

DREF operation n° MDRHN007
GLIDE n° [EP-2013-000075-HND](#)
07 October 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Period covered by this update: 9 July to 9 September 2013.

Summary: CHF 162,996 has been allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) in delivering immediate assistance for up to 30,000 people. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

The state of alert due to dengue fever declared by the National Risk Management System on 21 June became a declaration of national emergency by the Government of Honduras on 30 July, as the number of cases nationwide exceeded figures for previous years. To date, 16 people have died from the disease, while 23,941 cases of classic dengue and 3,146 cases of with hemorrhagic dengue fever have been confirmed. The departments that present the most cases are Cortes and Francisco Morazán.



Home awareness-raising visits on dengue prevention in San Pedro Sula. Source: Honduran Red Cross

During the first two months of the DREF operation the Honduran Red Cross has completed prevention awareness campaigns with 13,054 families; 14 prevention workshops were held for 436 facilitators; and 1,087 teachers, students and parents were sensitized in 12 schools and institutes. According to national ambulance service reports, 135 patients who presented dengue symptoms were referred to health centres. Through articulated efforts with the Ministry of Health, biological larvicides for water reservoirs were distributed to 7,017 families and 7,927 dwellings were fumigated. In addition, the Honduran Red Cross donated 600 mosquito nets to three hospitals housing caring for dengue patients.

However, the National Society faced difficulties in the procurement of fumigation equipment at local level and the spraying campaign started after the planned date. In order to complete the required fumigation cycle without interruptions, the HRC is requesting an extension of 15 days in the implementation timeframe. This extension will not only permit the conclusion of the fumigation cycle of the families already reached, but it will also permit to reach more families, in line with the increase number of families reached with the education campaigns, therefore providing a more integrated response.

This operation is now expected to be implemented in three and a half months, and completed by 25 October 2013. In line with IFRC reporting standards, the final report is due 90 days after the end of the operation (by 25 January, 2014).

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the Canadian Red Cross and government, Spanish Red Cross and Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) for their generous contributions to replenish the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) has replenished the DREF up to 50 per cent for the allocation made to this operation.

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

[<click here for contact details;](#)
[here to view the map of the affected area>](#)

The situation

On 30 July 2013, the President of the Republic of Honduras decreed a state of national emergency due to the dengue epidemic affecting the country. During this period, 161 of 298 municipalities reported the presence of this disease. Excluding 2010, the cases reported exceeded historic ranges of the last five years.

In accordance with this decision, the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) continues to support the Ministry of Public Health in prevention efforts, focusing on destroying the breeding grounds of mosquitoes that transmit the disease and fumigating areas with the highest incidence of the disease.

The Honduran Ministry of Health reported on 6 September a total of 23,941 cases by epidemiological week 35 (please refer to the attached epidemiological calendar in Annex 1). This is three times the number registered during the same period in 2012 (7,001 cases). Likewise, cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever similarly increased based on 3,146 reported cases in 2013 versus 1,295 in 2012. This year, 16 people have died due to the outbreak.

TABLE OF WEEKLY AND CUMULATIVE DENGUE CASES				
Epidemiological Week 35				
Department	2012		2013	
	Cases	Cumulative	Cases	Cumulative
Atlántida	19	2496	89	1,537
Colon	28	214	31	576
Comayagua	21	224	136	1,325
Copan	12	79	36	881
Cortes	75	512	89	1,082
Municipality of San Pedro de Sula*	318	2859	162	4,203
Choluteca	23	243	90	1,754
El Paraiso		48	31	352
Francisco Morazán		39	24	163
Metropolitan Municipality of the Central District**	66	1,077	401	5,879
Gracias a Dios				
Intibucá		9	7	209
Islas de la Bahía		5	46	184

La Paz	9	60	20	649
Lempira		12	7	63
Ocotepeque	55	379	32	435
Olancho	12	501	139	2,754
Santa Barbara	15	125	47	528
Valle		18	10	223
Yoro	37	348	102	1,144
TOTAL	690	7,001	1,499	23,941
Source: Ministry of Health Honduras, 6 September 2013				
*Municipality of the Department of Cortes				
** Municipality of the Department of Francisco Morazán				

The report also stressed that the cities with the highest number of dengue cases were Comayagua, Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Olancho, Choluteca and Atlantida. The National Dengue Program is focusing its efforts in neighborhoods to control the dengue-transmitting mosquito and using an odorless insecticide containing the BTI biological larvicide (*Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis*), which can be used in water storage tanks.

