

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION FINAL REPORT

Honduras | Droughts

27/02/2024

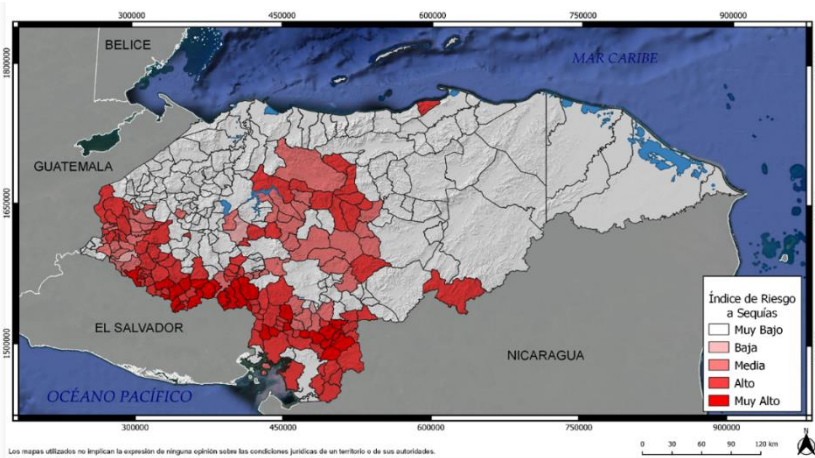


Development of actions of the Multipurpose Transfer Program, WASH and CEA during the activation of the drought EAP. Source: HRC.

EAP No: EAP2023HN02	Operation No: MDRHN018	EAP approved: 17/01/2023	EAP timeframe: 17/01/2023 - 31/10/2023
Trigger date: 26/06/2023	Early action lead time 3 months	Operational timeframe: 4 Months	Period covered by this activation report: 26/06/2023 to 31/10/2023

Budget: 481,147 CHF
Assisted: 10,300 people

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY



Map 1. Municipal drought risk index for Honduras

Back in January 2023 the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated CHF 481,147 for the Honduras Red Cross to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of droughts in Honduras. The early actions to be conducted were pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the [Early Action Protocol](#).

Honduras is a country exposed to hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides, among others. Historically, the threat that has caused the greatest impacts in the country is flooding, for which Honduran Red Cross already has an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods associated with tropical storms ready to be activated. However, the threat of drought has a very important impact on vulnerable communities.

Historically, the most intense droughts in the Honduran have been linked to the positive phase of the El Niño phenomenon. Specifically, drought episodes that been notably severe when the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) exceeded a magnitude of 2.0

The severity of drought events that occur in the Honduran territory varies according to the region, however, the risk of drought is constant in the departments of Choluteca, Valle, Lempira, Francisco Morazán, Comayagua, Yoro, La Paz, El Paraíso and Intibucá, and the historical analysis of the main recorded droughts provides evidence of the repeated exposure of the population living in the Honduran dry corridor. This population normally lives in the southern, western and some parts of the central and eastern regions, where exposure to El Niño is immediate. These regions are characterized by being mountainous and dry.

The EAP targets the subsistence farming population living in the Honduran dry corridor and in parallel identified those families belonging to vulnerable groups and with high poverty rates.

The selection of target municipalities was determined using the INFORM risk index methodology. Three dimensions of risk were considered: 1) Exposure 2) Vulnerability and 3) Lack of Response Capacity. All variables were calculated at the municipal level as this is the administrative level responsible for local risk management.

The prioritized impacts for Honduras in the case of droughts associated with the El Niño phenomenon are as follows:

- Substantial loss of crops and livestock in vulnerable families that are dependent on subsistence agriculture.

- Increase in the price of basic commodities.
- Limited access to safe water among vulnerable families due to scarcity and increased purchase costs.
- Increased incidence of diarrheal diseases due to consumption of unsafe water or inadequate sanitation conditions.

The triggers were constructed and agreed with the technical work team, based on the monitoring of meteorological conditions three months in advance and defining a control mechanism to be evaluated monthly after the start of the EAP.

Triggers 1 and 2 were required for the activation of the early action:

Trigger 1: When the Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO) and National Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Symmetric Studies (CENAOS) issues an alert warning of "El Niño" in area 3.4, for the next 3 months with a 60% probability based on the IRI forecast from the OND quarter (year -1) and except for AMJ and MJJ quarters (Predictability barrier).

Trigger 2: When COPECO/CENAOS issues a climate outlook bulletin where a serious precipitation deficiency is forecast when the accumulated rainfall for the next 3 months is between the 10th and 20th percentile in the dry corridor starting in the (March-May) MAM quarter (year 1) with a probability greater than 60%.

