

DREF Plan of Action Honduras: Fire

DREF Operation n°	MDRHN015	Glide no.	WF-2021-000154-HND
Date of issue:	11 October 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date	31 January 2022
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 133,952 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	4,000 people affected, including 2,500 people directly affected. ¹	Number of people to be assisted:	700 people (140 families).
Provinces affected:	Guanaja Island, Islas de la Bahia Department.	Provinces targeted:	Guanaja Island, Islas de la Bahia Department.
Operating National Society presence: Honduran Red Cross' (HRC) organizational structure is divided into four regions, along with a Management Group at the national level and 4,700 volunteers. The National Society is represented in 52 municipalities across the country through its network of branches.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Permanent Contingency Commission of Honduras (COPECO), Risk Management System (SINAGER), Municipality of Guanaja, Secretariat of Community Development, Water and Sanitation (SEDECOAS), Development and Social Inclusion Government Agency (SEDIS) and Ministry of Health.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the situation

On Saturday, 2 October 2021, around 2:00 a.m., a fire of significant proportions was reported in the municipality of Guanaja, Department of Islas de la Bahía, located 70 km north of the Honduran coast and 12 km from the island of Roatan with an approximate population of 6,000 inhabitants. The incident occurred in the town known as "El Cayo", the main

population center of the municipality and where the municipal offices, health center, banks, and other commercial and government buildings are located. To date, the causes of the fire are still unclear. There was no Fire Department in the affected areas. Therefore, there was not a speedy response to the incident. According to reports from the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the fire was 100% controlled around 11:00 a.m



Houses affected by the fires in El Cayo. Source: Honduran Red Cross (HRC), 5 October 2021.

¹ [COPECO. 5 October 2021.](#)

on 2 October, thanks to the deployment of firefighters from the near island of Roatan (located between the islands of [Útila](#) and [Guanaja](#)) and the regions near the coast of the country of La Ceiba and Tegucigalpa, including members of the Honduran Naval Force and Air Force, which provided boats and helicopters to quell the spread of the fire. There is a long distance, between Guanaja and the main cities; hence supporting a speedy response was not possible (Guanaja –La Ceiba 123 km, Guanaja –Tegucigalpa 299km).

Due to the proximity of the houses and wood as main construction material, the fire spread quickly, affecting approximately half of the territorial extension of El Cayo. The first reports indicated that the consequences of the event account for a total population of approximately 4,000 people broadly affected (2,500 directly affected), more than 500 evacuees, 90 homes destroyed, 136 homes damaged and 3 injured who were transferred by air to the University School Hospital located in Tegucigalpa; no deaths have been reported.

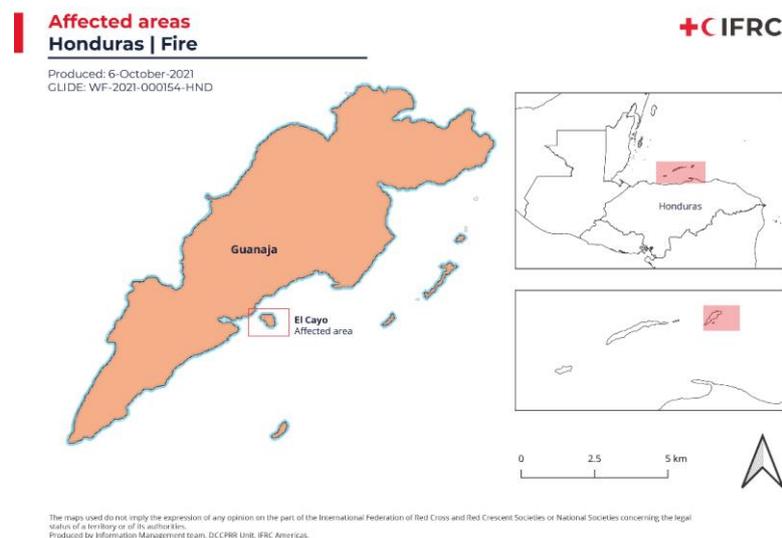
According to preliminary reports on the ground, some shelters were set up in the sector by the Guanaja Municipal Emergency Committee. However, only two people have been registered in them since most of the inhabitants have sought to move to other temporary places in communities inside or outside the municipality. The affected population has sought accommodation through houses of relatives, close people, hotels, and others. On the other hand, the central and municipal government has announced that it will begin as soon as possible the cleaning actions in the area that include the demolition and removal of those buildings that have suffered serious damage and could not be rehabilitated.