Confirmed dengue cases are being treated by hospitals in the region, and detection is being done from health centers all the way up to the hospital level. To deal with this increase in dengue cases, health services have adapted spaces and rooms to stabilize and provide treatment to patients.

Between July and September of this year COPECO deployed fumigation operations against the dengue-transmitting vector in 98,462 dwellings, inhabited by an estimated 465,444 people in 315 of the hardest hit neighborhoods and communities.

The Honduran Red Cross has been assisting this efforts to reduce the impact of dengue since July - before the declaration of national emergency - by implementing community education on vector control, epidemiological surveillance, home visits, and support for cleaning water reservoirs and trash disposal sites as possible places for vector breeding grounds. This intervention includes broadcasting radio and television messages at the local and national level.

Coordination and partnerships

The Government, through its Ministry of Health, is leading the attention for and early detection of dengue cases, as well as larviciding to control the dengue vector. COPECO) is responsible for fumigation.

The HRC is part of the National Risk Management System in Honduras. At the national level, it works in coordination with COPECO and Ministry of Health authorities regarding the status of dengue incidence. At the local level, it works in coordination with Municipal Health Centers and Municipal Emergency Committees.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Country Coordinator from the International Federation of the Red Cross Americas Zone Office is in permanent communication and provides support for the implementation of the Honduran Red Cross' Dengue Plan of Action. A disaster management delegate was deployed to provide support to evaluation and field coordination actions and design of the plan of action. Subsequently, a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) specialized in health from the Peruvian Red Cross was initially deployed for one month to help the National Society with implementation and coordination. However, the Honduran Red Cross requested that his mission be extended for one additional month.

To support the operation, in August the IFRC Zone Finance Unit conducted a videoconference workshop on finance for all the focal points dedicated to DREF operations in Central America.

The Swiss Red Cross, through funds of an ongoing project, is also supporting the National Society efforts to eradicate the vector in southern Honduras, in the departments of Olancho, Valle and Choluteca. In addition, the German Red Cross is carrying out activities in the municipality of Puerto Cortes in the department of Cortés, the municipalities of La Ceiba and Tela in the Department of Atlántida, and in the municipality of El Progreso in the Department of Yoro.

The Government of Germany, through its embassy in Honduras, allocated 50,000 Euros to the Honduran Red Cross to continue with the dengue prevention campaign being conducted in several areas in the country.

In August, the Honduras Humanitarian Network met with the members of the Ministry of Health's technical panel to hear about progress regarding dengue. The meeting was attended by members of United Nations agencies, Doctors Without Borders and the Honduran Red Cross.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in Honduras made 17 visits to hospitals where it provided technical advice to 638 staff members, including doctors and nurses. They also donated 34,111 units of 1,000 ml-sodium chloride and 16,200 units of 500 ml-sodium chloride, in addition to 11,100 catheters.

The European Union, through the European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), has decided to grant 500,000 Euros to respond to the humanitarian situation arising from the outbreak of dengue fever in the region. This contribution will help provide emergency assistance to the most affected communities and strengthen local health services with equipment and training. The funds will benefit around 114,000 people. This relief operation, managed by ECHO, will be coordinated by PAHO and Doctors Without Borders (MSF).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The DREF operation aimed at reaching up to 6,000 families (30,000 people) in order to reduce the impact of dengue among high-risk, vulnerable populations. During the two-month period covered by the present update, the Honduras Red Cross had surpassed the goal, reaching 13,054 families with awareness campaign. A total of 14 workshops were held to train 436 facilitators and 1,087 teachers, students and parents were sensitized in 12 schools and institutes. According to reports of the National Society's ambulance service, 135 patients who presented dengue symptoms were referred. Through articulated efforts with the Ministry of Health, biological larvicides for water reservoirs were distributed to 7,017 families and 7,927 dwellings were fumigated. In addition, the Honduran Red Cross donated 600 mosquito nets to three hospitals with hospitalized dengue patients.

