

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF Final Report Honduras: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	Operation N° MDRHN014
Date of issue: 3 May 2022	Glide number: N/A
Operation start date: 29 July 2021	Operation end date: 31 November 2021
Host National Society: Honduran Red Cross	Operation budget: 65,214 Swiss francs (CHF)
N° of people assisted: 7,394	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Honduran Red Cross' (HRC) organizational structure is divided into four regions, along with a Management Group at the national level and 4,700 volunteers. The National Society is represented in 52 municipalities across the country through its network of branches.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Catholic Church, Child Protection Officers (OPI), Directorate of Children, Adolescents and Family (DINAF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (SRECI), National Human Rights Commissioner of Honduras (CONADEH) and the National Migration Institute (INM). In previous caravans, HRC identified the Mennonite Church Social Action Commission (CAS Menonita), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and International Organization for Migration (IOM).	
The Honduran Red Cross spent a total of 54,533 CHF. The remaining balance of 10,681 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners, of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the HRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

< For the Final Financial Report, click [here](#). For contact information, click [here](#). >

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Honduras continues to be a country of origin, transit and return for migrants, although rarely a destination country as the continental and extra-continental migrants transiting through Honduras have the countries in North America in their sights. Migrant populations in the Americas include European and other nationals.

Mixed migratory flows in Honduras tend to continue steady or even increase. The caravans leaving from Honduras have become an irregular travel mode since 2018, and the conditions of these population movements have become challenging, increasing the vulnerabilities and needs of migrants.

The last caravan, expected for the end of July, did not happen as the initial plans for a big caravan did not materialize. Instead, the massive groups of people broke up into smaller and scattered groups that continued to cross borders from Honduras to Guatemala and Mexico on their way to the United States. At the same time, many Honduran migrants were being returned from Mexico, but not always through the main border points; some were being returned at the Ceibo, Petén border point, which does not follow the required protocols and conditions for return. On the other hand, returnees were not being transported to the border with Honduras but were stranded in Guatemala. The situation has recently been corrected with an agreement between Mexico and Guatemala to return Honduran migrants across the Guatemala-Honduras border. However, the number of returnees continues to increase¹.

In summary, migration flows have been volatile and to some extent unpredictable in terms of numbers, timing, and routes, therefore the operation strategy has changed focus from assisting in expected transit points to providing assistance in temporary centers for migrant care or at the Honduran Red Cross' Humanitarian Service Points (HSP), based on the needs and movement of these flows.

While the flow of returning migrants stopped intermittently because of airport and border closures and the tropical storms mentioned above, transit migration through Honduras has continued. Some migrants remained stranded during the first semester, who later formed caravans and exited the country. The easing of biosafety measures has also allowed regular flows as soon as Honduras opened its borders.



HRC volunteer providing phone call service to a Honduran migrant at the Gran Terminal in San Pedro Sula.

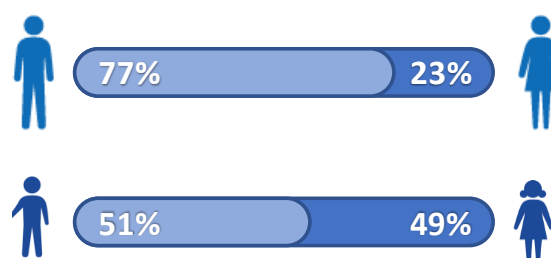
People assisted

7,394



Assisted adult persons (18+) by sex and age group

September - December 2021



Returned Honduran migrants assisted by HRC at the Corinto border point and the CAMR

¹ [Mic.OIM.int](https://mic.oim.int)

Breakdown of people assisted

Group	Total
Men	5,016
Women	1,440
Boys	484
Girls	454
Unaccompanied minors	0
Total	7,394

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Eight branches were activated in the north and west of the country (San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Quimistán, La Entrada, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Copán Ruinas) to identify movements of people intending to migrate on highways and at border points. In addition, the San Pedro Sula branch periodically travels to the Public Gran Central Metropolitana de San Pedro Sula (Main bus station) to monitor the meeting point defined for all caravans.

