering that dengue cases are typically underreported (with a 14 to 28 time ratio), the number of people who have been infected with dengue is likely much higher.

Three countries in Central America have declared an Epidemiological Alert for the current outbreak: Honduras (14 June 2019), Guatemala (29 July 2019) and Nicaragua (31 July 2019). El Salvador and Costa Rica are reporting an increase in dengue cases compared to previous years, and ministries of health of both countries are implementing response activities to reduce the incidence of cases. Still, no epidemiological alert had been declared as of Epidemiological Week (EW) 40 (30 September to 6 October 2019).

In **Costa Rica**, the number of people with suspected dengue in 2019 is considerably higher than the incidence of cases compared to 2018 and 2017. As of EW 39, a total of 5,878 cases have been reported. The most affected areas are in the North Central and Caribbean regions in Sarapiquí, Guácimo, Pococí, and Turrialba. The Costa Rican Ministry of Health is actively seeking to reduce the presence of the mosquito vector using insecticides and partnering with Honduras on related activities.

In **El Salvador**, 21,377 dengue cases have been reported as of EW 39, including 11 deaths for severe dengue. According to the Salvadorean Ministry of Health, the most affected departments are Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate and Cabañas. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) has developed a strong relationship with the Ministry of Health over the last few years and constant coordination is ensured with regards to the ongoing dengue outbreak in the country.

In **Guatemala**, according to the latest information available, a total of 45 deaths out of 30,221 cases (67 severe dengue) have been reported as of EW 37. Among the deaths reported, over half were of children younger than 15 years, and most of those occurred in children aged 5 to 9 years. According to the Guatemalan Ministry of Health, the most affected departments are Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, Petén, Suroriente, Guatemala, and Las Verapaces. Though the trend of cases is now appearing to decline, it is unclear if this will be a sustained trend. The rainy season in Guatemala continues, and cases have remained higher than previous epidemic years, with 2014 reaching a peak of cases in EW 49 after an initial drop.

Honduras is experiencing the worst dengue outbreak in its history, with 142 deaths and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 0.18%.¹ The country has reported 81,858 cases of dengue as of epidemiological week 38. Nearly one-quarter of the cases reported were classified as severe dengue.² The Honduran Ministry of Health indicates that the most significant number of dengue cases are in the departments of Cortes, Santa Barbara, and Comayagua. However, all 20 health regions in the country have reported dengue cases. In Guatemala, deaths are concentrated in the younger population, with children between 5 to 9 years most severely impacted.

In **Nicaragua**, 130,243 dengue cases have been reported as of EW 38, including 19 deaths due to severe dengue³. The government of Nicaragua has reported that the most affected departments are Leon, Carazo, Esteli, Chinandega, Masaya and Managua. The outbreak is primarily affecting children with the highest incidence rates among children 10 to 14 years old and 5 to 9 years old.

There is an increasing risk of dengue infections since Central America is in its rainy season and this risk increases in more impoverished areas where improper waste disposal and water and sanitation systems generate stagnant water that is a breeding site for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. On 15 August, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) issued a report regarding the impact of dengue, especially for children for whom the mortality is highest.⁴ Populations where immunity is low and mobility is high (as is the case in

¹ [PAHO Epidemiological Update. 13 September 2019](#)

² [Situación Epidemiológica de Dengue hasta la Semana Epidemiológica 31. Secretaría de Salud. Gobierno de Honduras.](#) 9 August 2019.

³ [PAHO / WHO Dengue indicators](#)

⁴ [PAHO 15 August 2019](#)

Central America), small increases in mosquito populations produce potential rapid reproduction of an arboviral disease outbreak.

The following factors and conditions contribute to the risk of a worsening outbreak exceeding endemic thresholds throughout the region:

- Increased rainfall leading to faster outbreak spread due to increased mosquito breeding sites.
- Typically, the highest incidence for dengue in Central America occurs from August through November and sometimes extends to January.
- Currently, the four dengue serotypes (DENV 1, DENV 2, DENV 3 and DENV 4) circulate simultaneously in Central America, which increases the risk of severe cases and the consequent burden of care for health services. Serotype 2 is one of the deadliest and is the one that is currently affecting children and adolescents in the region.
- Children under 15 are the most affected group. In Honduras, they constitute 66% of all confirmed deaths, while in Guatemala, they represent 52% of the total cases of severe dengue. According to PAHO, this heightened risk is the result of low exposure, and therefore, low immunity among this age range.⁵
- There has been inadequate environmental management and limited access to water services in impoverished areas.
- The Central American region is experiencing a series of political and social challenges (restructuring of the Ministry of Health in El Salvador; health sector strikes and social mobilizations in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala; etc.) that are hindering access to health services for the population affected by dengue fever.
- Migrants and internally displaced people in the region may find accessing health services challenging.

National Societies in Central America have supported community health outreach activities and used their unique access to cover gaps in service provision, including support for environmental approaches to health. They have worked in the past to overcome the issues outlined above and are well equipped with the skills to respond.

Summary of current response

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Various partner National Societies have a presence in Central America. In Guatemala, Spanish Red Cross (SpRC) and Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) are supporting the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) in different programmes related to health and disaster management. In Honduras, SpRC, NorCross, Swiss Red Cross (Swiss RC), and Italian Red Cross (IRC) are present in the country. There are some ongoing coordinated actions to respond to the dengue outbreak with the IRC. In El Salvador, SpRC, NorCross, Swiss RC, and IRC have permanent delegations in the country. In Nicaragua, SpRC and NorCross are present, and the Nicaragua Red Cross (NRC) leads ongoing coordination. There are currently no Partner National Societies with a permanent presence in Costa Rica.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has permanent missions in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua coordinated by the ICRC Regional Delegation for Mexico and Central America, based in Mexico City. The ICRC coordinates its actions and cooperates closely with the different National Societies and Movement partners active in these countries, in particular the IFRC. The main activities of the ICRC in the countries in which the Emergency Appeal is implemented (except Costa Rica) aim at alleviating the human suffering caused by violence in the region and provide a response to the humanitarian needs of the missing persons and their families, the migrants and the internally displaced, persons deprived of freedom

⁵ [PAHO Epidemiological Update. 9 August 2019](#)

and people affected by violence. In Nicaragua, the ICRC focuses in the area of detention and supporting the capacities of the National Society in the Safer Access Framework and Restoring Family Links. In all countries, the ICRC strives to strengthen the capacities of the National Societies in close coordination with the IFRC and partner National Societies. The ICRC will provide all the support needed to facilitate the implementation of this Emergency Appeal.