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency health			
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through information and awareness-raising regarding prevention measures for 30,000 people in the city of Tegucigalpa, five municipalities in the Department of Cortes, and other dengue-prone areas during three months.	Outputs		% of achievement ¹
	6,000 families are reached with information about prevention and early detection of dengue fever in the city of Tegucigalpa and 5 municipalities in the Department of Cortés.		218%
	Emergency medical technicians from the Red Cross ambulance service properly refer suspected dengue cases in the target areas over a three month period.		80%
	Mass communications campaigns reach more than 30,000 people with dengue prevention information.		361%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress ²
	Yes	No	

¹ This field represents the percentage of the of the output that has been reached, according to the figures it specifies.

² This field represents the percentage of completion of a given activity, according to the timeframe planned.

Selection of beneficiaries.	X		100%
Conduct 4 local workshops in dengue conceptualization and control for 120 volunteers, community leaders, teachers and students to facilitate promotion.	X		100%
Carry out 6,000 home visits for awareness on dengue prevention and epidemiological surveillance. Conduct 6 lectures in elementary and high schools on dengue prevention.	X		100%
Conduct one National Epidemics Control course for 24 volunteers	X		100%
Monitor and report on the activities	X		80% (ongoing)
Printing of manuals for dengue patient care	X		100%
Conduct two courses on dengue patient management for emergency medical technicians	X		100%
Printing of information materials	X		100%
Development of radio spots	X		100%
Dissemination campaigns on prevention of dengue fever over the radio, in the press and via loudspeakers on vehicles in public places	X		70%
Distribution of information materials to branches whose municipalities are on alert	X		100%

Progress:

Output 1- 6,000 families are reached with information about prevention and early detection of dengue fever

The identification of communities to be targeted was conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Health, taking into account aspects of vulnerability, high levels of mosquito infestation and high incidence of morbidity and mortality. Five municipalities were selected in the Department of Cortés: Choloma, Villanueva, San Manuel, San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortés. In Tegucigalpa, actions were conducted in the 3 de Mayo sector. Because the Honduran Red Cross' humanitarian work commands great respect in Honduras, its volunteers has been able to gain access to areas with high rates of organized violence. To facilitate the volunteers' safety in this context, a National Security Plan was created for the operation, as well as providing trainings on safety, and IFRC insurance to 289 volunteers.

In order to train facilitators and achieve a multiplier effect of community and school interventions, the HRC prioritized the dengue conceptualization and control workshops for volunteers, community leaders and key institutions linked to the health response. Within the intervention strategy, the initial workshops were held for



Red Cross raising awareness on dengue in schools in Puerto Cortes Source: Honduran Red Cross.

volunteers and institutions and taught by Ministry of Health experts. This was then replicated at the municipal level for the community leaders who would be providing support to the intervention process jointly with the Red Cross. So far, 14 workshops have been held for 436 people, of which 183 volunteers are from the Red Cross, 223 are community leaders and 30 are representatives from COPECO, Ministry of Health and Fire Department (see Table 1).

To strengthen the involvement of the National Society, a workshop for 28 volunteers was held in Tela, Atlántida, in the use of fumigation equipment and dengue information and control. This workshop had the participation of members from the branches of Tegucigalpa, Marcala, San Manuel, Villanueva, Choloma, Tela, Potrerillos, San Pedro Sula, Ceiba, Chamelecon, San Lorenzo, Juticalpa, Catacamas, San Luis,

Puerto Cortés, La Esperanza, Omoa, Comayagua, Choluteca and Danli, which includes all four regions of the country.

