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Honduran Red Cross 2013 Annual Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAHN002

23 June 2014



**This report covers the
period 01 January 2013
to 31 December 2013.**

*Disaster Risk Reduction Office.
Source : Honduran Red Cross*

Overview

In 2013, the regional representation for the Central America countries of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided a diversity of support to the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) to enable the National Society better fulfil its humanitarian mission. These actions were done in alignment with the International Movement strategies and standards, including *Strategy 2020* and the Inter-American Framework for Action 2012-2016.

Particular reinforcement was given in the areas of disaster management and organizational development.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
IFRC	Support on Volunteering and Government, Community first aid, Tuberculosis and HIV, and Disaster Response.
IFRC, Canadian Red Cross Society	Development of institutional capacities
IFRC, Canadian Red Cross Society.	Governance and volunteering management
Italian Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross	Violence prevention
ICRC	Migration and violence prevention
IFRC, Italian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and German Red Cross.	Risk reduction
Italian Red Cross	Climate change
IFRC, Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red	Humanitarian assistance

Cross, Italian Red Cross	
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The Honduran Red Cross (HRC) also coordinates with non-Movement actors. As part of its work on HIV and AIDS and other issues, some of its partners are: UNAIDS, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Government, World Food Programme (WFP), the Country Coordinating Mechanism-COPECO and ECHO. The HRC maintains contact and coordination with State bodies in fulfilment of its auxiliary role in humanitarian issues.

Progress towards outcomes

Please note that the outcomes and outputs in this report are linked with the outcomes and outputs in the Americas zone revised long-term planning framework (LTPF). To view please click [here](#).

Business Line I: To raise humanitarian standards

Outcome 1.1: The Red Cross is better positioned to lead and demonstrate the Federation-wide contribution to reducing vulnerability, the exposure to risks and the ability of most vulnerable people to deal with their daily challenges; and capture learning and knowledge management to improve the quality of Red Cross work.

Output 1.1.1: Humanitarian access is addressed through learning and action

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. Development of a study on the implementation of the Fundamental principles, gender focus and Humanitarian Values of the Red Cross in programmes, projects and activities of the National Society.	N/A	0% 100%	The implementation was not possible in 2012. In 2013, an institutional diagnostic was conducted with the representation of 70 per cent of the branches' volunteers where a national institutional strategy was formulated including the identification of concrete proposals for the next two years.
2. A study about the lessons learnt from projects related to violence prevention and building a culture of peace	N/A	100%	In 2012, with the support of the Spanish Red Cross (SRC), the HRC reviewed the draft study on violence prevention developed for the cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.
3. Dissemination both internally and externally the Movement standards, Code of Conduct and Sphere standards to guarantee quality, responsibility and integrity in all National Society actions	N/A	100%	In 2012, socialization activities regarding the emblem were conducted with journalists and the private sector. Groups of volunteers were trained in 15 of the 51 branches of the HRC under the Volunteering Project supported by IFRC, which covered Red Cross standards. In 2013, a training for government members was conducted including the National Society central staff. All

			members signed the code of conduct including employees and volunteers from the central office.
4. The HRC has a regional system for training its human resources, including topics such as Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, code of conduct, Humanitarian Charter, international laws, Sphere and Movement policies.	N/A	100%	As part of its institutional training program, the HRC incorporated a new curriculum that includes training on the Fundamental Principles, humanitarian values, code of conduct, International Humanitarian Law, Sphere and Movement policies. The use of the IFRC Learning Platform was disseminated through all the HRC departments for its use when training their staff.

Output 1.1.3 Urban risk reduction, climate change adaptation, migration, violence prevention and non-communicable diseases are better understood and promoted within National Societies.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The National Society is part of at least one inter-agency platform or partnership related to key trends or emerging health issues (non-communicable diseases, migration, violence prevention or climate change).	N/A	100%	During 2012, the HRC strengthened its position before the Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO) and sectorial tables on violence prevention, the Humanitarian Network, the health cluster, as well as the water and sanitation cluster, promoting important initiatives, sharing information, tools and methodologies for a better country context analysis and decision making.
2. The National Society health staff participates in inter-agency platforms, and regional events related to key trends and emerging health issues.	N/A	100%	In 2012, through its Department of Health, the HRC became part of the Human Rights Defenders Network, the Inter-agency Committee on HIV/AIDS and the National AIDS Forum. It also was part of the Committee to Support the Expanded Program on Immunization, the Emergency Water and Sanitation Cluster. The Health Clusters in each branch were promoted, as well as the Regional Health Network of Red Cross National Societies.
3. National Society Health staff/volunteers participate in two virtual seminars carried out during 2012 to better understand key trends in relation to health within regional context.	N/A	0% 100%	There was no implementation in 2012. In 2013, the National Society participated in maternal health virtual meetings and in a regional virtual meeting on HIV/AIDS. Additionally, the National Society participated in two

			violence and health and urban violence regional virtual meetings.
4. The National Society promotes knowledge of the national and international laws regarding migration, violence prevention, culture of peace, risk management and protection of the environment.	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, workshops were developed in 15 branches, promoting the IFRC's Migration Policy in order to understand the magnitude of the global phenomenon on migration.</p> <p>In 2013, the National Society's staff and volunteers were trained on risk management regulations through the Capacidades de Respuesta ante Emergencias en las Américas project (CREA).</p>