Information has been continuously shared through the [regional dengue dashboard](#), epidemiological updates, dengue information bulletins and other approaches. Partners have expressed interest in the dengue outbreak, and Red Cross response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The IFRC maintains close and constant coordination with PAHO, which in turn works closely with the different ministries of health responding to the dengue outbreak in their respective countries. PAHO has established joint missions to affected countries, and coordination is in place to ensure National Societies are integrated into the respective ministry of health plans. PAHO technical experts are available to provide professional advice as needed.

Since the declaration of the nationwide epidemiological alerts in Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, continuous coordination meetings were organized with the ministry of health of each country. Strong coordination also has been set up at field level through the intersectoral coordination mechanism. It is expected that this intersectoral coordination mechanism will continue until the outbreak is entirely under control.

Respective ministries of health have procured and are using chemical and biological means to control mosquito populations. These include adulticides (to kill adult mosquito vectors) and larvicides (to reduce mosquito populations by killing them in their larval stage before they become adults). Governments are also supporting source reduction through elimination campaigns in homes and information campaigns.

Constant coordination has been held with external partners carrying out dengue fever response activities. In Honduras, OCHA has provided an Emergency Cash Grant (ECG) of 100,000 US dollars (USD) for the United Nations, while PAHO/WHO is also providing support through the purchase of medical supplies for the response.

Other actors implementing activities include Oxfam, ADRA, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), World Vision and UNICEF.

- UNICEF in conjunction with PAHO / WHO and Ministries of Health and Education in respective countries have developed and sent educational materials for schools to educate children on dengue symptoms and prevention in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
- ADRA, CASM and COPECO are involved in elimination of breeding sites activities through cleaning campaigns, risk communication, and support for larvicide and adulticide programmes in Honduras.
- Oxfam is supporting municipal authorities with fumigation campaigns and WASH supplies in schools on El Salvador.
- In El Salvador, Save the Children is supporting 11 municipalities with existing Zika programs.
- MSF continues supporting hospitals in the most affected geographical areas with human resources, medical equipment and supplies.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Dengue in the Americas has evolved from a low dengue-endemic state to a pandemic state with indigenous transmission now observed in almost all countries⁶. The increasing trend in severe dengue cases and the occurrence of more severe cases in children is alarming. There is no specific treatment to cure dengue, but the early identification of early warning signs and symptoms and early supportive care can save lives. Control measures rely on reducing the population of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito through vector control activities. The success of these activities depends on an ongoing process that promotes community mobilization and empowerment based on the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach. This approach enables to plan, develop, and evaluate activities with the community that respond to the needs identified by the community, promote behaviour change, and mitigate the effect of negative social and environmental determinants. To ensure appropriate care-seeking for early supportive care, and to encourage household- and community-level action to reduce mosquito populations in the community, all activities will be based on the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach. Key messages that promote positive behaviour change in communities will be shared. Communication activities based on the evolution of the epidemiological situation, monitor and respond to rumours and misinformation, and increase participation of volunteers and community leaders in dengue prevention activities will also be included as the response strategy.

One of the main characteristics of the dengue outbreak in 2019 is the high number of cases and the lethality. The mortality has a high impact specially in children below 15 years old. The health authorities have been quite proactive to respond to and to treat the reported cases of dengue.

Houses that have not been able to be assessed are at potential risk of developing breeding sites for the mosquitos. Some communities need a specific approach due to challenges in terms of accessibility and security. There are communities with a lack of water and use storage systems and, therefore, are prone to have more breeding sites. Also, some neighbourhoods have significant waste that intensifies the breeding sites.

There has been relevant progress in terms of getting rid of the breeding sites through cleaning. There is a demand to support the staff of the ministries of health to strengthen their capacities to respond to the dengue outbreak. National Societies coordinates with interagency coordination systems to plan different activities, especially community fumigation, to respond to the dengue outbreak.

The impact of the seasonal rains in the upcoming weeks remains uncertain. The concern is that in case there are intense rains followed by hot days, it is highly likely that the mosquitos will increase and expand geographically, and therefore, it could be an increase in the cases of dengue. The recommendations coming from PAHO and the health authorities to keep close monitoring of the epidemiological information and to carry out the education campaigns plus the removal of breeding sites and the fumigation.

Operation Risk Assessment

Access to some geographical areas affected by organized violence can be challenging in some communities of Central America, especially in the Northern Triangle. National Societies of the region have increased their capacity to access some of these areas through training in security management and Safer Access (some of them implemented through the DREF-funded operations in the region).

Most of the challenges related to safer access are linked to a weak structure at the community level and safety concerns. It is expected that community leadership and community mobilization will be strengthened to ensure proper coordination with community counterparts. To manage potential challenges, the National Societies will increase the presence of the staff and volunteers, and actions related to community mobilization will be implemented. Moreover, National Societies have security focal points for dealing with

⁶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2803522/>

security management. Constant coordination is ensured between the National Societies and the ICRC for safer access challenges. ICRC has proposed its support to address safer access issues, if necessary.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to contribute to prevent and respond to the dengue outbreak in affected countries in Central America, reaching 550,000 people in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica through activities focusing on Health; Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); National Society Capacity Strengthening; and Effective and coordinated international disaster response.