Constant communication is maintained between the headquarters and the vice presidency of the HRC's Region 1², to know about the regional context and the situation of the migrant population in transit, both those entering and those stranded in the city of Choluteca and the east of the country, given the alert of their incorporation into the possible caravan of Hondurans.

The pre-positioned Restoring Family Links (RFL) kits (backpack with cell phones and accessories, phone cards, and forms) have been prepared according to the possible routes that the caravan will take, and specialized RFL personnel have been activated through the regional vice presidencies of HRC.

Before the departure and because of previous experiences with the caravans, an HSP has been established at the Gran Terminal Metropolitana de San Pedro Sula, and according to the possible departure routes, once the movement of migrants begins, Omoa, La Entrada, Copán Ruinas, Ocotepeque, and other HSPs could be activated.

A detailed inventory of supplies ready for distribution was identified: 500 personal hygiene kits for adults and 150 for children under two years of age, and information material currently available to the Honduran Red Cross. Suppliers were notified that it may be necessary to have more of these supplies to guarantee a quick purchase (including supplies for first aid kits).

Pre-positioned equipment, acquired in previous phases of the Monarch Butterfly programme, is available for placement at an HSP once the caravan's exit route(s) is identified and is located at the Gran Terminal Metropolitana. The current Monarch Butterfly programme (or IFRC Americas Migration Programme) provides a regional surveillance system to promote cross-border cooperation and provide care for migrants (in addition to Restoring of Family Links), where the National Societies work with communities with high rates of forced internal displacement due to violence and high migration rates. In addition, staff from the Monarch Butterfly programme in the southern zone is in constant communication with organizations, institutions, and civil society to monitor the possibility of extracontinental migrants seeking to join the caravan from this zone. The programme staff in the northern zone is on alert to assist in the possible response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central America has been coordinating and exchanging information on an ongoing basis with the Honduran Red Cross, the Guatemalan Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and participating National Societies as providing technical support to the National Society.

The binational communication mechanism between the Honduran Red Cross-Guatemalan Red Cross and the IFRC has been activated through the migration focal point of the Central America CCD, where ICRC's regional office is invited to participate. With the support of the Americas Regional Office (ARO), the Central America CCD has maintained constant monitoring of the flows in coordination with the National Societies and a continuous exchange of information and technical support for early preparation for this possible population movement situation.

The Central America CCD has informed the Salvadoran Red Cross about the possibility of this massive population movement in case it needs to coordinate actions as on previous occasions if people of Salvadoran nationality join these caravans or use Salvadoran routes as a migratory corridor to access Guatemala.

The IFRC Central America CCD, through its migration and social inclusion coordinator, constantly monitors and coordinates with the National Society the migration flows. The IFRC brings technical advice on the National Society action plans on migration and population movements scenario exercises with the National Society, coordinating with the ICRC through its Mission office and the sub-delegation office in San Pedro Sula. In previous population movements, the IFRC and ICRC have also provided financial support to cover the humanitarian assistance needs of migrants.

The HRC-IFRC migration working group in Honduras was activated on 24 July 2021, starting with coordination and information exchange meetings, and is responsible for advising the National Society on movements and actions related to populations on the move. These meetings were held virtually once a week.

Coordination was maintained and field visits conducted with the National Migration Institute, IOM and other agencies in the area working on migration and refugee issues.

In coordination with the Spanish Red Cross (SpRC) of a four-year regional intervention funded by AECID, the HRC is implementing long-term actions to restore the migrant and IDP rights affected by other violent situations. The SpRC is not currently part of the National Society's population movement response action plan but is active to work bilaterally if necessary.

Through the Health Unit, available personnel were identified to collaborate in the HSPs with health actions and psychosocial support for people with vulnerabilities, using the Guidance Guide for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSs) 6 actions for migrant population, which contains recommendations for approaches to populations in transit. In addition, the acquisition of psychosocial support kits for children and adolescents was considered, including playful and informative material on hygiene promotion and COVID-19 prevention.