Climatologically between September and November, the rainy season develops in the country, so it is expected that rains will occur for the next few days, which could complicate the housing conditions and proliferation of vectorial and waterborne diseases for the affected people and the community in general.

Overview of the response actions of the Receiving National Society.

The main activities the National Society has carried out to date are:

1. Mobilization of 35 staff and volunteers.
2. Damage assessment and needs analysis (in process).
3. Campaign to collect food and household items (HHIs) in La Ceiba and other cities channeled through the humanitarian collection centers.
4. Campaign to mobilize donations.
5. Identification of affected families.
6. Monitoring of the evolution of the emergency.
7. Coordination with the local authorities.





Honduran Red Cross volunteers supporting the coordination and delivery of humanitarian aid. Source: Honduran Red Cross (HRC), October 2021.

Overview of the actions of non- Red Cross Movement actors.

During the emergency response, the Honduran Naval Force, in coordination with the Armed Forces and local people, managed to evacuate 500 people by sea and carried out 48 air evacuations, mobilizing two helicopters, four planes, two logistics vessels, a patrol boat, four fast-acting boats, two medical brigades, and two hospital care. There have been evacuees that have been transferred to Hospital Escuela in Tegucigalpa. This action has been carried out in close coordination with the Minister of Health, who has deployed an operation medical center to the Island.

The Guanaja Municipal Emergency Committee has set up shelters to attend to those affected. The Modesto Rojas school and the Adventist church have been used to receive people. Clean-up work has already begun in the area and surveillance for the development of a future reconstruction plan. SEDECOAS and Development and Social Inclusion Government Agency will lead the reconstruction actions.

The government has delivered food rations, biosecurity equipment, and other humanitarian aid through government purchases or the mobilization of inputs received by the population as a donation in kind.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Several Partner National Societies (PNS) bilaterally support the Honduran Red Cross, including Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and German Red Cross. In turn, HRC implements multilateral cooperation funds through IFRC. In addition, the head of IFRC's Central American Country Cluster is based in Honduras. HRC also receives technical support from all areas at IFRC's regional office in Panama, guiding and supporting countries' actions according to their needs and requirements.

An ICRC Delegation is also present in the country, with a high level of engagement at the highest levels of the Honduran government. ICRC provides technical and financial support to HRC for the implementation of programs and projects by their mandates.

Except for HRC branches efforts, no funds from RCRC Movement components have been allocated to respond to this emergency so far. Movement Partners have taken no action in the country.

A HRC team deployed to the Island of Guanaja has made field visits and have coordinated with the government entities present in the area, such as COPECO and the Ministry of Health, Air Force, Mayor's Office, and Governor who have been at the forefront of the situation. The HRC team has been divided into two teams. The first team is in charge of the database survey of the affected families. The second team is carrying out a quick visualization of the affected area, interviewing the affected population, direct communication with the field personnel of other government organizations responses.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

At the beginning of the emergency, the Permanent Contingency Commission COPECO, assigned the Honduran Red Cross the management of two collection centers located in the warehouses of regional COPECO I in La Ceiba, Atlántida and Roatan, Bay Islands. The main activities under the collection centers' management are as follows: reception of humanitarian Aid, classification, and transfer of humanitarian assistance in coordination with the Honduran naval force.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Initial assessments conducted by COPECO reported approximately 4,000 affected people, of which 2,500 are directly affected. At the structural level, 136 homes were reported damaged and 90 destroyed, making 226 buildings affected by the fire.