Comments on progress towards outcomes

During 2013, the Honduran Red Cross managed to consolidate its position as an institution of reference in violence prevention with focus on youth and adolescents, promoting the approach with the decision makers in the country, and sharing their experience with other organizations and National Societies in the Regional Forum of violence of the National Society of the region.

Through the consortium on violence composed of cooperating National Societies (NSP) and the ICRC, activities were conducted in one of the slums of Tegucigalpa and the strengthening of capacities in branches with training for volunteers and staff.

The National Society developed a new curriculum of institutional training for the volunteers, including violence prevention as one of the training components.

Promoted key messages about non-violence, emblem, respect and the humanitarian principles promotion and values through fairs in parks, major town squares and the media.

With the support of the Regional network of youth, volunteers were trained in the methodology "Young agents of change" to promote the work in educational centres and associations of young people and adolescents.

The HRC also achieved a closer relationship with other partners through participation in different platforms such as: the Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO), where prevention and intervention actions are coordinated for emergencies and disasters in Honduras. The HRC also had active participation in the Humanitarian Information Network (REDHUM) exchanging knowledge with other actors and participating in the analysis of the humanitarian context of the country and the promotion of initiatives to respond to the challenges in health, disasters and violence. In regards to the health programme, the HRC strengthened its performance by participating in municipal health clusters created in communities until they joined the National Health Committee where, with the Health Secretariat of the Government, institutional health programmes and projects are coordinated.

In 2013, the National Society conducted a diagnosis along with the branches' volunteers on themes of social inclusion, promotion of principles and humanitarian values and gender to create the national strategy for the next two years.

Outcome 1.4: The professional qualifications and competencies of the Red Cross volunteers and staff are strengthened, enabling National Societies to take the lead in addressing new risks and vulnerabilities

Output 1.4.1: The capacity of the National Societies to provide professional qualifications and competences to volunteers and staff at all levels is strengthened:

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. By the end of 2012 the HRC has a regional system for training its human resources, including topics such as Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, code of conduct, Humanitarian Charter, international laws, Sphere and Movement policies formulated	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, the National Society participated in the E-Learning workshop to train National Society focal points to promote the use of the Platform. The online training of staff was achieved through the IFRC Learning Platform and DesAprender.</p> <p>Up to 2014, with the support of the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, the Honduran Red Cross created and approved the formation of a new curriculum for all volunteers, directives and technical staff which includes induction processes and special workshops on principles and values, code of conduct and gender amongst others. The new curriculum started to be implemented on January 2014 under the guidance of the National Training Centre (Centro Nacional de Capacitación, CENACAP).</p>
2. Strengthening of the capacities of the HRC human resources through the IFRC e-learning platform	N/A	100%	<p>In 2013, training workshops were developed for members of the government of the National Society on the issue of Migration, promoting the IFRC Migration Policy.</p> <p>In 2013, every department received orientation on the promotion of the platform use at central and branch levels. 95 relief directors, youth and women volunteers were trained on the use of the on-line learning platform under the national volunteer meeting framework.</p>

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Staff training through the online platform has been of interest to the members of the HRC, which has led to the use of the IFRC Learning Platform and DesAprender to improve knowledge on disasters, climate change and health. This has been achieved thanks to the role played by the Institutional Training Unit (UNICAPT), and by generating interest and providing guidance on the use of the platform.

With the support of the National Pedagogical University, and the Ministry of Education, the National Society began the formulation of a new institutional training program, and the definition of three technical risk management, training will begin next year.

Business Line II: Disaster and Crisis Management

Outcome: 2.1: Red Cross National Societies, through their network of branches, have enabled communities to better understand trends (urban risk, climate change, migration and violence) that increase the impact of disasters and crisis in their lives, and to develop appropriate integrated responses.

