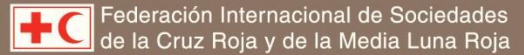




Emergency Appeal Operation Update

Honduras: Drought



Emergency Appeal MDRHN008	Glide No. DR-2014-000132-HND
Date issued: 30 June 2015	
Revised Emergency Appeal issued: 16 March 2015	
Operation start date: 3 October 2014	Expected timeframe: 11 months (extended up to 13 September 2015).
Overall operation revised budget: 500,543 Swiss francs (CHF) (revised from the original budget of CHF 553,005)	
Number of people affected: 571,710 people	Number of people to be assisted: 3,500 families (17,500 people)
Host National Society presence: Headquarters: 379 staff members, 52 branches at the national level, 2,500 volunteers	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Additionally, the Swiss Red Cross has made a bilateral contribution to the Honduran Red Cross amounting to 315,138 US dollars in order to assist 2,000 families in the municipalities of San Jose and Pespire in the department of Choluteca and Aramecina in the department of Valle. The National Societies that have contributed to the emergency appeal are: American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.	

Current situation

This operations update reflects the progress achieved to date and an operational timeframe extension of two months; the operation will now end on 13 September 2015 to allow additional activities to be completed thanks to a recent contribution to the appeal. (Read below for more detailed information). The appeal's coverage stands at 63 per cent, not including the CHF 122,717 from the DREF.

[< Click here for the contact information. Click here for the revised budget >](#)

A. Description of the Disaster

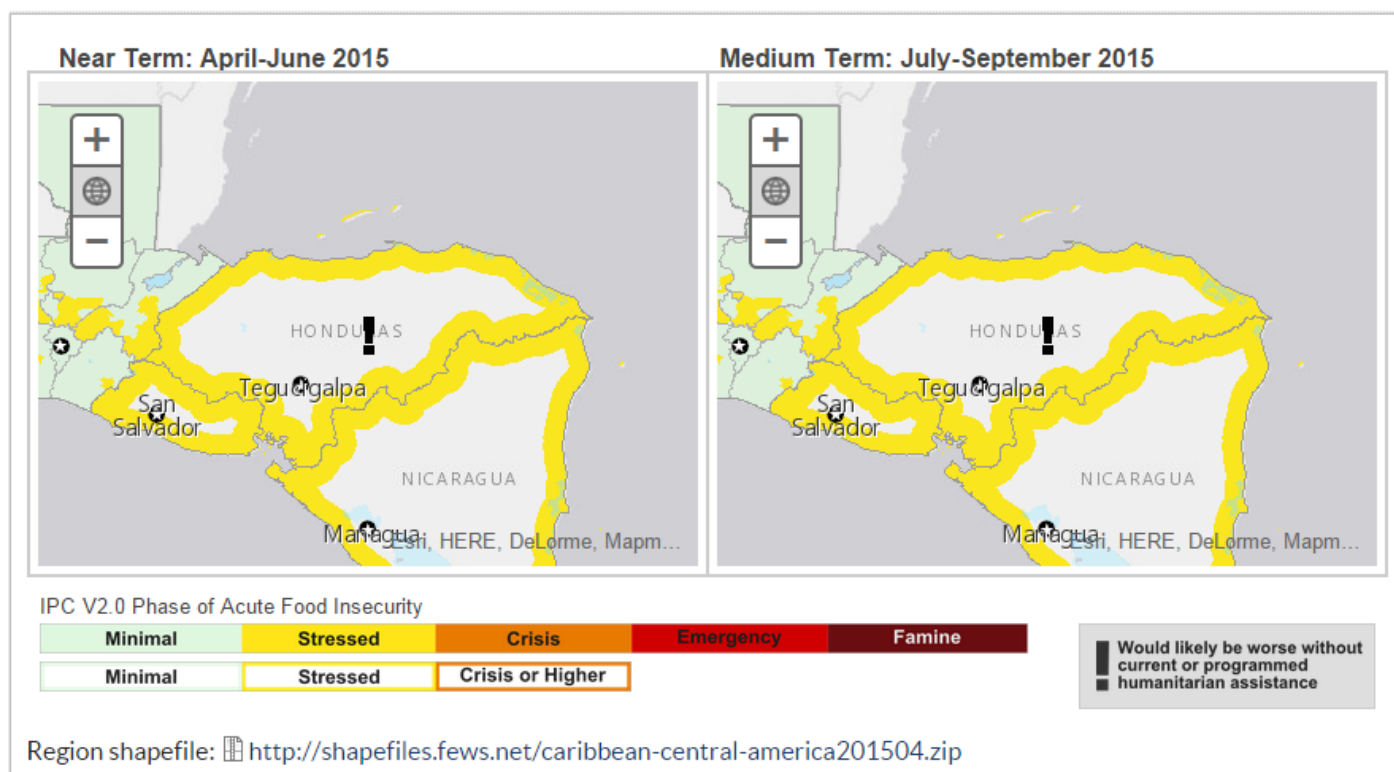
Starting in June 2014, a 50 per cent to 75 per cent decline in average rainfall levels was reported in Honduras and in other parts of the Central American region. The lack of precipitation caused water shortages in various areas, especially in Honduras, causing crop losses and affecting the food security of thousands of families living in the dry corridor. Crop losses during the first season (May 15 to August 15) were estimated at between 17 per cent and 44 per cent; however, harder hit areas reported losses exceeding 70 per cent, making the nutritional food security of affected families even more precarious.

