



UNICEF/Hector Espinal/2008

Honduras

FLASH APPEAL

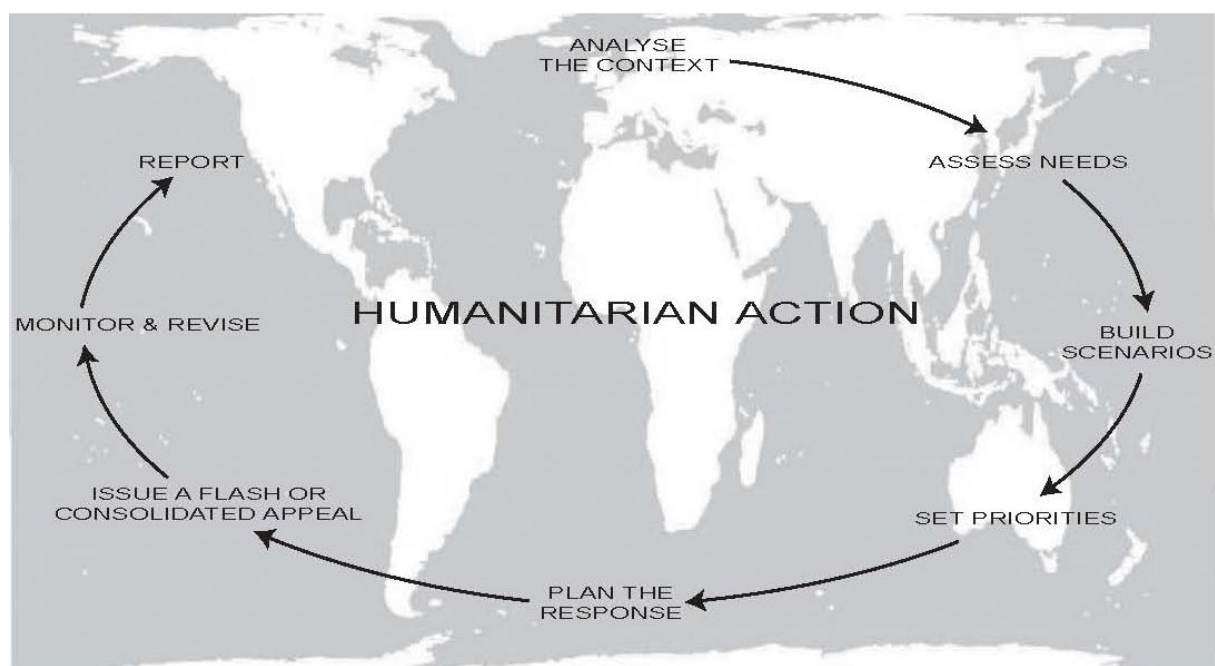
2008

Consolidated Appeal Process



UNITED NATIONS

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SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	COSV	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	CWS	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	EM-DH	INTERMOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarités	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 13 October Honduras has been affected by heavy rainfall due to Tropical Depression 16, with a low depression current accompanied by a swell in the Pacific coast. An erratic tropical depression which remained in Honduras for approximately 15 days, Tropical Depression 16 produced floods in 17 of the country's 18 departments. Precipitation was reported to have doubled the historical median for the entire month October in just the first half of this month. This excess of precipitation caused rivers to leave their natural courses whilst, worsening matters, Tropical Depression 43 moved slowly across the eastern side of the country from 23 to 25 October maintaining humid and unstable weather over much of the territory.

The resulting flooding and landslides have caused loss of life and injuries, and have affected 271,179 people through extensive damage or loss of shelter and/or livelihoods. Of this total number, 57,681 people have been classed by the authorities as severely affected, meaning they have suffered a total loss of shelter and livelihoods, and require immediate humanitarian assistance. Some 72,085 hectares of crops have been lost, and extensive damage was sustained to public infrastructure.

The south and west of the country, which has some of the poorest economic, health and nutrition indicators, has been particularly hard hit. Poor and isolated communities are especially affected, with the most vulnerable having lost their livelihoods and income and their survival conditions will remain precarious for several months. Unless immediate measures are implemented to overcome the impact of this disaster, extreme poverty and acute malnutrition will increase, as will the Government's challenge in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

On 19 October, the President of the Republic issued National Decree No. 029-2009 declaring a State of Emergency. The decree ordered Ministries and specialised institutions belonging to the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) to immediately take necessary remedial actions, with funds from the national budget and the international community, and to ensure that search and rescue operations continue in order to reach those still stranded and needing assistance. The Decree assigned the responsibility for coordination of international cooperation to the Ministry of Technical and External Cooperation (SETCO) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From the moment of the first alerts, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, with other members of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and partners, offered support to the response efforts, and to carrying out the necessary coordination of the response. An Inter-Agency Emergency Response Plan is being implemented and sectoral groups have been activated for water and sanitation, shelter, health, food security and nutrition, early recovery, and telecommunications and logistics. The United Nations Country Team, UN Disaster Management Team, and UN Emergency Team were all activated to assist in coordinating the international response. To support these actions a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Mission was requested and arrived on 22 October.

In coordination with the Honduras Government, and based on the reports and assessments of official sources, the United Nations System and other partners, this flash appeal requests \$¹17,086,986 for emergency relief projects. During the first weeks, the priority will be given to life-saving and life-sustaining activities to support the 271,179 affected people in terms of basic needs: food assistance, emergency logistics, shelter, health, water and sanitation, and early recovery plus coordination of assistance and definition of the most immediate needs for the next weeks and months. A Central Emergency Response Fund application has also been prepared.

The activities described in the document reflect the coherent response of UN agencies and NGOs in coordination with the Honduras Government and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to provide immediate and early recovery assistance. The Appeal will be updated and revised within a month to reflect new needs as the situation evolves and as better assessments become available. The international donor community is hereby asked to provide a quick and generous response in order to enable this effort to succeed.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2009 page

Table I: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008
 Summary of Requirements - by Sectoral Working Group
 as of 29 October 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sectoral Working Group	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	3,084,900
EARLY RECOVERY	2,176,550
EDUCATION	526,200
FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION	5,675,593
HEALTH	1,646,480
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,895,000
WATER AND SANITATION	2,082,263
Grand Total	17,086,986

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
 as of 29 October 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO	3,084,900
IOM	1,825,000
PAHO (WHO)	1,240,937
Plan	40,000
UNDP	2,000,000
UNFPA	334,000
UNICEF	3,127,400
WFP	5,434,749
Grand Total	17,086,986

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

Honduras is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters. Due to its location in the tropics, the country is continuously exposed to the cyclical effects of a range of climate-related phenomena. These include recurring cycles of hurricanes (with 1998's Hurricane Mitch the most notorious example), droughts and floods (such as those of 2000, 2001, and 2005), and the effects of El Niño and La Niña. These natural disasters have weakened the national economy, especially in the context of agricultural sector and small to medium-sized industries, considerably diminishing employment opportunities and reducing cash incomes.

Being the third-poorest country in the Latin American and Caribbean region², Honduras is currently confronted with an economic crisis which exacerbates existing inequalities in income, in the health, education and housing sectors, and which has adversely affected security issues. The country is facing serious constraints with the road network infrastructure, which has been significantly damaged by the flooding, and which not only affects the transportation of persons and goods but also the country's capacity for economic growth and development.

Honduras' main agricultural exports are coffee, shrimp, bananas, tilapia, plantain, fresh vegetables, and fruits (melon and watermelon). The international price of some cash crops such as coffee has dropped dramatically, further impacting on the country's entitlements mainly because it is grown by rural small farmers in the mountain areas which have been affected the most by the intensive level of the recent rains.

In the case of basic grains and foodstuffs, an estimated 72,085 hectares in the main production areas have been damaged by the flooding. This means that unless a replanting programme is developed for the second planting season for the next four months, there will be a shortage of domestic supply to cover the national demand for human consumption, and this in a country where nutrition levels are very poor. One out of four (precisely 27.4%) Honduran children under five suffers from chronic malnutrition, with the rate in some departments in the west of the country reaching 49.5%.

Additionally, the AIDS pandemic is becoming a serious and growing threat for the country. An estimated 1.8% of the population lives with HIV/AIDS, with the highest prevalence in the main departments (Cortes, Francisco Morazan, Atlantida, Yoro y Choluteca).

² See for example World Bank LAC results (<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/LACEXT/EXTLACPROJECTSRESULTS/0,,contentMDK:21134230~contenttypepk:64745485~dataclass:CNTY~folderpk:64748632~mdk:82596~pagePK:64750647~piPK:64750659~projID:P064895~theSitePK:3177341,00.html>)

Some basic facts about Honduras

➤ Population	7.7million people (National Statistical Institute – INE, 2008 estimate)
➤ Proportion of urban population	50.3% (INE, 2008 estimate)
➤ Proportion of rural population	49.7% (INE, 2008 estimate)
➤ Life expectancy at birth (women/men)	74/67 years (National Statistical Division 2006 estimate)
➤ Infant mortality rate	23 p/1,000 (INE, 2001-2006 estimate)
➤ Prevalence of under nourishment in total population	23% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ GNI per capita in US \$ PPA	\$3,681.62 (World Bank, 2007 estimate)
➤ Gini Co-efficient	59.2 (Poverty Reduction Strategy Program, 2006)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than US \$1 per day	14.9% (World Bank, 2003 estimate)
➤ Poverty (proportion of homes) relative	60.2 (INE, 2007)
➤ extreme or severe	35.9 (INE, 2007)
➤ Proportion of homes without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	13.4% (INE, 2007 estimate)
➤ UNDP Human Development Index score	0.7 (Medium Human Development and 115 place in the Ranking). 2005
➤ Import month capacity with international reserves	3.9 months (Central Bank of Honduras, 2007)
➤ Main export agricultural products: coffee, shrimp, bananas, tilapia, plantain, fresh vegetables, fruits (melon and watermelon).	59.2% (\$841.1 million out of total registered exports in the first semester of 2008) Central Bank of Honduras, July 2008

Impact of Tropical Depression 16

According to COPECO, as a result of the flooding as of 25 October 33 deaths were reported and 271,179 persons have been affected. Approximately 42,699 people are in shelters. 472 houses were destroyed and 8,487 were flooded. Some 72,085 hectares of crops have been lost, in particular in the departments of Comayagua, Copan and Ocotepeque. The losses in the most affected departments are expected to increase considerably. Approximately 247 roads and 23 schools have been damaged or destroyed. Public health is an area of concern even though no outbreaks have been reported. The Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) reports that 14 potable water systems are damaged. The government is implementing measures to prevent speculation on food prices, but the next harvest will be affected. Damage to transport infrastructure will also have a negative impact on the country.

