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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Honduras: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation:</b>	MDRHN016	<b>Glide number:</b>	N/A
<b>Date of issue:</b>	5 October 2022	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	31 December 2022
<b>IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 160,229			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	76,657 people	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	1,500 people
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	Santa Bárbara, Copán, Cortés, Olancho, Colón, Yoro, Paraíso, Ocotepeque, Lempira, Intibucá, Comayagua, La Paz, Francisco Morazán, Valle, and Choluteca.	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Santa Barbara, Cortés and Copán.
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Honduran Red Cross has 53 councils in 16 of the 18 departments of Honduras and 12,500 volunteers and staff nation-wide.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> So far there are no PNSs (Participating National Societies) working in response to the floods.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Within the response actions being developed, coordination is maintained with all members of the country's National Disaster Risk Management System, including the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the Honduran Fire Brigade, REDHUM, the Armed Forces, and the Municipal Emergency Committees. In addition to the Ministries that are present to provide guidelines, including the Ministry of Health, Education and Security.			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Raining season in Honduras starts in July and lasts until October-November each year. The Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO by its Spanish acronym) began raising alerts and prevention messages in early July. The first yellow alert<sup>1</sup> of the season was issued on 2 July for the departments of Cortés and Santa Barbara due to tropical storm Bonnie. On 17 August, a green alert<sup>2</sup> was issued for the same two departments plus the Yoro department due to a tropical wave. On 24 August, a yellow alert<sup>3</sup> was issued for the Santa Barbara department and a green alert for other seven departments in the central zone of the country due to heavy rains. The next day this alert was extended<sup>4</sup> adding the municipalities bordering the banks of the Ulúa river, forecasting that rainfall volumes could reach 10 to 20 mm, with maximums of 40 mm. On 27 August, the yellow alert for the Santa Barbara was extended<sup>5</sup> as well as the green alert for other 10 departments due to continuous steady heavy rains. A green alert for the whole country was issued on 29 August<sup>6</sup> due to a tropical wave and low-pressure system entering the country.

The yellow and green alerts continued consistently until 20 September when COPECO decreed a red alert<sup>7</sup> in the municipalities bordering the banks of the Ulúa River (Sula Valley): Pimienta, Villanueva, San Manuel, Potrerillos, La Lima, in Cortés; Santa Rita, El Progreso, El Negrito, in Yoro; up to Ramal del Tigre in Tela, Atlántida. This is due to a trough on the surface, flooding of the Ulúa River, and damage already caused by mudslides and landslides, since due to the intensity of the rains recorded in most of the country there is an elevated level of humidity, soil saturation and increased river flows. Therefore, COPECO demanded the immediate evacuation of people living in areas at risk of flooding. Similarly, COPECO declared 10 departments in the west, southwest and centre (Santa Bárbara, Copán, Ocotepeque, Lempira, Intibucá, Cortés, Comayagua, La Paz, Francisco Morazán and Valle) to be on yellow alert.

This event left heavy rainfall, causing rivers and streams to overflow, and landslides on many roads, leaving municipalities and communities cut off. As a result, the warning commission decided to raise the alert level for the departments of Copán and Santa Bárbara, and to raise to yellow alert four more departments (Olancho, Colón, Yoro and El Paraíso) that were on green alert, as of 9:00 a.m. on 22 September<sup>8</sup>. In the afternoon of the same day, in coordination with the National Risk Management System (SINAGER by its Spanish acronym), a meeting was held at the presidential palace, as part of the emergency response. According to the Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS) of COPECO, the surface trough continues to produce moderate and scattered to occasionally heavy rain and showers, accompanied by thunderstorms over most of the national territory.