The drought caused food shortages and a corresponding rapid rise in the price of certain basic foodstuffs, which accelerated the deterioration of extremely poor Honduran households' food security. According to the Inter-agency Technical Risk Management Committee, 114,342 families in 64 municipalities in 10 out of the 18 departments in Honduras were severely affected by crop losses, mainly maize, beans, and sorghum. This affected family incomes and damaged livelihoods through the disruption of production.

Food insecurity conditions in Honduras were aggravated even more by the severe impact that an outbreak of leaf rust - a type of fungus which has been increasing in recent years - had on coffee harvests and production. More than 70,000 hectares of coffee plantations were damaged – accounting for 20 per cent of total coffee cultivation areas - causing a direct and indirect impact on people's livelihoods and the country's economy as coffee production represents approximately 5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Coffee is of great social importance not

only because it generates direct and indirect employment, but also because 95 per cent of plantations are smallholder-owned.

The map below indicates the forecast for Honduras according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network.



The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) forecasts Honduras having a stressed food phase between April and September 2015.

The government of Honduras declared a State of Emergency in the Honduran Dry Corridor on 28 July 2014 through its Ministry of Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization, which issued Executive Decree PCM 32-2014.

A.2 Summary of measures taken so far

Within the framework of the drought operation’s plan of action, 3,500 families (17,500 people) living in the municipalities of San Marcos de la Sierra (661) and Camasca (1089) in the department of Intibucá and the municipalities of Alauca (692), Oropolí (637) and Teupasenti (421) in the department of El Paraíso were defined as the target population. They were selected according to previously defined vulnerability criteria and prioritized based on the degree of involvement in terms of livelihoods, food insecurity, poverty and development level, coverage by the National Society and in accordance with the emergency declared by the government of Honduras on 28 July 2014. It was determined that the intervention would involve the following areas: food, nutrition, livelihoods, and water and sanitation.

The Honduran Red Cross conducted a rapid assessment in the departments of El Paraíso and Intibucá, and beneficiary families were identified and registered based on this analysis (further details in the needs assessment section).

To date, the National Society has locally procured and distributed food kits to 3,500 families in the municipalities of San Marcos de La Sierra and Camasca, in the department of Intibucá and Alauca, Oropoli, Teupasenti in the department of El Paraiso. Each kit meets the food needs for a 5-person family for one month.

With bilateral support from the Swiss Red Cross, the Honduran Red distributed food kits to 2,000 beneficiary families in the municipalities of San Jose and Pespire in the department of Choluteca and Aramecina in the department of Valle.