HONDURAS

Situation Table

Department	Number of Communities	Persons						Housing			Transport infrastructure				Schools		Health care center	Public Services			Agriculture	
		Dead	Injured	Missing	Evacuated	Severely Affected	In temporary shelters	Affected	Flooded	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged roads	Destroyed roads	Damaged bridges	Destroyed bridges	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Damaged Water systems	Damaged Sewage systems	Damaged Electricity service	Affected areas (Hectares)
Olancho	142	8	0	0	1547	1680	663	68983	122	185	62	26	0	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	7161
Yoro	45	2	0	0	12790	3185	6699	31041	414	175	21	39	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	280
Choluteca	43	2	1	1	723	28475	1204	52275	5513	90	7	7	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	6990
Valle	21	1	0	0	3445	3955	194	9183	774	10	7	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	6	0	1	45
Intibuca	12	1	0	0	210	109	140	2900	0	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lempira	10	0	0	0	375	2390	131	1541	0	4	74	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	420
Paraiso	93	3	2	0	1001	1745	815	5183	6	260	127	24	0	12	22	3	0	0	2	0	0	490
Atlantida	15	0	0	2	3400	3115	523	5040	609	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comayagua	59	3	0	4	1613	3320	434	11591	282	86	41	42	4	16	19	2	2	0	8	2	0	3971
Gracias a Dios	3	0	2	1	683	600	1233	650	96	4	0	0	0	50	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copan	36	0	0	0	1621	857	479	38659	0	3	64	16	0	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	57
Ocatepeque	23	0	0	0	140	255	83	265	0	30	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2988
Cortés	29	1	0	0	12397	6025	29053	14435	671	497	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	48922
Sta. Barbara	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	25	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fco. Morazan	68	10	0	8	1049	1710	981	27691	0	100	38	35	4	2	11	0	1	0	2	0	0	701
La Paz	14	1	0	0	1160	260	0	1452	0	2	1	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Colón	2	0	0	0	80	0	67	275	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	628	33	5	16	42234	57681	42699	271179	8487	1467	472	247	9	95	72	17	6	1	27	4	2	72085

Source: COPECO

The highest levels of impact to date have been relatively localised in two areas. In the north of the country in the Department of Cortez/Sula Valley, the Ulúa River overflowed its banks. In the south of the Department of Choluteca, especially in the municipality of Marcovia, further flooding ensued when the Choluteca River overflowed, with the flooding worsened by the combination of a tidal swell. The eastern part of the country is expected to experience flooding in the coming days as the overloaded rivers go through their courses.

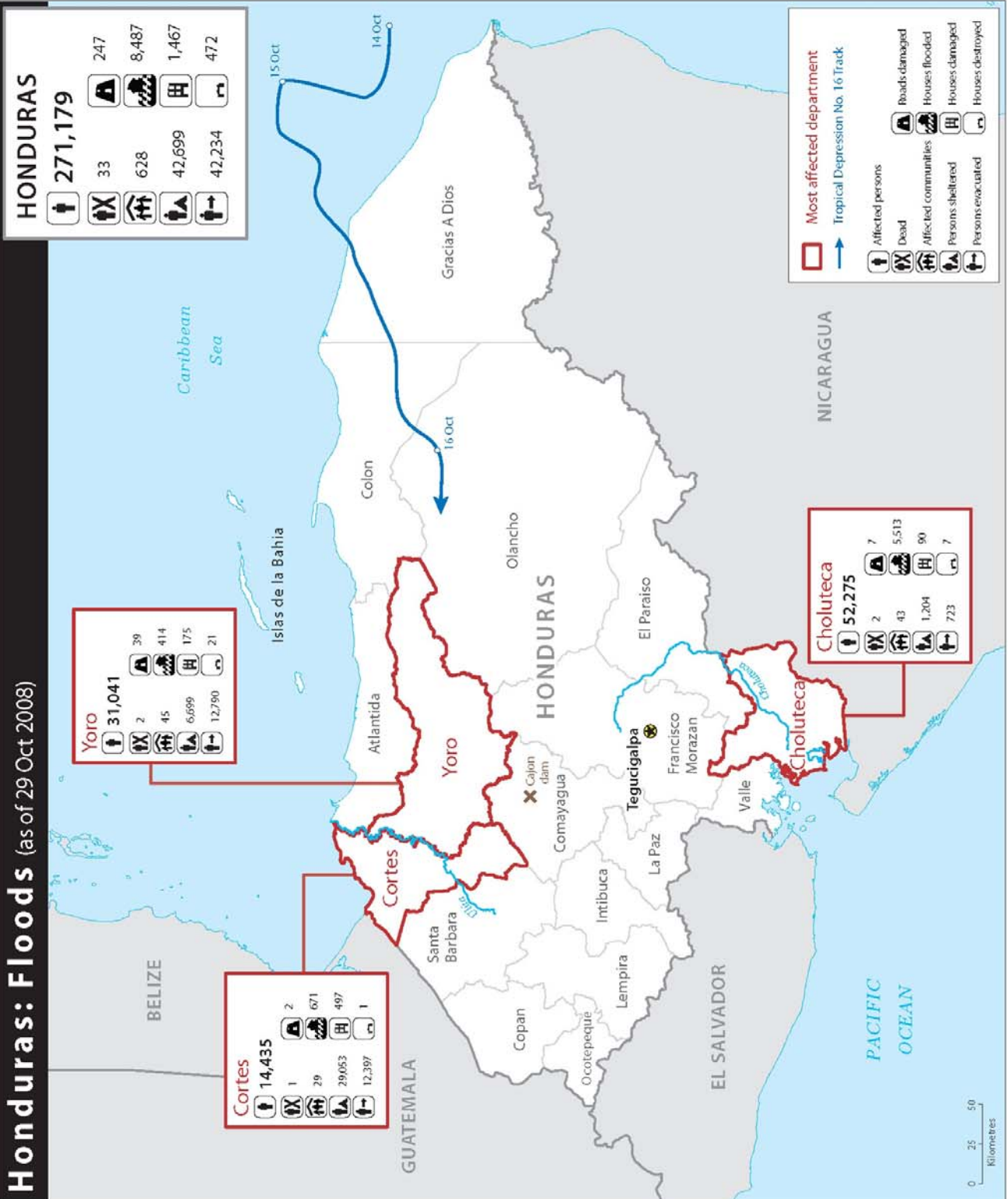
Several risk scenarios that could worsen the current context have been identified, notably related to the danger that the Cajon dam is about to overflow. This dam, the biggest in the country and the biggest in Central America, was built in 1980 at a cost of \$700 million. Mitigation measures are underway to prevent a violent water discharge. Possible landslides are being monitored and timely evacuation processes have taken place preventing more deaths. Hazardous substances that could leak into the waters from mining operations could also be a threat if rains and floods continue to affect the central area of the country.

2.2 RESPONSE TO DATE

The Government of Honduras announced a state of emergency on 19 October (Executive Decree 0292008), and formally requested international humanitarian assistance. COPECO activated the regional and departmental offices and is coordinating relief activities; in some municipalities there are local and community level emergency committees, which are the Local Committee Emergency (CODEL), and Municipal Committee Emergency (CODEM). The President of Honduras organised a Response and Rehabilitation Commission and assigned the responsibility of regions to the various ministries to strengthen coordination between COPECO, departmental and local authorities. The Government has provided, through COPECO, financial resources to the municipalities to respond to the emergency.

The International Aid and Assistance Coordination Center (CAHI) was activated on 20 October, and is registering the information of the international humanitarian response. The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs has organised meetings with international humanitarian actors. Some international humanitarian assistance has already reached the affected areas, especially in the north-west of the

Honduras: Floods (as of 29 Oct 2008)



SITUATION

- Tropical depression 16 hit Honduras on 16 Oct, and brought heavy rains throughout Central America
- Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Belize have been affected
- The president of Honduras declared a state of national emergency on 19 Oct
- UNDAC team deployed to Honduras on 23 Oct

Disclaimer:
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The data and information represented originates from public sources as indicated. ReliefWeb makes every effort to use the latest available data and to ensure that its products are accurate, complete and timely, but no warranties are made to this effect. Comments are welcome to maps@reliefwebint.

Creation date: 29 Oct 2008
Base map sources: UNCS, SAIG, GAUL, Global Discovery/UNISYS
Narrative and statistical sources: OCHA - Honduras Flash Appeal, 29 Oct, 2008.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
United Nations

country where there is more density of population. There are six warehouses distributed along the country to manage the humanitarian aid.

Limited emergency relief such as shelter, food, water, non-food items, and medical care is currently being provided in affected areas where access is possible. WFP is providing assistance to the most affected areas and vulnerable population; however, the current shortfall in Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10444 is seriously limiting WFP's ability to respond in a timely and efficient manner. Shelter, water and sanitation items sent by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and USAID have been distributed in coordination with the CCAHI.

At the moment, according to CCAHI, financial support amounting to \$3,002,000 has been offered to the Honduran Government by the Governments of Brazil, China (Taiwan), Sweden, Venezuela, France, and by international agencies such as Inter-American Initiative on Social Capital, Ethics and Development (IADB), UNDP and UNICEF. The following items: food, tents, shelter items, hygiene kits, tools, water and sanitation items, and logistic support have all been offered by NGOs and UN Agencies (CARE, WFP, UNICEF, The Government Agency for Development and Cooperation, *El Gobierno Suizo, a través de la Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación*, [COSUDE]) as well as governments (USA, Japan, Chile, El Salvador, Cuba, Spain, Canada, Germany, Mexico and Korea). This contribution has a partial total of \$1,654,630 (some aid does not have a financial equivalent yet). Technical assistance has been offered by: Argentina, Cuba, the European Commission, Spain, CARE, UNDP, OCHA, FAO, IOM, and PAHO/WHO (most of which has not been quantified), with a partial total of \$220,000. There are also offers from the European Commission, Spain, and IADB to support the reconstruction phase.