Output 2.1.1: Key humanitarian trends integrated into disaster and crisis plans and programmes.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. Operational framework for water and sanitation disseminated within the National Society.	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, in coordination with the IFRC Americas Zone Office, the IFRC Water and Sanitation Strategy was disseminated within the National Society. Likewise, it is part of the United Nations System Cluster for disaster situations.</p> <p>In 2013, the Honduran Red Cross water and sanitation department incorporated the operational framework for water and sanitation promoted by the humanitarian network in the country.</p>
2. The National Society has validated the revised training curricula for RIT and NIT health in emergencies and water and sanitation training.	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, a training workshop for volunteers of based on the National Intervention Team (NIT) methodology was developed under the coordination of the Centre of Reference in El Salvador.</p> <p>In 2013, the National Society trained 30 new volunteers on NIT general methodology. Two National Society members participated in the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) workshop held in El Salvador. Additionally, one member of the Honduran Red Cross participated in the field school held in the Dominican Republic.</p>

3. The National Society has developed a risk mapping and preposition plan for water and sanitation KIT2.	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, the Honduran Red Cross incorporated the Water and Sanitation component in its Response Plan to address any disaster in the country. It has developed different trainings on the subject for its staff.</p> <p>In 2013, 14 volunteers were trained on PHAST methodology. The national response plan and the water and sanitation section were updated.</p>
4. All program coordinators within the National Society receive counselling and participate in regional meetings	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, the Health Department of the HRC was appointed to participate in the Water and Sanitation Cluster of the United Nations System in the country.</p> <p>In 2013, the National Society participated in water and sanitation cluster meetings with the humanitarian network and the UN as part of the preparation activities and coordination for future disasters.</p>
5. In 2013, the National Society has an updated Well-prepared National Society (WPNS) with support from the IFRC.	N/A	100%	The National Society has an updated WPNS that has allowed to identify opportunities and weaknesses in the National Society to allow better decision making.
6. In 2013, the National Society updates its disaster program plans with support from the IFRC and is in line with the national preparedness and response guidelines including early warning and early response.	N/A	100%	This process was achieved in 2013 in all stages in coordination with the reference centres, the regional National Societies, the IFRC and the Canadian Red Cross.

Output 2.1.2 Urban Risk approaches are adopted in disaster and crisis management.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. Number of National Society health meetings to discuss the links between Urban Risk and water and sanitation, health in emergencies and community health programs for further interventions.	N/A	50%	<p>There was no implementation in 2012.</p> <p>In 2013, the National Society participated in the Pre-Hurricane meeting held in Bogota, Colombia. During this meeting experiences were shared and knowledge was gained on new</p>

			initiatives to respond to disasters.
2. Number Area Coordinators receive an update workshop of Response and Contingency Plans	N/A	100%	In 2012, the HRC developed a process of meetings and workshops with its staff from headquarters and branches to review and update their Contingency Plan. In 2013, two simulations were conducted, one was at central level and the second one was with all branches. Workshops were held to update the National Society contingency plan.
3. In 2013, with the support from the IFRC, the National Society will strengthen community level intervention capacities through the reference centre.	N/A	50%	Within the DIPECHO 2013 project, the National Society central teams were trained in community intervention techniques while working with the communities replicating the knowledge to the community leaders of the project.

Output 2.1.3 Climate Change adaptation is integrated into disaster and crisis management.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. # of National Society health meetings to discuss the links between climate change and water and sanitation, health in emergencies and community health programmes for future interventions.	N/A	100%	In 2013, with the support of the Italian Red Cross, the National Society conducted in five Atlantic coast branches workshops and forums on climate change. A national campaign with key messages was conducted on the effects of climate change.
2. The Honduras Red Cross becomes part of the regional Red Cross early warning system on epidemics.	N/A	100%	In 2013, with the support of the IFRC and the National Societies of Finland, Germany and Spain, the Honduran Red Cross responded to more than 10,000 families during the dengue outbreak in 14 municipalities.
3. 30 volunteers are trained in the course NIT Logistics	N/A	100%	In 2013, a group of 30 volunteers were trained as general NIT members. The IFRC logistics unit trained 20 National Society staff in logistics.

Output 2.1.5: Violence prevention is integrated into disaster and crisis management.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The National Society has put in place anti stigma tools during epidemics / outbreak situations.	N/A	100%	In 2012, the HRC disseminated the no-discrimination commitment through the project for the strengthening of volunteerism, developed in 15 branches. Volunteers from five branches involved in the dengue outbreak emergency were trained to provide assistance in 14 municipalities.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The water and sanitation strategy was shared and promoted with the support of the IFRC Zone office in order to strengthen its institutional capacity. This was developed in two stages: first, internal meetings of the National Society with coordinators from headquarters and project managers; then, the strategy was presented and promoted at the water and sanitation cluster in the United Nations System and the Humanitarian Information Network, which undertook a systematic analysis of national coordination aspects regarding water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) in emergencies, including the establishment of a WASH Coordination Platform in Honduras, which resulted in the regular and consistent participation of the National Society and a national framework for the strategy in the country.