From 22 to 24 April 2015, in order to address the livelihoods issue, the Honduran Red Cross conducted a feasibility study to select the communities in Teupasenti, Alauca and Oropolí in the Department of El Paraiso and from 5 to 9

May in San Marcos de la Sierra and Camasca in the Department of Intibucá – each community later received an agricultural package consisting of 25 pounds of improved corn seed (for 1 hectare) and 25 pounds of improved bean seed (for 1/2 hectare). The package was complemented by 100 pounds of urea and 200 pounds of NPK formula (12-24-16 or Fertimaiz). The original plan of action included benefitting 800 families, but due to the limited financial contributions to the Appeal only 250 families were included. It was not possible to increase the number of families since farmers in the targeted areas conduct sowing activities in May.

Summary of Changes:

Considering that the Appeal did not achieve the proposed fundraising goal, it was necessary to make a second adjustment to the operational plan in order to achieve the greatest benefit for the selected affected families. A feasibility study was conducted in the selected areas to see if a cash transfer programme can be implemented. The findings indicated and suggested a complementary cash distribution with food kits should be conducted.

The following revisions are proposed:

Expected timeframe:

In view of the new contributions to the Appeal and considering the new activities to be carried out, such as implementing the Cash Transfer Program, we request that the operation be extended up to 13 September 2015. The initial timeframe was 9 months and we are requesting it be extended to 11 months.

Areas in common

- Hiring of operational staff and support to the field operation.

Considering new contributions by donors and that the Appeal still has activities pending to be implemented, it is necessary to extend the work contracts of administrative and operational staff two months to include August and September 2015.

Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods

- The 250 agricultural packages will be complemented with foliar fertilizers and fungicides to prevent pests and diseases that can affect crops. This will also include one backpack portable sprayer per producer to carry out applications.
- In view of the recent contribution to the Appeal, additional food kits will be procured and delivered to a total of 1,353 families (with available funds to date). 692 will be distributed in Alauca in the Department of El Paraíso and 661 in the municipality of San Marcos de la Sierra in the Department of Intibucá. A cash transfer programme is planned to complement the food kits for the families in Alauca. The IFRC has not considered continuing actions in the municipality of Teupasenti in the department of El Paraíso since other government institutions are already operating there. Given the limited amount of funds, the IFRC will be unable to distribute food kits in Oropoli in the department of El Paraíso or in Camasca, where the IFRC is restoring the livelihoods of 250 families, with a particular focus on agriculture.

Overview of response by non-RCRC actors working in the country:

Through its Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, in coordination with COPECO and with support from the Inter-agency Technical Risk Management Committee, the government of Honduras activated a response plan allocating 5 million US dollars in emergency funds for the distribution of food rations to families whose livelihoods were affected by the food crisis triggered by the drought. Municipal governments have played an important role in collecting information and selecting the most affected communities.

The Inter-agency Technical Drought Risk Management Committee is made up of members of the National Risk Management System - convened by COPECO - where civil society, humanitarian aid NGOs and agencies working in the nutritional food security sector are grouped. The Committee defined the national strategy to address the Drought issue.

Through its World Food Program, the United Nations provided technical support to the standardization of assessment tools and continues to provide 367 tons of food as food assistance to 7,800 families.

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) delivered food kits to 1,270 families in 2 municipalities in Francisco Morazán, 8 in Choluteca, 2 in El Paraíso and 1 in Valle. CARITAS contributed 15,000 USD to provide food assistance to 120 families for 30 days in Texiguat in the department of El Paraíso. ActionAid provided bean seeds worth 2,000 US dollars for the second planting season to 24 families in the municipalities of Liure and Soledad in the department of El Paraíso.

UNICEF made a financial contribution of 301,341 US dollars, which were executed through agreements with five NGOs (World Vision, Save the Children, ActionAid, ChildFund and Water for the People). Actions have been carried out since November 2014 and continued up to May 2015. The funds are provided for fields related to the improvement of water access and basic sanitation and hygiene, with activities such as wells rehabilitation (including disinfection and cleaning), provision of water filters (including training) and hygiene and sanitation training.

These projects' geographic areas of intervention are:

Department of Valle: San Francisco de Coray, Langue,

Department of Francisco Morazán: Curaren, Alubaren, Reitoca

Department of Choluteca: San Isidro

Department of El Paraíso: Liure and Soledad.