The Government has made an official request to the Resident Coordinator (RC) for assistance from the UN and the international community and requested the UN to help coordinate the relief efforts. A UNDAC team of five specialists (coordination, operations, information management) has been deployed to Honduras with the participation of two specialists from Telecoms Without Borders to support telecommunication issues, and a specialist on information management from the OCHA Redhum project. Assessment missions by UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO, WFP, CARE, and other organisations in coordination with COPECO have already taken place.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal for Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala seeking 1,110,911CHF (\$1,015,550 or EUR 707,586) (see Annex I for further details).

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES OF RESPONSE TO DATE IN HONDURAS (BY SECTORAL WORKING GROUPS) AS OF 25 OCTOBER

Sectoral Working Group	Key elements of response to date
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint field assessment missions have been carried out among UN agencies, COPECO and some NGOs.
Food Assistance and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 27,000 beneficiaries have been reached and 107 metric tonnes (MTs) of food has been distributed by WFP. • Food assistance has been distributed to people in temporary shelters in the departments of Cortes, Yoro, Atlantida, El Paraiso, Choluteca, Ocotepeque, and Francisco Morazán. • UNICEF is planning complementary activities.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNICEF are evaluating health needs in conjunction with the Health Secretary's Emergency Operation Center. Water and sanitation specialists, epidemiologists, and damage assessment specialists have been sent to the most affected areas to identify priority needs. • As part of an alliance with The Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID), health teams have been financed and deployed for immediate medical attention. Medicines have also been purchased with this funding.
Logistics & Tele-communications	<p>Logistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access difficulty requires high investment in logistics arrangements; • Helicopters are facilitated by USA; • Telecommunications; • One telephone network was damaged but will be recovered soon; • Lack of electricity is affecting areas with difficult access such as Olancho.

Sectoral Working Group	Key elements of response to date
Shelter & NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM staff members are jointly evaluating with IFRC the state of the infrastructure and immediate needs in temporary shelters; • Japan provided 200 tents, 185 water tanks, eight water purifiers, 90 mattresses, 100 blankets through air freight on 24 October; • Distribution of UNICEF pre-positioned family cooking kits.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, and local partners such as SANAA, Health Secretary, CARE, among others, are assessing the most relevant needs and planning the intervention strategy. Distribution of UNICEF pre-positioned hygiene kits, and other wash materials.
Agriculture and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO is in charge of this sector, coordinating with allies and partners. • The loss of crops has been high and will deepen the poverty conditions in rural areas.
Early Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP is supporting the national and local authorities to lead the planning process in coordination with UN agencies and the international community.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of UNICEF pre-positioned education kits

2.3 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Shelter and Non-Food Items

As of 25 October 2008, COPECO reports that approximately 7,500 families have been forced from homes which are either flooded or in extremely precarious conditions due to potential or imminent landslides. Humanitarian assistance is reaching some families though coordination mechanisms need strengthening, leaving the majority of victims with inadequate support. Though rains have diminished in the last days, water has accumulated in the Cajon dam beyond safety levels and is gradually being released through controlled mechanisms for the first time since Hurricane Mitch in 1998 to avoid a collapse. This measure has caused additional displacement of people living in the Sula Valley area. An estimated 1,000 additional families will be forced from their homes as a result of these controlled water releases.

Displaced families are presently sheltered in public schools or temporary dwellings erected on the side of roads, near their houses. In order to return to their homes, basic requirements include plastic sheeting, zinc roofing sheets, mattresses, kitchen kits, and cleaning kits.

The latest estimates indicate that around 7,500 families require life-saving shelter assistance, initial actions will include providing temporary shelter solutions, improving shelters with plastic sheets, zinc roofing, flooring and wooden support. Mental health support as well as protection from violence, particularly child protection and gender based violence, will also be provided to affected populations and displaced people. Also, families will require non-food items (NFI) such as tools, buckets, and some equipment used collectively to pump water. At present, many communities are cut off and access is very limited or near impossible by land. Relying on a network of partners established in the regions, IOM will facilitate the delivery of materials by air or sea, until roads are again usable.

Food Assistance and Nutrition

Harvests have been lost to the floods and, as a result of rising food prices, there is a pre-existing food crisis in the country. The minimum wage in 2008 only covers about 64% of the cost of the basic food basket. The crisis is more acute in the southern part of the country where a recent study carried out by the UN and other organisations showed that approximately 16,000 families are food insecure. Losses in shelter, personal belongings and livelihoods, and the lack of incomes leave the affected population in an extremely vulnerable situation and with limited resources to satisfy their basic needs. Thus, food aid along with shelter support was the first line sector in the relief operations. However, the financial resources used to provide food to affected populations are becoming insufficient.

The nutrition rates in the country are critical, especially in the western and southern regions, which have been strongly hit by the storms. Pregnant and lactating women, and children from birth to two years old from poor and vulnerable families, displaced or living in flooded and affected communities, and whose families have lost their harvests and jobs due to the floods and landslides need nutritional care to secure survival and health. In agreement with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP are procuring complementary food items, and complementing WFP food distribution at the family level.

Agriculture and Food Security

Agriculture is the primary source of food security, income and household livelihood in the flood-affected areas. Approximately 72,085 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged, impacting on both food supplies and future income streams. Crops have been washed away and both housing and household assets have been destroyed. As a result, it is expected that the affected poor and vulnerable households will face depleted food supplies and significantly reduced financial resources to purchase food. UN officials' physical inspections show losses in particular in one of the main staples, plantains.

The proposed interventions in agriculture and food security aim to guarantee an adequate nutritional level to disaster victims, according to their age group. In terms of immediate response, people who completely or partially lost their homes and/or belongings took refuge in shelters where nutrition needs are met. Nutritional needs for children will also be addressed.

Health

Given the impact of the floods on infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges, the population is facing obstacles in accessing health care. The health infrastructure has also suffered, though there are no reports of serious damage to the physical infrastructure to date. Given the increased demand for health care and the interruption of health services, health personnel, emergency health and reproductive health kits and medical supplies are urgently needed to provide immediate care to the affected populations. It should be noted that pregnant women need additional assistance to access public health facilities, and to deliver in a clean and safe environment.

PAHO/WHO and its partners; UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS and Ministry of Health, have identified three priority areas for the implementation of critical interventions which will address the effects on health caused by the floods. The current assessment indicates that the primary needs in the health sector are related to:

- epidemiological surveillance and vector transmitted disease control;
- access and availability of drugs and medical supplies, including reproductive health commodities; maternal, reproductive health, and HIV services;
- mental health;
- control and surveillance of water quality as well as health sector coordination and logistic support to the Ministry of Health.

Preliminary information indicates that priority needs to be given to approximately 300,000 people for the health sector.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Nearly 300 communities have been affected by the floods and landslides. Many of the affected communities, especially in the Sula Valley in the north-west and in the southern regions of the country remain isolated due to damage to the roads. Their inhabitants lack safe water and sanitation facilities, and schools are being used as shelters. These shelters are lacking adequate living conditions, among them water and sanitation facilities, and their use as shelters is a disruption to the school system. On the other hand many people refuse to evacuate their communities and prefer to live in the open, near their locations to protect their homes and goods.

Most serious difficulties are happening in the rural areas, with water supply systems and sanitation facilities having collapsed due to the failure of their pipes and pump equipment and by the contamination of their wells. A sewage treatment plant was affected in the city of Potrerillos in the Sula Valley. Municipalities have until now provided drinking water for people located in shelters, but financial resources are now lacking. The interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene aim at the improvement of the living conditions of affected communities in the short term, through the provision of adequate facilities and disease prevention.

Education

School-aged children from poor and vulnerable families (approximately 71,400 children in 1,020 schools throughout the country, particularly in the most affected areas), with support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and in close coordination with the Ministry of Health will receive assistance. They will implement structured activities developed in the communities together with children and adolescents to identify cases that need special psycho-social attention due to crisis-related stress. Returning children to school as quickly as possible is crucial for their psychological health, and that of

their families. However, with only two weeks left before the end of the school year specific measures are needed to enable children to complete the year.

The floods have caused damage to school infrastructures. Rehabilitation is necessary to ensure that children are able to return to school in a safe and secure environment, with repairs needed to roofs, windows, latrines, wells and recreation areas.

Early Recovery

Floods and landslides had a severe impact on households in terms of displacement, loss of livelihoods and damage to their homes. The capacity of the national authorities and local government to coordinate relief efforts and plan for the recovery are limited, and require immediate support. The affected municipalities, in particular, face severe challenges in the preparation of adequate and sustainable recovery and rehabilitation plans to be funded by the emergency resources made already available by the Government (approximately \$2.5 million, or 14% of the total requirements) and international actors. Rapid small to medium-scale infrastructure works are urgently required to ensure the safe return of the displaced families to areas considered at high risk.

Such works must be designed so as to constitute long-term solutions to reduce future risks. Some small municipalities have been declared uninhabitable and will therefore require the design of resettlement plans for the displaced communities. In addition, due to the extensive damage to the agriculture and other productive activities, there is an urgent need to promote temporary employment generation schemes (which can also contribute to accelerate the rehabilitation process) and support the quick restoration of livelihoods in the poorest areas.

Coordination

The RC in Honduras activated a situation room on a permanent basis within the UN's facilities in Tegucigalpa on 22 October, and which has served for the coordination of the international response. The UNDMT has been meeting on a daily basis with the support of technical staff from UNETE. The UN House in Tegucigalpa serves as the base for UN coordination at the national level and ensures close cooperation with the regional authorities in charge of the local response. The UN House is the base of operation for all UN agencies in the field and provides support to the donor community.

Coordination mechanisms have been established with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, COPECO and the donor community in the country. Periodic meetings are held between the UN system and the international community (bilateral and multilateral donors and NGOs) to coordinate disaster response activities, share information and enhance cooperation. Assistance from the global Logistics Cluster has not been requested at this time.

Coordination meetings with partners, including the IFRC and NGOs have been taking place over the last days. Preparedness work was done using the contingency planning guidelines, based on the the humanitarian reform (principle of predictability). Sectors have clear TORs and Work Plan following the humanitarian principles. An IASC country team will be formalised as of next week

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The negative impacts have not been totally met with the current humanitarian response, and some additional risks are pending towards populated areas (landslides, contamination, and more floods) especially during these days where rain alerts have been issued by COPECO. This could further worsen the already vulnerable situation of the affected communities in the country.

The Flash Appeal will address the main affected sectors: shelter, food assistance and nutrition, water and sanitation, health, and early recovery.