This strategy allowed the review of water and sanitation training needs, training standards, training and emergency planning. Support was provided for the translation of the training guide: Emergency Water and Sanitation Standards.

In addition, with support of the FRI Project, financed by the Canadian Red Cross and coordinated by the IFRC, a complete training process for HRC staff was developed, both at headquarters and at branches, as well as the review of the National Response and Contingency Plans, to update and include aspects that had not been identified during its first stage of formulation. This process helped train most of the technical staff and volunteers to strengthen their capacities to respond, in a coordinated manner, in case of disasters or emergencies.

During 2012, the Honduran Red Cross promoted the internal sharing of the no-discrimination commitment of the International Federation, among the National Society technical staff and volunteers. There is a training program for volunteers and technical staff on the no-discrimination issue oriented to community-based health programs.

In 2013, institutional simulations were conducted to practice procedures from the National Society response plan at central and branch level in order to revise and update the national contingency and response plan.

Outcome 2.2: An efficient and effective Red Cross disaster and crisis management system in the Americas will lead and inspire through strengthened capacity and coordination of all components focusing on increased shared operational responsibility with National Societies, improved mapping, the inclusion of innovative technology, creating new approaches and tools to address external trends in the zone and improved early warning/early action.

Output 2.2.2: The disaster and crisis response system in the Americas will be forward looking through innovation and by taking maximum advantage of the resources available throughout the Red Cross network.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. # National Society staff participating in the online health platforms by end of 2012.	N/A	0%	No implementation to date.

Comments on progress towards outcomes
In 2013, the National Society did not participate in any health regional meetings.

Business Line III Sustainable Development

Outcome: 3.1: Red Cross National Societies, through their network of branches, demonstrate leadership through adopting policies, procedures and practices which promote social inclusion, non-discrimination and a culture of peace in the manner in which they work internally, with communities and with other beneficiary groups.

Output 3.1.1: National Society leadership and institutional capacity for partnership exist

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. Grassroots organizations are strengthened, enabling sustainable community development through programmes and services offered by the National Society at national and local level.	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, the HRC strengthened its local capacities with the implementation of community-based projects for health prevention and enhancement in different communities nationwide.</p> <p>In 2013, community projects focusing on livelihoods were implemented in 12 communities in the northern region of the country.</p> <p>The National Society implemented an information gathering and monitoring system in the communities to improve comprehension and follow up.</p> <p>The National Society shared information on the work implemented, experiences and lessons learnt in the communities with the humanitarian network.</p>

2. The National Society participates in the discussion of the global health Strategic Operational Framework (SOF) as part of the regional health network	N/A	0%	The HRC participated in the annual meeting of the Regional Health Network in Guatemala, to participate and provide input in the discussion of the global health SOF. There were no health regional network meetings in 2013.
3. The National Society health staff have been informed about the global initiatives and health framework and the new memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between the IFRC and PAHO.	N/A	100%	Global initiatives and the health framework, as well as the new Memorandum of Understanding, signed between the IFRC and PAHO, were disseminated among the HRC technical staff. In 2013, the National Society maintained permanent communication and coordination with the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) in Honduras during the dengue outbreak emergency.
4. By the end of 2012, the National Society has disseminated among the National Society the mapping results of national health plans and institutional partnership	N/A	0%	N/A
5. National authorities understand and support the auxiliary role of the National Society	N/A	100%	In 2013, the National Society organised actions with the organisations in the humanitarian network and the government to socialize its auxiliary role to the public authorities in risk and health issues. Four work forums were conducted with different organisations and local government representatives.

Output 3.1.2 Urban risk is integrated into National Society programming.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The National Society participates in discussion on global urban health working paper through the regional health network.	N/A	100%	A review process began in May 2012, regarding concrete actions to develop interventions on health issues from an urban risk point of view. This process was developed through meetings between the national health team and the regional health network. In 2013, with the support of the IFRC, the National Society conducted five

		regional forums to discuss with other actors the current disaster risks in urban communities. A guidance document was drafted in this topic.
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Output 3.1.3 Climate change is integrated into National Society development programming.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The National Society participates in discussion on climate change and health through the regional health network.	N/A	0%	N/A.