The identification of the intervention zone was based on the elements that define risk and overlap with the drought forecast, which gave the National Society the guideline to select the potentially affected municipalities with the highest risk, which were prioritized for early actions.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

Host National Society

At the beginning of 2023, the forecast of the El Niño phenomenon generated concern about possible significant impacts due to droughts in the region. In response, the National Society decided to activate the EAP in June, after months of monitoring and upon meeting the criteria established in the plan, based on data from the National Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS).

On 8 June 2023 NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (CPC) officially announced the presence of El Niño, anticipating its gradual strengthening through the winter of 2023-24 in the Northern Hemisphere. In addition, updated projections through March 2024 indicated a greater than 90% probability of continued favorable El Niño conditions.

The heat wave was expected to last until the end of August 2023 in southern and central areas, with up to 60% less rainfall than usual. In the western zone, eastern Olancho, and Yoro, 40% less than normal was expected.

To prepare the intervention map, data from the risk index and the forecast were crossed, prioritizing municipalities such as Liure, Texiguat and Apacilagua, which would be more affected by droughts.

With the activation of the EAP, the National Society made a first visit to the selected areas to gather information. This allowed identifying the people to be assisted through the Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP), as well as WASH and CEA actions, mainly.

This EAP has been designed with the technical support of the German Red Cross and the IFRC Climate Center, funded by the IFRC and implemented by the Honduran Red Cross.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

Since the beginning of 2023, in view of the forecast of the El Niño phenomenon and its possible severe impact due to droughts in the region, the Honduran Red Cross began to carry out exhaustive monitoring in the country. Simultaneously, it received support from the IFRC Climate Centre on a virtual basis, which offered technical and scientific assistance and fostered strategic collaboration with other local actors.

As discussions progressed, the National Society brought in staff from the German Red Cross and the IFRC Central America Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) to deepen the analysis and deliberation of possible strategies to be implemented. The German Red Cross and IFRC provided technical support in all phases, from formulation to activation of the EAP. In addition, the IFRC continued to provide accompaniment through direct follow-up during the implementation of the proposed actions.

Overview of non Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The Honduran Red Cross relied on information provided by the Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO), the body responsible for declaring and communicating alerts and states of emergency in the country. The National Society was also supported by the Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS), a technical unit of COPECO dedicated to providing meteorological, climatic, oceanographic, and seismic data, key to preventing natural disasters and saving lives.

It also had the support of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED), in charge of coordinating risk management at the national level. The work of the National Society was complemented by the collaboration and advice of the Working Group on Cash Transfers (WGCT), as well as the decentralized administration, including municipalities and municipal corporations, and the Emergency Committees (CODED, CODEM, CODEL, CODECE, CODELES).

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Human Resources

The National Society established a specific team for the EAP, composed of an anticipation referent, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technician, a referent for the Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP) and an administrative assistant. This team also had the direct support of an active group of volunteers, risk management and other departments (PMER, finance, logistics, etc.) from the National Society headquarters. This structure and the constant support of the IFRC Central America CCD made it possible to develop and implement the actions efficiently and within the established deadlines.

Logistics and supply chain

The logistics staff of the Honduran Red Cross always helped, especially in the purchases related to WASH and items that were required throughout the activation, as well as in the coordination of transportation. For its part, the IFRC supported local staff and accompanied emergency procurement processes.

The Americas regional logistics unit facilitated the preparatory efforts by overseeing the procurement process for water filters, which were subsequently delivered directly to the Honduras Red Cross. In addition to managing

the acquisition, the unit also provided valuable guidance on logistics aspects to enhance the overall efficiency of the operation.

Information Technology

The National Society had a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technician who was crucial because not only provided detailed spatial analysis that helped identify the areas most affected by the drought, but also facilitated the planning and implementation of interventions. Accurate maps and visualizations enabled more effective distribution of inputs and assistance to the most affected communities.

Communications and Information

The National Society communication team effectively led the communication actions, focusing mainly on awareness campaigns on MTP and WASH and their relationship with drought. This initiative was carried out in close collaboration with the technical areas and focal points of the EAP. In addition, the communication strategies were significantly reinforced with accountability activities, implemented through the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach. This approach facilitated the direct elicitation of needs, suggestions and recommendations from the people assisted, providing valuable inputs that not only strengthened EAP actions, but also enriched subsequent interventions.