Humanitarian operations will be conducted in a context of:

- dispersion of the affected communities, which poses a difficulty to cover adequately the needs because of the extent of the territory involved;
- difficult collection of initial assessment data due to access limitations caused by the flooding and related damages;
- risk of worsening situation as the flooding progresses eastwards.

Priority needs and sectors have been identified through consultations among the UN agencies, NGOs, IFRC, and the general orientation from the government. Wherever possible, early recovery projects aim to complement the activities and available resources of the government, activities by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and by NGO partners.

Projects selected for this appeal met the following criteria:

- the project directly preserves life, health or safety;
- the project reduces aid dependence with a time-critical factor (i.e. within the six months of this appeal);
- the project provides essential common services that enable such actions.

Costs related to logistics and administrations are considered in each component and will be further defined during the planning process as appropriate.

3.1 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Lead agency: IOM

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

Thousands of families have been forced from their homes because of the flooding and are living in temporary shelters, including schools, or temporary dwellings built by the side of the roads. In other cases, families have been relocated because of actual or potential landslides which threaten to bury entire communities.

The shelter and NFI sector faces the challenge of supporting all temporary settlements for as many as 4,500 families for the time being in a high number of locations. It is expected that some people will be able to return to their homes once the rains subside and the ground dries. Through its CERF request, IOM will provide immediate assistance to families living in temporary accommodations/shelters and will support families returning to their homes by providing assistance in cleaning up. For families who are unable to return to their home within a relatively short time frame, IOM will first provide assistance in maintaining temporary shelters established near homes, to the extent that authorities accept this situation (families usually wish to remain near the home to ensure its security.)

Objectives

- Supporting the Government of Honduras with technical assistance in managing all temporary resettlement areas to be established in the most affected zones, namely Gracias a Dios, Cortes, Yoro and Atlantida, Copán, Choluteca and to avoid deterioration of living conditions for affected families who lost their homes and livelihoods as a consequence of the floods.
- Immediate shelter and distribution of NFIs will be carried out with the CERF component (when allocations are made).

Strategy

The sector objective will be to provide a secure environment for relocated persons with shelter construction and distribution of NFIs. The sector will coordinate with other sectors designated to

support basic requirements of affected families. For families whose homes have been destroyed or whose homes are in a precarious situation because of imminent landslides, IOM will provide continued assistance, in coordination with local authorities, until permanent solutions are identified. At this point, the considered timeframe for this longer term assistance is set at six months for an estimated 1,500 families.

Based on earlier experience following Hurricane Mitch, where IOM provided assistance to thousands of victims, a network of support will be established with NGOs to minimise the impact while striving to keep resettlement areas small and manageable.

IOM will discuss and assess with COPECO and other state and local governmental institutions the location of rural areas and establish priorities. At the same time, IOM will establish cooperation agreements with local implementing partners. These implementing partners will include: Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), Honduran Red Cross, Plan International, and World Vision. The strategy will be to ensure that all geographical areas are covered so as to, effectively provide assistance on shelter, NFI distribution, and provide support for child protection. The partners will also provide for the provision of psycho-social support for children, women and other vulnerable groups, as well as, support for birth registration and replacement of lost identity documents.

Grants will be provided to NGOs for the provision of their services in assistance activities. IOM and NGO personnel will visit the selected areas, confirm needs and establish a number of target beneficiaries. IOM will then proceed with procurement of materials and products, whose distribution will be coordinated with COPECO and local authorities and implemented by NGO personnel. Coordination for the provision of other complementary assistance, as well as for monitoring health and sanitary conditions, will be developed with UN Partners (WFP-WHO-UNICEF). At the end of the first three month period the NGOs and IOM will evaluate results and impact of the assistance provided, assess current needs and prepare a report for the government.

For families that do not have the option to return, further assistance will be provided pending assessments of their situation.

Humanitarian actions

- in coordination with partner UN Agencies, establish a map of affected rural areas, select priority locations and discuss preliminary needs;
- agree on contractual services with implementing partners to deliver assistance;
- complete assessment of needs and beneficiaries in selected locations/areas;
- purchase materials and NFIs;
- distribute assistance among beneficiaries;
- mental health support;
- evaluate preliminary impact and existing needs at the end of three month period;
- further assistance to families that do not have a return option in the short term;
- development and implementation of training modules for child protection and psycho-social support for children, adolescents, parents, shelter authorities, community leaders and other state and non governmental actors involved in shelter management;
- support for birth registration and the replacement of lost identity documents.

Expected outcomes and impact

4,500 families will have received shelter, housing materials and/or NFIs in selected areas of Honduras. Indicators: Selected areas/locations and beneficiaries, numbers of temporary shelters established and functioning, amount of housing materials and NFIs distributed per family/per location will be tracked.

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Shelter and Non Food Items			\$
IOM HND-08/S/NF01	Project Title	Temporary shelter	1,825,000
	Objectives	Technical assistance to the Government of Honduras to manage resettlement areas for vulnerable persons and provide immediate shelter and NFIs to the affected population; •in coordination with NGO partners, the international community and the Government, to provide shelter support for 3,000 families, with cooking sets, mattresses, mosquito nets), and further assistance to 1,500 families that do not have a return option in the short term.	
	Beneficiaries	4,500 families	
	Partners	CHF, OXFAM, CARE, Honduran Red Cross, , Plan International, World Vision, COPECO, UNDP, WFP	
PAHO/WHO HND-08/H01	Project Title	Mental Health	30,000
	Objective	To address the psycho-social problems derived from the emergency in selected municipalities of the departments of Valley, Copán, Choluteca, Francisco Morazán, and El Progreso.	
	Beneficiaries	100 trained psycho-social promoters who will work with population in shelters of five municipalities in different affected regions.	
	Partner:	Health Secretary, departmental health Regions, National Autonomous University, women's NGOs.	
Plan International in Honduras HND- 08/P/HR/RL01	Project Title	Child Protection and Psycho-social Support for Children and Adolescents	40,000
	Objective	To support the development of capacities for child protection of children themselves, their parents and shelter management authorities and to provide psycho-social support for children and adolescents in selected municipalities in Copán, Lempira and Choluteca together with the training of resources who can replicate knowledge in other municipalities on request.	
	Beneficiaries	Children, adolescents, parents, shelter authorities, youth community leaders,	
	Partner:	Plan International in coordination with the Psychology Department of the National Autonomous University, Ministry of Health, National Child Protection system and National People's Registry.	

3.2 FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION

Lead agency: WFP

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

Disasters of the type currently being experienced in Honduras lead to increased hunger and under nutrition among the most vulnerable people through loss of land and livelihoods. It is estimated that some 50,000 people in total will need food assistance for a period of six months.

It is very important to highlight that response and coordination capacities have been improved, partly because of the achievements of capacity building initiatives COPECO and current WFP food-aid based programmes in the field, which enabled local emergency structures (CODEL and CODEM) to activate the local networking to distribute and pre-position food stocks.

Objective

To protect and restore the food security and nutritional status of the flood-affected population in rural and urban communities and temporary shelters, with special attention to pregnant and nursing women and children under five years of age who are at high risk of malnutrition.

Humanitarian actions

- implement food security needs and basic nutritional assessments through the Sentinel Sites in each community health centre;
- where appropriate, arrange distribution processes with local actors, including control mechanisms;
- organise the logistics chain and food procurement;
- general food distribution to all food-insecure households, including families in temporary shelters;
- food for work and food for assets;
- supply and delivery of nutritional food and needed micronutrients to children, pregnant and lactating mothers (therapeutic and supplementary feeding);
- produce and disseminate educational materials and provide training on areas related to food consumption, nutrition, health, hygiene and child care;
- monitor activities to supervise adequate selection of beneficiaries, accomplishment of procedures, food security and nutritional status, monitoring and evaluation data collection, and results assessment;
- nutritional surveillance throughout the Sentinel Sites.

Expected outputs and impacts

- improved access to food of the flood-affected families;
- stabilised prevalence of acute malnutrition and anaemia among beneficiaries;
- reduced depletion of beneficiaries' essential assets;
- timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and micronutrients for targeted beneficiaries in flood-affected areas (quantity of food distributed by commodity and time; number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance by age group, and gender.

FOOD ASSISTANCE and NUTRITION			\$
WFP HND-08/F01	Project Title	Immediate food assistance to families affected by floods	5,434,749
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting, in a timely manner, the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations affected by floods; • enhancing households' resilience to recurrent or seasonal shocks, through disaster mitigation activities; • preventing deterioration of the nutritional and health status of children and pregnant and lactating women through targeted supplementary feeding activities in 40 municipalities. 	
	Beneficiaries	27,467 families from 40 municipalities in 16 provinces	
	Partners	COPECO, SETCO, Ministry of Health, and NGOs participating in SAN Coalition (World Vision, Christian Children Fund-Honduras, Actions Aids, CASM)	
UNICEF	Project Title	Meeting immediate needs of children affected by tropical storms	240,844

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HND-08/H02	Objective	Children from birth to age six, from the affected areas are assisted at the communities and health posts to prevent under-nourishment and weakening of their health.	
	Beneficiaries	2,000 children in Copan, Ocotepeque, Lempria, Intibuca, Valle, and Choluteca	
	Partners	Ministry of Health, municipalities, OPS, Central America and Panama Nutrition Institute, <i>Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá</i> , (INCAP), WFP	

3.3 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Lead Agency: FAO

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

The heavy rains generated by Tropical Depression 16 fell on already saturated soil as rains had been copious in the three weeks prior to this emergency. This put the bean crop that had been planted under direct stress. Flooding also obliterated the bottom land rice crop of Gracias a Dios, the irrigated rice in Yoro and Comayagua, and the planting of rice for seed in the Agricultural Research Station “La Lujosa”, that the Ministry of Agriculture (*Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia* [SAG]) had recovered.

It is estimated that well over 10,000 small farming families have completely lost their annual crops in the areas of Choluteca, Valle, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Comayagua, Intibucá, Copán, Cortés, Yoro, Atlántida, Colón and Gracias a Dios, or had their permanent crops severely damaged. COPECO has reported that 70,000 hectares of agricultural lands have been severely damaged, including the obstruction or destruction of irrigation infrastructure.