There have been 250 producers in the municipality of Camasca identified and have received agricultural packages. The Honduran Red Cross, in coordination with the municipal government, and the beneficiaries have signed an agreement to establish a seed bank, which will ensure that beneficiaries will have seeds to sow next planting season. Thus, we are supporting sustainability in terms of livelihoods.

A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Honduran Red Cross will support a total of 3,500 families with food parcels. The food parcel will be delivered to the municipalities of Alauca, Oropolí and Teupasenti in the department of El Paraíso. The selected families in Alauca (100 families) will receive cash distribution to complement the food parcels. In addition, beneficiary families will receive two 10-liter jerry cans for water storage (7,000 jerry cans in total).

Risk assessment

Prior to food transfers and distributions, an advance team investigated with local authorities and police whether any violent or criminal acts have occurred recently at distribution sites in order to avoid risking the lives and assets of both the people delivering and receiving the products.

Humanitarian aid will be delivered in coordination with local governments and community leaders between 6:00 am and 5:00 pm in order to reduce security risks during transport and distribution.

Secure and strategic distribution points will be established prior to delivery in order to avoid security risks to Red Cross staff, cooperating authorities and to the families themselves. Community leaders will organize families so that they receive the aid safely, in an orderly manner and without crowds and delays during delivery.

The food is transported in accordance with the Safe Access procedures established by the Honduran Red Cross and by the institution's own vehicles. Each vehicle carries the amount allocated to each community while also taking into account the vehicles' cargo capacity and the number of registered families.

The Red Cross staff, vehicles and distribution points have visible official institutional logos on clothes, signs and banners.

B. Strategy and Plan of Action

Overall objective

Providing humanitarian aid to 3,500 families affected by drought through the distribution of food, improved access to safe water and recovery of their livelihoods.

The operational strategy

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection:

The initial plan of action planned to target 17,500 people (3,500 families) in the municipalities of San Marcos de la Sierra and Camasca in the department of Intibucá and the municipalities of Alauca, Oropolí and Teupanseti in the department of El Paraíso. The immediate needs are detailed assessments, food kits, provision of water and the procurement of seeds. The intermediate term needs are micro-projects for diversification of livelihoods, water storage, and water storage and collection systems in homes.

The strategy in the original plan of action included assisting the municipality of Morocelí; however, rapid assessment results led to the decision not to conduct any humanitarian actions in the municipality since food insecurity conditions were not as severe as in other selected municipalities (Alauca, Oropolí and Teupanseti).

Population targeted by the operation

DEPARTAMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PEOPLE	FAMILIES	Type of assistance
Intibucá	San Marcos de la Sierra	3,305	661	food parcels
	Camasca	5,445	1,089	Food parcels and Livelihood
El Paraíso	Alauca	3,565	692	Food parcels and CTP
	Oropolí	3,080	637	food parcels
	Teupanseti	2,105	421	food parcels
TOTAL		17,500	3,500	

Operational support services

Human resources

In order to provide emergency assistance, the Honduran Red Cross has a National Disaster Intervention Team (48) specializing in emergency health (44), as well as a Risk Management Office and a Programs and Projects office. At the local level there are volunteers (60) assigned to the various Honduran Red Cross Councils contributing to implementing the plan of action.

The following personnel were hired after taking into account the amount of resources raised by the appeal and the prioritization of activities:

- One operations coordinator
- One field coordinator
- One Livelihoods Coordinator.
- One administrative assistant.

The Honduran Red Cross set up the Project's Technical Team and the Procurement Committee, which was composed of the programs and regional development manager, the programs director, the communications coordinator, the projects administrative unit coordinator, the legal adviser, the procurement and logistics coordinator and the risk management coordinator to establish the strategic guidelines and deal with procurement processes.

As part of the assistance and technical support from the IFRC, a Regional Intervention Team member specializing in livelihoods from Paraguayan Red Cross was deployed for one month to support the coordination and implementation of the plan of action. When requested, technical support and administrative assistance was provided by the regional disaster management coordinator as the liaison between the Honduran Red Cross and the IFRC. The operation also had the support of the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU)'s Communications Unit.

