

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL FINAL REPORT

Honduras | Flooding Associated to Tropical Storms

4 May 2023



Distribution of Multi-purpose Cash in La Lima municipality. Source: HRC.

EAP №: EAP2022HN01	Early Action timeframe: 3 months	EAP approved: 10/06/2022
EAP timeframe: 01/06/2022 - 20/06/2027	EAP triggered: 07/10/2022	Period covered by this report: 07/10/2022 - 31/01/2023

Number of people reached: 1,623 families (8,115 people)

EAP Budget: 360,829 CHF

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



Data collection before the monetary transfers through cards distribution. Source: HRC.

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 360,829 for the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of tropical storms flooding in Honduras. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol for Tropical Storm Flooding.

Honduras is one of the most exposed countries to global climate-related hazards: hurricanes to tropical storms, floods, droughts, and landslides. According to the database for disaster risk reduction (DesInventar ¹) developed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in Honduras the greatest number of people affected by natural

disasters between 1915-2015 were mainly due to floods threats, typically associated with the occurrence of Tropical Cyclones.

For this reason, the Honduran Red Cross has prioritized the flood threat due to its long experience in managing this threat. In this context, HRC prioritized the population most vulnerable to flooding. Based on the Intervention Map, the HRC has coordinated with the municipal authorities and local committees identified to prioritize and choose the affected communities to assist.

The prioritized impacts for Honduras in this protocol of floods associated with Tropical Storms are:

- Possible impact on livelihoods (Loss of supplies and/or tools) Multipurpose Cash Intervention
- Increase in gastrointestinal and skin diseases caused by consumption and contact with unsafe water– WASH Intervention.

Two triggers will be used, which will have two activation criteria:

- 1. CENAOS or NOAA issued a forecast with a 60% probability that a tropical storm (34 knots) or higher would reach the alert zone with a waiting time of between 3 and 5 days.
- 2. And, when the GEOGLOWS/GloFAS forecast exceeds 50% probability for a return period of 10 years in areas with a high risk of flooding with a term of 3 days.

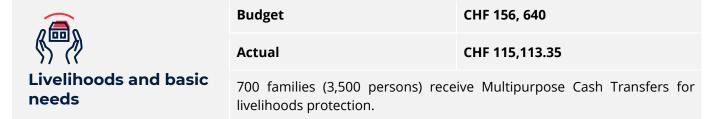
The triggers were reached on 7 October 2022, when Tropical Storm Julia developed. GloFAS indicated floods with return periods of 5 to 20 years, this wide range being one of the main limitations. Upon reaching the Valle de Sula area, the team found that much of the population that was expected to assist the anticipated actions had already been affected and displaced by previous rain events.

¹ <u>UNDRR – Deslnventar Sendai</u>

The following figure shows the activation logic mentioned above:



SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY AREAS OF FOCUS



Narrative description of plan vs achievements

The intervention in this sector focused on families that develop subsistence agriculture, work as day laborers in the banana, sugar cane and palm industries, and small entrepreneurs. This was done based on flooding events caused by past tropical cyclones, with the help of information provided in reports from IFRC, ECLAC, COPECO and HRC.

In this context, the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) distributed **Multipurpose Cash Transfers** (in the card modality) for livelihoods protection to **591 families** (**2,955 people**) in three communities (Protección, Poza del Riel and Tibombo) in the municipality of Choloma and one community (Limones) in the municipality of La Lima.

Initially it was planned to distribute to 700 families, but due to severe rain prior to the activation, many families had begun to move to various shelters or other spaces, and on other occasions, access to certain communities was limited due to road conditions, making it difficult to identify/distribute to all target families.



Distribution of Multipurpose Cash Transfers in one of the assisted communities. Source: HRC.

Informative talk on the use of the Multipurpose Cash Transfers. Source: HRC.

After the distribution, satisfaction and feedback surveys were conducted. Among the results, 39% of the people assisted indicated that they had used the money to buy food and basic personal hygiene products, 39% to buy medicines, 20% to buy materials to strengthen their homes and 2% to pay for transportation.

	Budget	CHF 43, 711	
8	Actual	CHF 21,684.84	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,000 families have access to adequate and sustainable water services.		

Narrative description of achievement of outstanding activities

The intervention focused on families who had limited access to safe drinking water and personal hygiene supplies due to the impact of tropical cyclones.

In this context, the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) distributed a **home water treatment kit** (including containers for storing drinking and sachets for water purification) to **1,623 families** (**8,115 people**). The distribution was carried out in 11 communities (Los Limones, La Metálica, Cruz de Valencia, La Canaán, Asentamiento CA-13, Montevideo, 15 de Septiembre, La Protección, Poza del Riel, Tibombo and La Democracia) in the department of Cortés and 7 communities (Finca COOP, Buena Vista, Campo Amapa, Victoria, Duarte, Soberanos del Norte and Río Chiquito) in the department of Yoro.

Initially it was planned to distribute to 2,000 families, but due to severe rain prior to the activation, many families had begun to move to various shelters or other spaces, and on other occasions, access to certain communities was limited due to road conditions, making it difficult to identify/distribute to all target families.



STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

€ Can	Budget	CHF 87,879
Strongthon	Actual	CHF 14,521
Strengthen National Society		

Narrative description of achievement of outstanding activities

Support was provided for mobilization, food and lodging for personnel and volunteers who carried out the distributions and supported all actions related to this operation.

Likewise, the last activity of this operation was a workshop on lessons learned with key institutional actors, volunteers, and HRC headquarters staff. The goal was to listen, through a presentation and group session, to the opinions, assessments and recommendations of all parties involved in the eimplementation of the operation, in order to obtain recommendations to strengthen future operations.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED

- Triggers should be further analysed and higher parameters established to prevent the EAP activation on events that are not as extreme.
- Intervention maps need to be developed in two phases. In the first phase, it's more advisable to develop them with general information, and in the second phase include more specific information considering the areas where there are more institutions working at the moment.
- Anticipation should be a transversal theme throughout the institution, not only in the framework of the EAPs but in all its work.
- Socialization and training on anticipation and the continuous FBF mechanism are important to improve action during activation.
- The multi-threat scenarios that occur during the hurricane season should be considered where people may be displaced even before the event for which the protocol is activated, so it is necessary to generate a database of the communities usually affected that is updated periodically to have a better panorama of how many families can benefit by the mechanism.
- It is necessary to promote and finance more research to have information that allows more precise analysis.
- The toolboxes are useful for preparation, so it is necessary to create them based on the anticipatory actions proposed in the EAP.
- Communities that are usually assisted from different institutions organize themselves and know that the
 institutions will arrive, and care must be taken to prevent assistance from becoming a way of subsistence
 for them since it could be counterproductive.
- It is suggested to review the means of verification requested by the IFRC, considering the particularities of the territories where the actions are developed. For example, on some occasions there was no electricity to be able to print sheets to collect signatures physically, so it would be useful to give flexibility to the collection of signatures digitally.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Budget	by Area of Intervention									
		BUDGET			EXPENDITURE					
	Area of Intervention	READINESS	PRE- POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	EAP Budget CHF	READINESS	PRE- POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	Actual expenses	VARIANCE
AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	28,024		4,257	32,281	6,298.14		3,615.00	9,913	22,368
AOF2	Shelter				C				0	0
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	20,827	19,220	116,593	156,640	10,487.46	801.84	103,824.00	115,113	41,527
AOF4	Health				C				0	0
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		42,184	1,527	43,711		20,784	901	21,685	22,026
AOF6	Inclusion, Gender and Protection				Ú				0	0
AOF7	Migration				C				0	0
SFI1	Strenghten NS Capacities	45,719	42,159		87,879	14,521			14,521	73,358
SFI2	Ensure effective int'l disaster mgmt	25,256	9,087	5,976	40,319	1,623		1311	2,934	37,385
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic p				(0	0
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC				C				0	0
	TOTAL	119,826	112,650	128,353	360,829	32,930	21,586	109,651	164,167	196,662

The variances are mainly because the approval was given in July and the activation in October. Due to the short time, some purchases were still being planned, and some preparatory actions were still being carried out, so some pre-positioning activities were not achieved. In addition, the previous flooding scenario delayed various planning processes.

Contact information

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

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FBAF Early Actions
FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

 Selected Parameters

 Reporting Timeframe
 2022/10-2023/3 Operation
 PHN046

 Budget Timeframe
 2022/10-2023/1 Budget
 APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Apr/2023 All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN017 - Honduras - Tropical Storm / EAP2022HN01

Early Actions Timeframe: 09 Oct 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	128,353
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	128,353
Expenditure	-109,651
Closing Balance	18,702

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	4,257	3,615	641
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	116,593	103,824	12,770
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,527	901	626
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	122,377	108,340	14,037
SFI1 - Strenghten National Societies			0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	5,976		5,976
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC		1,311	-1,311
Strategy for implementation Total	5,976	1,311	4,665
Grand Total	128,353	109,651	18,702



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Reporting Timeframe 2022/10-2023 Budget Timeframe 2022/10-2023

2022/10-2023/3 Operation PHN046 2022/10-2023/1 Budget APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Apr/2023 All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHN017 - Honduras - Tropical Storm / EAP2022HN01

Early Actions Timeframe: 09 Oct 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	104,923	94,690	10,233
Cash Disbursment	104,923	94,690	10,233
Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,384	1,229	155
Distribution & Monitoring	384	779	-395
Transport & Vehicles Costs	999	449	550
Personnel	13,213	4,910	8,303
International Staff	4,612		4,612
National Society Staff	2,998	2,946	52
Volunteers	5,604	1,964	3,639
Workshops & Training	999	525	475
Workshops & Training	999	525	475
General Expenditure		1,605	-1,605
Communications		10	-10
Financial Charges		1,594	-1,594
Indirect Costs	7,834	6,692	1,141
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,834	6,692	1,141
Grand Total	128,353	109,651	18,702