Many of the small farmers affected are not reflected in the statistics because they are not evacuees, but there is ample proof of their losses. Maize and beans, the most basic foodstuffs for the rural people, were lost or damaged to various extents, as were vegetables. As plantain, banana, cocoa and sugar cane crops were also damaged by the floods, there will also be some delay and reduction in their production. Lowland pastures were flooded and some were inundated by mud. The small scale aquaculture sector, producing mainly tilapia for local consumption, has lost part of their fish crop due to overflowing caused by the heavy rainfall. In Comayagua, the Aquaculture Research Center “El Carao” was seriously damaged by the flooding

If the described conditions persist, there is a high risk that the already vulnerable food security of the rural populations will deteriorate further. Acute under nutrition could soar, which would not only affect farm families but also those of labourers, threatening entire rural livelihoods. In the present conditions, the risk of animal disease also increases, especially for small species. This comes not only from the weather conditions but also from the use of available resources to meet immediate needs, which further compounds the risk of loss.

It is essential that immediate interventions be planned and implemented to meet the needs of the households that have lost access to their livelihoods, to enable them to continue agricultural production and generate jobs for many labourers.

Objective

The objective of the emergency interventions, following consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, is to restore the livelihoods of farmers impacted by the flooding and excess rains. The aim is to both increase food security and to help restore families’ food production capacities in the flood affected areas.

Strategy

The SAG, local authorities and participating NGO’s will assist in identifying beneficiaries in the affected regions, procuring and distributing inputs, cleaning-out irrigation canals, replacing damaged or destroyed infrastructure and setting up teams to vaccinate animals.

Humanitarian actions

Humanitarian activities will be grouped around three major components:

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- restore farmers' livelihoods through the provision of agricultural inputs and through the rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems;
- animal vaccination, with emphasis in household animals;
- provision of seed for small holder aquaculture.

Activities will be implemented in flood-affected regions. Basic grain production will be promoted in areas that will still have enough humidity to ensure a good crop (i.e. beans to be provided in the interior hillsides where the second crop was lost, and in the low lands of La Mosquitia). Irrigation systems will be rehabilitated for the upcoming dry season, when vegetable crops have a clear advantage under irrigated conditions. Distribution canals and drainage will be cleaned-out of irrigation. The direct beneficiaries of these actions will be farming households in the irrigated plains.

Although there were not significant losses in heads of cattle, many pasture lands were lost or were severely flooded. There will be a need to recuperate some pasture land and fast growing forage crops will have to be planted to ensure dry season feeding. Furthermore, small animal species such as pigs and poultry, which make up one of the most important household sources of livelihood in Honduras, will be more prone to disease. It is therefore essential to vaccinate approximately 50,000 pigs against swine fever and at least 120,000 poultry against Newcastle disease.

AGRICULTURE			\$
FAO HND-08/A01	Project Title	Rebuild the livelihoods of small farmers most affected by flooding in October 2008	2,046,800
	Objective(s):	To provide quality agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilisers, family storage facilities, etc) to small farmers hit by flooding from Tropical Depression 16. To provide seed for the upcoming crop of rice in Comayagua and Yoro and rehabilitate the capacity of SAG research station La Lujosa, in Choluteca, to assure the provision of the seed necessary for the future rice crops of small farmers.	
	Beneficiaries	8,000 farming households	
	Partners	Secretary of Agriculture, NGOs (ICADE in El Paraiso and Francisco Morazan; ADIAC in Copan, local organisations in the South of El Paraiso – rural financial organisations (“ <i>cajas rurales</i> ”) mostly operated by women	
FAO HND-08/A02	Project Title	Emergency assistance to small livestock farmers most affected by flooding in October 2008 through provision of appropriate inputs and vaccination of animals	584,800
	Objective	To provide quality forage seed and fertiliser to small livestock farmers hit by the recent emergency and to improve household food security (in particular female headed households) by preventing disease and death in household swine and poultry.	
	Beneficiaries	1 000 small farmers in 1,400ha Atlántida, Olancho, Choluteca, Valle, Yoro, Colón, Cortés and 6,000 household yards (50,000 pigs and 100,000 poultry) in Cortés, Atlántida, Yoro and Colón	
	Partners	SAG, Local livestock farmer organisations	
FAO HND-08/A03	Project Title	Rebuild the livelihoods of small horticulturists affected by excessive rains in El Paraiso, Comayagua and Intibucá in October 2008	157,700
	Objective	To provide key inputs to 500 horticulturists in Comayagua and Intibucá in 390ha whose lands were either washed out or flooded by the effect of Tropical Depression 16 in October 2008.	
	Beneficiaries	500 small horticulturists in 390 hectares	
	Partners	SAG, private sector	
FAO HND-08/A04	Project Title	Rehabilitation of the irrigation network in the irrigation districts affected by flooding in October 2008	124,400
	Objective	To ensure access to irrigation water to guarantee agricultural production in the upcoming cropping season.	

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	Beneficiaries	600 small farmers in four districts in El Paraíso and Comayagua	
	Partners	SAG and irrigation district boards	
FAO HND-08/A05	Project Title	Emergency assistance to small scale aquaculture farmers through rehabilitation of the Aquaculture Centre El Carao, Comayagua	171,200
	Objective	Ensure availability of fish seed for tilapia farmers affected by flooding in different areas (Choluteca, Valle, Comayagua, Cortés and Colón).	
	Beneficiaries	4,000 tilapia farmers	
	Partners	SAG, small local organisations, municipalities	

3.4 HEALTH

Lead Agency: PAHO/WHO

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

Preliminary information indicates that priority needs to be given to approximately 300,000 people for the health sector. PAHO/WHO and its partners UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS and Ministry of Health identified priority areas for the implementation of critical interventions which will address the effects on health caused by the floods. The current assessment indicates that the primary needs in the health sector are related to epidemiological surveillance and vector transmitted disease control, access and availability of drugs and medical supplies, including reproductive health commodities, maternal, reproductive health, and HIV services, mental health, as well as health sector coordination and logistic support to the Ministry of Health.

In addition, to facilitate medical care to pregnant women, UNFPA will procure and distribute emergency reproductive health commodities to hospitals and health facilities.

Objectives

- to ensure an effective surveillance and control of emerging diseases by a number of interventions on vector control, water quality and the supply of critical drugs;
- to facilitate the provision of medical care to pregnant women by procuring and distributing emergency reproductive health commodities to hospitals and health facilities.

Strategy

The health interventions will be done in a joint response with UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, Ministry of Health, Health Regions and Civil Society.

Humanitarian Actions

- epidemiological surveillance and vector transmitted disease control;
- access and availability of drugs and medical supplies, including reproductive health commodities;
- recovery of maternal, reproductive health, and HIV services;
- mental health;
- control and surveillance of water quality.

Expected outputs and impacts

Outputs

- absence of outbreaks of communicable diseases;
- improved access to health care and medications;
- comprehensive package of maternal, reproductive health, and HIV services provided to affected populations;
- coordinated health response.

Impact

- Reduced public health impact on affected population as a result of the current crisis.

HEALTH			\$
PAHO/WHO HND-08/H03	Project Title	Epidemiological surveillance and disease control and critical repairs to public health laboratories	630,000
	Objective	To ensure an effective disease surveillance and control of emerging diseases with special focus on vector borne diseases.	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 300,000 people from Olancho, Cortés, Francisco Morazán, Gracias A Dios, Atlántida regions	
	Partners	Health Secretary	
PAHO/WHO HND-08/H04	Project Title	Access and availability of drugs	300,000
	Objective	Ensure the availability of medicines and basic medical supplies in the health services network in order to guarantee medical care to the affected population.	
	Beneficiaries	220,000 affected persons in the most affected areas	
	Partners	Health Secretary, Inter institutional Commission of medicines (CIM)	
PAHO/WHO HND-08/H05	Project Title	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	100,000
	Objective	Ensuring an efficient and effective coordination of response activities within the health sector.	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 300,000 people.	
	Partners	Health Secretary, NGOs, COPECO	
UNFPA HND-08/H06	Project Title	Recovery of maternal and reproductive health and HIV in six departments	334,000
	Objective	To ensure the early recovery of the maternal and reproductive health and HIV services in areas affected by flooding and landslides in October 2008 in the departments of Cortes, Choluteca, Copan, Olancho, F. Morazan and Yoro.	
	Beneficiaries	Around 100,000 women and men in reproductive age (12 to 49 years old) affected by the emergency in the six departments	
	Partner:	Health Secretary, and NGO network at provincial and local level	

HEALTH			\$
UNICEF HND-08/H07	Project Title	Health and hygiene in affected communities	282,480
	Objective	To promote health and hygiene practices in the affected communities by the distribution and training of Family kits for Health and Hygiene.	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 20,000 people from selected affected areas	
	Partner:	Municipalities, NGOs, PAHO	

3.5 WATER AND SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Lead agency: UNICEF

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

The flooding has, severely affecting water sources, piped distribution lines, wells and latrines and water quality particularly in the rural areas which presented high vulnerabilities. According to the latest damage evaluation it was determined that nearly 330 communities had their water and sanitation systems severely damaged by the floods.

UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, and National Authorities such as National Water and Sanitation Council, *Consejo Nacional de Agua Potable y Saneamiento*, (CONASA), SANAA, Honduran Social Investment Fund, *El Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social*, (FHIS), Ministry of Health, NGOs headed by CARE and their local partners identified as a main priority the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation systems and the surveillance and control of water quality in order to safeguard public health and allow normalcy to resume including the resumption education activities.

Objective

To restore water and sanitation systems in affected communities paying close attention to the surveillance and control of water quality.

Strategy

To utilise the existing local structures organised in water and sanitation committees as well as the mobilisation of expert personnel. The rehabilitation of the water and sanitation systems will be done by existing local structures organised in water and sanitation committees providing them with the equipment and supplies which will allow for the rapid implementation of the project. This mechanism has been validated in Honduras and is widely used by other donors such as the World Bank, USAID, the Reconstruction Credit Institute (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* [KfW]) and UNDP. Provisions of supplies and materials as well as mobilisation of specialised environmental health officers for the monitoring of water quality and the improvement of affected sources will be provided.

Humanitarian Actions

- support to the Government for coordination of WASH partners;
- rehabilitation of the water and sanitation systems;
- surveillance and control of water quality.

Expected outputs and impacts

Outputs

- public health protected;
- household normalcy resumed;
- coordinated WASH response.

Impact

- Reduced public health impact and discomfort to the affected communities.