With the support of the Honduran Red Cross COVID-19 Single Response Plan, the following biosafety supplies were identified as available on loan:

- Complete Personal Protection Kit for 100 members of the Honduran Red Cross who was provided the institutional response to the crisis.
- Biosafety kit (surgical mask and anti-bacterial gel) for 10,000 migrants.
- Disinfection material for cleaning work equipment, ambulances and vehicles, anti-bacterial gel

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The National Migration Institute (INM) renewed an agreement with the Honduran Red Cross, through which actions were coordinated to strengthen capacities and the access of the National Society to assist migrants in transit. These actions reflect the collaborative work of the HRC and its auxiliary role, working hand in hand with the INM to provide quality humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people in mobility. The INM carried its normal activities with irregular migrants and is preparing for the return of migrants who would integrate the caravan (as in other occasions). In anticipation of the increase in the number of migrants in transit, an agreement was reached with the Catholic Church in Guayabillas, El Paraíso, which provided lodging spaces for five days for the migrant population before continuing the migratory route. Under the Central American Free Mobility Agreement CA-4, Hondurans who were part of the caravan and complied with the conditions for leaving Honduras and entering Guatemala (including biosecurity) were authorized to leave the country.

The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (SRECI) was monitoring the situation and alerting Consulates to assist Honduran populations along the migratory route. On the other hand, under the HRC-SRECI Agreement, the CAMR Omoa protection teams were activated to assist returnees in need of protection.

The offices of the National Commissioner for Human Rights of Honduras (CONADEH) were activated to provide protection assistance through specialized personnel, both in the accompaniment during mobility in the national territory (relief) and the identification and response to protection cases.

Other UN agencies such as UNHCR worked in collaboration with organizations such as World Vision, working in the southern part of the country to help migrants in transit, with services focused on hygiene.

Needs analysis

In January 2022 there were reports³ of people trying to migrate over new and not commonly used routes and border points between Guatemala and Honduras, which highlighted the need to strengthen the teams in humanitarian assistance posts with a view to delivering comprehensive care to address the different needs arising in this new scenario.

If this scenario continues, there will continue to be needs in migrant populations (returnees and those in transit), for shelter and food, both within and at the border, physical-mental-emotional health care, hygiene kits, biosecurity kits, RFL, clothing and water, among others.

In early January 2022, a mass call for a new caravan was made simultaneously in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The people responding to the call were to meet up on 14 January at the San Pedro Sula bus terminal to commence their migration journey on 15 January at 10:00 a.m. Honduran Red Cross, together with Movement and other strategic partners, launched the plan to respond to this migration crisis. Supplies that had been prepositioned in 2021 were counted and made available in care posts in northern Honduras. At the close of this operation, all prepositioned materials were distributed.

No.	Item	Quantity
1	Biosafety kits (face masks and antibacterial gel)	12,000
2	Bottled water (500 ml)	7,000
3	Oral rehydration fluids	200
4	PSS educational materials	7,000
5	Hygiene promotion educational materials	7,000
6	Hygiene kits, differentiated based on sex and age	1,650
7	RFL kits (phones, backpacks, external batteries, call packages)	5
8	First-aid materials	120
9	Mobile tents	5
10	Snacks	6,000
11	Baby diapers (packs)	60

Operational risk analysis

2021 Hurricane and rainy Season

The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic basin officially started on 1 June and on 15 May in the Pacific, and both concluded on 30 November 2021. Two to five tropical cyclones were expected for the season in the central Pacific hurricane region. These numbers included tropical depressions, named storms, and hurricanes. A near normal season has four or five tropical cyclones.

COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to information from the World Health Organization (WHO) 8, as of 25 July, Honduras reported a cumulative of 284,187 positive cases of COVID-19. As of 23 July, the Honduran government had managed to immunize 12.44% of its population with at least one dose of vaccine against COVID-19.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC global appeal, which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation was aligned with and contributed to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National Society ensured, even as it responded to the current dengue outbreak, COVID-19 prevention measures were adhered to, in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan.