Proposed Strategy

Implementation will be driven by a community-and people-centred approach where individuals and communities are enabled to lead their own response process; assistance which supports and builds on local capacities and links to Government plans; and households and communities that remain better prepared to cope with future outbreaks.

The main efforts will be focused on the following actions:

1. Supporting National Societies to decrease community level risks through source reduction actions for mosquitos including environmental management and water and sanitation activities in communities and schools;
2. Support community prevention and response through risk communication campaigns and community engagement and accountability;
3. Support Ministries of Health and other partners in meeting gaps in epidemic response, especially with regards to community engagement around chemical methods of mosquito control (larvicide and fogging).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Health People reached: 107,910 Male: 53,955 Female: 53,955</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: <i>Health outcome: The morbidity and mortality of dengue has been reduced through effective management of health emergency risks in affected and at-risk countries.</i></p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached through home visits	TBC	Honduras: 16,107 Guatemala: 430 Nicaragua: 5,045 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported

		Total: 21,582 Families
# of dengue prevention plans based on the CBHFA approach	TBC	Honduras: 15 Guatemala: 16 Nicaragua: 11 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 42
Output 1.1: The spread and impact of dengue is reduced through community-based Health and first aid (CBHFA) approach		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people that receive information regarding identification of dengue signs and symptoms and/or prevention measures.	550,000	Honduras: 80,535 Guatemala: 2,212 Nicaragua: 25,225 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 107,972
Estimated number of people informed through communication campaigns	3,000,000	To be reported

HONDURAS

Among the primary needs identified were the campaigns to eliminate breeding sites that are accompanied by days of mass fumigation in the target communities. The intervention has been prioritized in areas where dengue cases have been identified for the eradication of the vector.

% decrease in Aedes aegypti Rapid Index Surveys (LIRA for its acronym in Spanish) in the intervened communities.

To determine the baseline and the impact of the percentage decrease, two Aedes Aegypti Rapid Index assessments were performed in the communities with the accompaniment of the Ministry of Health. The result of the first LIRA was an average of 28.1%. Different actions were carried out to eliminate breeding sites of the vector (campaigns of elimination of hatcheries, educational days, fumigation, delivery of cleaning kits (“*untadita*”). For the second LIRA the result was 10.7%, showing a reduction of 17.4% compared with the first assessment.

Community committees that have and implement an Anti-Dengue Plan of Action.

In order to provide comprehensive care to target communities, meetings were established with community organizations, where 12 Anti-Dengue Plans of Action were designed and implemented:

- San Pedro Sula- 7 Plans of Action: Colonia Fesitranh (1) Armenta Community One (1), Armenta 2 (1), Zapotal Community (1), Rio Blanco Board (1), Veracruz (1), Los Pinos (1).
- Santa Bárbara- 5 Plans of Action: Barrio El Llano del Consejo (1), Barrio los Emilios (1), Barrio La Libertad (1), Barrio El Mirador (1) and Barrio El Chaparral (1).

Conducting home-to-home visits with CEA approach to communities

Following the LIRA assessment and the formulation of anti-dengue plan of actions, activities were carried out by carrying out home visits to families in the most affected areas.

The following activities were carried out in these visits: key messages awareness on early identification and symptoms of dengue, removal of vector breeding sites, house-to-home fumigation and cleaning kits.

All these actions contributed to reach 16,107 home visits (for the detailed number of visits see [Annex 1](#)).

GUATEMALA

At the national level, Workshops on "Prevention and Control of Dengue", directed Red Cross Volunteers, were held through recreational-participatory methodologies developed by the technical team of the Dengue Action Guatemala Plan.

The "Community Participation and Community Accountability" methodology, aimed at GRC volunteering, is used to integrate the lines of action with the action lines.

The increase in awareness is achieved through educational sessions and home visits, aimed at community leaders, parents, school children and adolescents, youth and adults, implementing the method (Experiences, Reflections, Conceptualization and Action), emphasizing main topics such as: dengue and severe dengue early signals, elimination of breeding sites kit and promoting cleaning sessions in and around schools through the VELITA strategy (Turn, Elimination, Clean and Close down).

So far, 128 of school sessions have been delivered by Guatemala Red Cross technical Team and volunteers.



GRC communication campaign through social media.

NICARAGUA

The Health Centres (ES AFC for its Spanish acronym), have selected the neighborhood intervention to register the number of cases in a given neighbourhood. When the neighbourhood is large, the sector most affected by dengue cases is considered as a priority for home visits.

- To date, progress has been made to:
- Train leaders who are part of the volunteer network in Vector Control, Use and Management of BTI and Danger Signs and Symptoms in the Jaguitas.
 - 5,045 home visits have been made informing families about dengue and identifying and eliminating positive breeding sites.

Cleaning sessions and health fairs are pending; these will be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MINS A) through its Calache day and the Health Fair.

Progress has been made at 60.4% of the target in conducting family visits, in which people are informed about dengue, signs and symptoms of danger, as well as prevention measures.

The districts of Managua are still to be completed, which includes District III: Barrio Camilo Ortega and el Recreo and District V: Comarca Las Jaguitas and Comarca San Antonio Sur.

Output: 1.2: Schools have information on the prevention and early detection of dengue complications.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# educational sessions with adults on preventing the spread of dengue	80	Honduras: 18 Guatemala: 3 Nicaragua: 160 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 181
# educational sessions with schoolchildren on preventing the spread of dengue	5,000	Honduras: 3,445 Guatemala: 128 Nicaragua: 1,389 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 4,962
# educational sessions with community leaders on preventing the spread of dengue	80	Honduras: 18 Guatemala: 3 Nicaragua: 188 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 209

HONDURAS:

Cleaning campaigns in schools (5 schools) with CEA focus

School interventions were conducted, including campaigns to eliminate breeding sites that included: educational campaigns through recreational activities such as fairs, socio-educational events, cleaning educational material and cleaning kit distributed, which contained: shovels, brooms, rakes, gloves and dumpsters for school cleaning sessions.