Security

The Honduran Red Cross security focal point played a key role in overseeing the operation, providing guidance and essential responses to queries raised by the field teams. In addition, these teams had specific procedures for distributions, particularly those linked to the Multipurpose Transfer Program. At all times, the teams involved in the EAP were fully informed about the National Society contingency plan, thus ensuring a coordinated and effective response.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The Honduran Red Cross carried out the main monitoring and information gathering activities through its EAP team. This team, with the support of the anticipation referent and risk management manager, carried out these activities during the initial phase and the activation of the plan.

The lessons learned workshop was supported by the IFRC Central America CCD. In addition, the IFRC also provided direct assistance for the development of other accountability mechanisms, such as reporting and monitoring of actions.

Administration and Finance

During the activation, the Honduran Red Cross and the IFRC Central America CCD provided effective financial and administrative support. Coordination for the transfer of funds for the activation was carried out quickly and efficiently. Internal coordination was also effective in ensuring that the necessary financial resources were made available within the stipulated timeframe. In addition, specific coordination was carried out to ensure efficiency in the execution of the actions of the Multipurpose Transfer Program.


CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The drought phenomenon is complex both in its forecasting and in the definition of its impacts, which represents a challenge that makes it necessary to continue generating information and analysing its different aspects in greater depth.

During the activation of the drought EAP, valuable lessons were learned, both as points of improvement and aspects to maintain, the National Society has worked collaboratively to extract the most important points. Some of the lessons learned are presented below:

- It is important to consider different mechanisms for the Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP). Having multiple distribution options not only increases efficiency in the delivery of assistance, but also ensures that it reaches the affected population more effectively, adapting to their diverse needs and circumstances. During an emergency, conditions can change rapidly, and having multiple distribution channels allows for greater flexibility and responsiveness to these changes.
- Detailed planning, both in the readiness phase and in field implementation, is essential. This practice proved to be effective in preventing problems during the delivery and receipt of cash by the affected people, ensuring smooth and efficient implementation.
- Many affected people in rural areas have limitations such as lack of literacy and unfamiliarity with banking processes. In addition, the more isolated a community is, the more likely its inhabitants are to be less familiar with activities such as visiting a bank or using an ATM.
- In many families in affected areas, the heads of households are minors (without National Identity Cards) or older adults with reduced mobility. This requires delivery mechanisms that consider these particularities to ensure equitable and effective access to assistance.
- When mobilizing a mobile laboratory, it is essential to include a generator plant of its own. This is due to the frequent instability of electrical power in many areas. The availability of a reliable power source ensures the continued operability of the laboratory under varying conditions.
- For workshops and information sessions, it is crucial to incorporate not only demonstrations by staff and volunteers, but also to employ audiovisual resources that reinforce socialization and understanding of the information presented. This strategy is especially important given possible literacy limitations among participants.
- Including specific hygiene kits for single mothers with infants as part of anticipatory actions can be an effective strategy. These kits should be designed to address the needs of this vulnerable group.
- Prior to the delivery of assistance, it is crucial to analyze the area to identify the most appropriate delivery points. This is especially important in hard-to-reach areas, where the selection of delivery points can be a critical factor in the success of the operation.
- Developing and applying a specific methodology for measuring the impact of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) actions is vital. This methodology should enable effective evaluation of how these actions benefit communities and contribute to improving their quality of life.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

 Multi-purpose Cash	CHF budget: 188,319	CHF actual: 172,393
	People targeted: 1,800	People reached: 1,800
	Female: 936	Female: 936
	Male: 864	Male: 864

Indicator:

Number of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard.

Early actions:

1. Distribution of CVA to the community.
2. Cost of activation of CVA cards.
3. Dissemination of key CVA messages.

Narrative description of achievements

Person reached through the Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP).
Source: HRC.

As part of the preparation activities, the National Society began by updating the market and feasibility study to ensure that the quantities to be distributed would make a significant contribution to the population. Subsequently, content was developed to implement awareness campaigns and clarify some El Niño and drought-related terms; this material was intended for social networks and to be shared via mobile messaging applications. Prior to dissemination, the team responsible conducted a technical review to ensure consistency and accuracy.