Table 1: Dengue conceptualization and control workshops

Department	Municipalities	Number of workshops	Participants			Total
			Volunteers	Community leaders	Other institutions	
Cortés	San Pedro de Sula	2	52	0	2	54
	Villanueva	3	5	90	0	95
	San Manuel	1	5	8	0	13
	Puerto Cortes	3	25	8	26	59
	Choloma	1	17	47	0	64
Francisco Morazán	Comayagüela	3	51	70	2	123
Atlántida	Tela	1	28	0	0	28
Total		14	183	223	30	436

The Epidemics Control for Volunteers (ECV) training was held in El Progreso, Yoro department in September where 15 volunteers were trained. The course was led by a Honduran Red Cross facilitator certified by the IFRC's Reference Center for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD) and supported by the Health RIT. Participants of the training pledged to continue supporting the process established by their branch and to continue supporting other communities to help reduce the impact of the disease.

Once facilitators were trained, teams were formed to visit families at risk of contracting dengue fever. Honduran Red Cross branches developed their local plan of actions to schedule community interventions. So far, 13,054 families have been visited and sensitized in dengue prevention (see Table 2). Intervention campaigns included actions to detect possible dengue cases in the community, cleaning water reservoirs, larviciding and eradication of breeding sites.

Table 2: Home visits for prevention and epidemiological surveillance

Department	District	Community	N° Families
Francisco Morazán	Tegucigalpa	Comayagüela (Ayestas, 3 De Mayo, Independencia, Zapote Centro)	3,625
Cortes	San Pedro	La Union	445
		La Paz	373
		San Luis	413
		Colonia Satélite 1	865
		Fernandez Guzman	491
		Tepeaca	455
	Choloma	San Carlos	800
		San Antonio	192
		Las Moras	66
		Brisas De La Candelaria	180
		Cerro Verde	433
	Villanueva	El Centro	255
		Victoria	234
		Col. 21 De Abril	234
		Res. Gran Villa	628
		Las Flores	128
		Res. Villa Real	533
Independencia		325	
Puerto Cortes	Sector Peninsula	960	
	Sector Carretero Sur	1,360	

	San Manuel	Sector San Manuel	59
TOTAL			13,054

Moreover, teams of trained facilitators (volunteers and community leaders) have so far conducted 12 trainings in schools and institutes, raising awareness in 1,087 people, including teachers, students and parents in five municipalities in Cortés and Francisco Morazán (see Table 3). During these sessions, participants are made aware of methods for dengue prevention, control and surveillance, as well as the importance of destroying mosquito breeding grounds, the application of the "Untadita"³ technique and the use of larvicides.

Table 3: Dengue prevention workshops in schools

Department	Municipalities	Institute/ school	Teachers	Students	Parents	Total
Cortes	San Pedro Sula	03	0	45	167	212
	Puerto Cortes	01	0	114	0	114
	Villanueva	03	20	460	0	480
	Choloma	02	0	32	0	32
Francisco Morazán	Comayagüela	03	20	161	68	249
TOTAL		12	40	812	235	1,087

In addition, through this operation the National Society started the use of ODK (Open Data Kit) tool to facilitate beneficiary registration and to conduct surveys with beneficiaries. A first workshop on the use of the tool was held for 11 volunteers at National Headquarters and ten cell phones were configured with IFRC ODK survey templates.

Outputs 2- Referral of suspected dengue cases

The Honduran Ministry of Health's Guidelines for Clinical Management of Dengue Patients have been reproduced and to be distributed among staff working in the HRC ambulance services and branches.

Two *Dengue Patient Management* courses were offered to emergency medical technicians. In Tegucigalpa, 19 paramedics were given refresher courses by Ministry of Health experts and the National Health Director. Likewise, a second training was held in the Villanueva, Cortes branch for 18 paramedics: four from Villanueva, one from Rio Lindo, two from Potrerillos, three from El Progreso, two from La Lima, two from Choloma, two from Omoa and two from San Manuel.

The Red Cross ambulance service reported transporting 145 suspected dengue cases between July and August (see Table 4).