Rapid and in-depth multisectoral assessments are currently in process, identifying and tracking affected families in conjunction with local and government authorities. The municipality does not have a functional and operational Municipal Emergency Committee, so coordination and information collection activities may be delayed. A more detailed evaluation of needs will be shared as soon as the first results are obtained. A review of the plan and the needs of the affected communities could occur when the needs and damage assessment is completed.

The initial problems identified are related to the severe losses of housing and livelihoods of the population since the area was part of the municipality's main commercial and economic center. The sector's economic activities are mainly related to commerce, restaurants, and other types of private businesses, of which a considerable number of establishments affected at different levels by the flames have been reported.

The municipality, as well as the department of Islas de la Bahía has been one of the regions with the lowest incidence in number of infections and deaths of COVID-19. Health care, in general, has been affected due to the current COVID-19 response (there is only one health center in Guanaja, and for specialized services it is necessary to move to La Ceiba or Roatán). In addition, the economic impact of the pandemic has had substantial repercussions on the population, primarily because the city depends on tourism as its main area of commerce. Businesses like hotels, restaurants, transport, and others have seen their income drastically reduced and forced to reduce personnel. A situation that undoubtedly affects the ability of the population to cope with the disaster.

Targeting

Based on the damage reported in the area, the objective of this operation will seek to serve 700 affected people in the El Cayo area, who will be identified during the in-depth needs analysis in coordination with the government and municipal authorities.

As identification criteria, the people directly affected by the fire will be attended, prioritizing the attention of the most vulnerable groups, such as single-parent families, the elderly, pregnant women, children under five years of age, people with chronic diseases, and people with disabilities and low-income people.

At this stage, the official figures show that 90 houses are completely destroyed and 136 partially damaged summing up 226 households. The aim of HRC is to target at least 60% of the most affected population, around 140 households (700 people, at an average of 5 people/household). The amount of the targeted families has been defined based on the coordination efforts from HRC with the local authorities. Currently, these families are provisionally hosted in houses of relatives and friends.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group ²	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	10%	50%	50%
Children (5-17yrs)	26%	50%	50%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	50%	50%	50%
Elderly (>50 yrs)	14%	50%	50%
People with disabilities	3%		

Operation Risk Assessment

2021 Hurricane and rainy Season:

The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic basin officially started on 1 June and on 15 May in the Pacific, and both conclude on 30 November 2021. Two to five tropical cyclones are expected for the season in the central Pacific hurricane region. These numbers include tropical depressions, named storms, and hurricanes. A near-normal season has four or five tropical cyclones.

COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy consider the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to information from the World Health Organization (WHO)³, as of 10 October, Honduras reported a cumulative of 369,030 positive cases of COVID-19. As of 10 October, the Honduran government has immunized 33.16%⁴ of its population with at least one dose of vaccine against COVID-19.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which facilitates and supports them in maintaining critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National Society will ensure, even as it responds to the current dengue outbreak, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with the regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan.

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crises should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership. The National Society will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population,

³ [WHO](#). Covid Explorer.

⁴ [Our World in Data](#). Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations. 23 July 2021.

availability of items, procurement issues, and movement of National Society volunteers and staff. For more information, please consult the COVID-19 operation page on the [IFRC Go platform](#).

Social, political and economic context:

According to CEPAL's economic balance of Central America in 2020⁵, in Honduras, it is expected that the deficit of the central administration would be above 4.0%, due to negative effects of Hurricanes Eta and Iota on the national productive apparatus. Honduras also registers high levels of violence, with more than 38 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants (2018). However, this rate has decreased in recent years, from a peak of 83 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011. In addition to that, there is concern about the potential tension related to the Elections.