After the activation of the EAP, a first visit was made to the areas selected through the intervention map, where information was


collected for the subsequent identification of the people affected and to be served through the **Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP)**. The selected municipalities were Texiguat, Liure and Apacilagua and **360 families (1,800 people)** were reached. The following table shows the number of people served in each municipality:

Department	Municipality	Community	Families	Total by community
El Paraíso	Liure	Capulín	44	115
		Piedra Campana	71	
	Texiguat	Cagualagua	72	208
		La Rinconada	38	
		Güinopito	35	
		Mayarán	40	
	Centro Experimental	23		
Choluetca	Apacilagua	Apacilagua	13	37
		El Carpintero	24	
TOTAL				360

The MTP distribution was carried out through the check mechanism, granting each family a total of HNL 10,690 (approximately USD 435). This distribution was carried out in two phases: the first delivery was of HNL 2,375 and the second of HNL 8,315, with an interval of twenty days between the two. Distribution in each community per municipality took one day, although logistics and internal administrative processes required a month and a half to complete.

Prior to each distribution phase, an information session was organized for the people assisted. During these sessions, a detailed explanation was provided on the nature of the humanitarian assistance and the type of

aid provided, including the criteria used to determine the amount of aid granted. In addition, recommendations were provided on how to efficiently use the resources received to minimize future losses and strengthen the resilience of the affected people.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CHF budget: 118,956	CHF actual: 113,138
	People targeted: 8,500	People reached: 8,500
	Female: 4,420	Female: 4,420
	Male: 4,080	Male: 4,080
Indicator:	<i>Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard.</i>	
Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Distribution of domestic water treatment and hygiene promotion kit.</i> <i>Visits for water quality analysis.</i> 	

Narrative description of achievements

As preparation and pre-positioning activities in the event of an extreme drought, the National Society carried out awareness campaigns, mainly through social networks, focused on preparedness actions at the family level, such as the culture of saving water and its optimal use. Additionally, it acquired equipment to analyze water quality and domestic water treatment kits, intended for use and distribution during the activation of the EAP.

During the activation of the EAP, the National Intervention Team (NIT) in WASH visited the affected areas to test several water sources in the municipalities of Texiguat, Liure and Apacilagua. The objective was to evaluate water quality and verify whether the values obtained complied with national technical standards, specifically a pH level of 6.5 to 8.5 and a nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) of -5. The measurements taken in various communities and water sources revealed the significant presence of fecal coliforms and high turbidity.

Following these analyses and the results obtained, the need to **distribute domestic water treatment kits** in the most affected communities was determined. In this context, the National Society distributed 1,700 kits in several communities of Texiguat, Liure and Apacilagua, reaching **1,700 families (8,500 people)**.





Honduran Red Cross volunteers explain the uses and care of domestic water treatment filters to people reached through this distribution. Source: HRC.

The following table details the communities in the three municipalities reached by this distribution:

Municipality	Community
Apacilagua	Guayabillas
	Las Trojas
	Las Pozas
Liure	Rinconda
	Quebrada de agua
	El Tablón
	Somalaguairé
Texiguat	Rio Arriba
	El Zapotal
	Asunción
	Centro
	Jamayupe
	Texiguat Centro
	San Sebastián

The distribution of the kits took an average of three days per municipality, and in total, considering logistics and administrative processes, approximately one month was used to complete the entire action. In early February 2024, the National Society has planned a follow-up visit to the assisted municipalities to evaluate the impact of the kit distribution and add it to the lessons learned.

 <p>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</p>	CHF budget: 25,873	CHF actual: 21,476
	People targeted: 8,500	People reached: 0
	Female: 4,420	Female: 0
	Male: 4,080	Male: 0
Indicator:	<i>Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard.</i>	
Early actions:	<i>1. Deployment of volunteers for kit distribution.</i>	
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>As part of its preparedness activities, the National Society had scheduled a simulation of the EAP. However, the activation of the EAP took place several months after its approval, when the necessary conditions for its implementation were finally in place, which prevented the planned drill from being carried out.</p> <p>The expenses incurred in this sector are mainly limited to the mobilization of volunteers, who provided essential support in the distributions of WASH sector.</p>		

 Community Engagement and Accountability	CHF budget: 4,219	CHF actual: 609
	People targeted: 10,300	People reached: 10,300X
	Female: 5,356	Female: 71
	Male: 4,944	Male: 23
Indicator:	<i>Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard.</i>	
Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printing of pocket EAP for volunteer and staff. 2. Exit survey and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), interim and at closing. 	

Narrative description of achievements


As part of the anticipation activities, the National Society printed and distributed pocket versions of the EAP to staff and volunteers.

Also, the National Society had planned to conduct two surveys: a post-distribution survey and an exit survey. However, due to time constraints, it was decided to conduct only the satisfaction survey. This was carried out through telephone calls to people assisted through the Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP).