According to official COPECO data<sup>9</sup>, as of 29 September at 7:00 p.m., the report of damages is as follows:

- 76,657 affected people (15,331 families)
- 16,254 people evacuated (3,251 families)
- 144 temporary collective centres habilitated (in 7 departments)
- 9,403 people in the temporary collective centres (in 7 departments)
- 742 communities affected (in 161 municipalities)
- 34,904 relief aid kits distributed

<sup>1</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 2 July 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>2</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 17 August 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>3</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 24 August 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>4</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 25 August 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>5</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 27 August 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>6</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 29 August 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>7</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 20 September 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

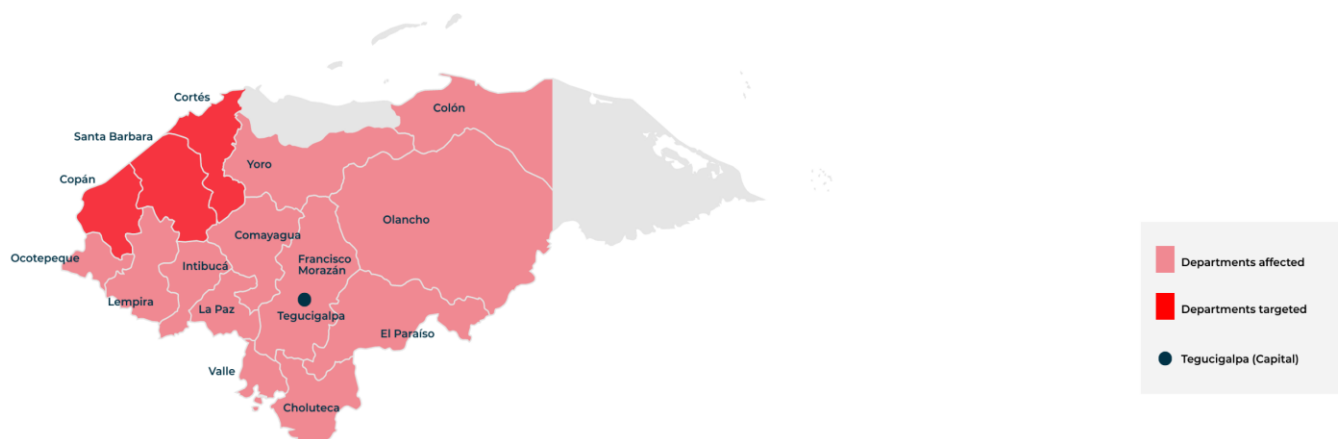
<sup>8</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 22 September 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

<sup>9</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 29 September 2022](https://www.copeco.gob.hn)

## Honduras: Floods



### Key Figures According to official COPECO data, as of 29 September at 7:00p.m



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

*Map of departments affected by floods, and departments targeted by the Honduran Red Cross. Source: IFRC.*

Additionally, CENAOS has reported on 23 September at 9:00 p.m. that Tropical Depression 9, had acquired greater cyclonic circulation and has become Tropical Storm Ian, which would follow a track south of Jamaica and then west of Cuba, towards the United States Peninsula. For now, this tropical storm is 1,200 km east of Cabo de Gracias a Dios, Honduras; according to numerical models, this tropical cyclone, if it continues with the probable trajectory, could indirectly affect Honduras. Due to the above, CENAOS recommended keeping an eye on the evolution of this system as it will leave a lot of humidity and precipitation in the country.

Affected families have urgent needs for food, shelter, first aid, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, and the provision and restoration of livelihoods.

The red alert was extended<sup>10</sup> on 24 September for 48 hours in the departments of Santa Bárbara and Copán, in the east, as well as in eight municipalities in the north of the country due to continued rainfall and soil saturation. The maximum alert entails "the execution of evacuation plans" in risk areas and to take shelter in previously designated safe areas.

According to the Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS), the warnings were extended because on 26 of September the circulation of winds associated with Ian would continue, which generates humidity from the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and is expected to produce weak to moderate rainfall with electrical activity in almost the entire country. The highest accumulated and intensity of rainfall is expected to be recorded in the southwest, south, centre and east of the Central American country.

As of 30 September, the red alert<sup>11</sup> continues in the municipalities bordering the Ulúa river. Due to the intensity of the rains registered since the beginning of September to date in the country, there is a high level of humidity, soil saturation, increased river flows and as a consequence, damages such as landslides, mudslides, and subsidence have been reported.

<sup>10</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 24 September 2022](https://COPECO.gob.hn)

<sup>11</sup> [COPECO.gob.hn, 29 September 2022](https://COPECO.gob.hn)

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Since the beginning of the rainy season in July, the Honduran Red Cross, through its network of councils, has been working in coordination with the country's National Disaster Risk Management System, developing actions for the benefit of affected people nationwide, as well as carrying out actions focused on community resilience.