The FAO-WFP⁶ has indicated in its early warning report on hunger for August-November 2021 that Honduras is one of the five countries in Latin America and the Caribbean at high risk of further deterioration in its food insecurity situation. According to this report, several factors exacerbate this situation, such as economic shocks and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, extreme weather events, conflict dynamics, the spread of plant pests, and animal diseases.

Identified Risks	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Epidemic (COVID-19, Dengue, and acute respiratory diseases)	<p>The level of contagion by COVID-19 increases due to its complexity, mainly in this area the use of the mask is not mandatory, as well as the entry into the municipality of uniformed personnel, people outside the Island and the scarce possibilities of accommodation. As for vector-based diseases such as Dengue, the rainy season and basic sanitation difficulties could increase cases and make medical care complex.</p> <p>Mental health problems (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder PTSD) Humanitarian consequence: under the pandemic, the population is facing enormous economic, Laboral, and social impacts that are affecting their well-being for the last 18 months and, in addition, in front of this new situation, when affected people lost livelihood and properties, they can be exposed to a high level of frustration and desperation plus the accumulative stress for the pandemic that can affect their well-being and could increase suicide rate or mental health problems</p>	<p>In terms of COVID-19 prevention, HRC could contribute to the care of institutional personnel for the adoption of biosecurity measures in all phases of the intervention. It is also important to promote COVID-19 prevention measures with the general population, distribution of masks and biosecurity material for personal protection.</p> <p>Regarding preventing of vector diseases, HRC would be carrying out prevention campaigns in conjunction with the Ministry of Health for vector control, campaigns to destroy hatching, fumigation, distribution of larvicides and education.</p> <p>HRC can reduce suffering by providing Psychosocial support and establishing community support groups to cope with stress, anxiety, and loss, establishing a referral pathway to the National health system Mental health services for those at most risk.</p>
Proximity to election season	The electoral period could decrease the possibility of supporting families because there could be riots, road takeovers, and	HRC will take contingency measures to have all the supplies required before the electoral period and not cancel activities, identify measures to not delay

⁵ [CEPAL](#): Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Central America and the Dominican Republic 2020 and Prospects 2021. February 2021

⁶ FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: August to November 2021 outlook

	reduced mobility due to interruption of communication routes.	processes or activities due to mobility difficulties.
Impact on the supply chain	The economy of the affected area may vary due to the saturation of the demands of the population, mobility limitations, and losses in the affected micro-enterprises that could increase prices and limit the variety of products. Associated with the above, people will have a reduced capacity to acquire those elements to satisfy their basic and food needs for a limited period.	Actions on the ground could influence supporting local businesses in the early acquisition of inputs and their transfer not to deplete the market. The Mayor's Office could collaborate in the monitoring of prices and timely transfers of essential consumer products.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The Honduran Red Cross, through this operation, aims to care for 140 families affected by the fire in the municipality of Guanaja, Bay Islands, through assistance in Shelter/HHIs, livelihoods, and primary health care and health promotion according to the identified needs. The actions will give priority to the implementation of multipurpose or voucher assistance programs and Primary Health Care services aimed at meeting the immediate needs of the population and contributing to the initial recovery of their living conditions.

The actions will be carried out under coordination with the National Risk Management System (SINAGER), Ministry of Health, Municipality, and Central Government through its reconstruction plan on the island to avoid duplicate efforts and improve the complementarity of action.

The strategy proposed aims to complement the humanitarian aid currently collected through the collection centers, mainly for food, water, and clothes. The specific HHIs (shelter tool kits and kitchen sets), multipurpose CVA, and health intervention contribute to providing a comprehensive response to the affected population.

Human resources

An office will be installed in Guanaja to implement the operation, consisting of 3 staff: project coordinator, one technician, and one administrative assistant.

A training on PSS will be provided for volunteers. The training will be led by the HRC health team, who has an extended experience in PSS.

Additionally, the operation will have the administrative and management support of the permanent staff of the SN through the Risk and Health Management, as well as the financial and logistics units.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites by the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's procurement procedures and sphere standards for HHIs purchases.