In total, 8 schools were involved in (3) Santa Bárbara, (5) San Pedro Sula y (3) Puerto Cortés.

San Pedro Sula: Centro de Educación Básica 18 de Noviembre, Armenta, Centro de Educación Básica Pompilio Ortega, Zapotal, Instituto Gubernamental Zapotal.

Santa Bárbara: Centro Educativo Francisco Morazán, Barrio el Jilote, Instituto Manuel de Jesús Subirana Barrió el Llano.

Puerto Cortés: Centro Educativo Marco Aurelio Soto, Centro Educativo Mary Frenter and Centro Educativo Heriberto Castillo



Photos 2 and 3: HRC volunteers carrying out activities in schools. Source: HRC September 2019

One of the critical challenges was the safety of the team on the ground, especially in the communities of San Pedro Sula, which was managed by taking preventive security measures of the movement. As well as local coordination with key actors in the communities served, coupled with the integration of radiocommunications in the field.

Prevention workshops in schools

3,445 children and young people were trained in 18 trainings in educational centres in San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortés, Chamelecón and Santa Barbara:

Community	Council	Date	People reached
San Pedro Sula			
Armenta	CEB 18 de Noviembre (ARMENTA)	09/08/2019	154
	CEB 18 de Noviembre (ARMENTA)	28/08/2019	234
	CEB 18 de Noviembre (ARMENTA)	07/08/2019	92
Zapotal	CEB Pompilio Ortega (ZAPOTAL)	14/08/2019	309
	CEB Pompilio Ortega (ZAPOTAL)	29/08/2019	236
	Instituto Gubernamental Zapotal	15 y 16/08/2019	104
Puerto Cortés			
El porvenir	CEB Marco Aurelio Soto	19 21/08/2019	579
Cieneguita	CE Mary Frenter	20 and 23/08/2019	102
Palermo	CEB Nueva Honduras	28/08/2019	98
Campana	CE Heriberto Castillo	28/08/2019	158
	CE Heriberto Castillo	29/08/2019	308
Centro	CE Great Freedom	30/08/2019	122
La laguna	CE Días Felices	02/09/2019	97
Centro	CEB Manuel Bonilla	04/09/2019	298
Chamelecón			
Guanacaste	CE José Castro López	02/09/2019	256
Santa Bárbara			
Llano del Conejo	CE Manuel de Jesús Subirana	30/07/2019	29
	CE Manuel de Jesús Subirana	30/08/2019	262
Jilote	CE Francisco Morazán	01/08/2019	7
Total of students reached			3,445



NICARAGUA

The educational community has been involved in establishing actions for the reduction of dengue in 9 educational centres, including teachers, students, and parents of families who have been informed. Activities include a workshop on Dengue to students/teachers, workshops for parents, cleaning sessions at schools, and exhibition fairs. Activities at the Colegio San Joaquín in the Jaguitas community are yet to be finalized.

The formation of school brigades has been achieved in each educational centre, and two workshops have been given on vector control, use, and management of BTI, and early signs and symptoms identification to 345 students.

Teachers at 7 schools have received training in Vector Control, use and management of BTI, Alarm signals, and have committed to replicate in their classrooms. The Jaguitas and San Antonio Sur Educational Centre are pending,

The number of teachers is seen increasing relative to the target, as two capital schools are worked on

Output: 1.3: Improvement of the capacities of vulnerable populations through communications campaigns based on the CEA approach that promote the adoption of behaviours that decrease the incidence of dengue cases.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communication plans to sensitize and inform families about dengue, zika and chikungunya	1	1
# of campaigns (including awareness tools and) to implement dengue, zika and chikungunya prevention awareness	5	Honduras: 1 Guatemala: 1 Nicaragua: 1 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 3

HONDURAS

Reproduction of educational material (Brochures, posters, stickers)

The Communication and Image Management and the Health Departments of the National Society worked on reviewing and updating the graphics and critical messages of educational materials for educational campaigns, which were distributed in the communities with 11 HRC recommendations.



Flyers

Evita que los zancudos sereproducan tomando las siguientes medidas:



Cubre los recipientes donde contiene agua:
Cubierta el agua y evita que se evaporen con la "tuntadita" al menos 1 vez por semana.

Limpia los recipientes, desagües y canchales:
Limpia una vez a la semana los "chumcos" y recipientes en agua cerca de la casa.

Elimina o elimina bien apestos los recipientes que poseen agua:
Cubierta el agua para los animales de la casa y evita que se evaporen.

Elimina la basura dentro y fuera de la casa. Llévate la basura al punto de recolección.
Cubierta el agua para los animales de la casa y evita que se evaporen.

Lave su pila usando la untadita:

- Mezcla 1 taza de detergente en polvo con una taza de cloro.
- Utilizando la pasta, cepille las paredes de la pila o bote, con movimientos circulares: Especialmente en las partes a donde está el nivel del agua y por debajo del lavadero.
- Enjuague la pila antes de volverla a llenar.

Todo recipiente para almacenar agua debe cubrirse para evitar que sirva de criadero.

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Cruz Roja Hondureña

¿Qué sabemos sobre el DENGUE?



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

¿QUÉ ES EL DENGUE?
El Dengue es una enfermedad producida por el virus del Dengue, que se transmite por el zancudo Aedes aegypti, el mismo que transmite el Zika y el Chikunguña.

¿CÓMO SE TRANSMITE?
Un zancudo pica a una persona enferma y luego pica a una persona sana, transmitiendo la enfermedad.
El zancudo tiene preferencia por picar dentro de la casa en horas de la mañana tarde, pica generalmente durante el día.

RECOMENDACIONES

EVITA LAS PICADURAS
Use SIEMPRE repelente con DEET o picaritas. No se aplican a bebés de menos de 2 meses.

LOS ZANCUDOS PICAN POR LA MAÑANA Y AL ATARDECER, TANTO DENTRO COMO FUERA DE LA CASA
Use manga larga, pantalón largo y cubre los pies con calcetines.
Mantén las puertas cerradas e las ventanas entubadas o cubiertas con mallas mosquiteras.