Table 4: Transportation of suspected dengue cases by the HRC

Branch	Dengue cases
Tegucigalpa	73
San Pedro Sula	08
Choloma	09
Villanueva	38
San Manuel	13
Puerto Cortes	04
TOTAL	145

Outputs 3- Mass communication campaign

With support from the Ministry of Health, the "All Against Dengue" booklet, containing key messages about dengue, has been validated. In addition, several materials have been produced, such as posters and stickers

³ "Untadita" is the local name for a cleaning technique of water containers.

about the "Untadita" technique and informative booklets and brochures on dengue. These materials are distributed in branches to support awareness campaigns scheduled in communities.

Radio and video spots have also been produced to disseminate key messages to eradicate mosquitoes. These tools are being delivered to branches to coordinate their broadcast within their respective municipalities. In the municipality of Puerto Cortés, the Red Cross partnered with four radio stations and four television stations to disseminate the messages. This strategy aims at raising awareness for approximately 200,000 people in Puerto Cortés and surrounding areas.

Table 5: Broadcast of prevention messages through radio

Radio Station	Areas covered	Spot
La Voz del Atlántico 104.5	Puerto Cortes, Omoa to the Guatemalan border, Choloma	40 seconds; 3 per day, Monday-Sunday
La Nueva 91.3	Puerto Cortes	30 seconds; 3 per day, Monday-Friday
Radio Laser 88.1	Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Cienaguita, Travesía, Bajamar, Milla 3, Tulian and Chameleconcito	30 seconds, Monday-Sunday
Radio Luz Cortes	Puerto Cortes	30 seconds, 2 per day, Monday-Saturday

Table 6: Broadcast of prevention messages through television

TV station	Areas covered	Spot
Teleport	Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Choloma, Internet	30 seconds ; 4 per day, Monday-Friday
Multicable	San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Puerto Cortes, Omoa	20 seconds 2 per day Monday-Friday
Channel 61	Choloma, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Internet	20 seconds 3 per day Monday-Sunday
Municipal Channel 100	Puerto Cortes	30 seconds 4 per day Monday-Sunday

To support the community awareness raising campaigns, six loudspeakers were purchased and distributed to implementing branches. The loudspeakers were mounted on Red Cross vehicles to repeat key messages for fighting dengue, reaching approximately 105,629 people.

Table 7: Population informed through key dengue prevention campaign messages

Department	District	Community	People
Francisco Morazan	Tegucigalpa	Comayagüela /3 de mayo	25,478
Cortes	San Pedro	La Union	7,507
		La Paz	1,232
		San Luis	2,275
		Colonia Satelite 1	8,854
		Fernandez Guzman	3,654
		Tepeaca	2,652
		Choloma	San Carlos
	San Antonio		1,152
	Las moras		3,150
	Brisas de la Candelaria		1,260
		Cerro Verde	10,920

		el Centro	2,500
		Victoria	2,040
	Villanueva	Col. 21 de Abril	1,670
		Res. Gran Villa	4,250
		Las Flores	1,050
		Res. Villa Real	2,870
		Puerto Cortes	Sector Carretero Sur
	San Manuel	Sector San Manuel	1,965
TOTAL			105,629

The Honduran Red Cross donated from its own stock 600 mosquito nets: 250 units to the Hospital Escuela in Tegucigalpa, 250 units to the Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in San Pedro Sula and 100 units to the Area Hospital in Puerto Cortés.

Challenges: Difficulty in terms of availability of Ministry of Health medical specialists to support the induction and refresher workshops on dengue. There were also delays in the reproduction of teaching materials as the costs associated with reproduction were high and there were several and strict internal control processes.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through the promotion of proper water storage and cleaning of mosquito breeding grounds for 6,000 families in the city of Tegucigalpa and five municipalities in the Department of Cortes during three months	Outputs		% of achievement
	6,000 families receive support for water management and keep their water storage units clean		66% ⁴
	6,000 families are supported in actions involving cleanup, elimination of breeding sites and fumigation		80%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Support for community cleanup, waste removal in the community	X		100%
Cleaning and disinfection of containers used to store water for human consumption	X		100%
Distribution of disinfection materials	X		0%
Support for organizing campaigns for community cleanup and elimination of breeding sites	X		100%
Support for organizing campaigns for community fumigation		X	61%

⁴ Although over 7,000 families have been reached with biological larvicide, above the output target, the cleaning kits contemplated within the output had not yet been distributed.