Logistics and supply chain

Through its Coordination of essential services, the Honduran Red Cross has a department for procurement of goods and services with established National Society procedures and in line with the IFRC procedures. Procurements were

done locally, taking into account the supply and quality of products and services. The Global Logistics Services (GLS) in Panama has provided procurement support and guidance to the National Society for the local purchases.

Information Technology

The Honduran Red Cross has an Information and Technology Department (IT) that provides the services the operation requires, such as data links and internet, access to networks and technical support, and phones with GPS to conduct the evaluation using the Open Data Kit (ODK) tool.

The Honduran Red Cross has a nationwide radio network to facilitate communication between the operational and the administrative teams. The network has 9 repeaters, 130 portable radios, 168 radios in mobile units and 50 radios bases. Administrative and computer equipment will be required to conduct training activities and coordination activities, necessitating the purchase a laptop computer.

Communications

The National Society has a Communications and Image Department that covers the operations actions, provides information to national media and shares information with the IFRC so that it can be disseminated over the official platform.

The operation was launched with a press conference attended by at least 10 media representatives, which disseminated the nationwide emergency situation as well as the Honduras Red Cross response plan. The Communications Department maintains close communications and exchanges information with those responsible for IFRC communications in order to share information by using the available mass media.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The National Society has a Monitoring and Evaluation Office responsible for reviewing intermediate and final project evaluations.

The following monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted:

- ✓ Field visits to monitor humanitarian aid delivery processes
- ✓ Regular evaluation meetings during the course of the operation
- ✓ Monthly progress reports of activities and coordination actions conducted within the context of the appeal
- ✓ Indicators will be periodically reviewed to measure each one's level of progress
- ✓ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys

In addition, the regional disaster management coordinator and the IFRC country coordinator will support all relevant processes.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to design and implement the operation	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1. Initial and multi-sector needs assessment is made in consultation with beneficiaries		100%
	Output 1.2. Operation management is implemented through a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		80%
Output 1.3: The activities of the project are disseminated at the local and national level through an adequate communications system		60%	
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Rapid assessment of the emergency by affected municipality	X		100%
Registration and census of beneficiaries	X		100%
Hiring of operational staff and support for field operations	X		100%

1 workshop on preparing ODK forms	X		100%
Technical tracking and monitoring by the National Society	X		80%
Support and monitoring visits by the IFRC	X		80%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		75%
Evaluation of the operation.	X		0%
Production of 4 videos about the operation	X		50%
Holding of 2 press conferences	X		50%
Preparation of 7 information bulletins	X		28%
Communication internship for the project	X		70%
Development of 6 stories on beneficiaries	X		16%
Purchase of one computer for project staff	X		100%

Progress toward results

Conducting a rapid assessment of the emergency per affected municipality

The rapid assessment was conducted in the municipalities of Camasca and San Marcos de la Sierra in the department of Intibucá and in Teupasenti, Alacuá, Morocelí and Oropolí in the department of El Paraíso; it was carried out by a team of volunteers from various branches throughout the country who received guidance from the IFRC through a Livelihoods RIT and an intern RIT in ODK and Mega V. They surveyed 346 families distributed in the abovementioned municipalities using field techniques such as direct observation, interviews and surveys. Three aspects were evaluated in water and sanitation: availability, access and water quality and quantity. In livelihoods, the availability of basic grains was assessed. The sampling determined that families planted corn, beans, and sorghum; family planting areas are between 1 *tarea* and 32 *tareas* (1 *tarea* = 441 m²). Since drought-related crop loss is between 80 per cent and 100 per cent, families will have to buy basic grains until they are able to harvest what they planted during the first planting period.

Identification and registration of beneficiaries

A census of beneficiaries was drawn up by a team of Honduran Red Cross volunteers from across the country that travelled to the various municipalities under the coordination of the Risk Management Office and guidance from the IFRC through a livelihoods RIT. Beneficiaries were distributed as follows:

Population targeted by the operation

DEPARTAMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PEOPLE	FAMILIES
Intibucá	San Marcos de la Sierra	3,305	661
	Camasca	5,445	1,089
El Paraíso	Alauca	3,460	692
	Oropolí	3,185	637
	Teupanseti	2,105	421
TOTAL		17,500	3,500

Hiring of operational staff and support for field operations.