For the event caused by the rains in September, the institution has worked on the following actions:

- Activation of the National Response Plan.
- The Honduran Red Cross activated its network of Councils, National Monitoring Centre, and Strategic Monitoring Centres.
- Report development and updating on IFRC's GO platform.
- Permanent coordination is maintained between the Councils and the CODEM Municipal Emergency Committees.
- Support for evacuations in affected areas<sup>12</sup>.
- Development of a Single Action Plan for emergency response.
- Coordination with the National Risk Management System

For this event, the HRC has participated in the multi-institutional assessments in the departments of Santa Barbara, Cortés, and Copán, which have been led by COPECO.

### Summary of the Host National Society's capacities.

The Honduran Red Cross (HRC) is part of the country's National Risk Management System; it has a network of 53 Councils throughout the country, comprised of 4 regions that maintain disaster preparedness and response actions at the level of their departments and municipalities; it maintains coordination with local authorities for work and information through the National Monitoring Centre in operation and the Strategic Monitoring Centres, which manage information in the central, southern, northern and Atlantic regions.

It also has a National Response Plan in place that serves as a reference framework for disaster risk management work. It has human talent prepared for disaster response, such as national intervention teams, damage assessors, logistics, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, and livelihoods, among others.

In terms of security, the HRC has a security focal point and a Secure Access framework which details the security measures that its personnel must apply in field operations. The ICRC is present in the country and is available to accompany and advise the National Society when needed.

As part of the Hurricanes Eta and Iota operation that was carried out for 21 months in the San Pedro Sula Valley, the HRC has incremented their response capacities as 200 volunteers from the area participated in different areas of the operation and their abilities were strengthened through different trainings in WASH, community health, PGI, CEA, CVA, etc. Also, they have a much better understanding of financial and administrative processes. These same volunteers are now involved in the current emergency as it is happening in the same geographical area.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions

- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies maintains a presence in the country through the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central America, and the National Society maintains direct communication with the Cluster's Disaster Management Coordinator.
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in the country.

<sup>12</sup> According to COPECO, as of 29 September 16,254 people were evacuated due to the overflowing of the Ulúa and Chamelecón rivers.

- Since the beginning of the emergency in the country, the IFRC, through its various offices, has been in constant communication with the National Society to determine courses of action in response to the effects of the rains.
- Several Partner National Societies (PNS) bilaterally support the Honduran Red Cross in several other programmes and projects, including Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and German Red Cross, although so far, there's no specific support from them to this emergency.

The National Society's decision has been to develop a Single Plan of Action, to provide care at the national level, the aim being to maintain standard actions in each of the sectors covered.

Bilaterally, the HRC is coordinating additional funds from the German Government through the German Red Cross to increase the number of families to be assisted with CVA, as well as with ECHO, through the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP). However, at the writing of this report, no concrete support has been received yet. The HRC overall plan is to assist 500 families (2,500 people), so this DREF funds will cover more than half of the total response.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions

- The **Honduran Government** has decreed a state of emergency throughout the national territory for the period of ninety (90) days that the cyclonic season is expected to last in the eighteen (18) departments of the country.
- **UNICEF (United Nations International Children Emergency Fund)**, as coordinator of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Bureau in the country, has kept a close eye on developments.
- **The Disaster Risk Management Advocacy Board** has instructed the sectorial boards to join the relief efforts planned by SINAGER.
- **OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) Honduras** has published various news bulletins on its networks and official websites.
- **The country's Humanitarian Network** has joined the National Emergency Operations Centre as a liaison to coordinate actions related to its members.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

According to information from COPECO, 36 houses were destroyed, and 922 homes were affected, and around 2,900 people are in temporary shelters waiting to return to their homes.

The impact on each dwelling is different, so the needs of each family in terms of housing are remarkably diverse. Therefore, according to the multisectoral assessment conducted, priority will be given to the most affected areas, and beneficiaries will be identified according to vulnerability parameters.

Due to the deterioration of the sewage and excreta disposal systems, families are at high risk of contamination, which could lead to the spread of water-borne diseases, the proliferation of vectors, acute respiratory infections (ARI), as well as injuries and mental health problems, such as the detriment of their nutritional situation, exposing families to the deterioration of their health.

