
DREF operation n° MDRHN007
GLIDE n° [EP-2013-000075-HND](#)
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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of unearmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: 162,996 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 9 July 2013 to support the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) in delivering immediate assistance for up to 30,000 people affected by dengue. An unspent balance of 3,804 Swiss francs will be returned to the DREF.

The Government of Honduras declared a national emergency due to the dengue epidemic in the country as the number of cases nationwide exceeded figures from previous years. According to the Health Ministry's Week 43 epidemiological report, 27 people died from dengue and 34,128 cases of classic dengue and 4,015 cases of serious dengue were confirmed, with a subsequent drop in new cases. The departments that presented the most cases were Cortés and Francisco Morazán.



Fumigation actions by volunteers in communities around Choloma Source: Honduran Red Cross.

Through implementation of DREF operations, the Honduran Red Cross raised dengue prevention awareness in 18,906 families, and 35 prevention workshops were held for 918 facilitators who sensitized 1,485 people, including teachers, students and parents in 17 schools and institutes. According to National Society ambulance service reports, 218 patients presenting dengue symptoms were transported. The communications strategy disseminated key messages to 114,044 people. Through articulated efforts with the Ministry of Health, biological larvicides for water containers were distributed to 15,359 homes and 7,927 dwellings were sprayed. In addition, the Honduran Red Cross donated 600 mosquito nets to 3 hospitals with hospitalized dengue patients. The main highlight of this operation is that all the stated targets of the plan of action were achieved and even surpassed.

On behalf of the National Society, the IFRC would like to extend thanks to the Canadian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Red Cross and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) for their generous contributions to replenish the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom

Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. For more information on DREF replenishments please see: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

[Click here for the DREF final financial report and here for contact details;](#)

The situation

On 30 July 2013, the President of the Republic of Honduras declared a national emergency due to the dengue epidemic affecting the country and because the number of cases presented exceeded the historic ranges of the last five years (excluding 2010).

The Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), in support of the Ministry of Public Health, promoted prevention efforts focused on destroying the breeding grounds of disease-transmitting mosquitoes and fumigating the areas with the highest incidence of the disease. The most affected municipalities were: Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, followed by Juticalpa, Comayagua, Copán, La Ceiba, Choluteca, Choloma, La Paz, Catacamas, Tela, Marcovia, Danlí, Santa Barbara, San Marcos de Ocotepeque, Trujillo and Cortés.

By Epidemiological Week 43, the number of new cases had decreased by 41 per cent for a total 34,128 dengue cases and 4,015 suspected cases of serious dengue in 206 municipalities out of the 298 in the country. There were 27 deaths reported from the outbreak.

Epidemiological Week 43

Dengue Cases	Serious Dengue Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Decrease in Relation to Week 31
34,128	4,015	65	27	41%

Source: <http://www.salud.gob.hn/noticia7.html>

The National Dengue Program focused its efforts on neighborhoods to control the dengue-transmitting mosquito and used an insecticide containing BTI (*Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis*), a biological larvicide. COPECO was in charge of fumigations. Between July and September this year, 98,462 dwellings in 315 neighborhoods and communities in the most affected regions in the country were fumigated.

The Honduran Red Cross centered its efforts on the most affected two departments, Francisco Morazán and Cortés, where it has focused on reducing the impact of dengue by implementing community education on vector prevention, epidemiological surveillance, home awareness-raising visits and support for cleaning water containers and trash disposal sites as possible places for vector breeding grounds since the emergency was declared. This intervention included broadcasting radio and television messages at the local and national level.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Country Coordinator for the International Federation of the Red Cross were in constant communication and provided ongoing support for the implementation of the Honduran Red Cross' Dengue Plan of Action. A Disaster Management Delegate was deployed to provide support to field coordination and evaluation actions and to design the Plan of Action. A Health specialist, who was a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) from the Peruvian Red Cross, was also deployed for two months to support the operation.