Initially, it had been considered to survey a representative sample of the total number of people assisted, but due to telephone signal limitations in some communities, it was decided to call all the people assisted. In this way, we were able to survey those who answered the calls, obtaining a total of 94 completed surveys, which represents 26 per cent of the families reached with the MTP.

Of those surveyed, 96 per cent confirmed that they were well informed about the amount received and the calculation of the same. In addition, 99 per cent indicated that they had not received similar assistance in previous months. 90 per cent of the respondents indicated that they used the money mainly for the purchase of food and basic personal or family hygiene products, followed by the purchase of medicines, transportation expenses, and the purchase of materials for the reinforcement of their homes, among others. Some 13 per cent mentioned having allocated part of the money to a family emergency fund. On average, the money was spent within two weeks after each distribution phase.

Enabling approaches

 Secretariat Services		CHF budget: 39,113	CHF actual: 31,822
Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring field visits by the IFRC. 		
Narrative description of achievements			
<p>The IFRC field monitoring visit was initially scheduled but faced unforeseen challenges due to the change of the focal point, which resulted in an adjustment of the schedule. Despite this, the National Society continued to receive direct and constant virtual support from IFRC Central America CCD staff, including technical assistance in the areas of PMER and finance.</p>			

In addition, part of the budget for this sector was used to cover administrative and logistical expenses associated with the activation of the EAP.

 National Society Strengthening		CHF budget: 37,378	CHF actual: 20,280
			AP Code: 124,125,126
Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warehouse rental for pre-positioning. 2. Follow-up of activation activities. 3. Internship for logistics activities. 4. Lessons learned workshop. 		

Narrative description of achievements

The National Society designated an anticipation focal point specifically for this EAP, whose role was to provide technical guidance for the effective development of each action. In addition, the project always had the valuable support of volunteers, which significantly facilitated the execution of planned activities and a more direct approach during distributions.

The National Society also strengthened its team for the EAP by hiring a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technician, a focal point for the Multipurpose Transfer Program (MTP) and an administrative assistant. These additions made it possible to have a specific and dedicated team for the EAP, thus ensuring that all proposed actions were executed on schedule and with the required quality.

In terms of budget allocation, part of the budget was earmarked to cover the administrative, logistical and coordination costs essential for the implementation of the EAP. This budget also included expenses related to follow-up field visits by central office staff.

Finally, as a key component of accountability and continuous learning actions, the National Society organized a lesson learned workshop. The purpose of this workshop was to gather direct experiences on practices to be maintained for future operations, as well as to identify areas for improvement to increase the relevance and effectiveness of actions from the planning phase.

FINANCIAL REPORT

See Annex.

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Reference



Click here for:

- [EAP summary](#)
- [EAP activation](#)

FBAF Early Actions

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/2-12	Operation	PHN051
Budget Timeframe	2023/2-12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Ene/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN018 - Honduras - Drought / EAP2023HN02

Early Actions Timeframe: 01 feb 2023 to 31 dic 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	481.147
Expenditure	-359.109
Closing Balance	122.038

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	24.716	21.476	3.241
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	173.612	172.393	1.219
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	118.145	113.138	5.007
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	316.474	307.007	9.467
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	36.957	20.280	16.677
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	38.999	31.822	7.177
Strategy for implementation Total	75.956	52.102	23.854
Grand Total	392.430	359.109	33.321

FBAF Early Actions

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/2-12	Operation	PHN051
Budget Timeframe	2023/2-12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Ene/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN018 - Honduras - Drought / EAP2023HN02

Early Actions Timeframe: 01 feb 2023 to 31 dic 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	240.171	242.806	-2.635
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	98.281	95.718	2.563
Teaching Materials	0	0	0
Cash Disbursement	141.890	147.088	-5.199
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4.992	5.755	-763
Storage	2.842		2.842
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2.149	1.920	229
Logistics Services		3.835	-3.835
Personnel	97.375	75.878	21.496
National Staff	28.758	20.140	8.618
National Society Staff	43.818	46.617	-2.799
Volunteers	24.798	9.122	15.677
Workshops & Training	959	716	242
Workshops & Training	959	716	242
General Expenditure	24.983	12.035	12.948
Travel	5.439	2.067	3.372
Information & Public Relations	8.547	771	7.776
Office Costs	1.689	315	1.374
Communications	0	186	-186
Financial Charges	9.307	4.651	4.657
Shared Office and Services Costs		4.045	-4.045
Indirect Costs	23.951	21.917	2.034
Programme & Services Support Recover	23.951	21.917	2.034
Grand Total	392.430	359.109	33.321