The heavy floods caused the blocking of some livelihood groups, especially the agricultural sector<sup>13</sup> (in particular coffee and banana plantations), affecting their entire value chain. Many of the affected families have changed their

<sup>13</sup> According to COPECO's damage assessment report, about 760 hectares of crops have been affected and about 2.1 have been damaged.

diets, and some are already implementing coping strategies, for example: farmers are selling agricultural products at a very low cost, among others, which represents a situation of food insecurity, and loss of their livelihoods.

## Targeting

According to reports from COPECO, the country's official body, the most affected departments are:

- Santa Barbara
- Copán
- Cortés
- Yoro
- Francisco Morazán
- Comayagua
- El Paraíso
- Ocotepeque

As per the latest COPECO situation report from 29 September, these are the latest numbers on affectations:

Department	Families affected	Deaths	Evacuees	Sheltered
Santa Barbara	2,344	-	411	53
Cortes	6,868	7	18,416	5,331
Yoro	7,827	2	430	2,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,039</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19,257</b>	<b>7,927</b>

The 1,500 people targeted through this DREF operation will be identified based on the multisectoral damage assessment to be conducted in the most affected departments, considering the level of impact and vulnerability of families, disaggregated by age and sex, in the departments of Cortés, Santa Barbara and Copán. This is an estimated target, and it may vary once more information is available, and more damage assessments are conducted.

### Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
<b>Young Children (under 5 years)</b>	10%	50%	50%
<b>Children (5-17yrs)</b>	26%	50%	50%
<b>Adults (18-49 years)</b>	50%	52%	48%
<b>Elderly (&gt;50 years)</b>	14%	52%	48%
<b>People with disabilities</b>	3 <sup>14</sup> %	-	-

### Scenario planning

In addition to the effects caused by the presence of a surface trough in the departments of Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Yoro and Copán; the proximity of Tropical Storm Ian, 450 km east of the Cape of the department of Gracias a Dios, will leave high humidity and considerable rainfall in the country. Therefore, CENAOS recommends keeping an eye on the evolution of this system.

<sup>14</sup> 3% out of the 100% of all age groups.

Therefore, prevention calls are extended to the departments that have been raised to yellow and green alerts. Members of the relief agencies are also calling for measures to avoid viral diseases such as arboviruses and vector-borne viral diseases as well as other non-viral diseases that could emerge in this context such as leptospirosis and bacterial diseases linked to poor hygiene and unsafe water and sanitation. COPECO issued a new bulletin on 24 September, which extended the red alert for 48 hours for Santa Barbara and Copan as well as for the municipalities bordering the banks of the Ulúa River.