WATER AND SANITATION			\$
UNICEF HND-08/WS01	Project Title	Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities and schools	1,901,326
	Objective	To prevent water and sanitation related diseases by the rehabilitation of wells, water distribution systems and latrines particularly in vulnerable rural communities.	
	Beneficiaries	120,000 people who have their water and sanitation systems affected	
	Partners	PAHO/WHO, Health Secretary, SANAA, FHIS, CARE and other local NGOs, municipalities and local water committees.	
PAHO/WHO HND-08/WS02	Project Title	Control and surveillance of water quality	180,937
	Objective	To prevent water and sanitation related diseases by the monitoring of water quality and the implementation disinfection, turbidity reduction activities.	
	Beneficiaries	120,000 people who have their water and sanitation systems affected	
	Partners	Health Secretary, SANAA, local water committees	

3.6 EARLY RECOVERY

Lead Agency: UNDP

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

Based on the preliminary needs assessment, the early recovery sector foresees the implementation of targeted initiatives to promote the design and implementation of medium-term recovery plans, the acceleration of safe return processes, the rapid restoration of sources of income, as well as actions oriented to increase the level of resilience of the affected communities.

Objectives

- support the government to evaluate the impact and the definition of immediate recovery needs;
- promote non-agricultural livelihoods restoration in affected communities;
- provide technical assistance for the inclusion of risk reduction in recovery and reconstruction plans for affected areas;
- promote activities for the economic revitalisation in areas that have been affected by the phenomenon;
- support the implementation of rapid and urgent mitigation works to accelerate the safe return of the displaced families.

Strategy

- development of multi-sectoral assessments to establish needs in the recovery process;
- re-establish close coordination with government agencies to facilitate recovery planning and programming;
- ensure technical support in the development of recovery actions;
- establish partnership with agencies and specialised NGOs to implement activities;
- increase self-reliance of affected communities through community development work and restoration of livelihoods in affected areas;
- ensure constant UNDP field presence and joint monitoring of activities with communities;
- identify the most relevant activities for each community through a participatory approach;
- promote actions for the environmental restoration of the affected areas;

- use existing social networks to reinforce the capacity of the communities to engage in collective support.

Humanitarian actions

- Support to the affected municipalities on get enough resources to cover the immediate early recovery needs in the most affected areas and planning the next stages;
- Generate income to the most affected families through the promotion of local employment;
- Facilitate the return of evacuated families and the resettlement from high risk areas to safer places.

Expected outputs and impacts

- Support national authorities and at least 20 municipalities to identify needs, prioritise areas of intervention and formulate recovery and rehabilitation plans and projects to be funded by the emergency resources (approximately \$2.5 million) made available by the government. The project will provide technical and methodological inputs to develop the recovery/rehabilitation plans and to ensure that recovery/rehabilitation plans include risk reduction in their design and implementation, so as to avoid the practice of reconstructing risk and therefore increase the resilience level of the communities. Integrated resettlement plans will be formulated in Corquín, Cucuyagua, Belen Gualcho, Liure and San Sebastian, as those areas become uninhabitable as a consequence of the disaster.
- Establishment of income generation schemes, employing local labour to carry out rehabilitation activities such as cleaning/repairing of micro-drainage networks, cleaning/repairing of damaged homes, repairing of levees in irrigation and drinkable water network system, etc. Such activities will provide temporary income to the communities, accelerate the recovery/rehabilitation process and reduce the level of vulnerability against future floods.
- Rapidly carry out priority works to mitigate the risks in specific areas to accelerate the process of safe return to their homes of evacuated communities. The works will adopt long-term solutions that will significantly reduce the risk of future landslides. Initial target areas are the colonies of Ulloa and Guillen in Tegucigalpa (approximately 5,000 people).
- Small to medium-scale infrastructure works to rehabilitate the Selguapa irrigation system in the Comayagua Valley to ensure quick resumption of agricultural activities in one of the most fertile and productive area of the country.
- Create alternative and sustainable sources of income to families that have lost their income due to the disaster, promoting women's participation in the economy and ensuring linkage to productive chains and distribution channels.
- Effective communication and social mobilisation efforts to protect families, communities and even local authorities, and to properly guide them through these difficult times. Children and families extremely vulnerable and disoriented as a result of losing their homes, crops, animals, welfare and work because of flooding and landslides, in need of guidance, orientation, and hope.

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EARLY RECOVERY			\$
UNDP HND-08/ER/I01	Project Title	Provide technical support to municipalities for planning and implementing early recovery within the humanitarian phase	300,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the Government to evaluate the impact and the definition of immediate recovery needs (livelihood, housing, employment, infrastructure and public services); • support the government to prepare recovery plans and programmes to be implemented in the short and medium term; • formulate resettlement plans for the communities affected by landslides in the municipalities of Corquín, Cucuyagua, Belen Gualcho, Liure and San Sebastian; • strengthening capacities for the implementation of the recovery plan (support to coordination, training, methodologies, technical assistance, etc.); • promote the mainstreaming of risk reduction in local planning and land use regulation. 	
	Beneficiaries	National institutions, 20,000 families affected in 20 municipalities affected by the floods/landslides	
	Partners	United Nations Agencies, Municipalities of Honduras (AMOHN), local organisations and NGOs.	
UNDP HND-08/ER/I02	Project Title	Income generation through local employment schemes for rehabilitation activities	300,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the use of local labour in the recovery of the affected areas; • provide alternative sources of economic income for the affected families; • improve drainage in areas affected by the floods; • reduce the risk of the population against possible new flooding; • facilitate conditions for the quick resumption of agricultural activities and the recovery of livelihoods. 	
	Beneficiaries	15,000 persons	
	Partners	Municipalities, Cooperatives, producers associations, NGOs and emergency local organisations (CODEMs and CODELs), SAG, Justice and Government Secretariat.	

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EARLY RECOVERY			\$
UNDP HND-08/ER/I03	Project Title	Accelerate the process of safe return through rapid and urgent risk mitigation works	700,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significantly reduce the risk of potential landslides in target areas; • facilitate the safe return of evacuated families to areas previously considered at high risk; • incorporate risk reduction into local planning and land use regulation. 	
	Beneficiaries	5,000 in Tegucigalpa and El Progreso	
	Partners	AMDC Mayor of the City Central District (<i>Alcaldía Municipal del Distrito Central</i>) and Municipality of El Progreso, local organisations.	
UNDP HND-08/ER/I04	Project Title	Infrastructure works to rehabilitate the irrigation system in the Comayagua valley	400,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation of the irrigation system to ensure resumption of productive activities; • reduce the vulnerability of irrigation systems; • guarantee sustainability of production. 	
	Beneficiaries	1,400 in Selguapa, San Sebastian and El Taladro in Comayagua valley.	
	Partners	National and local governments and irrigation district authorities.	
UNDP HND-08/ER/I05	Project Title	Support to local micro-entrepreneurial initiatives undertaken by cooperatives of women	300,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sustainable income generation for affected families; • promote participation of women in productive activities; • promote linkages of womens' cooperatives to production chains to ensure sustainability of income. 	
	Beneficiaries	1,600 persons. Women in affected areas of Sula valley (Baracoa in Cortés Department and Monterey and La Fragua in Yoro Department)	
	Partners	NGOs, cooperatives and producer associations	
UNICEF HND-08/ER/I06	Project Title	Communications and Social Mobilisation for Early Recovery	176,550
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communications and social mobilisation; • local authorities and communities trained in communication and social mobilisation efforts, Monitoring of project activities. 	
	Beneficiaries	100 communities and 10,000 families	
	Partners	Municipalities, NGO's, UN agencies, Ministry of Health	

3.7 EDUCATION

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

School aged children from poor and vulnerable families (approximately 71,400 children attending in 1,020 schools throughout the country particularly in most affected areas) need assistance. The needs as direct and immediate results of the crisis have been identified as falling into two main areas, infrastructural and issues affecting pupils' ability to attend school and finish the school year:

- schools reopening: school cleaning, school rehabilitation, replacing of destroyed furniture and materials;
- school attendance: access to school supplies, textbooks, uniforms.

In the actual context of natural disasters hitting Honduras, combined with the on-going food crisis in the south, already deprived and vulnerable children are even more at-risk of not attending or going back to school due to the losses of their family incomes and means. The number of out-of-school children could increase even more and exceed the high number of children not attending school in Honduras. The flooding, land slides and rock falls, could have important effects on more than 1,020 schools throughout the country, thus affecting attendance, access and quality of education for some 71,400 children.

Objectives

10,000 affected children are able to return to school and successfully complete the current school year. Technical and material assistance is provided to 100 schools needed to restore a normal school environment

Strategy

- establish smooth coordination with the Ministry of Education, COPECO and local partners;
- establish alliances with agencies and specialised NGO's: World Vision, Non-Governmental Association (ASONOG), Social Economical and Ecological Development Research Association (ASIDE) and municipalities to implement activities;
- target the most affected school-aged children from poor and vulnerable families;
- constant UNICEF field presence and monitoring jointly with implementing partners and communities;
- application of Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) standards, including evaluation;
- community participation;
- multicultural approaches: WASH and education;
- service provision includes transport;
- information and communication.

Humanitarian actions

- coordination with Government and partners;
- setting up of temporary schools;
- light rehabilitation of schools that can be re-opened with community-based input (including water & sanitation, cleaning, basic repair);
- construction rural schools;
- re-furbish the schools (student and teacher school kits, school furniture and textbooks, recreational material, uniforms, shoes, etc.);
- psycho-social support for children during the crisis of emergency.

Expected outputs and impacts

- 40,000 children receiving psycho-social support;
- 14 functional temporary safe learning spaces in shelters established;
- 100 schools re-opened and rehabilitated;
- 14 rural schools construed;
- 10,000 children back to school with the necessary equipment and furniture;
- 10,000 children to complete the school year.

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Education			\$
UNICEF HND-08/E01	Project Title	School rehabilitation	388,200
	Objectives	Rehabilitate physical conditions of schools for boys and girls affected by floods.	
	Beneficiaries	100 schools (10,000 pupils) rehabilitated in Atlantida, Cortes, Copan, Choluteca, Yoro, Ocotepeque, Valle, El Paraiso, Olancho, Francisco Morazan	
	Partners	Municipalities, World Vision, ASONOG, WFP, Save the Children, ASIDE.	
UNICEF HND-08/E02	Project Title	School kits for affected children	55,000
	Objectives	Facilitate most vulnerable children's enrolment back to school.	
	Beneficiaries	1,000 students	
	Partners	Ministry of Education, ASIDE, Save the children, World Vision, ASONOG	
UNICEF HND-08/H08	Project Title	Psycho-social support for children during the emergency crisis	83,000
	Objectives	Contribute to emotional healing of boys and girls affected by floods.	
	Beneficiaries	40,000 school children in Atlantida, Cortes, Copan, Choluteca, Yoro, Ocotepeque, Valle, El Paraiso, Olancho, Francisco Morazan	
	Partners	COPECO, Municipalities, Ministry of Education,	

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At the central level in Tegucigalpa, the RC coordinates the response of the international assistance community, including UN country team and partners, in support and under the leadership of the Honduran Government. Efforts will be made to support the participation of key stakeholders and facilitate the mainstreaming of critical issues such as gender. At operational the level, the coordinating branch is the Permanent Contingencies Commission - COPECO, which coordinates the operations at national level.