Output 3.1.4 Migration is integrated into National Society programming.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The National Society participates in discussion on migration and health through the regional health network.	N/A	100%	<p>Members of the staff at headquarters were trained on the Migration Policy; the National Society participated in the Migration meeting during the International Conference in Haiti in 2012.</p> <p>In 2013, the National Society promoted the migration topic with participating organisations involved in migration work and the government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Additionally, a project was implemented to benefit the migrating population in the Guatemalan border.</p> <p>The National Society participated in the Latin American forum on violence, where experiences were shared with other National Societies.</p>

Output 3.1.5 Violence prevention is integrated into National Society programming.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. By end of 2012, the National Society has included the Violence Prevention module on CBHFA national trainings.	N/A	70%	<p>In 2012, the National Society developed a partnership to address violence among youth.</p> <p>In 2013, two members of the National</p>

			Society participated in the CBHFA workshop held in Panama. The methodology was disseminated among the involved branches in health programmes promoted at central level.
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

The HRC implemented several health projects during 2013, in areas such as Maternal and Child Health, HIV/AIDS, Psychosocial Support, Basic Water and Sanitation, Tuberculosis, and others. In each intervention carried out by the HRC in the communities included the strengthening of prevention and response capacities by training community leaders from several age ranges.

The National Society also developed a series of meetings with donors and the regional health network, to define the inclusion of components such as unhealthy lifestyles and the prevention of violence within the programme. This definition leads to a new stage as the design of community-based pilot projects, for a first intervention in a community or neighborhood in Tegucigalpa, designed to be implemented next year.

In addition, with the support of different PNSs and the ICRC, the HRC developed a series of actions for the prevention of violence, highlighting the training of its technical staff and volunteers in the IFRC's YBC Initiative. This training strengthened community work developed by the National Society in different cities nationwide.

After an internal process of investigation and the adoption of the guidelines of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement on the migration phenomenon and its humanitarian consequences, the HRC began the implementation of the Migrant Care Project, which led to the installation of a Care Module at the migratory path of Corinto (Honduras-Guatemala border, Atlantic area), which provides care to Honduran migrant people who are repatriated to Honduras by land and to migrants on their way north of the continent. This is the first migration intervention carried out by the National Society in the country, enabling learning and positioning. In addition, the HRC actively participated in the migration meeting developed during the Inter-American Conference in Haiti.

In Tegucigalpa, 3,525 people (2,873 between youth and adults, and 652 adults) were addressed in 2012, with a majority of male persons: 55 per cent; vocational training courses were conducted, where 877 young men and women participated, many of whom are part of the labor market and some have ventured into entrepreneurship. Most young people are more inclined to computer sciences, starting from basic concepts to graphic design.

In 2013, the National Society achieved an important position in the migration technical group. Information on the initiative was published in the IFRC bulletin.

The project in the Guatemalan border continued, reaching from January to November 2013, 19,712 people of which most are returning accompanied migrant minors. There were 1,159 minor returning non-accompanied migrants, 1,838 adult returning migrants and 16,645 people with disabilities reached.

Outcome 3.2: Red Cross National Societies, through their network of branches, have enabled communities to better understand trends that impact their lives and take action to improve their health, safety, environmental and socioeconomic conditions.

Output 3.2.1: National Societies addressing major trends and challenges contributing to vulnerability.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The National Society has mapped MNCH activities and contributed to regional mapping.	N/A	0%	N/A
2. The National Society has reported scaled up HIV programming as part of Global Alliance on HIV with Secretariat support	N/A	100%	In 2012, the HRC contributed to the regional summary on the main achievements of the interventions supported by the International Federation under the Global Alliance on HIV/AIDS.
3. The National Society reports on TB and voluntary blood donation (Club 25) interventions for 2012.	N/A	100%	In 2013, the National Society provided support to the people living with HIV and to support groups. With the participation of the students from the National University of Honduras and trained volunteers, psychosocial support was provided to those deprived of freedom of the central penitentiary affected with HIV, and were trained in prevention of tuberculosis.
4. In 2013, the National Society has increased the number of Club 25 volunteers.	N/A	0%	It was not accomplished due to lack of funds.
5. The National Society has submitted an abstract for AIDS 2012.	N/A	100%	The HRC presented a report on interventions carried out on issues regarding HIV/AIDS between 2011 and 2012.
6. The National Society shares lessons learned on CBHFA roll out in 2012	N/A	-	N/A
7. # of National Society staff/volunteers trained on BCC.	N/A	-	N/A
8. # staff and volunteers trained in CBHFA in 2012.	N/A	-	N/A

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The HRC carried out interventions on HIV and AIDS/TB with funding from the *Eli Lilly Foundation*, channeled through the IFRC, whose aim was to contribute to reducing the vulnerability of people with HIV and AIDS to tuberculosis (TB) infection and other health problems in Honduras. Direct beneficiaries totaled 3,288 persons deprived of liberty in the prisons of Támara, Choluteca,