Staff was hired according to procedures established by the National Society's national human resources coordinator, which covered the publication of vacancies, receipt of resumes, shortlisting of candidates, interviews, and hiring of one operations coordinator and one field technician. The operations coordinator is responsible for leading all areas of the operation, and the field technician is responsible for working directly with the beneficiary communities.

Workshop on preparing ODK forms

ODK training was held in November 2014 for 12 volunteers from various Honduran Red Cross branches. This

workshop was led by an IFRC Regional Intervention Team member.

Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey

There were 348 satisfaction surveys conducted with beneficiaries using ODK technology in municipalities where the appeal actions were being carried out. The report on the survey results will be submitted by mid-June 2015.

Communications:

The Honduran Red Cross Communications Department produced a video outlining the damage caused by the drought as well as its impact on the lives of people living in the dry corridor. The video was supplemented with life stories in which families related the drought's negative impact on their lives and on their means of production. The first press release described the scope of the appeal made on behalf of the affected families, and a second press release was disseminated by the national media in order to share the operation's delivery of the first 1,750 food parcels. The abovementioned is part of the communications strategy formulated for this purpose. The strategy has considered tracking the families who participated in these first interviews and life stories in order to follow the project's impact once their livelihoods and homes have been restored.

Link to the operation's video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5lLyqfWRv5c>

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

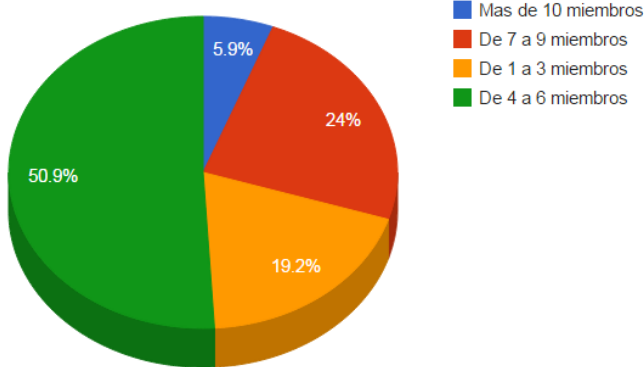
Outcome 2: Affected families have immediate access to food, improve their nutritional condition and recover livelihoods through the implementation of micro-agricultural projects	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 2.1. 3,500 families have received humanitarian food aid items during the first months of the operation		100%
	Output 2.4. 800 families have reactivated their livelihoods production.		35%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Procurement of 5,250 food kits.	X		66%
Distribution of food parcels.	X		66%
1 Livelihoods training for 20 volunteers.	X		0%
Procurement and distribution of seeds for 250 families.	X		100%
Procurement and distribution of agricultural protection kits (250 fungicides, 250 foliar fertilizers and 250 backpack sprayers)	X		0%
2 technical crop improvement workshops.	X		50%
Technical assistance to 250 families for 4 months	X		30%
Feasibility study for CTP	X		100%
Cash Transfer Program for 100 families	X		0%

Progress toward results

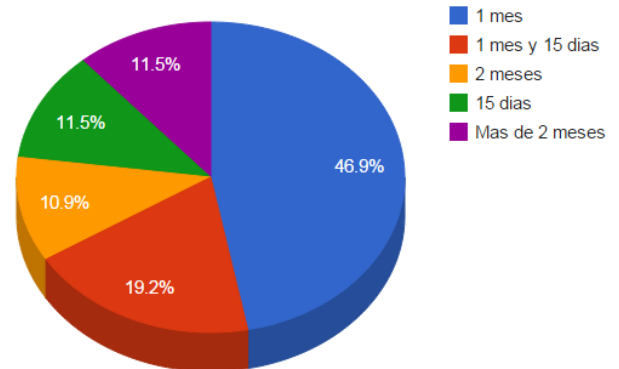
To date, 3,500 1-month food kits have been delivered to an equal number of families. Subsequently, satisfaction surveys were conducted using the ODK technological tool with a sample of 375 beneficiaries from the municipalities

of Alauca, Oropolí and Teupasenti in the department of El Paraíso and from San Marcos de la Sierra and Camasca in the department of Intibucá. The survey results are as follows:

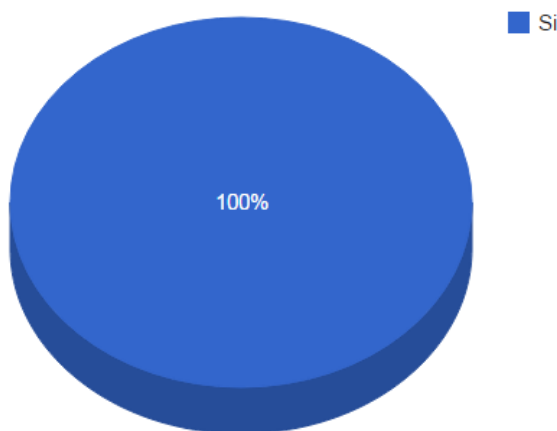
Número de miembros por familia



Duration of food items



Quality of Food items



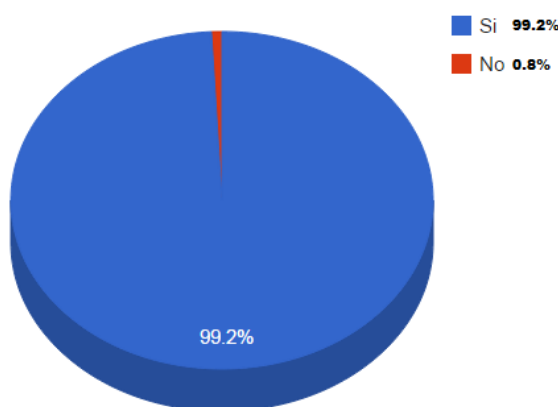
It can be observed that most families consist of 4 to 6 members (50.9 per cent), although 24 per cent are large families (7 to 9 members). The food kits are designed to meet the needs of a five-member family for one month. The sample shows that the kit was able to meet basic food needs for most families (46.9 per cent) for one month.

In total, 100 per cent of beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the quality of the food and 99.2 per cent consider that the amount of food that was provided covered the basic food needs of their families.

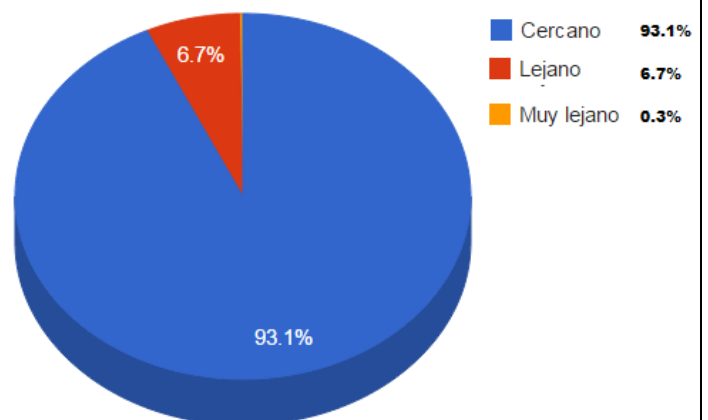
Most families (99.5 per cent) mentioned that the food was delivered on time, and 93.1 per cent felt that the distribution points were nearby.

An agricultural technician was hired and performed a technical assessment to identify the 250 families that would benefit from the agricultural packages. Taking into account best cultivation practices and current weather conditions in the area, he determined that the municipality of Camasca in the department of El Paraiso was the most suitable location to reactivate agricultural livelihoods. The Request for Quotation (RFQ) process was conducted, and the agricultural packages were procured. These were distributed with support from Camasca's Mayor's Office and the Red Cross Municipal Council, using the ODK and MEGA V technological tools.

The quantity of food items covered the basic needs of your family?



Points of distribution distance?