In cooperation with the National Society, the Swiss Red Cross allocated funds to provide support to a project to eradicate the vector in southern Honduras in the departments of Olancho, Valle and Choluteca. In addition, the German Red Cross carried out prevention activities in the municipality of Puerto Cortés in the department of Cortés, the municipalities of La Ceiba and Tela in the department of Atlántida and in the municipality of El Progreso in the department of Yoro. The Government of Germany, through its embassy in Honduras, allocated 50,000 euro to the Honduran Red Cross to continue with the dengue prevention campaign to 750 families in the departments of Cortés and Atlántida.

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

The European Union, through the European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), donated 500,000 euros to the World Health Organization (WHO) and Doctors without Borders (MSF) to provide emergency assistance to approximately 114,000 people in the most affected communities and to strengthen local health services through training and equipment.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The operation aimed to reach up to 6,000 families (30,000 people) in order to reduce the impact of dengue among high-risk, vulnerable populations through education and vector control in communities in the city of Tegucigalpa and five municipalities in the Department of Cortés.

Health in Emergencies				
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through information and awareness-raising regarding prevention measures for 30,000 people in the city of Tegucigalpa, five municipalities in the Department of Cortés, and other dengue-prone areas over a three month period.	Outputs		% of achievement ¹	
	Output 1: 6,000 families are reached with information about prevention and early detection of dengue fever in the city of Tegucigalpa and 5 municipalities in the Department of Cortés.			315% (an additional 1,485 teachers, students and parents were reached not calculated in this output)
	Output 2: Emergency medical technicians from the Red Cross ambulance service properly refer suspected dengue cases in the target areas over a three month period.			100%
	Output 3: Mass communications campaigns reach more than 30,000 people with dengue prevention information.			380% (There were 114,044 people reached with dengue information)
Activities	Was the implementation on time?		% progress ²	
	Yes	No		
• Selection of beneficiaries.	X		100%	
• Conduct 4 local workshops in dengue conceptualization and control for 120 volunteers, community leaders, teachers and students to facilitate promotion.	X		765%	
• Carry out 6,000 home visits for awareness on dengue prevention and epidemiological surveillance.	X		315%	
• Conduct 6 lectures in elementary and high schools on dengue prevention.			280%	
• Conduct one National Epidemics Control Course for 24 volunteers.	X		100%	
• Monitor and report on the activities.	X		100%	
• Printing of manuals for dengue patient care.	X		100%	

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

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

• Conduct 2 courses on dengue patient management for emergency medical technicians.	X		100%
• Printing of information materials.	X		100%
• Development of radio spots.	X		100%
• Dissemination campaigns on prevention of dengue fever over the radio, in the press and via loudspeakers on vehicles in public places.	X		100%
• Distribution of information materials to branches whose municipalities are on alert.	X		100%

Impact:

Outputs 1: The identification of communities to be targeted was conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Health, taking into account aspects of vulnerability, high levels of mosquito infestation and high incidence of morbidity and mortality. Five municipalities were selected in the department of Cortés: Choloma, Villanueva, San Manuel, San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortés. In Tegucigalpa, actions were conducted in the 3 de Mayo sector. Due to the fact it is highly recognizable, the Honduran Red Cross also conducted actions in areas with high rates of organized violence.

To facilitate the volunteers' safe access to communities, a National Security Plan was created for the operation. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent insurance was provided to volunteers.

Among the first priority actions implemented for the operation were 35 dengue conceptualization and control workshops to volunteers, community leaders and key institutions linked to health response in order to train facilitators and achieve a multiplier effect of community and school interventions. Within the intervention strategy, the initial workshops were held for volunteers and institutions and taught by Ministry of Health experts. This was then replicated at the municipal level for the community leaders who provided support to the intervention process jointly with the Red Cross.

There were 35 workshops conducted with the participation of 918 people, of which 304 were Red Cross volunteers, 504 were community leaders and 110 were representatives from COPECO, Ministry of Health, and the Fire Department (see Table 1). To strengthen National Society involvement, a workshop in sprayer use and dengue conceptualization and control was held in Tela, Atlántida for 28 volunteers from branches in Tegucigalpa, Marcala, San Manuel, Villanueva, Choloma, Tela, Potrerillos, San Pedro Sula, Ceiba, Chamelecón, San Lorenzo, Juticalpa, Catacamas, San Luis, Puerto Cortés, La Esperanza, Omoa, Comayagua, Choluteca and Danli, which includes all four regions throughout the country.