The National Society has a framework agreement with a service provider for its CVA programmes, and procedures developed, and this operation will use the NS procedure for this component. Accessibility to the ATMs in Guanaja has already been assessed.

There is a need to rent an office/house in Guanaja for the team that will implement the proposed action.

Communication

The Communication Unit covers and disseminates the operation's primary actions, developing digital content for dissemination in institutional media such as social networks, internal bulletins, audiovisual material, etc. No additional staff dedicated to the operation has been contemplated.

Community Participation and Community Accountability (CEA)

The CEA approach is cross-cutting and is used in activities implemented as part of different intervention strategies. Proposed activities include the establishment of two-way talks with communities and their community structures to support the identification of beneficiaries and assessment of losses, the promotion of physical and mental health during and after the emergency through social media, small group sessions, newsletters and, in addition, establishing a grievance mechanism, consultations and recommendations during the emergency.

The CEA approach will be critical in the delivery processes of CVA to make known to the population the selection criteria, accountability mechanisms, and the feedback of the beneficiaries on the effectiveness and use of these.

Safety

There are no reports of security incidents or acts of generalized violence in the area. In recent years, the Department of Islas de la Bahía has remained in the country's last positions in terms of crime and homicides. However, the context and criminal incidents that may arise will be permanently monitored. Likewise, each volunteer and personnel involved in the operation will be trained and equipped to guarantee their safety and institutional assets. This includes the provision of biosecurity equipment to prevent and reduce the risk of contagion by COVID-19.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The monitoring and follow-up of the actions will be carried out by the PMER unit of the NS, which will carry out at least one verification visit in the field and one at the end of the project for the measurement of indicators, results, products, and activities. Staff will also be responsible for conducting post-distribution satisfaction surveys and compiling lessons learned at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

The administrative and financial management of the operation will be executed by personnel hired as part of the technical team. Monitoring will be done by the Project Management Unit of the NS, responsible for receiving purchase orders, bank reconciliation, and expenditure reporting every month.

In the context of the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic and successive emergencies that overlap with each other, it is essential to ensure adequate rest of the mobilized volunteers. For that, a shifts scheme must be designed and carried out during the operations.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 700

Male: 350

Female: 350

Requirements (CHF): 17,594

Needs analysis: As a result of the spread of the fire, 90 houses were destroyed, and more than 130 were partially affected. The assessment teams will share more details of the affectation caused at the level of infrastructure and household items. As reported at the moment, there are only two people housed in the collective centres enabled. Most displaced families affected have temporarily stayed in private accommodations or houses of relatives or friends. As stated by the Government, reconstruction will begin in the coming weeks, so supplies will be needed to support families while the rebuilding starts, and most have lost essential belongings.

Risk analysis: There have been difficulties in registering affected persons due to mobilisation to other areas. Cadastral registration must be coordinated with the mayor's office and government institutions on available censuses and identity.

Population to be assisted: The population to be assisted under this component will be 90 households (450 people) with total damage on their homes and 50 (250) with partial damage. In this last group, they will be selected based on the level of affectation in housing, the economic situation of the household members, and the relevance of the kits to be delivered, that is, whether these items will be helpful in the home.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The standards defined in the Sphere Manual and the standard contents of the kits to be delivered will be used as a reference.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance Target: 700											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# households provided with emergency shelter assistance (kitchen sets, shelter toolkits and tarpaulins): Target: 140											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Needs Assessment and Multisectoral Needs Analysis												
AP005	Procurement and distribution of 140 kitchen sets to the affected population												
AP005	Procurement and distribution of tarpaulins (2 per family) and shelter toolkits to 140 households												



Livelihood and basic needs

People targeted: 700

Male: 350

Female: 350

Requirement (CHF): 62,792

Needs analysis: Initial assessments conducted by COPECO reported an approximate total affected population of 4,000 people, of which 2,500 are considered to be directly affected. 136 homes were reported damaged and 90 destroyed at the structural level, making 226 buildings affected by the fire. The initial problems identified are related to the severe losses of housing and livelihoods of the population since the area was part of the municipality's main commercial and economic center. The sector's economic activities are mainly related to commerce, restaurants, and other types of private businesses. A considerable number of establishments affected at different levels by the flames have been reported. The amount calculated regarding the CVA comes from the cost of the basic basket in the country for a family of 5 people (L. 9,000.00 per month), plus an additional 10% because in these islands, the price of inputs is higher than in other cities.