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Society kept monitoring the situation closely and a revised plan was published with the Operational Update no. 1 to change the focus from assisting in expected transit points to providing assistance in temporary centers for migrant care or at the Honduran Red Cross' HSP. For more information, please consult the COVID-19 operation page on the IFRC Go platform.

Increased return flow

Based on previous experience, returns cause a risk to the population due to the emotional impact on their communities. The demand for services in return increases, which could have put the operation at risk, due to the level of the response capacity needed and the difficulties mentioned in the scenarios (See [DREF EpoA](#), page 9). The needs for assistance and protection increased from August 2021 to December 2021, where the increase of returning Honduran migrants has caused the processes of assistance to be faster and at inadequate hours.

Social, political and economic context:

According to CEPAL's economic balance of Central America in 2020, in Honduras it was expected that, because of the negative effects of Hurricanes Eta and Iota on the national productive apparatus, the deficit of the central administration would be above 4.0%. Honduras also registers high levels of violence with more than 38 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants (2018). However, this rate has decreased in recent years, from a peak of 83 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011.

B. Operational Strategy

Proposed strategy

The necessary personnel and technical and logistical supplies were prepositioned to deliver humanitarian aid and services to meet the needs of the population (Hondurans and individuals from outside the region and continent) part of the migrant caravan during the critical winter period and election day in the country.

- Response preparedness planning is the result of three National Society programmatic areas, and monitoring will continue to follow the same integration model.
- The National Society activated the Regional Technical Offices (OTRs) in regions 1 and 3. Region 1 together with its councils in Choluteca, El Paraíso and Danlí tracked and monitored the entry of migrants from outside the region and continent likely to join the caravan of Honduran nationals, while Region 3 activates the councils in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Quimistan, La Entrada, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Copán Ruinas. Teams in place monitor the current flow of migrants at one meeting point and integrated border points with Guatemala such as Corinto and Copán.
- The needs identified in the caravans that took place in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are considered, which show an increasing number of family units and therefore a greater number of women, children and young people.

- The National Council and the Region 3 Regional Technical Office followed up and addressed needs with national and international non-governmental organizations.
- Per an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the National Society coordinates the reception of migrants returning voluntarily, assisting them in a dignified manner via the CAMR Omoa.

Preparedness and response activities were carried out by some 125 volunteers. These volunteers, who delivered services in shifts, were from the Region 3 (where caravans are organized and travel through) and Region 1 (where migrants from outside the region and continent enter) councils. The programmes manager, the three managers responsible for programmatic areas, the three project officers and programmatic assistants participated in specific actions, as did the monitoring and evaluation unit and logistics and procurement personnel.

Procurement processes were conducted in accordance with standard administrative and procurement procedures established and approved by the IFRC.

Informative material including self-care messages and key COVID-19 and Dengue prevention messages was acquired and distributed to migrants and the community at large. Technological communication equipment was purchased for the field team and to conduct RFL actions.

Summary of types of services and care provided to migrants at the Corinto border service points and Centre for Returnee Migrant Services (CAMR) in Omoa, Cortés.

Type of Assistance	Corinto Border Point	CAMR Omoa	Total
Hygiene kits	2,024	1,194	3,218
Snack kits	485	768	1,253
RFL services	173	294	467
Connectivity services	261	826	1,087
Biosafety kits	149	1,725	1,874
Primary health care	14	273	287
First aid	31	95	126
Psychological first aid	11	62	73
Bottled water	849	2,425	3,274
Ambulance service	1	1	2
Mobile battery charging	0	123	123
Orientation and information	2,074	3,651	5,725

C. Detailed operational plan



Health

People reached: 7,394 people

Male: 5,500

Female: 1,894

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors.</i>	5,000	7,394
<i># of personal protection kits (surgical mask, antibacterial gel) delivered to the migrant population.</i>	5,000	7,394

Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Health Output 2.1: 2,000 Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people assisted with first aid</i>	2,000	126

Health outcome 3: Psychosocial impacts of the emergency are reduced

Health output 3.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population, as well as to volunteers and staff