Table 1: Dengue conceptualization and control workshops

Department	Municipalities	Number of Workshops	Participants			Total
			Volunteers	Community Leaders	Other Institutions	
Cortés	San Pedro de Sula	2	73	0	3	76
	Villanueva	4	30	344	3	377
	San Manuel	11	63	33	75	171
	Puerto Cortés	4	25	8	26	59
	Choloma	6	17	47	0	64
Francisco Morazán	Comayagüela	7	68	72	3	143
Atlántida	Tela	1	28	0	0	28
Total		35	304	504	110	918

Through the intervention strategy established to train facilitators, teams were formed to conduct community visits to families at risk of contracting dengue fever. Honduran Red Cross branches developed their plans of action to schedule community interventions. During the operation, 18,906 families were visited and sensitized to prevent dengue (see Table 2). These activities were conducted together with actions to detect

possible dengue cases in the community, cleaning water containers, larviciding and eradication of breeding sites.

Table 2: Home visits for prevention and epidemiological surveillance

Department	District	Community	N° of Families	
Francisco Morazán	Tegucigalpa	La Independencia	1,096	
		La Aiestas	794	
		3 de Mayo	2,734	
		Zapote Centro	1,010	
Cortés	San Pedro	La Unión	891	
		La Paz	373	
		San Luis	413	
		Colonia Satelite 1	2,180	
		Fernandez Guzman	491	
		Tepeaca	708	
	Choloma	San Carlos	800	
		San Antonio	192	
		Las Moras	66	
		Brisas de la Candelaria	180	
		Cerro Verde	865	
	Villanueva	El Centro	638	
		Victoria	276	
		Col. 21 de Abril	339	
		Res. Gran Villa	325	
		Las Flores	395	
		Res. Villa Real	436	
		Independencia	325	
	Puerto Cortés	Sector Peninsula	1,303	
		Sector Carretero Sur	1,585	
	San Manuel (Sector of San Manuel and El Plan)	Libertad	50	
		Liberacion	51	
		El Banano	67	
		Las Vegas	34	
		Villa Vinda	73	
		Plan Casco	216	
	TOTAL			18,906

Teams of trained facilitators, which included volunteers, community leaders and other institutions, conducted 17 trainings in schools and institutes that raised awareness in 1,485 people, which included teachers, students and parents in five municipalities in Cortés and Francisco Morazán (see Table 3). In training sessions, they were made aware of dengue prevention, control and surveillance, the importance of destroying mosquito breeding grounds, applying the "Untadita"³ and using larvicide.

³ Note: "Untadita" refers to a mixture of bleach and detergent used to wash the inside of water storage containers to prevent mosquito eggs and larvae growth

Table 3: Dengue prevention workshops in schools

Department	Municipalities	Institutes / Schools	Teachers	Students	Parents	Total
Cortés	San Pedro Sula	3	0	45	167	212
	Puerto Cortés	1	0	114	0	114
	Villanueva	3	20	460	0	480
	Choloma	2	0	32	0	32
	San Manuel	2	10	26	7	43
Francisco Morazán	Comayagüela	6	20	516	68	604
Total		17	50	1,193	242	1,485

The Open Data Kit (ODK) tool was used to facilitate actions to conduct surveys with and register beneficiaries. A workshop was held for 11 National Society volunteers to apply and configure 10 cell phones to conduct evaluation actions, satisfaction surveys and register beneficiaries.

The Epidemics Control Course for volunteers was held in El Progreso in the department of Yoro, where 15 volunteers were trained with tools for working with epidemics. The course was led by a Honduran Red Cross facilitator certified by the IFRC's Reference Center for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD) and supported by the Health RIT. Participants supported the operation's implementation process in their branches and communities to help reduce the impact of the disease.