¿CUÁLES SON LOS SÍNTOMAS?
DENGUE:
• Fiebre o calentura
• Dolor de cabeza
• Dolor detrás de los ojos
• Dolor en todo el cuerpo y en las articulaciones.
• Puntos rojos en la piel.
DENGUE GRAVE:
• Fiebre persistente
• Dolor de estómago fuerte y sostenido.
• Vómito persistente
• Mucosa que sangra
• Sangrado de nariz o encías
• Sangrado en crisis o heces
• Puntos rojos o moretones en la piel.
• Dificultad para respirar y hinchazón en manos y pies

¡BUSQUE AYUDA MÉDICA INMEDIATA, SI PRESENTA ALGUNO DE ESTOS SÍNTOMAS!

CÓMO TE PUEDES PROTEGER CONTRA EL DENGUE?
ACUDE A LOS CONTROLES PREVENTIVOS, BUSCA ORIENTACIÓN EN LA UNIDAD O CLINICA DE SALUD MÁS CERCA.
LOS SÍNTOMAS DE LAS MUJERES EMBAZAGADAS SON TERCALES, SON DIFÍCILES A LOS DEL RESTO DE LA POBLACIÓN.
DURANTE EL EMBARAZO DE RECOMIENDA EL USO DE REPENTE, CUBIERTO DENTRO Y FUERA Y USAR MOSQUITEROS EN LAS NOCHES.

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Sticker

“LA UNTADITA”
MATA HUEVOS DEL ZANCUDO QUE TRANSMITE EL DENGUE

SOLO NECESITAS 3 COSAS: CLORO, DETERGENTE, CEPILLO

5 PASOS DE LA UNTADITA

- 1. MEZCLE**
CLORO Y DETERGENTE EN PARTES IGUALES
- 2. UNTE**
LA MEZCLA EN TODAS LAS PAREDES POR DENTRO DE LA PILA, SOBRE TODO, ARRIBA DE DONDE ESTABA EL NIVEL DEL AGUA Y EN LAS ESQUINAS
- 3. ESPERE**
DEJE REPOSAR 10 MINUTOS
- 4. CEPILLE**
CEPILLE EN FORMA CIRCULAR
- 5. ENJUAGUE**

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

Message dissemination campaign with CEA approach (advertising spots, radio spots, etc.)

Initially, the launch of the operation was carried out in conjunction with the authorities of the Ministry of Health in the department of Cortez, where local and national media coverage was carried out to raise awareness of the population of the areas most affected by the epidemic.

From the Communication and Image Management Department of the HRC, spots were designed for radio and television videos, which were used in the local televisions and radios and for mass awareness campaigns in the communities served by the DREF (now Emergency Appeal).



Photo 4: Dengue awareness Session day. Source: HRC 2019.

GUATEMALA

Please find below some Facebook and Twitter deliverables from Guatemala Red Cross in terms of how to prevent dengue
Records on Twitter about the “Velita” tool

Records on Twitter about symptoms of Dengue

Actividad del Tweet ✕



CruzRojaGT @CRGuatemala
#PrevengamosElDengue 🦋
pic.twitter.com/vE6SrqrWze

Impresiones	1.061
Interacciones totales	14
Me gusta	7
Interacciones con el contenido multimedia	4
Retweets	3

 **Promocione su Tweet**
Su Tweet tiene 1.061 impresiones en total hasta ahora.
¡Consiga más impresiones con este Tweet!

Promocione su Tweet

Actividad del Tweet ✕



CruzRojaGT @CRGuatemala
Conoce los síntomas del Dengue 🦋
pic.twitter.com/y9yTZ7xoW4

Impresiones	1.192
Interacciones totales	26
Interacciones con el contenido multimedia	15
Retweets	6
Me gusta	5

 **Promocione su Tweet**
Su Tweet tiene 1.192 impresiones en total hasta ahora.
¡Consiga más impresiones con este Tweet!

Promocione su Tweet

Records on Twitter about the “Brush and Clean-up” tool

Actividad del Tweet ✕



CruzRojaGT @CRGuatemala
#PrevengamosElDengue 🦋
pic.twitter.com/GaV03FEEqd

Impresiones	1.875
Interacciones totales	30
Interacciones con el contenido multimedia	16
Me gusta	9
Retweets	4
Clics en el enlace	1

 **Promocione su Tweet**
Su Tweet tiene 1.875 impresiones en total hasta ahora.
¡Consiga más impresiones con este Tweet!

Promocione su Tweet

Records on Facebook about the “Velita” tool



Rendimiento de tu publicación

2,036 Personas alcanzadas

43 Reacciones, comentarios y veces que se ha compartido

26 Me gusta	9 En la publicación	17 En veces compartido
4 Me encanta	3 En la publicación	1 En veces compartido
0 Comentarios	0 En la publicación	0 En el contenido compartido
13 Veces compartido	13 En la publicación	0 En el contenido compartido

12 Clics en publicaciones

4 Visualizaciones de fotos	0 Clics en el enlace	8 Otros clics
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COMENTARIOS NEGATIVOS

0 Ocultar publicación	0 Ocultar todas las publicaciones
0 Denunciar como spam	0 Ya no me gusta esta página

Puede haber un retraso en las estadísticas del informe con respecto a los datos de las publicaciones

Records on Facebook about the “brush and clean up” tool



Rendimiento de tu publicación

6,645 Personas alcanzadas

40 Reacciones, comentarios y veces que se ha compartido

35 Me gusta	14 En la publicación	21 En veces compartido
1 Me asombra	0 En la publicación	1 En veces compartido
0 Comentarios	0 En la publicación	0 En el contenido compartido
4 Veces compartido	4 En la publicación	0 En el contenido compartido

64 Clics en publicaciones

29 Visualizaciones de fotos	0 Clics en el enlace	35 Otros clics
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COMENTARIOS NEGATIVOS

0 Ocultar publicación	0 Ocultar todas las publicaciones
0 Denunciar como spam	0 Ya no me gusta esta página

Puede haber un retraso en las estadísticas del informe con respecto a los datos de las publicaciones

NICARAGUA

During the house-to-house visits, the families received a set of critical messages designed for the disposal and prevention of breeding sites and proper management of containers where water is stored.