Nacaome and the IHNFA Young Offenders Centre. Indirectly, it benefited 15 people who have contact with these people in the aforementioned institutions. The main outcome was the establishment of an inter-agency coordination process to provide care for HIV and TB infection in the Marco Aurelio Soto National Penitentiary in Támara, Francisco Morazán, with the creation of an instrument to transfer TB cases to strengthen the expedited referral mechanism for early diagnosis of TB. The main achievements are:

- Contribution to the reduction of TB in PLWHA through educational processes using the Tool to provide care and support to PLWHA, training 15 members of self-help groups, such as community-based volunteers, in addition to the training of 3,288 people deprived of their liberty, 50 Prison Police, 30 prison employees from the medical and administrative areas, as well as volunteers on issues regarding: HIV, Tuberculosis, human rights, HIV counseling, HIV special law and Safer Access.
- Solidary support was provided in the areas of nutrition, personal hygiene and funding for special tests for PLWHA and TB patients, timely provision of Counseling and Rapid HIV Tests. Six new HIV infections were identified, and an intensive search for new TB cases with epidemiological or surveillance fences.

In 2013, the Eli Lilly foundation continued to financially support the National Society reaching 1,032 people in prisons in tuberculosis and HIV prevention. In this intervention 96 members of civil society organisations, 67 people from government and NGOs and 18 HRC volunteers were involved. The main activities were to guide and support people with access to a solitary fund to cover basic needs that determine the completion of the treatment. An IEC campaign was conducted for PHIV and PPL access to diagnosis and TB treatment, trainings and psychosocial support were provided.

Outcome 3.4: Volunteers of National Societies, representing all sectors and ages and involved in all aspects of National Society life from decision making to programme implementation, are key actors in demonstrating the added value of the work done by the Red Cross network and in expanding National Society humanitarian access.

Output 3.4.1 National Societies have improved their voluntary service, formalizing the status, rights and duties of volunteers within their statutes and constitutions, and strengthening and diversifying their volunteer base.

Indicators	Measurement		
	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The volunteering structure is strengthened with a single vision, set of regulations and plan, using a modern volunteer management system that extends progressively, and ensuring active participation in local platforms and building networks within the branches.	N/A	100%	In 2012, the volunteer management capacity was strengthened in 15 branches in the country. In 2013, with support from the IFRC, a process of institutional diagnosis was developed with the participation of government members, branches and volunteers. This process defined a change in parameters to include in innovative models in the organisation's volunteering system. As a result, a national volunteer meeting was held with

		<p>the participation of 90 national leaders. Volunteer issues were revised in intervention topics based on the S-2020 and the new humanitarian trends in the country. An institutional volunteer strategy was developed and started on January 2014.</p>
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

During 2012 the Honduran Red Cross focused its efforts on strengthening its branches through the development of three important aspects: training of volunteers, management and technical staff on institutional regulations, the Policies and laws governing the National Society; the implementation of a financial regulatory mechanism for accountability and management of Volunteers, by forming focal points known as volunteering referents, who are responsible for implementing and directing the management cycle.

This process led to the creation of new work tools to facilitate the organization of information for branches, which provides knowledge on the number of volunteers it has, allows them to have individual files, organize volunteers according to institutional training, and establish agreements with Universities for staff assessments and other benefits of group interest. 15 branches received this benefit in 2012, achieving a substantial improvement in the recruitment, training, participation, evaluations and promotion of volunteers in branches.

Simultaneously, the Computer Science Department at the National Society created and implemented a virtual database for the registration, monitoring and analysis of the human resource in 100 per cent of the branches. On this basis, employee identification cards were provided, direct and quick contact through e-mails and identification of volunteers according to their individual ability and training. By the end of 2012, 98 per cent of the branches had been incorporated into the information system, reaching more than 2,500 volunteers nationwide. An important aspect was the creation of the Volunteering Department at headquarters to direct the whole process, provide support to the volunteer bodies and track processes that were in force since 2010.

The National Society proposed to reach 8,000 active volunteers by 2020, based on the institutional needs to reach a 0.001 per cent, representation based on the future population of 8 million inhabitants. To reach this goal, the National Society has improved the volunteer control system implementing a new database, revised the curriculum in order to guarantee each volunteer receives an adequate induction and to specialise according to their interest.

The National Society is working on an image change by redesigning the volunteers' uniforms, strengthening the communications department to promote the volunteer news in the web page and improving the internal and external bulletins. The use of the learning platform has been promoted. The National Society plans to establish two virtual rooms by 2014 to support the volunteers that have no internet access.

Outcome 3.5. Youth, as agents for change of the Red Cross network, are a leading voice for joint actions with different sectors of society for inclusion, peace and innovation.