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with psychosocial support services</i>	-	3,218

Narrative description of achievements

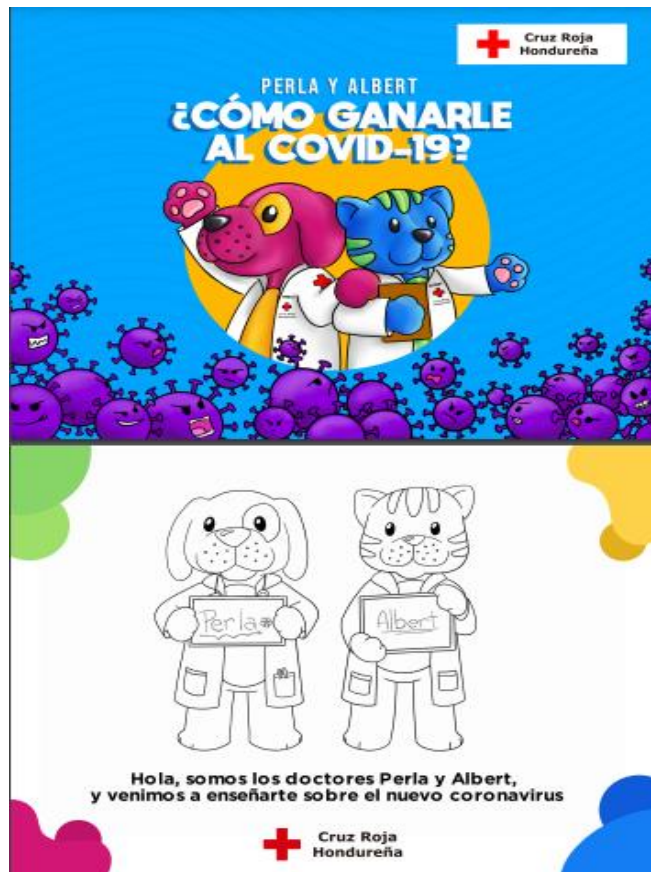
12,000 biosafety kits, containing three disposable face masks and a bottle of 70% alcohol with a spray dispenser, were purchased and 7,394 were distributed to migrants. The remaining kits remain prepositioned. Distribution to HRC councils along the migration route and in other key points identified took place in November.

Biosafety supplies were also provided to reception centres serving migrants from outside the continent, especially in cities along the border with Nicaragua and in the INM in Tegucigalpa.

Two emergency transfers to primary health care services were done for people affected as consequences of the mobilization. First aid supplies were prepared and shipped to HSP, including oral rehydration serums. At the closing of this DREF operation, first aid assistance was provided to 126 people.

As part of this operation, the HRC produced and printed a series of educational materials containing key self-care messages aimed at adults and children. These were printed in several languages and distributed at various humanitarian service points along the migration route, including: colouring book on protection of rights, COVID-19 prevention; and a comic on the risks that may be encountered during the migration journey and containing essential information on protection agencies that assist migrants in Honduras (in Spanish, French, Creole and Portuguese). Also, materials to provide psychoeducation were prepared (key messages for self-care and mental health). These materials were distributed along the hygiene kits, reaching a total of 3,218 people.

MATERIALS:



Challenges

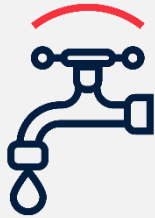
Based on the new movement control measures and biosafety restrictions, the people traveling in the caravans began to organize themselves better, forming smaller groups on foot or pooling resources to pay for vehicles, such as minibuses, to get to the Guatemalan border faster. This made them difficult to detect and in turn limited their access to services provided by HRC and other agencies specifically for them.

Lessons learned

The second probable scenario outlined in the action plan was met with a higher number of migrants during voluntary or forced return from Guatemala and Mexico.

The flow of returnees from the Northern Triangle countries increased in late 2021 and early 2022. They came from migrant transit camps and had been in the border cities for some months in search of humanitarian passports or temporary permits. Express deportations (large numbers of nationals deported with no prior coordination) also demanded greater or equal amounts of assistance and response to migrants.