Eleven committees of community leaders were reached with training workshops on instructional guide visits and identification of breeding sites in homes, as well as the proper management of containers where water is stored.

Output: 1.4: The National Societies affected have the necessary resources and competence to support health authorities in activities in the communities affected and at risk of the dengue epidemic.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of first and second-level health personnel trained in clinical management of dengue.	250	Honduras: 132 Nicaragua: 60 Nicaragua: To be reported El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 192
# of health personnel and community volunteers trained in timely case identification and referral.	250	Guatemala: 48 Honduras: To be reported Nicaragua: To be reported El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported

		Total: 48
# of PSS Sessions for families emotionally affected by the virus	80	Nicaragua: 3 Honduras: To be reported Guatemala: To be reported El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 3

HONDURAS

Community monitoring workshop for HRC and CEA volunteers

Within the framework of actions to increase HRC's capacities to respond in response to epidemics, specifically in Arbovirosis actively, five workshops were developed for 200 National Society volunteers and community volunteers from the communities served by the Operation in the CEA-focused Community-Based Surveillance Strategy. Mainly in community outing strategies in the areas most affected by the dengue epidemic.

Three training workshops for health personnel in clinical management of dengue

A training was carried out for the first level of care staff in the Health units of the Armenta, Zapotal and FESITRANH Communities, in matters of clinical management of dengue, a process carried out with ILO support.

In addition, an update session was developed in the clinical management of patients with dengue, aimed at medical staff of the second level of care, especially doctors and nursing in the hospital area of Mario Catarino Rivas Hospitals, Leonardo Martinez Hospital and Health Municipality Care Units of San Pedro Sula, which are in charge of providing direct care to patients with dengue.

This training was developed by 6 medical specialists of the Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in the specialties of Infectiology, Paediatrics, Epidemiology, Entomology and Internists, who provided a high-level training to the health personnel expected to provide better care in the clinical management of patients in order to reduce the incidence of deaths in the most vulnerable.

NICARAGUA

Three psychosocial support workshops have been held, one per branch: Masaya, Chinandega, and Managua, to prepare volunteers for the holding of psychosocial support sessions in schools. A session is pending for each educational centre.

Support has been provided to the Minister of Health with two meetings with the country's epidemiologists, who are convened by the Ministry of Health and who train their staff. The workshops aimed to strengthen the institutional human resource of MINSa that allows a better approach to the dengue epidemic.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 107,910

Male: 53,955

Female: 53,955

Outcome 1: Dengue's risk has been reduced thanks to hygiene promotion and vector control

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities that have controlled mosquito breeding sites	80	Honduras: 15 Guatemala: 2 Nicaragua: 12 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported

		Total: 29
Output 1.1: Social mobilization is promoted for the elimination of dengue vector reproduction sites		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># breeding-site elimination sessions conducted</i>	80	Honduras: 132 Guatemala: 2 Nicaragua: To be reported El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 134
<i># of community leaders empowered through dengue prevention and sanitation measures</i>	240	Guatemala: 3 Nicaragua: 188 Nicaragua: To be reported El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 191
<i># of kits distributed</i>	7000	Honduras: 6,000 Nicaragua: 560 Guatemala: To be reported El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 6,560
<i># of households reached by the fumigation campaigns and home visits</i>	7,000	Honduras: 6,800 Guatemala: 377 Nicaragua: Ministry of Health is leading this action Total: 7,177

HONDURAS

Campaigns have been conducted with a CEA approach to the destruction of breeding sites. Under the Operation, 123 destroy breeding sites campaigns were developed in the following communities:

San Pedro Sula 31 campaigns: Colonia FESITRAN 2, Community Armenta one and two 8, Zapotal Community 8, Bordo de Rio Blanco 8, Veracruz 1, Los Pinos 4.

Santa Bárbara 34 campaigns: Barrio El Llano 8, Barrió los Emilios 3, Barrió La Libertad 6, El Mirador 4 and El Chaparral 3.

Progreso 6 campaigns: Colonia Mangandy 1, 3 of 2, Las Colinas uno 1, Los Laureles 2.

San Manuel 25 campaigns: Casmul dos 1, Casmul tres and Adonilo Palma 1, Casmul uno, dos and tres 1, Lidia Martínez and Montes de Olivo 1. El Paraíso y Constantino Catillo 1, Chavarria and Calán 1, La Delicia and Buenos Aires 1, Monte Olivos 1, El Paraíso, Centro 1, El Calan 1, Libertad and Vegas Villages of Ulua 1, Los Laureles and Colonia Chavarría 1, Lomas del TEHUMA and Casmul tres 1, Colonia Buenos Aires 1, Villas del Castle 1, Colonia Juan Pablo, Ramón Martínez y Lomas del Zate 1, Nueva Esperanza, Monte de Zion, Dionisio Bardales and Villa Vinda 1, Odonilo Palma, Constantine, Dionisio Bardales 1, El Centro, Lidia Martínez and Ramón Martínez 1, Barrio Suyapa and Las Delicias 1, Colonias Betel and Ana Melissa 1, Aldea el Plantel y Barro 1, Cowle and La Mora 1, Valle Verde and Loma San Manuel 1 and Barrio David y Lomas de Guanacaste 1.

Villanueva 14 campaigns: Hills of Switzerland One, Two and Three 9, Barrio El Centro 1, Aldea Calán 2, Aldea El Venado and San Isidro and Aldea Santa Eduvigis 1.

Chamelecón 5 campaigns: Colonia Morales two and four 2, Chotepe 1, Nena Hernández and Guanacaste 1 and San Isidro 1.