Farmers have planted beans and corn with support from the agricultural technician, which have grown and are in the process of being fertilized. Rain has fallen in Camasca, which improves growth conditions for corn and beans. Two trainings have been held, the first on spatial distance and distribution of seed in seven communities in the

municipality of Camasca involving 222 farmers (24 women and 198 men). The second was on the rational use of



Distribution of agricultural packages using the ODK and MEGA V technological tools. Source: Honduran Red Cross

fertilizers, which was attended by 155 people - 16 women and 139 men. Trainings have been held in all seven targeted communities, addressing topics such as agro-ecological conditions, soil, weather, water, types of planting, planting distance, planting bed distance, types of cultivation, planting seasons, rational use of fertilizers, types of organic and chemical fertilizers, treatment and application of fertilizer, times of application, fertilizer composition, hands-on training for application to crops (diluted and granulated), and quantity to be applied according to cultivation area. Participants attending the training agreed to replicate the knowledge with farmers unable to attend



Training on fertilizer use, using practical learning methods in the fields. Source: Honduran Red Cross

the training so they can carry out practices in the field in an efficient manner and conduct the activities according to the training received.

A feasibility study was conducted on 2 to 5 June for the implementation of the CTP in the municipality of Alauca, where families expressed that they would rather receive in-kind aid food due to the food insecurity that exists in the area, as it has been 2 years since the last harvest. People also mentioned the need to supplement food kits with cash in order to meet various needs, such as paying utilities and procuring agricultural inputs and hygiene supplies, among others. Therefore, the CTP will be carried out for the first time as a complement to food kits provided by the Red Cross, which will be developed with 100 families in the municipality of Alauca.



Bean and corn cultivation, with spatial distancing and distribution of seed. Source: Honduran Red Cross



Visits to the field and to local businesses during the CTP feasibility study in the municipality of Alauca, El Paraíso. Source: Honduran Red Cross

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome1: Affected families have improved access to water and safe hygienic conditions.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 3.1. 3,500 families have received jerry cans and have been reached through hygiene promotion .		66.6%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Acquisition of 7,000 10-liter jerry cans	X		100%
Distribution of 10-liter jerry cans.	X		100%
2 radio spots promoting hygiene	X		0%

Progress toward results

Acquisition of 10-liter jerry cans.

A total of 7,000 jerry cans was provided by the Canadian Red Cross Society and channeled through PADRU and the IFRC's GLS.

Distribution of 10-liter jerry cans.

In total, 7,000 jerry cans were distributed to 3,500 families (two per family) in the municipalities of Camasca and San Marcos de Sierra in the department of Intibucá, and in Alauca, Oropolí Teupasenti in the department of El Paraíso.

Jerry cans were distributed since families had access to water, but they had to carry it, which ruled out the distribution of water through water tanks.

Two radio spots promoting hygiene

Two hygiene promotion radio spots will be aired over radio stations covering the beneficiary communities, which will be produced and broadcast from June to September over the radio stations with the largest audiences in the affected areas.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Honduran Red Cross:** Carlos Ponce, National Relief Coordinator, Phone: +504 3399-4688, email carlos.ponce@cruzroja.org.hn
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APPEAL OPERATION

30/06/2015

MDRHN008 - Honduras Drought

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	272,836			272,836
Seeds & Plants	43,147			43,147
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0			0
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	1,398			1,398
Ustensils & Tools	17,032			17,032
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	2,331			2,331
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	336,744	0	0	336,744
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,102			4,102
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	4,102	0	0	4,102
Storage, Warehousing	3,356			3,356
Distribution & Monitoring	2,797			2,797
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,003			12,003
Logistics Services	4,904			4,904
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	23,059	0	0	23,059
International Staff	5,594			5,594
National Staff	13,984			13,984
National Society Staff	30,819			30,819
Volunteers	7,341			7,341
Other Staff Benefits	2,909			2,909
Total PERSONNEL	60,647	0	0	60,647
Consultants	4,661			4,661
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	4,661	0	0	4,661
Workshops & Training	10,022			10,022
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	10,022	0	0	10,022
Travel	10,255			10,255
Information & Public Relations	3,543			3,543
Office Costs	3,636			3,636
Communications	4,587			4,587
Financial Charges	932			932
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	7,807			7,807
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	30,759	0	0	30,759
Partner National Societies				
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	30,550	0	0	30,550
Total INDIRECT COSTS	30,550	0	0	30,550
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	500,543	0	0	500,543
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	500,543	0	0	500,543