Raising awareness on Dengue in schools in Puerto Cortés by the Red Cross; Source: Honduran Red Cross

National Headquarters supported and monitored actions programmed according to the field of action through the development of the branches' Plans of Action. Similarly, PADRU supported the National Society in its development and support of the project's implementation.

Outputs 2: The Honduran Ministry of Health's Guidelines for Clinical Management of Dengue Patients were produced and distributed among staff working in branch ambulance services and the Honduran Red Cross Committees.

In addition, the Ministry of Health and National Health Directorate specialists taught two Dengue Patient Management Courses to emergency medical technicians. The first one was offered in Tegucigalpa to 19 paramedics, and the second one was offered at the Villanueva, Cortés branch to 18 paramedics from Rio Lindo, Potrerillos, El Progreso, La Lima, Choloma, Omoa and San Manuel.

The Red Cross ambulance service reported transporting 218 suspected dengue cases (see Table 4 below).

Table 4: Report of transportation of suspected dengue cases

Branch	Dengue
Tegucigalpa	93
San Pedro Sula	22
Choloma	13
Villanueva	45
San Manuel	30
Puerto Cortés	15
Total	218

Outputs 3: With support from the Ministry of Health, the "All Against Dengue" informational material containing key messages about dengue was validated, producing several materials such as posters and stickers about the "*Untadita*", and information booklets, brochures and banners on dengue. These materials were distributed to support awareness campaigns scheduled in communities.



Broadcast of dengue prevention messages over the radio; Source: Honduran Red Cross

Additionally, radio and video spots were produced to disseminate key messages to eradicate dengue-transmitting mosquitoes. These tools were delivered to branches to coordinate their broadcasts within their municipalities.

In the municipality of Puerto Cortés, the Red Cross partnered with four radio stations and four TV stations to disseminate the messages. This strategy managed to raise awareness in approximately 20,000 people in the departments of Cortés, Francisco Morazán and surrounding areas.

Table 5: Broadcast of prevention messages through radio

N°	Radio Station	Coverage	Spots
1.	La Voz del Atlántico 104.5	Municipality of Puerto Cortes, Municipality of Omoa to the Guatemalan border, Municipality of Choloma	40 seconds; 3 per day, Monday-Sunday
2.	La Nueva 91.3	Municipality of Puerto Cortes	30 seconds; 3 per day, Monday-Friday
3.	Radio Laser 88.1	Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Cienaguita, Travesía, Bajamar, Milla 3 Tulian and Chameleconcito	30 seconds, Monday-Sunday
4.	Radio Luz Cortés	Puerto Cortes	30 seconds, 2 per day, Monday-Saturday

Table 6: Broadcast of prevention messages through TV

N°	TV Station	Coverage	Spots
1.	Teleport	Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Choloma, Internet	30 seconds ; 4 per day, Monday-Friday
2.	Multicable	San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Puerto Cortes, Omoa	20 seconds ; 2 per day Monday-Friday
3.	Canal 61	Choloma, Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Internet	20 seconds ; 3 per day Monday-Sunday
4.	Canal Municipal 100	Puerto Cortes	30 seconds ; 4 per day Monday-Sunday
5.	Villa visión	Villa Nueva, San Manuel, Potrerillos, La Lima, and Pueblo Nuevo	30 seconds ; 5 per day Monday-Sunday

Six loudspeakers were purchased and distributed to branches to support awareness raising campaigns in selected communities. This strategy of mounting loudspeakers on Red Cross vehicles that repeated key messages for fighting dengue reached approximately 114,044 people (see Table 7).