La Lima 2 campaigns: Colonia Nuevo San Juan one and two 2.

Choloma 6 campaigns: Cologne 15 September 1, Colonia Edilberto Zolano 1, Colonia El Ceibón 2 and Colonia Las Pilas 2.

Potreros 4 Campaigns: Barrio Suyapa 1, Barrio Morazán 1, Aldea Higuieritos 1 and Aldea La Garroba 1.

Omoa 6 Campaigns: La Venada 1, Barrio Salinas 1, La Isleta and La Playa 1, La Loma, El Paraíso and San Maren 1, Barrio San Antonio and Colonia Costa Rica 1, Aldea la Venada and Tulian Field 1.



Photo 5 and 6: Volunteers carrying out community actions. Source: HRC 2019.:

GUATEMALA

In coordination with key stakeholders and the participation of COMUDE (Municipal Development Council), COCODES (Community Development Council), members of the Guatemalan Army, members of Military Reserves, staff of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, carried out elimination of breeding sites sessions in the areas of risk in the colonies Mitch and La Refinería of the municipality of Puerto Barrios-Izabal, collecting a total of 20 tons of unused containers. During the reporting period, community communication information material was printed and delivered with key messages to foster awareness in the targeted population for the elimination of breeding sites.

Chemical control in homes is done outside and inside the houses. The actions are carried out in coordination with the staff of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance through the staff of the Vector Transmitted Diseases Program. The application of Temephost for the elimination of larvae, is done directly to containers found in the dwellings. The use of the deltamethrin, is carried out with fogging pumps within the house. While the vector program is directly responsible for these activities, they are incorporated into the teams or brigades of the Ministry of Health and the Guatemalan Red Cross Volunteers.

The selection of the locations targeted was carried out jointly with local authorities of the Ministry of Health, based on the Recipient Index, Breteau Index, Housing Index, and suspected and confirmed cases of dengue. The activities are being carried out in the communities of:

- Municipality of Coatepeque Quetzaltenango, Community San Vicente Pacaya and Community Santa María el Naranjo.
- Municipality of Retalhuleu, Community San José La Gloria and Colonia Flamenco.
- Municipality of Mazatenango Suchitepéquez, Colonia El Compromiso, Canton Progreso and Aldea Las Delicias.
- Municipality of Chiquimula, Urban Area Sectors D and G.
- Municipality of El Estor Izabal, Urban Centre in, Barrio San Francisco, Barrio San Jorge and Barrio La Corroza.
- Municipality of Puerto Barrios Izabal, Sector El Mitch and Sector la Refinería

Output 1.2: The response of the Ministry of Health is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of fogging pumps purchased	80	Honduras: 15 Guatemala: 16 Nicaragua: 15 El Salvador: To be reported

		Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 46
<i># of communities that have reduced the larvae</i>	72	Honduras: 16 Guatemala: 15 Nicaragua: 6 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 37

National Societies have progressed in the procurement of the fogging pumps for the fumigation campaigns. The fumigation activities have been arranged in close coordination with the coordination mechanism platforms.

Protection kits have been procured, and basic training has been provided for the management of the equipment. The ministries of health have appreciated the support for the fumigation activities due to the great demand for fumigation plus the accessibility to geographical areas for security reasons.

The geographical areas that have been prioritized for fumigation have been selected based on the cases of casualties that have been reported.

Thanks to the application of the “*untadita*” through the home visits, there is a significant reduction of the larvae. This is an ongoing activity, and the numbers in terms of communities that will reduce the larvae will go up in the upcoming updates.

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1.1.1 The capacity development and organizational development objectives of the National Societies are facilitated to ensure that they have the legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities necessary to plan and act.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of National societies that are better prepared to response to future outbreaks</i>	5	3 (Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua)
<i># National Societies have included preparedness elements to response to future outbreaks in their contingency plans for 2020</i>	5	0

Output 1.2: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of personal from National Societies that has been hired as part of the Dengue Operation</i>	150	Honduras: 8 Guatemala: 8 Nicaragua: 5 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 13
<i># of volunteers that has been mobilized to respond to the dengue outbreak</i>	3,000	Honduras: 8 Guatemala: 220 Nicaragua: 125 El Salvador: To be reported Costa Rica: To be reported Total: 353

The main focus of the National Societies during the first weeks of implementation has been the response to the affected communities by the dengue outbreak. During the upcoming months, there will be efforts channelled to support the contingency plans for each NS with regards to preparedness to respond to future outbreaks.

Most of the staff for the operation has been hired for Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. There are ongoing discussions with Costa Rica and El Salvador to define their interventions and coordination has been held with the Ministers of Health from each country.

In terms of the procurement of specific equipment, 15 Motorola model Mototurbo radios were purchased, which were used by the technical staff executing the actions in the field through the radio communication reference.

Purchase visibility material for volunteers, including protective equipment (masks and gloves) and visibility for vehicle income for mobilizations, have been made.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.1: An effective response preparation and response capacity mechanism is maintained in case of emergency situations of National Societies

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of IFRC staff that has supported the dengue operation</i>	10	11
<i># of Monitoring visits that have been carried out</i>	20	3
<i># of RITs that have been mobilized</i>	3	2
<i>One external evaluation of the operation carried out</i>	1	Planned

There have been 11 staff from IFRC highly involved in this operation from the design and DREFs to the Emergency Appeal. The staff from IFRC that have participated in this operation had different roles: head of operation, head of Cluster of Centro America, staff from different areas, information management, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, finance, partnership resource development, surge, health, security and water, sanitation and hygiene.

So far there have been three IFRC monitoring visits and two RITs have been deployed to Honduras and Nicaragua specialized in health to support the Appeal actions.