A temporary humanitarian post was set up on the Corinto border, providing first aid assistance, hygiene kits for women, men and children, biosafety kits, phone calls and mobile phone battery recharging. In addition, educational materials to raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention and key self-care messages were also provided.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,500

Male: 1,890

Female: 1,610

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of prepositioned items in the prioritized HRC branches	3,500	7,000

WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hygiene kits for adults prepositioned in the prioritized HRC Council	600	1,900

WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of key hygiene promotion message materials pre-positioned in the prioritized HRC branches.	3,500	5,000

Narrative description of achievements

7,000 500-ml bottles of drinking water and 120 litres of paediatric oral rehydration liquid were procured and distributed. The original target was 3,500, but because the actual unit costs were lower than expected, the HRC was able to double the target and more water and educational printed materials were acquired. At the closing of this DREF, 3,274 bottles of water had been distributed.

The strategy was to distribute these at key points along the caravans' journey; however, the alternative strategies adopted by the migrant groups led to the decision to deliver the water directly at the temporary migrant care centres.



HRC volunteers distributing hygiene kits to migrants

HRC used operation funds to acquire 1,900 hygiene kits (individual), considering the differentiated needs of men, women, boys and girls, which were provided to migrants who needed them. A total of 3,218 hygiene kits were distributed in the two HSP (Corinto border and CAMR-OMOA), 1,900 acquired with this DREF and 1,318 that were contributions from other National Society's programs.

Content of personal hygiene kits

Item	Men	Women	Boy	Girl
Toothpaste - 75 ml	✓	✓		
Toothpaste - 22 ml			✓	✓
Toothbrush	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bar of soap - 70 g	✓	✓	✓	✓
Toilet paper - roll	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shampoo - 10-ml sachet	✓	✓	✓	✓
Deodorant - 20 g	✓	✓		
Plastic comb	✓	✓	✓	✓
Razor	✓			
Hand towel - cloth	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanitary napkin		✓		
Alcohol gel - 60 ml	✓	✓	✓	✓
Toy			✓	✓

Additionally, the HRC prepositioned key hygiene promotion message materials for populations linked to the RFL and protection messages.

Challenges

More complex needs than expected arose during the response, especially involving returnee migrants (second scenario) who requested assistance in the form of clothing, footwear, food or special hygiene care for infants.

Coordination with other government ministries was required to meet baby food and formula needs.

Lessons learned

The sex and age-appropriate hygiene kits provided were much appreciated and used by the beneficiaries, who made the most of the content. The kits for children included a small toy, aiming to distract from the challenges along the migration route.



Migration

People reached: 1,554

Male: 1,088

Female: 466

Migration Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Indicators:

of RFL response teams mobilized to prioritized HRC branches and humanitarian service points.

Target

Actual

5

5

Narrative description of achievements

HRC identified the main actions needed for both national and international migrants, strengthening previously trained RFL teams accordingly with visibility and educational devices and materials.

Material acquired for educational services and protection:

- Banners advertising RFL services.
- Flyers with self-care messages.
- Maps indicating service points for migrants along the migration route.
- Banner with messages and recommendations for protecting children and young people.
- Phone call packages, to make calls.
- Portable power bank to facilitate mobilization.
- Five basic RFL kits, which includes stationery for registering services, mobile devices, headphones, balance (minutes), power strips, extension cords, board and backpack for transporting items.
- 6 tents to provide RFL services at humanitarian assistance points along the migration route through regions 1 and 3.
- 29 portable equipment for setting up battery charging points for migrants.



HRC volunteers setting up identification for humanitarian assistance point.

Key messages were prepared to prevent caravan migrants from becoming separated or going missing, as well as brochures on the RFL services available to them along the migration route.

The needs assessment process detected requests for support in terms of RFL services for irregular migrants from both within and outside Honduras (mostly from Haiti, Cuba, and Venezuela). This situation required making certain adjustments during the operation.