Sector	Responsible Governmental Institutions	Lead Agency	Other humanitarian stakeholders
Agriculture & Food Security	Secretary of Agriculture	FAO	ADIAC, ICADE, local and national NGOs, regional government
Early Recovery	Regional and Local authorities	UNDP	AMDC , AMOHN, CODEMs and CODELs, local organisations and NGOs
Education	Secretary of Education	UNICEF	ASIDE , ASONOG, COPECO, municipalities, Save the Children, WFP, World Vision,
Food Assistance & Nutrition	Secretary of Agriculture	WFP	Central America and Panama Nutrition Institute, COPECO, SETCO, municipalities, NGOs participating in SAN Coalition (World Vision, Christian Children Fund-Honduras, Actions Aids, CASM)
Health	Secretary of Health	PAHO/WHO	CIM, COPECO, NGO network at provincial and local level, municipalities
Logistics	CODECO	WFP	-
Shelter and Non-food Items	COPECO and Municipalities	IOM	CHF, COPECO, OXFAM, CARE, Honduran Red Cross Society, national NGOs, Plan International, regional government, UNDP, WFP, World Vision
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Secretary of Health	UNICEF	CARE, FHIS, municipalities and local water committees, national NGOs, SANAA,

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Table III. List of Projects (grouped by sectoral working group)

<p>Table III: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008 List of Projects (grouped by sectoral working group) as of 29 October 2008 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY			
HND-08/A01	FAO	Rebuild the livelihoods of small farmers most affected by flooding in October 2008	2,046,800
HND-08/A02	FAO	Emergency assistance to small livestock farmers most affected by flooding in October 2008 through provision of appropriate inputs and vaccination of animals	584,800
HND-08/A03	FAO	Rebuild the livelihoods of small horticulturists affected by excessive rains during Tropical depression 16 in El Paraíso, Comayagua and Intibucá in October 2008	157,700
HND-08/A04	FAO	Rehabilitation of the irrigation network in the irrigation districts affected by flooding in October 2008	124,400
HND-08/A05	FAO	Emergency assistance to small scale aquaculture farmers through rehabilitation of the Aquaculture Centre El Carao, Comayagua	171,200
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY			3,084,900
EARLY RECOVERY			
HND-08/ER/I01	UNDP	Provide technical support to the municipalities for planning and implementing early recovery within the humanitarian phase	300,000
HND-08/ER/I02	UNDP	Income generation through Local employment schemes for rehabilitation activities	300,000
HND-08/ER/I03	UNDP	Accelerate the process of safe return through rapid and urgent risk mitigation works	700,000
HND-08/ER/I04	UNDP	Infrastructure works to rehabilitate the irrigation system in the Comayagua valley	400,000
HND-08/ER/I05	UNDP	Support to local micro-entrepreneurial initiatives undertaken by cooperatives of women	300,000
HND-08/ER/I06	UNICEF	Communications and Social Mobilization for Early Recovery	176,550
Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY			2,176,550
EDUCATION			
HND-08/E01	UNICEF	School rehabilitation	388,200
HND-08/E02	UNICEF	School kits for affected children	55,000
HND-08/H08	UNICEF	Psychosocial support for children during the emergency crisis	83,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			526,200
FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION			
HND-08/F01	WFP	Immediate food assistance to affected families by floods	5,434,749
HND-08/H02	UNICEF	Meeting immediate needs of children affected by tropical storms	240,844
Subtotal for FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION			5,675,593

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008
 List of Projects (grouped by sectoral working group)
 as of 29 October 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
HND-08/H03	PAHO (WHO)	Epidemiological Surveillance and disease control and critical repairs to public health laboratories	630,000
HND-08/H04	PAHO (WHO)	Access and availability of drugs	300,000
HND-08/H05	PAHO (WHO)	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	100,000
HND-08/H06	UNFPA	Recovery of services of maternal and reproductive health and HIV in 6 departments	334,000
HND-08/H07	UNICEF	Health and hygiene in affected communities	282,480
Subtotal for HEALTH			1,646,480
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
HND-08/H01	PAHO (WHO)	Mental Health	30,000
HND-08/P/HR/RL01	Plan	Child Protection and Psychosocial Support for Children and Adolescents	40,000
HND-08/S/NF01	IOM	Temporary shelter	1,825,000
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			1,895,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
HND-08/WS01	UNICEF	Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities and schools	1,901,326
HND-08/WS02	PAHO (WHO)	Control and surveillance of water quality	180,937
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			2,082,263
Grand Total			17,086,986

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table IV. List Of Projects (Grouped By Appealing Organisation)

<p>Table IV: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation) as of 29 October 2008 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sectoral Working Group	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO			
HND-08/A01	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Rebuild the livelihoods of small farmers most affected by flooding in October 2008	2,046,800
HND-08/A02	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Emergency assistance to small livestock farmers most affected by flooding in October 2008 through provision of appropriate inputs and vaccination of animals	584,800
HND-08/A03	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Rebuild the livelihoods of small horticulturists affected by excessive rains during Tropical depression 16 in El Paraiso, Comayagua and Intibucá in October 2008	157,700
HND-08/A04	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Rehabilitation of the irrigation network in the irrigation districts affected by flooding in October 2008	124,400
HND-08/A05	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Emergency assistance to small scale aquaculture farmers through rehabilitation of the Aquaculture Centre El Carao, Comayagua	171,200
Subtotal for FAO			3,084,900
IOM			
HND-08/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Temporary shelter	1,825,000
Subtotal for IOM			1,825,000
PAHO (WHO)			
HND-08/H01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Mental Health	30,000
HND-08/H03	HEALTH	Epidemiological Surveillance and disease control and critical repairs to public health laboratories	630,000
HND-08/H04	HEALTH	Access and availability of drugs	300,000
HND-08/H05	HEALTH	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	100,000
HND-08/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Control and surveillance of water quality	180,937
Subtotal for PAHO (WHO)			1,240,937
Plan			
HND-08/P/HR/RL01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Child Protection and Psychosocial Support for Children and Adolescents	40,000
Subtotal for Plan			40,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

HONDURAS

Table IV: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008
List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)
as of 29 October 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sectoral Working Group	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNDP			
HND-08/ER/I01	EARLY RECOVERY	Provide technical support to the municipalities for planning and implementing early recovery within the humanitarian phase	300,000
HND-08/ER/I02	EARLY RECOVERY	Income generation through Local employment schemes for rehabilitation activities	300,000
HND-08/ER/I03	EARLY RECOVERY	Accelerate the process of safe return through rapid and urgent risk mitigation works	700,000
HND-08/ER/I04	EARLY RECOVERY	Infrastructure works to rehabilitate the irrigation system in the Comayagua valley	400,000
HND-08/ER/I05	EARLY RECOVERY	Support to local micro-entrepreneurial initiatives undertaken by cooperatives of women	300,000
Subtotal for UNDP			2,000,000
UNFPA			
HND-08/H06	HEALTH	Recovery of services of maternal and reproductive health and HIV in 6 departments	334,000
Subtotal for UNFPA			334,000
UNICEF			
HND-08/E01	EDUCATION	School rehabilitation	388,200
HND-08/E02	EDUCATION	School kits for affected children	55,000
HND-08/ER/I06	EARLY RECOVERY	Communications and Social Mobilization for Early Recovery	176,550
HND-08/H02	FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION	Meeting immediate needs of children affected by tropical storms	240,844
HND-08/H07	HEALTH	Health and hygiene in affected communities	282,480
HND-08/H08	EDUCATION	Psychosocial support for children during the emergency crisis	83,000
HND-08/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities and schools	1,901,326
Subtotal for UNICEF			3,127,400
WFP			
HND-08/F01	FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION	Immediate food assistance to affected families by floods	5,434,749
Subtotal for WFP			5,434,749
Grand Total			17,086,986

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V. Summary of requirements by IASC standard sector

<p>Table V: Honduras Flash Appeal 2008 Summary of Requirements - by IASC Standard Sector as of 29 October 2008 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	3,084,900
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,176,550
EDUCATION	443,200
FOOD	5,434,749
HEALTH	2,000,324
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	40,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,825,000
WATER AND SANITATION	2,082,263
Grand Total	17,086,986

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 29 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Central America: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDR43004
Glide No. FL-2008-000198-HND, NIC,
CRI, SLV, BLZ, GTM
24 October, 2008

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks 1,110,911 CHF (USD 1,015,550 or EUR 707,586) in cash, kind, or services to support the National Societies of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to assist 30,000 beneficiaries. This operation is expected to be implemented over 9 months, and will therefore be completed by 30 July, 2009; a Final Report will be made available by 30 October, 2009 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 271,000 (USD 247,715 or EUR 172,611) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 20 October 2008 to support the National Societies. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Summary: Since 16 October, 2008, a series of severe meteorological events have been

affecting the countries of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with heavy rains and floods affecting approximately 215,000 people in these countries. Houses and public infrastructure were damaged and crops were lost.

Based on this situation, this preliminary appeal responds to a request from the National Societies of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua and focuses on supporting a timely and appropriate response, through the delivery of essential emergency relief items, and on completing damage and needs assessments for early recovery activities (shelter, water and sanitation and other sectors). Further rain is foreseen for the coming days in this region, which could worsen the situation.



A woman crossing the river after a bridge collapsed in Honduras. Source: Reuters

Coordination and partnerships

Reacting to the serious flooding in the region, the International Federation is regularly coordinating response activities with the Regional Representation for Central America and Mexico in Panama and with its teams present in all the three countries. The National Societies are also coordinating the relief activities in their respective countries with governmental and non-governmental organizations and Partner National Societies (PNS).