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal & Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and pea

ANNEX 1 – HONDURAS HOME VISITS

Department of Cortés		
HRC Council - San Pedro Sula		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Armenta	8/8/2019	189
	9/8/2019	290
	12/8/2019	218
	14/8/2019	164
	15/8/2019	260
	13/9/2019	150
	14/9/2019	260
	15/9/2019	91
Zapotal	15/8/2019	188
	16/8/2019	280
	23/8/2019	256
	24/8/2019	261
	5/9/2019	133
	6/9/2019	122
	10/9/2019	257
	17/9/2019	183
Bordo Rio Blanco	27/8/2019	174
	28/8/2019	332
	29/8/2019	148
	30/8/2019	141
	31/8/2019	78
	17/9/2019	413
	18/9/2019	142
	28/9/2019	100
Los Pinos	5/9/2019	171
	9/9/2019	69
	10/9/2019	63
	19/9/2019	105
FESITRANHH	3/8/2019	69
	22/9/2019	175
Veracruz	3/9/2019	148
Total		5,630

Cortés		
HRC council - San Manuel		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Casmul 1 y 2	15/8/2019	14
Casmul 3 y Adonilo Palma	16/8/2019	53
Lidia Martinez y Montes de Olivo	17/8/2019	25
El Paraíso y Constantino Catillo	18/8/2019	36
Chavarria y Calán	19/8/2019	22
La Delicia y Buenos Aires	20/8/2019	14

Monte Olivos, Lidia Martinez y Constantino	27/8/2019	130
El Paraíso, Centro	28/8/2019	122
B° el Calan, Suyapa y Delicia	29/8/2019	167
Aldeas Libertad y Vegas de Ulua	30/8/2019	107
Los Laureles y Colonia Chavarria	2/9/2019	72
Lomas del TEHUMA y Casmul 3	3/9/2019	88
Colonia Buenos Aires y Villas del Castillo	4/9/2019	69
Colonia Juan Pablo, Ramón Martínez y Lomas del Zate	5/9/2019	55
Nueva Esperanza, Monte de Sión, Dionisio Bardales y Villa Vinda	6/9/2019	188
Odonilo Palma, Constantino, Dionisio Bardales	9/9/2019	154
El Centro, Lidia Martínez y Ramón Martínez	10/9/2019	134
Barrio Suyapay Las Delicias	11/9/2019	121
Barrio Calan, Col. Chavarria, Los Laureles y Col. Buenos Aires	12/9/2019	144
Casmul 1,2,3	13/9/2019	119
Colonias Betel y Ana Melissa	19/9/2019	77
Aldea el Plantel y Barro	20/9/2019	39
Cowle y La Mora	21/9/2019	140
Valle Verde y Loma San Manuel	22/9/2019	152
Barrio David y Lomas de Guanacaste	23/9/2019	168
Total		2,410

Department of Cortés		
HRC Council - Villanueva		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Colinas de Suiza 1	21/8/2019	271
Colinas de Suiza 3	22/8/2019	178
Colinas de Suiza 2	23/8/2019	133
Colinas de Suiza 3	24/8/2019	89
	2/9/2019	157
Colinas de Suiza 2	4/9/2019	131
Colinas de Suiza 1	5/9/2019	226
Colinas de Suiza 3	6/9/2019	216
Barrio El Centro	7/9/2019	127
Colinas de Suiza 3	8/9/2019	89
	18/9/2019	92
Aldea Calán	19/9/2019	221
Aldea El Venado y San Isidro	20/9/2019	134
Aldea Santa Eduvigis	21/9/2019	108
Total		2,172

Department of Cortés		
HRC Council - Choloma		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Colonia 15 de Septiembre	12/8/2019	133
Colonia Edilberto Zolano	12/8/2019	75
Colonia El Ceibón	13/8/2019	68
	14/8/2019	63
Colonia Las Pilas	15/8/2019	82
	16/8/2019	54
Total		475

Department of Cortés		
HRC Council - Omoa		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
La Venada	16/8/2019	34
Barrio Salinas	21/8/2019	25
La Isleta y La Playa	22/8/2019	38
La Loma, El Paraíso y San Maren	29/8/2019	36
Barrio San Antonio y Colonia Costa Rica	30/8/2019	85
Aldea la Venada y Tulian Campo	31/8/2019	36
Total		254

Cortés		
HRC Council - Chamelecón		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Colonia Morales # 4	29/8/2019	122
Colonia Morales # 2	30/8/2019	160
Chotepe y Morales 4	4/9/2019	173
Chotepe, Nena Hernandez y Guanacaste	6/9/2019	229
San Isidro	8/9/2019	119
Total		803

Department of Cortés		
HRC Council - Potrerillos		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Barrio Suyapa	12/9/2019	83
Barrio Morazán	13/9/2019	74
Aldea Higuieritos	22/9/2019	115
Aldea La Garroba	23/9/2019	124
Total		396

Department of Cortés		
HRC Council - La Lima		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Colonia Nuevo San Juan 1	1/9/2019	191
Colonia Nuevo San Juan 1 y 2	8/9/2019	209
Total		400

Department of Santa Bárbara		
HRC Council - Santa Bárbara		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Llano del Conejo	8/8/2019	162
	9/8/2019	127
	14/8/2019	50
	15/8/2019	143
	16/8/2019	100
	31/8/2019	297
	7/9/2019	215
	24/9/2019	34
La Libertad	13/8/2019	198
	26/8/2019	92
	27/8/2019	92
	1/9/2019	204
	4/9/2019	42
	26/9/2019	142
El Mirador	18/8/2019	99
	19/8/2019	94
	8/9/2019	59
	24/9/2019	173
EL Chaparral	11/09/210	124
	12/9/2019	65
	23/9/2019	27
Los Emilios	10/8/2019	35
	16/8/2019	35
	31/8/2019	38
Total		400

Department of Yoro		
HRC Council - El Progreso		
Communities	Dates	# of visits
Colonia Mangandy	17/8/2019	217
Colonia 03 de Abril	18/7/2019	141
Las Colinas # 1	24/8/2019	136
Col. Los Laureles	7/9/2019	155
Colonia 03 de Abril	12/9/2019	152
Colonia Los Laureles	12/9/2019	119
Total		920