Challenges

There are few immigrant assistance centers, which meant that not all immigrants were properly registered and could be offered services. There was a large volume of returnees over short periods of time or late at night, which made it difficult to provide personalized and/or controlled care.

Lessons learned

Due to the situation highlighted above, it was decided to provide assistance 24 hours a day, in shifts, through staff hired at the CAMR and volunteer staff from the HRC.

Following this intervention, the HRC and local branches are more aware of the emergency presented by the caravans of returnees, which include a large number of people in greater need of care for physical (injuries, dehydration, trauma) and/or emotional issues due to the traumatic impact.

This operation enabled identifying needs that had not been considered at the beginning of the emergency, e.g., providing clothing and footwear as well as food for adults, children and infants.

National Society Strengthening

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 S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HRC personnel with individual PPE	125	125

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC provide assistance to the NS during the 3 months of the operation	1	1

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Lesson learned workshop	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

This operation was one more opportunity for the National Society to learn more about handling this type of emergency, to become stronger in terms of being able to deliver the best service options to meet the basic needs of or protection services to people who decide to migrate.

In line with COVID-19 recommendations, efforts were made throughout this operation to provide materials (face masks, antibacterial gel) and disposable surgical gowns and gloves to the volunteers involved in delivering first aid care, aiming to reduce the risk of affecting the health of volunteers and participating beneficiaries.

Support from IFRC was received virtually weekly or biweekly, according to the needs.

A lessons learned workshop was held virtually. The main learnings and challenges are described in this report in each area of intervention.

D. Financial report

See [Annex](#) for the Final Financial Report.

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF Plan of Action \(PoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

Honduran Red Cross:

- José Juan Castro, President, email: josejuan.castro@cruzroja.org.hn

In the IFRC regional office for the Americas:

- Nelson Aly Rodríguez, Head of the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Central America, nelson.alyrodriguez@ifrc.org
- Gonzalo Atxaerandio, Continental Operations Coordinator (acting); phone: +507 317 3050; email: gonzalo.atxaerandio@ifrc.org
- Mauricio Bustamante, Regional Logistics coordinator, phone: +507 317-3050; email: mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org
- Sandra Romero, Partnerships and Resource Development Head, phone: +507 66706800, email: sandra.romero@ifrc.org
- Susana Arroyo, Communications Manager, phone: +506 84161771, email: susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
- María Larios; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Manager, email: maria.larios@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Antoine Belair; Operations Coordination Senior Officer; email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

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.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/7-2022/03	Operation	MDRHN014
Budget Timeframe	2021/7-2021/11	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 26/Apr/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN014 - Honduras - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2021 to 30 Nov 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	65,214
DREF Allocations	65,214
Expenditure	-54,533
Closing Balance	10,681

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	18,757	18,795	-38
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,970	12,669	-5,698
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration	29,655	21,780	7,875
Area of focus Total	55,382	53,243	2,139
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	6,211	1,042	5,169
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	3,621	247	3,374
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	9,832	1,290	8,542
Grand Total	65,214	54,533	10,681

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/7-2022/03	Operation	MDRHN014
Budget Timeframe	2021/7-2021/11	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 26/Apr/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN014 - Honduras - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2021 to 30 Nov 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	31,117	40,808	-9,691
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,545	11,896	-5,351
Medical & First Aid	11,458	12,454	-996
Teaching Materials	12,154	14,623	-2,469
Other Supplies & Services	960	1,835	-875
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,654	1,293	4,361
Distribution & Monitoring		440	-440
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,654	853	4,801
Personnel	15,000	4,814	10,186
National Society Staff		757	-757
Volunteers	15,000	4,057	10,943
General Expenditure	9,463	4,290	5,173
Travel	1,500		1,500
Information & Public Relations	1,000	263	737
Office Costs	3,200	76	3,124
Communications	3,259	3,957	-698
Financial Charges	504	-6	510
Indirect Costs	3,980	3,328	652
Programme & Services Support Recover	3,980	3,328	652
Grand Total	65,214	54,533	10,681