To this must be added the food security crisis in the country and the socioeconomic impacts that COVID-19 has generated in the most vulnerable groups. The FAO-WFP has indicated in its early warning report on hunger for August-November 2021 that Honduras is one of the five countries in Latin America and the Caribbean at high risk of further deterioration of its food insecurity situation. According to this report, several factors exacerbate this situation, such as economic shocks and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, extreme weather events, conflict dynamics, the spread of plant pests, and animal diseases.

Risk analysis: The main risk is duplication of assistance. For this reason, we will seek to generate links with other agencies responding to the emergency, seeking to strengthen an efficient and effective response. Another risk is that assistance may not meet the needs of people who need to recover their livelihoods. This will also require collaboration with other agencies and public institutions to accompany those who require further assistance to recover their livelihoods. Availability of basic commodities identified in the needs assessment and stability of their prices might also be a risk that needs to be considered.

Population to be assisted: Assistance will be provided to families who have been directly affected by the fire, have been displaced by the emergency and whose livelihoods have been damaged. Families will receive support to cover their basic needs. The team will select these families based on needs assessments on the ground and CEA activities. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups such as single-parent families, the elderly, pregnant women, children under five years of age, chronically ill people, and people with disabilities and low income.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The standards follow the analysis of the NS based on the recent humanitarian response.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Output 1.5: Households receive unrestricted/multipurpose cash assistance to support meet their basic needs	# targeted households have enough food, cash or incomes to meet their survival threshold Target: 140
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Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Quick feasibility study and market analysis											
AP081	Unrestricted/multipurpose cash distributions for 140 households											
AP084	Monitoring the implementation of cash transfer programs											



Health

People targeted: 700

Male: 350

Female: 350

Requirement (CHF): 22,512

Needs analysis: In the interviews with key actors and the analysis of the needs carried out by the Multidisciplinary Team of the Honduran Red Cross, immediate attention needs were identified in First Aid and Psychological First Aid, Basic Sanitation, Biosecurity, strengthening of medical assistance to groups with chronic diseases, disability, non-communicable diseases in addition to mental health problems and crisis intervention to the vulnerable groups affected (older adults, childhood, women's groups) and then strengthen areas of health promotion, prevention of acute respiratory diseases, diarrhea and support in the organization of health committees, emotional recovery and approach with specific groups for the restoration of mental health.

Risk analysis: Risks of environmental contamination by smoke and ash are health concerns that cause damage to the respiratory tract of vulnerable people (older adults, children, institutional staff to support cleaning and reconstruction), emotional impact, the saturation of the health system for the care of emerging diseases, skin lesions and diarrhea from environmental pollution and solid waste management, as well as an increase in vector-borne diseases. It is worth mentioning that there is only one Health Facility, and it is in the Cay that was affected by the fire. No damage to these structures has been reported. Both establishments are providing health care. People with more complex affectations must travel to seek assistance in Roatan or as far as La Ceiba. It is important to emphasize that according to the Census of the Ministry of Health, the most common diseases that prevail in the municipality are, in the first place, acute respiratory infections, arbovirus, diabetes, bronchial asthma, and skin diseases. There are 5% of people with disabilities identified.

Population to be assisted: The operation will provide an opportunity to benefit the groups most at risk, establishing a priority to provide access to essential health services, mental health and psychosocial support, promotion, and prevention of diseases and pre-hospital services to affected people. The services to be provided will be organized as follows:

1. Actions for prehospital care: Affected people with minor injuries and outpatient care for men and women of all ages. Participants in the clean-up and reconstruction, response personnel and support in the operations will also be attended.