Current alert map by department. Source: COPECO

Despite the end of the direct impact of the adverse event, the current sanitation conditions are likely to result in outbreaks of diseases such as Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), and skin allergies, which need to be addressed in a timely manner.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rains persist, causing flooding and landslides.</li> <li>Overcrowding in collective centres prevails or increases. People stay in informal settlements.</li> <li>Proliferation of vectors and related diseases. Increased COVID-19 outbreaks.</li> <li>The funds needed to develop the Plan of Action are not sufficient.</li> <li>The deterioration of schools used as collective centres is exacerbated.</li> <li>Violent demonstrations, escalation of violence and crime.</li> <li>The National Society cannot meet the current needs of the population, despite its capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases need for rescue and first aid.</li> <li>Increased levels of food insecurity.</li> <li>Water and sanitation crisis.</li> <li>Collapse of the health systems.</li> <li>Increased levels of poverty and extreme poverty.</li> <li>Massive population movements (migrants and returnees).</li> <li>Protection crisis: increased insecurity, gender-based violence, femicides.</li> <li>Increased human trafficking, and exploitation.</li> <li>People again suffer from the on-slating of extreme weather events.</li> <li>Reputational risk to the Movement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the readiness and response capacity of the National Society.</li> <li>Address population basic needs (food, water, health, shelter).</li> <li>Social reintegration and community cohesion activities are encouraged.</li> <li>Livelihood recovery activities.</li> <li>Support community in disaster risk reduction plans related to safe shelter and settlements.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rains decrease, floods and minor landslides.</li> <li>People gradually return to their homes.</li> <li>Disease outbreaks in isolated areas.</li> <li>Capacity of the health structure is maintained with external support.</li> <li>Funds are sufficient to develop the Action Plan.</li> <li>The basic needs of most of the population are met.</li> <li>Sporadic manifestations.</li> <li>More respectful migration policies in host countries.</li> <li>The National Society can partially address the current needs of the population, at its scale to capacities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition tables are generated in some sectors of the population.</li> <li>Sectors of the population with unmet basic needs.</li> <li>Sporadic disease outbreaks.</li> <li>Wear and tear on support and health personnel.</li> <li>Medical services cannot be completely re-established</li> <li>Unemployment and loss of livelihoods, which push negative adaptation mechanisms.</li> <li>Massive migration groups emerge.</li> <li>Increased insecurity and violence.</li> <li>Need to accompany communities to build resilience and prepare for new multi-threat events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the readiness and response capacity of the National Society.</li> <li>The basic needs of a large part of the population are met, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are carried out in most collective centers.</li> <li>Health and health care services are provided in the affected areas. Social reintegration and community cohesion activities are encouraged in key municipalities.</li> <li>Provide assistance in shelter and settlements for people to return to their homes or find safe accommodation.</li> <li>The livelihoods of people in the most critical situation are recovered, strengthened.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rains stop.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary needs for care and medical services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the readiness and response capacity of the National Society.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People receive medical care and see their basic needs met, returning much of the population to their homes.</li> <li>• Disease infections decrease.</li> <li>• The local economy is restored and unemployment declines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic population needs require temporary support.</li> <li>• People require assistance to get their basic needs, but only for short spaces of time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic needs are temporarily met, health and health care services are provided.</li> <li>• Provide assistance in shelter and settlements for people to return to their homes or find safe accommodation.</li> <li>• People's livelihoods are recovered and strengthened.</li> </ul>
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## Operation Risk Assessment

Honduras continues to be a country with problems of violence, which is an issue to be considered in the planning of the actions to be developed. For this reason, all personnel working in the country must adhere to the security norms established by HRC, to reduce the possibility of security incidents between the staff of the National Society and people targeted.

Another factor is the deterioration of access roads, which will eventually limit movement to the communities to be assisted, especially those that have been cut off, for which the necessary coordination will be conducted with the different humanitarian actors present in the intervention zones.

Additionally, this type of event could have a direct impact in the HRC's migratory response, as migrants are more vulnerable and at risk in disasters such as this and needs for assistance could increase.

Identified Risk	Potential impact	Mitigation
Violence	Delayed implementation of activities Rethink activities outside the community	All staff and volunteers adhere to security norms established by HRC. Use the CEA approach to include questions to identify information gaps and channels to connect with communities
Road access	Delayed implementation of activities People displaced to temporary shelters Limitations to access the affected communities	Close coordination with humanitarian actors that are present in the intervention zone. Identification of distribution points outside the communities.
Migratory response	Untimely assistance to migrants	Close coordination with humanitarian actors that are present in the intervention zone.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

Through this DREF, the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) aims to provide humanitarian assistance to **1,500 people (300 families)** affected by the rains through the implementation of actions in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene, health, livelihoods, and shelter, based on international standards and norms.

For the implementation of this Action Plan, the National Society will recruit the following staff:

- An Operation Coordinator
- A Finance and Admin officer
- A Water, Sanitation and Hygiene technician
- A Health technician



### **Logistics and supply chain**

Americas Global Humanitarian Service and Supply chain management's objective is to support the management of the supply chain within the National Society including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements.

The HRC has a procurement structure for goods and services, with defined procedures that are compatible with the IFRC system. It also has a large and secure warehouse for the storage of supplies. The HRC's planned purchases in the Action Plan will be made locally according to the capacities of the suppliers.

All procurement related to this operation, will follow the IFRC's standards procurement procedures and sphere standards for the procurement of household items.

### **Information Technology (IT)**

The HRC has an office with human talent specialised in IT, a computerised system and basic access to the internet on a constant basis. For this operation, the ODK (Open Data Kit) will be used for the collection of information in the detailed assessment, censuses, and beneficiary satisfaction survey; Mega V will also be used for the distribution of materials.