Campaign for larvicide application and elimination of breeding sites in Puerto Cortés. Source: Honduras Red Cross.

Progress:

Output 1- water management and storage

The National Society's branches worked alongside the Ministry of Health and the municipalities, to target communities in a coordinated manner. During the house-to-house visits, 13,508 families (see Table 2) were informed about cleaning and care of water reservoirs by weekly washings with the "untadita", a mixture of equal parts chlorine and detergent promoted by the Ministry of Health for its ovicidal action.

The National Society has already purchased 6,000 kits for cleaning and disinfecting community water reservoirs, which consist of a gallon of chlorine, a 2,500 grams package of powdered detergent, a plastic bristle brush and a plastic container. These kits are scheduled to be distributed over the coming weeks and will be enough for three months or more.

Through actions coordinated with authorities and the Honduran Red Cross, biological larvicide (BTI: Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis) was applied in water reservoirs in 7,017 dwellings in the department of Cortés to eliminate and prevent the development of Aedes aegypti larvae (see Table 8). This product has been provided by the Ministry of Health.

Table 8: Dwellings reached with larvicide campaigns

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Dwellings
Cortes	San Pedro Sula	La Unión	891
		La Paz	373
		San Luis	413
	Villanueva	Independencia	1,500
		21 de Abril	2000
		Bella Vista	750
	Puerto Cortes - Sector Carretero Sur	Chameleconcito	65
		Bullí champa	53
		05 de Abril	113
		La Fraternidad	451
		Episcopal Suyapa	87
		Los Laureles	91
		18 Noviembre	55
	Banderas 3	175	
TOTAL			7,017

Output 2- Cleaning and fumigation campaigns

Arrangements were made with government agencies in targeted municipalities to conduct solid waste cleaning campaigns and eliminate breeding grounds. Waste collection campaigns have been conducted in 23 communities in the departments of Francisco Morazán and Cortes (see Table 2 on page 6), the same ones reached with house visits.

Challenges: A shortage of fumigation equipment in the country caused delays in the acquisition of sprayers, therefore delaying the fumigation campaigns. However, this problem has already been overcome and the equipment purchased. So far, the National Society has fumigated 7,927 households in the department of Cortés (see Table 9) using their own existing fumigation equipment and with support from the Ministry of Health, which provided personnel and chemicals.

Table 9: Dwellings fumigated

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Dwellings
Cortes	San Manuel	San Manuel, el Plan and Tacamiche	4,937
	Puerto Cortes	Campo Rojo	379
		El Faro	249
		San Ramón	979
		El Porvenir	1083
Villanueva	21 de Abril	300	
TOTAL			7,927

Although the number of families targeted have been reached, the required cycle of fumigating for a successful elimination of mosquitos still need to be completed. As a result, the National Society is requesting a 15-days extension of the implementation timeframe. This extension will also permit to reach more families with the fumigation campaign, in line with the increase number of families reached with the education campaigns, therefore providing a more integrated response.

The Lessons Learned workshop is scheduled for the operation's last weeks in October.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 9 July 2013 for CHF 162,996 for three months to assist 30,000 beneficiaries.
- The current DREF update extends the implementation timeframe an additional 15 days. Therefore the DREF supported operation will now conclude on 23 October 2013.



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How we work

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

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



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

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



REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS
SECRETARIA DE SALUD

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE VIGILANCIA DE LA SALUD

CALENDARIO EPIDEMIOLOGICO AÑO 2013

ENERO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
1	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

FEBRERO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	24	25	26	27	28	1	2

MARZO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

ABRIL							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
14	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

MAYO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
18	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
19	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	26	27	28	29	30	31	1

JUNIO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

JULIO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
27	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
28	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

AGOSTO							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
32	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTIEMBRE							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

OCTUBRE							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
40	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
41	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
43	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

NOVIEMBRE							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DICIEMBRE							
Sem	D	L	M	M	J	V	S
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Annex II – Map