2. Interventions in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support: Priority will be given to people in crisis, vulnerable groups (Women, Older Adults, disability, childhood). At a later stage, community-based interventions will be organized to support emotional recovery and livelihood recovery and reconstruction, with women's groups, sports groups, and fishers, among others.
3. Strengthen local health services for health promotion and disease prevention: The multidisciplinary teams of the Ministry of Health will be supported to carry out actions of vector control, community cleaning, identification of people with basic diseases, disabilities, and people with care and protection needs.

Program standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, when possible, and standards given by the Ministry of Health and local governments.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced by improved access to medical treatment	<i># of people who received health services</i> Target: 700											
	Health Output 2.1: Increased access to medical care and emergency health care for the target population and communities.	<i># of first aid kits delivered</i> Target: 5											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Initial assessment of health conditions in the area												
AP022	Procurement and distribution of 5 first aid kits												
AP022	First aid training for 30 community volunteers												
AP022	Support for promotion activities and access to health services in the community coordinated with the government (Vaccination, essential services, health fairs, cytologies, medical brigades).												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Disease transmission from a possible epidemic is reduced	<i># of people reached by vector control and hygiene promotion campaigns</i> Target 700 people											
	Health Output 4.1: The target population is offered disease control and health promotion at the community level	<i># of days of vector control and promotion of hygiene carried out</i> Target: 5 <i># of community health committees formed and trained</i> Target: 1											
	Planned Activities Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP021	Vector control and health promotion activities in the intervened areas.												
AP021	Local Health Committee Training												
-	CEA activities to promote disease control and community-based occur health promotion (no additional cost).												

AP021	Health and hygiene promotion on the prevention and control of arboviruses, diarrhoea and other outbreaks that may during the emergency													
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impact of the emergency decreases	<i># of people reached with PSS activities Target: 300 people</i>												
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population, as well as to volunteers and staff of the CR/MLR	<i># PSS session for HRC staff, volunteers and inter-agency response teams Target: 1 session</i>												
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP023	Identification and training of volunteers for psychosocial support in the community.													
AP023	Rapid needs assessment mental health and establish a referral pathway to specialized MH services													
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis, including a programme for vulnerable groups.													
AP023	Provide PSS to interagency response staff, HRC staff and volunteers													

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 31,054

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i># of HRC personnel and volunteer provided with individual PPE Target: 30</i>												
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected													
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP040	Mobilization of volunteers and staff with the provision of Personal Protective Equipment for 30 to assist vulnerable groups during the mobilization. ⁷													
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face.													

⁷ In the budget, the PPE is contemplated in AP022

AP042	Hiring HRC Staff (one coordinator, one technician, and one admin assistant)													
-	Virtual Lessons Learned Workshop													
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured													
	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i>One lesson learned workshop carried out</i>												
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP046	Technical support to the National Society from the IFRC													
AP046	IFRC monitoring visits													

Budget

See Annex.

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world

DREF OPERATION

MDRHN015 - Honduras - Fire

11/10/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	8,260
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,894
Medical & First Aid	1,879
Teaching Materials	13,482
Utensils & Tools	3,080
Cash Disbursement	56,560
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	85,155
Distribution & Monitoring	4,180
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,272
Logistics Services	1,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,452
National Society Staff	18,546
Volunteers	3,409
Personnel	21,955
Consultants	500
Consultants & Professional Fees	500
Workshops & Training	1,500
Workshops & Training	1,500
Travel	3,000
Information & Public Relations	1,768
Office Costs	829
Communications	1,539
Financial Charges	2,079
General Expenditure	9,215
DIRECT COSTS	125,776
INDIRECT COSTS	8,175
TOTAL BUDGET	133,952

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2 Shelter	17,594
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	62,792
AOF4 Health	22,512
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7 Migration	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	23,865
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	7,189
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL	133,952