To ensure communication in the field and the safety of the teams, an alternative communication system using VHF radios will be set up in vehicles moving in the field.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

The CEA approach is cross-cutting and is used in activities implemented as part of different intervention strategies. Proposed activities include the establishment of two-way talks with communities and their community structures to support the identification of beneficiaries and assessment, the promotion of physical and mental health during and after the emergency through social media, small group sessions, newsletters and, in addition, establishing a grievance mechanism, consultations and recommendations during the emergency.

The CEA approach will be critical in the delivery processes of CVA to make known to the population the selection criteria, accountability mechanisms, and the feedback of the people assisted on the effectiveness and use of these.

In addition to supporting CVA actions, the CEA approach will support Health and WASH activities in order to ensure the development of risk communication messages based on the community perceptions and contexts.

### **Cash and Voucher Assistance:**

The National Society has experience in CVA programs. It has a signed agreement with local financial providers for actions to mitigate the consequences of violence. Work will be done to identify the best financial provider for the context, privileging the local experience of the National Society.

IFRC VISA cards, prepaid cards and ATM transfers will be considered as alternatives for transfer mechanisms. However, the feasibility studies will define the most appropriate mechanism.

### **Communications**

HRC has a Communication and Image Department, which will provide coverage of the operation's actions and facilitate information so that the media can disseminate the emergency and the actions of the Red Cross, through the following actions:

#### Internal Communication

- Bulletins and reports of the operation (printed and digital).
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.).

### External communication

- Publication of press releases.
- Human interest stories.
- Videos of the operation.
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.).

### **Security**

HRC has a security focal point and a Secure Access framework which details the security measures that its personnel must apply in field operations.

As detailed above, the response activities will take place in a region of the country with higher security risks, therefore it will be necessary to increase staff safety measures in the area. HRC will ensure compliance with safety standards by operational personnel, and develop regular training talks on operational safety for team members.

The ICRC is present in the country, working on issues of violence, prisoners and protection of returnees and internally displaced persons; much of its work is in the affected areas. They are available to accompany and advise the National Society as needed.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)**

HRC has a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit, responsible for the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) process. As part of the process, a monitoring and evaluation plan is developed for each intervention and is created in the planning phase. The plan includes information on how the plan will be reviewed and evaluated. The assumptions on which the achievement of programme goals depends; the expected relationships between activities, outcomes, and outputs; well-defined conceptual measures, along with baseline data; indicator tracking matrix; and evaluations.

Throughout the operation, transparency and accountability actions will be carried out and a lesson learned workshop will be considered, as this is an issue of particular interest across the region, the HRC will focus on the actions taken and the improvements it can make.

### **Administration and Finance**

HRC has a financial and accounting system and an internal audit department that ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions set out in the memorandums of understanding between the National Society and its donors. The management of financial resources will be in accordance with the HRC regulations and IFRC procedures. For the process of justification of expenses, the National Society's own procedures will be applied and carried out in the formats established by the IFRC.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**Target: 750 people**

Men: 390

Women: 360

**Requirements (CHF): 49,736**

**Needs analysis:** As part of the affectation in this sector, according to information from COPECO, there are 36 houses destroyed, and 922 houses affected by the floods. Currently, there are 1,133 families in temporary accommodation awaiting the return to their homes. Since in the area the structures of the houses are different according to the socio-economic groups present, the effects on each house are different, therefore the needs of each family in terms of accommodation are very diverse. Hence, according to the multisectoral evaluation that will be carried out, the areas most affected will be prioritized, and the people to be reached will be identified according to the vulnerability parameters of the families.

**Population to be assisted:** the HRC will provide assistance to **150 families (750 people)**, located in the Department of Cortés. As part of the CVA approach, 300 CHF<sup>15</sup> will be distributed to each family. The criteria to be used for the selection of people to be assisted will be:

- Families whose homes have been directly affected by the rains.
- Household economic gap.
- Families without assistance from other agencies or actors, in the sector

And others that will be assessed by the staff or technical specialist to be hired.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The improvements to be made to the selected damaged houses will be under the criteria of the country's building code. As part of the involvement of the families, they will be responsible for carrying out the repairs with the inputs provided.

Product Code P&B	<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Families in flood-affected areas restore their homes in the longer term.</b>	
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Short-, medium- and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households. Short-term assistance is provided for the restoration of affected houses.</b>	<i># of people targeted for CVA assistance Target: 750 people</i>

<sup>15</sup> The amount for the assistance is calculated based on the consumption basket in the country. The National Society establishes the assistance at 80% of the consumption basket; this mechanism is based on the experience acquired during the Eta-Iota operation.