Table 7: Population informed through key dengue prevention campaign messages

Department	District	Communities	People
Francisco Morazán	Tegucigalpa	La Independecia	3,348
		La Ayestas	1,608
		Zapote Centro	2,529
		3 de Mayo	12,115
Cortés	San Pedro	La Union	8,000
		La Paz	1,362
		San Luis	2,745
		Colonia Satelite 1	9,000
		Fernandez Guzman	4,000
		Tepeaca	3,715
	Choloma	San Carlos	3,500
		San Antonio	3,152
		Las Moras	3,200
		Brisas de la Candelaria	1,300
		Cerro Verde	11,000
	Villanueva	El Centro	3,500
		Victoria	2,500
		Col. 21 de Abril	2,004
		Res. Gran Villa	5,000
		Las Flores	1,050
		Res. Villa Real	3,000
		Bella Vista	1,511
	Puerto Cortes	Sector - Carretero Sur	17,900
	San Manuel	Sector - San Manuel	2,005
Sector - El Plan		5,000	
Total			114,044

The Honduran Red Cross donated 600 mosquito nets from its own stock: 250 units to the Hospital Escuela in Tegucigalpa, 250 units to the Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in San Pedro Sula and 100 units to the Area Hospital in Puerto Cortes, to prevent the spread of the disease from hospitalized dengue patients.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion		
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through the promotion of proper water storage and cleaning of mosquito breeding grounds for 6,000 families in the city of Tegucigalpa and five municipalities in the department of Cortés during three months.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 1: 6,000 families receive support for water management and keep their water storage units clean.	100%
	Output 2: 6,000 families are supported in actions involving cleanup, elimination of breeding sites and fumigation.	194%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
• Support for community cleanup, waste removal in the community.	X		100%
• Cleaning and disinfection of containers used to store water for human consumption.	X		100%
• Distribution of disinfectant materials.	X		99%
• Support for organizing campaigns for community cleanup and elimination of breeding sites.	X		256%
• Support the fumigation campaigns coordinated by governmental authorities.	X		132%

Output 1: Red Cross branches, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the municipalities, prepared agendas to conduct joint activities with the communities. Socialization and home visits to 18,906 targeted families (see Table 2) helped provide information on techniques to use when cleaning and caring for water containers through weekly washings with the "*untadita*", a mixture of equal parts chlorine and detergent, which is promoted by the Ministry of Health for its ovicidal action.

There were 5,991 water containers kits with cleaning and disinfectant items distributed to the communities. The kit consisted of a gallon of chlorine, a 2,500 g-package of powdered detergent, a plastic-bristle brush and a plastic container. This facilitated cleaning actions, using the *untadita*, to homes in the municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro de Sula, Villanueva, Choloma, San Manuel and Puerto Cortés (see Table 8). Nine cleaning and disinfectant kits were damaged during transportation and were not distributed.

Table 8: Distribution of Cleaning Kits to Families

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Families
Francisco Morazán	Tegucigalpa,	La Independencia	308
		La Aiestas	28
		3 de mayo	424
		Zapote Centro	240
Cortes	San Pedro de Sula	Col. Fernández Guzmán	400
		Col. Mi Unica Esperanza	600
	Villanueva	21 de Abril	253
		Las Flores	225
		El Centro	324
		Victoria	117
		Villa Real	81
	Choloma	Cerro Verde	448
		San Antonio	111
		La Mora	219
		San Carlos	161
		Brisas de la Candelaria	52
	San Manuel (Sector de Manuel y El Plan)	Libertad	50
		Liberacion	51
		El Banano	67
Las Vegas		34	
Villa Vinda		73	
Plan Casco		216	

		San Manuel	163
		Bethel	62
		Democracia	28
		Coowle	126
		Nueva esperanza	130
	Puerto Cortes	San Ramón	62
		San Isidro	137
		Buenos Aires	149
		El Porvenir	116
		Cieneguita	193
		Suyapa	6
		Camaguey	212
		Pueblo Nuevo	116
		Marejada	9
Total		5,991	

Through activities coordinated with authorities and the Honduran Red Cross, BTI (*Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis*), a biological larvicide, was applied to water containers in 15,359 dwellings belonging to targeted families in the department of Cortes to eliminate and prevent *Aedes aegypti* larvae (see Table 9). This product was provided by the Ministry of Health.