Output 3.5.1. Red Cross Youth will be provided opportunities to learn, innovate and develop leadership skills, contributing to generational change within the Red Cross network.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date

<p>1. The National Society has a leadership programme to incorporate youth volunteers from different areas of the community, with active participation in decision making in programmes and services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The process for the training of youth leaders, which began in 2011, continued to be strengthened in 2012. The directors of 22 branches, where the Youth program has been implemented, were trained.</p> <p>In 2013, 90 volunteer directors were trained in volunteer management, strategic alliances and on the new volunteer law in the country. The new curriculum was tried in 2013 which includes a strong component on leadership for volunteer directors in the branches. This was supported by the IFRC.</p> <p>There has been a substantial increase in users of the learning platform.</p>
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

A training program for Youth Red Cross leaders began in 2011, with the aim of improving the knowledge youth of the National Society possess regarding the organization, as well as their knowledge of the objectives of the global program, the development of leadership skills and planning tools. Therefore, young people from new branches, which work in management positions or are representatives before government boards of the National Society, were trained this year. Through the Youth Regional Network, they achieved participation in internships in Costa Rica and in the Youth regional camp held in El Salvador.

In 2013, the IFRC continued to support the forming of the National Society's volunteers and youth group based on the regional IFRC guidelines. The youth group participated in the violence prevention forum held in El Salvador including the training workshop on youth as agents of change (WYBC) held in El Salvador and the national youth camp held in Costa Rica.

Business Line IV: Humanitarian Diplomacy

Outcome 4.1: National Society Leadership capacities are enhanced to use their auxiliary role to influence public policies and ensure they are seen as a credible and preferred source of information on humanitarian issues by the general public, media and other actors.

Output 4.1.1. National Societies become a source of reference information for humanitarian issues and vulnerability reduction:

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. Launch the World Disaster and is used for communication and	N/A	100%	The HRC presented the 2012 World Disaster Report through a

<p>positioning the Red Cross during the year</p>			<p>press conference, with the participation of the media, and shared this event with organizations from the Humanitarian Network.</p> <p>In 2013, the National Society shared the World Disaster Report in the meeting with the humanitarian network and with the government's disaster response system (COPECO), promoting the main actions of the National Society in disasters in the country and in the region.</p>
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

During this period, the Honduran Red Cross has continued its work in the area of risk management, creating resilience at the community level, strengthening institutional capacities on the issue and developing emergency response actions and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, with the aim, at all times, of providing quality services and greater coverage nationwide. All the national information provided served as a framework to submit the World Disaster Report to the media and members of the Humanitarian Network, calling to continue to coordinate actions and strengthen prevention in communities.

The year 2013 was very important for the National Society in improving the relation with the National Response system by promoting periodic coordination meetings to exchange information and support joint actions in different areas in the country. The discussion of issues such as shelter, water and sanitation and psychosocial support was very important and evident in each working group of the system where the National Society shared important lessons learnt.

Outcome 4.2: Strong links are fostered with governments, the public (including especially opinion leaders), academia, private sector, and other partners of the Red Cross who work at local and national levels. Including representation in key forums to address humanitarian challenges and trends

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
<p>1. By the end of 2012 the National Society defines along with national authorities' specific activities in order to participate in the processes that guide the improvement of laws and standards related to disaster response, legislation on risk reduction and measures related to the coordination and provision of shelter to people affected by disasters and crisis.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The Honduran Red Cross participated in an internship program in Panama to receive training in areas such as: shelter, logistics, health, water and sanitation, disaster management, finance, human resources, communications, reports, and IT & Telecom to strengthen regional emergency response and HRC programming.</p> <p>In 2013, Honduras held presidential elections; therefore the National</p>

			Society did not continue promoting this special law. It will be planned for 2014.
2. During 2012 the national authorities understand and support the auxiliary role of the National Society	-	100%	<p>In 2012, the implementation of the Regional DIPECHO Project began, part of which aims at strengthening the capacities to comply with the Auxiliary Role in the area of risk management.</p> <p>In 2013, the IFRC and the HRC signed a letter of understanding for the development of the project "Promotion and Dissemination of Risk Management and the Auxiliary role of the Red Cross" with the government. This agreement included a defined work strategy from the National Society to meet commitments and the use of funds. A team of 11 volunteers and 2 technical staff trained 34 branches, 436 volunteers and 60 members from 26 governmental organisations and NGOs.</p>
3. Continuity and implementation of the Status Agreement between the Honduran government and the IFRC in order to increase efficiency in preparedness, response and recovery of people and communities affected by disasters and crisis, and with regard to programmes and services in times of normality implemented in coordination with the National Society in favour of vulnerable communities and the development of the HRC	N/A	100%	<p>In 2012, the agreement between the IFRC and the Honduran government for the coordination of actions and support to the Honduran Red Cross remains in force.</p> <p>In 2013, the IFRC, thanks to the relation with the government, supported the National Society with simulation exercises promoted by the national disaster response system of the country.</p>
4. The National Society defines along with national authorities specific activities in order to participate in the processes that guide the improvement of laws and standards related to disaster response, legislation on risk reduction and measures related to the coordination and provision of shelter to people affected by disasters and crisis	N/A	100%	<p>The IFRC's IDRL initiative was submitted to the Honduran Humanitarian Network.</p> <p>Due to the presidential elections held in 2013, the National Society will address this topic in 2014. Nevertheless, the National Society participated in regional meetings promoted by the IFRC to share and learn experiences in Guatemala and other countries in America.</p>