	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment using CEA approach to identify the most affected areas and determine specific communities and people to be assisted.																
AP005	Conduct a feasibility study using CEA approach of the Cash and Voucher Assistance Program (CVA) to determine the program's design including the modality and delivery mechanism.																
AP005	CVA Distribution Plan / Distribution Plan for supplies for housing repair – Including CEA approach																
<b>Product Code P&amp;B</b>	<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising on building improvements are provided to the affected population.</b>	<i># of people trained in safer reconstruction Target: 750</i>															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP006	Provision of technical support, guidance on safer reconstruction, awareness-raising activities																
AP006	Identification and mobilisation of volunteers for shelter intervention																



## Livelihoods and Basic Needs

**Target: 750 people**

Men: 390

Women: 360

**Requirements (CHF): 28,329**

**Needs analysis:** The heavy flooding caused blockage to some livelihood groups, especially the agricultural sector and thus affected their entire value chain. Many of the affected families have changed their food, some cannot meet their basic needs, and some are already implementing coping strategies, e.g., farmers who are selling agricultural products at very low cost, among others.

**Population to be assisted:** The HRC will provide assistance to **150 families (750 people)**, located in the Departments of Cortes, Santa Bárbara, and Copán. The criteria to be used for the selection of people to be reached will be:

- Directly affected by the rains.

Public

- Their livelihoods have been affected.
- Household economic gap.
- Others to be determined according to the specific assessment in this sector.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Assistance will consider sphere standards and the sustainable livelihoods framework.

Product Code P&B	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Outcome 1: Families especially in flood affected areas receive food supplies.	# of families reached with CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance) for food supplies. Target: 150 families															
	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Output 1.2: Food is provided to cover basic needs according to the survival threshold of affected families.	# of people (and households) who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer. Target: 750 people															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Development of Livelihoods Rapid Assessment using CEA approach	■	■	■													
AP008	Conduct a Feasibility study using CEA approach for the implementation of the Cash and Voucher Assistance Program (CVA) to determine the program's design including the modality and delivery mechanism.	■	■	■													
AP008	Cash assistance to meet basic needs, including food, for a group of 150 households, ensuring that the survival threshold (2,100 kcal) is met, for 2 months.				■	■	■	■	■	■							
AP008	CVA Distribution Plan				■	■	■	■	■	■							
AP008	CEA Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
AP008	Assistance monitoring and evaluation plan.				■	■	■	■	■	■							



## Health

**Target: 1,500 people (300 families)**

Men: 720

Women: 780

**Requirements (CHF): 5,698**

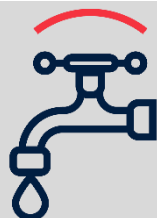
**Needs analysis:** Due to the affectation of the sewage water and excreta disposal systems, there is a high risk of water and vector-borne diseases for affected communities, as well as injuries, skin problems, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and psycho-emotional impact related to the loss of personal belongings and livelihoods.

**Population to be assisted:** Through these actions, the HRC plans to assist **300 families (1,500 people)**.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** For the actions carried out in the health area, the benchmarks used by PAHO (Pan American Health Organisation) and WHO (World Health Organization) as well as IFRC guidelines and Policies (ECV, CBHFA, CBS, WASH, MHPSS, and PGI), and Sphere Standards to address these situations will be taken as a reference.

Product Code P&B	<b>Health Outcome 1: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced.</b>	<i># of people that reduce the immediate risks to their health posed by the emergency</i> <i>Target: 1,500 people (300 families)</i>															
	<b>Health Output 1.1: The immediate health situation and risks are assessed using agreed guidelines.</b>	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in control of hydric diseases and water management.</i> <i>Target: 35</i>															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Assessment of health needs																
AP021	Training and updating of water disease control and water management teams.																
Product Code P&B	<b>Health Output 1.3: Disease prevention and community-based health promotion is provided to the target population.</b>	<i># of people reached with health promotion.</i> <i>Target: 45</i>															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP011	Identification and referral of special cases in high-risk population groups (children, elderly, people with non-communicable diseases).																
	Community surveillance of outbreaks and health risks.																
<b>Product Code P&amp;B</b>	<b>Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support is provided to the target population.</b>	<i># of psychosocial support sessions</i> <i>Target: 6</i>															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Assessment the psychosocial needs in affected population																
AP023	Carry out psychosocial support actions aimed at the affected population and the Honduran Red Cross volunteers working in the operation.																
AP023	Purchase and delivery of psychosocial support kits																
AP023	Establish a referral pathway to specialized mental health services																