Table 9: Dwellings larvicized

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Dwellings
Cortes	San Pedro Sula	La Union	445
		La Paz	373
		San Luis	413
		Satelite	865
		Fernandez Guzman	491
		Tepeaca	455
	Villanueva	Independencia	1,500
		El Centro	355
		Victoria	234
		Las Flores	228
		Residencial Gran Villa	628
		21 de Abril	234
		Bella Vista	750
	Puerto Cortes - Sector Carretero Sur	Chameleconcito	65
		Bulli Champa	53
		5 de Abril	113
		La Fraternidad	451
		Episcopal Suyapa	87
		Los Laureles	91
18 Noviembre		55	
Banderas 3		175	
Sector Peninsula		960	
Pueblo Nuevo	452		

		Cieneguita	377
		El Porvenir	510
		Buenos Aires	452
	Choloma	San Antonio	192
		San Carlos	800
		La Mora	66
		Brisas de la Candelaria	18
		Cerro Verde	433
	San Manuel	Sector San Manuel	59
		Sector el plan	354
Francisco Morazán	Tegucigalpa	La Aiestas, La Independencia, 3 de Mayo, Zapote Centro.	3,625
Total			16,359

Output 2: Arrangements were made with government agencies in targeted municipalities and communities to conduct campaigns to collect solid waste and eliminate breeding grounds. Collection campaigns have been conducted in 30 communities in the departments of Francisco Morazán and Cortes, disposing of 73.4 tons of solid waste.

Nine sprayers were purchased for the fumigation process, fumigating 7,927 dwellings in the departments of Cortes and Francisco Morazan (see table 10). The Ministry of Health provided personnel and chemicals. Fuel and oil were purchased to operate sprayers, along with 27 sets of protective equipment for volunteers conducting fumigation actions.

Table 10: Dwellings Fumigated

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Dwellings
Cortes	San Manuel (Sector of Manuel and El Plan)	San Manuel	3,332
		El Plan	2,240
		Villa Vinda	73
		La Libertad	50
		Liberación	62
		Vegas del Ulúa	34
		El Banano	67
		Coowle	565
		La Sabana	1,593
		Reyes Caballero	2,866
		Choloma	Bo. San Antonio
	Brisas de la Candelaria		342
	Cerro Verde		1,765
	Puerto Cortes	Campo Rojo	379
		El Faro	249
		San Ramón	979
		El Porvenir	1,083
	Villanueva	21 de Abril	334
		Las Flores	211
		La Victoria	408
El Centro		500	
San Pedro de	Mi Única Esperanza	600	

	Sula	Fernandez Guzman	420
Francisco Morazan	Tegucigalpa	Col. 3 de mayo	1,000
Total			19,344

This operation included a beneficiary satisfaction survey in order to know how the beneficiaries felt about the intervention and the work carried out in the communities. The survey was conducted with a sample size of 90 beneficiaries from the operation.

The survey indicated 98 per cent of the respondents considered the intervention good to excellent. These respondents felt that the visits made by Red Cross volunteers were relevant and that they knew about the prevention materials. They further asserted that the stickers and banners were the most useful prevention materials. 96 per cent considered applying the *untadita* and larvicide and 91 per cent considered the fumigations to be important as well. 67 per cent of the respondents stated they were directly involved in community prevention campaigns and the campaigns to eliminate unused water containers.

Lessons learned and results of external evaluation

Between February and March 2014, a regional external evaluation was conducted of the dengue response operations in 2013. During this evaluation, the Honduran Red Cross response was analyzed and the following table shows the main achievements and challenges that were identified:

Country	Main Achievements	Main Challenges
Honduras	→ Strategic alliances established with schools and institutes to form the brigades produced excellent results. The young people not only contributed to achieving objectives, they also acquired new knowledge of life skills.	→ Promoting actions for recruiting new volunteers to the National Society that make it possible to exploit the potential or the opportunities that the project has generated. The community volunteers should be considered in each and every action promoted.
	→ Implementing a strategy of looking for human resources in schools , i.e. students between the ages of 15 and 18 in order to be able to visit more homes. This enabled the chapters with fewer volunteers to compensate for lower numbers.	→ The design and distribution of a consent or authorization form to the parents or legal guardians of participating students should be considered. This is to avoid any legal claims that might result from requesting the schools' assistance, as these are minors under the responsibility of their guardians.
	→ The alliances established with the Swiss Red Cross, the German cooperation and the Finnish Red Cross, which increased the coverage and allowed for more continuous care in areas with increased incidence of dengue.	→ Strengthening ties with the new local governments (after the municipal elections) through the implementation of this DREF in order to maintain, , the advances achieved in dengue prevention through alliances established with the previous authorities.
	→ Integrating a gender perspective during the intervention , making household vector control the joint responsibility of both men and women.	

As part of the DREF operation closing activities, a lessons learned workshop was held in the city of San Pedro Sula in order to learn about the experiences, constraints and areas to improve in the process. The workshop was attended by 38 participants, including volunteers, technical staff, National Society leadership,

community leaders and health center representatives. The workshop was facilitated by the National Society and analyzed issues involving operations, administration, coordination, community, and communications. The main lessons learned during the workshop were:

Areas	Best Practices	Actions that need Improvement
Operative	Each Council set specific objectives to fulfill during the operation which were later achieved as activities were developed.	Building staff capacity to prepare and provide maintenance to the purchased equipment (foggers).
Administration	Allocating resources to be managed directly from Councils facilitated operational development and strengthened the branches' experience in managing external funds.	Establish a procedure to deliver the fund to Honduran Red Cross delegations
Coordination	The National Society's internal coordination allowed for a good relationship between the Department of Health and the Risk Management Office, and also facilitated volunteer participation.	Build Council staff capacity in project planning and management.
Community	Developing the operation helped identify the leaders in all the communities, and the coordination improved collaboration between the communities involved and the Honduran Red Cross	Strengthening coordination mechanisms with communities, local organizations or schools. Furthermore, mechanisms are needed to follow up on actions carried out in the communities.
Communications and Image	The uniformity of volunteers who participated in field activities was a good practice to identify institutional personnel with the community, which facilitated their humanitarian actions and their safety in the field.	It is necessary to have specific point persons in branches to fulfill communications and image needs

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How we work

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

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



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHN007 - Honduras - Dengue

Timeframe: 09 Jul 13 to 25 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Jul 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2014/8	Programme	MDRHN007
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		162,996				162,996	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		162,996				162,996	
C4. Other Income		162,996				162,996	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		162,996				162,996	
D. Total Funding = B + C		162,996				162,996	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		162,996				162,996	
E. Expenditure		-159,192				-159,192	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,804				3,804	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			162,996			162,996		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	68,770		57,817			57,817	10,953	
Teaching Materials	28,317		25,024			25,024	3,293	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	97,088		82,841			82,841	14,247	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,779		8,954			8,954	-3,175	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,779		8,954			8,954	-3,175	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,816		7,259			7,259	-2,443	
National Society Staff	10,210		10,264			10,264	-55	
Volunteers	4,623		3,144			3,144	1,479	
Other Staff Benefits	4,768		3,976			3,976	791	
Total Personnel	24,416		24,643			24,643	-227	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	11,943		11,482			11,482	461	
Total Workshops & Training	11,943		11,482			11,482	461	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,756		4,918			4,918	-1,162	
Information & Public Relations	3,756		4,715			4,715	-959	
Office Costs	1,445		3,584			3,584	-2,139	
Communications	4,093		3,381			3,381	712	
Financial Charges	771		4,948			4,948	-4,177	
Other General Expenses			10			10	-10	
Total General Expenditure	13,821		21,556			21,556	-7,735	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	9,948		9,716			9,716	232	
Total Indirect Costs	9,948		9,716			9,716	232	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	162,996		159,192			159,192	3,804	
VARIANCE (C - D)			3,804			3,804		

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Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	162,996		162,996	162,996	159,192	3,804	
Subtotal BL2	162,996		162,996	162,996	159,192	3,804	
GRAND TOTAL	162,996		162,996	162,996	159,192	3,804	