Comments on progress towards outcomes

During 2012 the Honduran Red Cross continued its work in the risk management area, strengthening institutional capacities with the aim to provide quality services and have greater coverage. In order to do so, it took advantage of various opportunities as its participation in trainings promoted by the IFRC in areas such as: shelter, logistics, health, water and sanitation,

disaster management, finance, human resources, communications, reports, and IT & Telecom to strengthen regional emergency response and programming. In addition, the agreement between the IFRC Headquarters to provide support to the HRC in case of disasters was reviewed.

Under the framework of the network of Humanitarian Institutions in Honduras, the International Disaster Law Initiative was presented, promoting its knowledge and relevance.

In 2013, the promotion of partner coordination with the HRC had substantial progress. The National Society worked strenuously in the formulation of a tripartite cooperation agreement framework with the ICRC in order for coordination mechanisms to exist in case of disasters in the country. The National Society was in communication with the COPECO minister where support opportunities that the Red Cross Movement provides were presented. This was helpful in establishing good communication and coordination between the National Society and the disaster response national system.

The National Society and the IFRC facilitated the simulation exercises and simulations carried out with the national system for the revision and adaptation of manuals and work guidelines.

Business Line V: Effective Joint Working and Accountability

Outcome 5.1: A knowledge network is established to provide a framework to disseminate innovations; promote horizontal cooperation and improve programming capacities in administration and finance, IT/Telecom, human resources, logistics and planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

Output 5.1.1: A network of practice is established through FedNet and other information sharing tools in each support services area (Admin, Finance, HR, Logistics, PMER and IT/Telecom):

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The HRC is represented and active in each support services network	N/A	0%	N/A

Output 5.1.2: Peer-to-Peer initiatives are promoted among National Societies and disseminated through the knowledge network

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. Number of peer-to-peer initiatives	N/A	0%	N/A.

Output.5.1.3 International Federation policies on support services (finance, administration, human resources and planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation) are disseminated among National Societies

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The HRC implements efficient administrative management of its operational and financial resources	N/A	0%	N/A.

Output.5.1.4 National Societies in the Americas have a plan aligned with Strategy 2020 and report data on Federation wide reporting indicators

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Implementation to date
1. The HRC keeps the Federation Data Bank IT Platform updated	N/A	70%	In 2012, the National Society appointed a focal point as representative in the IFRC service network. In 2013 the National Society named a focal point to include in the databank the requested information. At the end of the year, the information was updated and there is a periodic revision to increase the information.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

During 2013, the National Society updated different aspects in the International Federation database. Two focal points were appointed for collecting and updating the information in the National Society. The focal points managed to incorporate information about the new authorities, their main programmes, organizations and central and subsidiary structure, as well as volunteering. By 2014 it is expected to complete all the information.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
National socio-political situation	M	Greater analysis of the context and its trends
Long-term sustainability of programs	M	Implement resource mobilization strategy

Lessons learned and looking ahead

During the 2013 the National Society conducted the election of the new authorities and began a process of institutional change which included the organizational structure, and regionalization of subsidiaries according to their geographical location, incorporation of new areas for the participation of volunteering and its programs.

The Honduran Red Cross has strengthened its image as a leading humanitarian organization in the country, addressing the challenges and needs that the vulnerable population currently faces. It has improved its relationship with the Honduran government, and has positioned itself before the network of organizations in the country that address humanitarian issues. Some of its most relevant achievements during 2013 are:

- The strengthening of its relation with the national civil protection system, both at national and local levels.
- The implementation of a new system for the control of volunteers to improve the recruitment, record and follow-up of the National Society's human talent.
- Actions in favor of immigrant populations' returnees.
- Increase of actions in the prevention of violence from a youth approach.
- Development of initiatives in favor of people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as its contribution to the prevention and reduction of Tuberculosis.

Financial situation

Click [here](#) to go directly to the financial report.

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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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