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Target: 1,500 people (300 families)**

Men: 720

Women: 780

**Requirements (CHF): 22,305**

**Needs analysis:** Due to the affectation of the grey water and excreta disposal systems, families are at high risk of contamination which would lead to the acquisition of water-borne diseases, proliferation of vectors, as well as injuries, exposing families to deterioration of their health.

Water distribution systems in several sectors are affected and the water is considered unsafe for consumption, so it is necessary to address sectors where the distribution system is not meeting the needs and to carry out water treatment at the household level.

**Population to be assisted:** Through the activities of this sector, the National Society aim to assist **300 families (1,500 people)**. The following criteria will be considered:

- Households that have been directly affected by the rains.
- Household economic gap.

- Households without assistance from other agencies or actors
- Others resulting from the sector-specific assessment.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The minimum standards of the project area are considered for these actions.

Product Code P&B	<b>WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) Outcome1: Immediate reduction of the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in target communities.</b>																
	<b>WASH Output 1.1: Water, sanitation and hygiene training is conducted in target communities.</b>											# Number of staff and volunteers trained in water, sanitation and hygiene assessments. Target: 35					
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct trainings for volunteers on conducting water, sanitation and hygiene assessments supported by the CEA approach.																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in the target communities.																
Product Code P&B	<b>WASH Output 1.2: Access to safe drinking water is provided regularly, according to assessment results, that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality to the target population.</b>											# of families provided with safe water services Target: 300 families # of kits of water treatment delivered Target: 300 # of families trained in safe water storage, use of water treatment products, and water quality control Target: 300 families					
		Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Provide safe drinking water to 300 families in the target communities through tanker trucks, mobile water treatment plant or household water treatment.																
AP026	Distribute 300 water treatment products according to evaluation results.																
AP026	Train the population of the target communities on the storage of drinking water, and on the safe use of water treatment products.																



Product Code P&B	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items are provided to the target population.	<i>Water, sanitation, and hygiene assessment. Target: 1</i>																				
		Planned activities Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Conduct a needs assessment using CEA approach: define hygiene problems and assess capacities to address these problems																					
AP030	Develop a hygiene risk communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities in the risk communication plan.																					
Product Code P&B	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related items NFIs (Non-Food Items) that meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population, as well as training on how to use these items.	<i># of families reached with hygiene kits Target: 300</i>																				
		Planned activities Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Distribute 300 hygiene kits, enough for 1 month, to 300 families.																					
AP030	Train the population of the target communities in the use of the distributed hygiene kits.																					

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 54,162

P&B Output Code	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	<i>Volunteers insured and clear on their roles and responsibilities Target: 1,000</i>																			
		Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
AP039	Ensure that volunteers are insured																				
AP039	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																				

AP039	Hiring HRC Staff (operation coordinator, finance and Admin officer, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene technician, Health technician)																		
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>																		
	<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>										<i>One lesson's learned workshop</i>								
	Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP039	Lessons Learned Workshop																		
AP049	IFRC monitoring visits																		

## Budget

See Annex.

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

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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 always promote 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

MDRHN016 - Honduras - Floods

5/10/2022

## Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,044
Teaching Materials	2,400
Cash Disbursement	69,900
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>89,344</b>
Storage	3,300
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,500
Logistics Services	1,900
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>16,700</b>
National Society Staff	15,300
Volunteers	14,150
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>29,450</b>
Workshops & Training	5,500
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>5,500</b>
Travel	2,000
Information & Public Relations	1,801
Office Costs	1,500
Communications	3,750
Financial Charges	405
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,456</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>150,450</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>9,779</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>160,229</b>

## Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	49,736
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	28,329
AOF4	Health	5,698
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	22,305
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	44,896
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	9,266
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>160,229</b>