In Honduras, COPECO and CODEM have been coordinating relief actions with the Honduran Red Cross (HRC). PNS including the Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, as well as other humanitarian agencies present in the field, are cooperating with the HRC. The Norwegian Red Cross has provided financial support for the mobilization of the National Intervention Team (NIT) members. Additionally, the governments of Italy, Spain and the United States

of America have committed to cooperate. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has announced that a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team has arrived in the country. An International Federation shelter delegate will be participating in the shelter sector cluster.

Since the beginning of the emergency CONRED in Guatemala has been coordinating actions and evaluating the needs with governors and municipal emergency operations centers (COE). The Norwegian Red Cross has provided financial support for the mobilization of the NIT members.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross is working with PNS present in the country including Canadian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. NRC is also working in coordination with the National Emergency Centre (Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, mitigación y atención de Desastres – SINAPRED) and other humanitarian agencies present in the field, including the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The **Honduran Red Cross (HRC)** has activated its NIT since the beginning of the emergency. Volunteers in the local branch in San Lorenzo provided food items, clothes and blankets to the people housed in temporary shelters. HRC activated regional warehouses and mobilised food items to distribution points. The HRC has elaborated a preliminary plan of action that includes the distribution of food and non-food items and early recovery and capacity building activities for 3,000 families. The Federation’s Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) deployed two disaster management delegates, and a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) to Honduras to provide assistance to the assessments, the elaboration of a plan of action and the distributions of relief items.

To date, the HRC has dispatched and distributed the following:

Department	Families	Items
CHOLUTECA	1,000	Kitchen kits Hygiene kits
EI PARAISO	400	Kitchen kits Hygiene kits
SAN LORENZO VALLE	20	Kitchen kits Hygiene kits
TOTAL	1,420	Families

Distributions commenced on 18 October and will be completed on 23 October

The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) with the support of the Norwegian Red Cross has activated its NIT since the beginning of the emergency and has performed evacuation activities and damage and need assessments in the affected areas. NIT members specialised in water and sanitation, along with equipment has been deployed to the areas in most need (department of Peten and Izabal). GRC volunteers from several local branches in the affected areas have distributed 1,500 family kits supplied by the National Disaster Secretary. A preliminary plan of action will aim to deliver food and non-food assistance to 2,000 families. One Disaster Management delegate, deployed by PADRU, is providing assistance to the operation.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) is conducting assessments in the affected areas and is coordinating with members of the national emergency centre (SINAPRED). NRC has provided an initial plan of action (PoA) that includes provisions of food items and non-food items for 1,000 families. A water and sanitation officer is currently in the country to assist the National Society.

The needs

Beneficiary selection: The Guatemalan Red Cross, the Honduran Red Cross and the Nicaraguan Red Cross identified as priorities the distribution of food and non-food items, including kitchen kits and hygiene kits. Local branches’ volunteers, personnel from the Federation and PNS have been visiting the affected areas performing damage assessments to determine the immediate needs. Once all evaluations are completed and additional needs are identified (particularly in the areas of water, sanitation, early recovery and food security), a revised emergency appeal will be launched. This may include additional beneficiaries, objectives and activities. The beneficiary selection criteria will be done impartially based on the vulnerability of the affected people.

Immediate needs: The floods have damaged homes and destroyed crops and household belongings of hundreds of people in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. There is an urgent need for drinking water, food, basic relief items, and shelter materials.

Longer-term needs: The longer-term needs identified are the rehabilitation of livelihoods. It is also important to promote disaster risk reduction activities in affected communities, which will contribute to building community safety and resilience for the future. Further evaluations are being carried out and the longer-term needs will be adapted accordingly.

The proposed operation

This emergency relief operation will provide 6,000 families (3,000 families in Honduras, 2,000 families in Guatemala and 1,000 families in Nicaragua) with essential items to help them surpass the initial effects of the emergency. After the emergency relief phase is complete the operation will be focused on early recovery and rehabilitation activities, as well as capacity building.

Assessments are still ongoing, and more detailed information will become available shortly. Based on this, objectives may be included or expanded, as relevant to the operation. More specific objectives concerning early recovery, emergency health, water and sanitation and shelter will be added.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective 6,000 families (3,000 families in Honduras, 2,000 families in Guatemala and 1,000 families in Nicaragua) will benefit from the provision of essential food items and non-food items to recover from the effects of the emergency. Procurement will also replenish HRC relief stocks (see table below), therefore strengthening and re-establishing their response capacity for future relief operations.	
Expected result	Activities planned
6,000 families will receive essential relief items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with public institutions. • Verification and census of the most affected population. • Purchase of food items. • Purchase of non-food items by Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). • Transport, customs and logistics arranged by RLU. • Distribution of food and non-food items. • Monitoring and evaluation.

Honduras

Each of the 3,000 families in Honduras will receive a food parcel. The contents will include rice, beans, cooking oil, corn flour and sugar and these items will be procured locally.

The Federation's Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) in Panama will also be sending 3,000 hygiene kits and kitchen sets, and 6,000 mosquito nets and jerry cans to Honduras. The HRC is currently utilizing their pre-positioned stocks to distribute to the affected families. PADRU, in coordination with the RLU, will replenish their stocks.

Guatemala

Each of the 2,000 families in Guatemala will receive a food parcel, hygiene kit, kitchen set and two mosquito nets and jerry cans.

Nicaragua

Each of the 1,000 families in Nicaragua will receive a food parcel (contents including rice, beans, cooking oil, corn, salt etc), two mosquito nets, three blankets and two plastic buckets.

Water and Sanitation

Objective The water and sanitation needs of the target population identified in the assessments are met with an appropriate planned programme. This plan may include an initial provision of clean drinking water to address emergency needs (e.g. ensure safe water supply by cleaning wells in Nicaragua) and support for hygiene promotion and improved sanitation. This will be finalised following the findings of the current assessment.

Shelter

Objective The shelter needs of the target population identified in the assessments are met with an appropriate planned programme. This plan may include an initial distribution of shelter kits to address emergency needs and a more tailored response to address medium and longer-term needs. Pre positioning of shelter kits for HRC relief stocks may be considered to increase their response capacity for future shelter operations.

Early Recovery

Objective Early recovery needs will be assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.

A group of experts including a RIT member, a food security expert, a psycho-social support expert, a Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) expert (with experience in shelter), a water and sanitation expert and experienced volunteers will evaluate the communities during the relief phase to further define needs and planned programming in these areas.

Capacity of the National Societies

During the pre-hurricane meeting that took place in Panama from 3 to 6 June 2008, National Societies from countries prone to hurricanes in the Americas participated actively in the revision of a contingency plan for the region (which had been elaborated during the 2007 pre-hurricane meeting). The development of the regional contingency plan helped explore disaster preparedness tools, available capacities within the region, possible response strategies and operating procedures, which provided participants with hands-on practice in readiness for such a response.

In general, the National Societies affected by this emergency are well prepared with pre-positioned stocks, radio networks, trained personnel and pre and post emergency coordination meetings. All the involved National Societies sit in the National Emergency Operations Centre and have specific roles within their country's National Disaster Plan.

In addition, the Honduran, Guatemalan and Nicaraguan Red Cross have wide experience in disaster response, particularly as a result of the lessons learnt from operations with hurricane Mitch in 1998 and hurricane Stan in 2005.

Capacity of the Federation

The International Federation through PADRU in coordination with the Zone office in the Americas and the Regional Representation is providing support to the affected National Societies for the response needs, by organizing the provision of relief items, the development of plans of action and the coordination of logistics and human resources as needed.

The International Federation has currently deployed an early recovery advisor, a water and sanitation officer, and a disaster management delegate from PADRU to the affected countries to support the initial assessments and assist the National Societies to kickstart the response. The international Federation also has a strong pool of RIT members that can be deployed quickly to provide additional support as required.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAH	Action Against Hunger (<i>Acción Contra el Hambre</i>)
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AECID	Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development
AMDC	Mayor of the City Central District (<i>Alcaldía Municipal del Distrito Central</i>)
AMOHN	Municipalities of Honduras
ASIDE	Social Economical and Ecological Development Research Association (<i>Asociación de Investigación para el Desarrollo Ecológico y Socioeconómico</i>)
ASONOG	Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (<i>Asociación de Organismos no Gubernamentales</i>)
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc
CASM	NGO, Mennonite Evangelical Church of Honduras
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CODEL	Local Committee Emergency (<i>Comité Local de Emergencias</i>)
CODEM	Municipal Committee Emergency (<i>Coordinadora Municipal de Emergencias</i>)
CONASA	National Water and Sanitation Council (<i>Consejo Nacional de Agua Potable y Saneamiento</i>)
COPECO	Permanent Contingency Commission (<i>Comisión Permanente de Contingencias</i>)
COSUDE	Government Agency for Development and Cooperation (<i>El Gobierno Suizo, a través de la Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación</i>)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (<i>Organización para la Alimentación y Agricultura</i>)
FHIS	Honduran Social Investment Fund (<i>El Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social</i>)
Ha	hectare/s
IADB	Inter-American Initiative on Social Capital, Ethics and Development
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
INCAP	Central America and Panama Nutrition Institute (<i>Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá</i>)
INEE	The Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organization of Migration (<i>Organización Internacional para la Migración</i>)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (bank), Loans for micro and small enterprises
MoH	Ministry of Health (<i>Ministerio de Salud</i>)
MT	Metric Ton (<i>Toneladas Métrica</i>)
MTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (<i>Ministerio de Transportes e Infraestructura</i>)
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations (<i>Organizaciones No Gubernamentales</i>)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (<i>Oficina de Coordinación para Asuntos Humanitarios</i>)
PAHO/WHO	Pan-American Health Organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
Redhum	Regional Information Humanitarian Network (<i>Red de Información Regional Humanitaria</i>)
SAG	Ministry of Agriculture (<i>Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería</i>)
SANAA	National Services for Water and Sewers (<i>Servicio Nacional de Aguas y Alcantarillas</i>)
SERNA	Secretariat Department of Natural Resources and Environment (<i>Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente</i>)
SETCO	Technical Secretariat and International Cooperation (<i>Secretaría de Cooperación Internacional</i>)
SNU	United Nations System
SOPTRAVI	Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing (<i>Ministerio de Obras Públicas Transporte y Vivienda</i>)
SUMA	Humanitarian Supplies Management System
UHF	Ultra high frequency

HONDURAS

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNETE	United Nations Emergency Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/OFDA	United States Agency for International Development/Office of US Foreign
WFP	World Food Programme

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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