

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Honduras

Appeal No. MAAHN002

17 November 2011

This report covers the period 01 January 2011 to 30 June 2011.



Red Cross volunteers conducted an educational session in a neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa as part of a violence prevention project. Source: Honduran Red Cross.

## In brief

**Programme outcome:** The work of the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) is guided by *Strategy 2020* and the Inter American Plan 2007–2011 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. *Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.*
2. *Enable healthy and safe living.*
3. *Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.*

### Programmes summary:

**Risk reduction programme** - Since March 2011, the National Society is implementing the First Response Initiative (Iniciativa de Primera Respuesta) project which aims to: a) strengthen public policies and the institutional system related to risk management and b) strengthen operational capacities for disaster management by increasing community-based programming.

**Health and care programme** - This programme is implemented under the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV. Funding received has been used to continue supporting projects in favour of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and the building of a culture based on respect and non-discrimination. The National Society also implements projects related to tuberculosis (TB), voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD), community-based first aid and food security but to a limited extent as a result of funding constraints.

**Organizational development programme** - During the first semester of 2011, the limited funding received has facilitated support for volunteer management and branch development through the application of different Federation tools, such as the volunteer management cycle and the Well-Functioning Branch tools. Due to limited financial resources received, implementation of activities has been partially achieved. The National Society is carrying out efforts to mobilize more resources in order to complement funding from international cooperation and accomplish the objectives outlined in the Country Support Plan. Moreover, the International Federation has provided support and technical assistance to implement a micro-project for strengthening of youth participation, as

well as the micro-project developed under the International Volunteer Year framework. Both micro-projects aim to strengthen the Honduran Red Cross volunteering structure, ensure recognition for volunteers and promote volunteering work.

**Financial situation:** The total revised budget of 2011 is 126,970 Swiss francs, of which 79,898 Swiss francs (63 per cent) was covered as of the end of June 2011. During the period covered by this mid-year report, 49,760 Swiss francs were spent. The budget was revised from 359,352 Swiss francs to 126,970 Swiss francs given that no additional funding is expected.

The initial 2011 budget for the disaster risk management (DRM) programme was 89,417 Swiss francs. However, no contributions were received during the reporting period to support this programme area directly. This report reflects the technical support provided by the secretariat's regional DRM programme to the National Society through constant follow up. It also reflects the participation of the National Society in the training processes related to institutional preparedness, community-based disaster risk reduction and urban risk under the DIPECHO VII framework. In addition, the Honduran Red Cross carries out other disaster risk reduction activities through the support of Partner National Societies.

The initial budget for the principles and values programme was 40,472 Swiss francs. As no pledges were received to support this programme area and no new contributions are expected for the second half of the year, this budget has been eliminated. During the reporting period, the National Society received support bilaterally from the Canadian Red Cross to conduct trainings on violence prevention. The secretariat has provided technical support for these processes through its in-country coordinator.

The initial 2011 budget for the organizational development programme (including youth and volunteering) was 71,843 Swiss francs. Approximately, 18,000 Swiss francs will be received<sup>1</sup> to support this programme. In addition, the National Society has also received support through continental resources for volunteering and regional resources for youth activities. The total budget for this programme was reduced to 17,679 Swiss francs in line with available funding.

**No. of people reached:**

Programmatic area	People reached during the first semester of 2011
<b>Volunteering</b>	<p><b>Branches reached:</b> 15</p> <p><b>Management bodies:</b>            25 treasurers reached on the application and correct use of the HRC financial manual. 49 branch presidents trained on Strategy 2020.            23 attorneys from the branches trained on the Institutional Regulations of the HRC (Normativa Institucional)            7 members of the Executive Committee trained in Strategy 2020.</p> <p><b>Volunteering:</b>            28 branch volunteers trained as volunteer managers and on techniques and tools for improved management of volunteers.            192 volunteers trained in Strategy 2020.            328 volunteers trained in volunteering management.</p> <p><b>Technical personnel:</b>            15 administrative staff trained in the application and correct use of the HRC financial manual.            10 programme coordinators trained in Strategy 2020.</p>
<b>Community health, and HIV and AIDS</b>	<p>326 youths trained in Together We Can            The following people were also reached:            972 members of the mobile population            264 pregnant women            264 people living with HIV (PLHIV)            295 people living in prison settings            277 leaders living with HIV            125 sex workers            1125 youth at-risk            4,482 people reached with anti-stigma messages</p>

<sup>1</sup> The full amount of the contribution is not reflected in the attached financial report (up to the end of June 2011), but it is reflected in the [donor response list](#) relating to the Country Support Plan.

	1,500 people reached through water and sanitation projects. <b>Total: 4,953 people reached.</b>
<b>Risk Reduction</b>	12 educational centres reached through the Protected School module. 12 communities reached with training in early warning. 28 emergency committees reached. 10 HRC volunteers trained in disaster preparedness. 44 community volunteers reached. 24 community leaders reached. 54 youths from target communities reached.

## Context

During the first six months of 2011, the country experienced diverse socio-political and economic issues summarized as follows:

**International recognition of the Government:** Honduras was reincorporated in the Organization of American States (OAS) in June after six months of intense political dialogue before international organizations and States that supported this initiative. The reincorporation opened once again the opportunity to receive funding for community projects and benefits for the most vulnerable population.

Furthermore, the return of the ex-President, Manuel Zelaya, to the country on 28 May 2011 after almost a year of political exile has improved the political climate in the country. This situation promoted a better atmosphere among opposing sectors which were involved in the political conflict in June and July 2010.

**Violence and crime:** According to statistics reported by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during the first quarter of 2011, more than 260 youths (aged between 15 and 23) died in Honduras in a violent manner. Executions of youth and children have been on the rise each year as a result of the lack of control of weapon ownership, in addition to the violence related to drug trafficking and the actions of gangs operating in the country (*maras*). In Honduras, deaths between January and March 2011 reached 264 cases of murder of persons under 23 years old, of which 62 (23.5 per cent) were younger than 18 years old. This statistic on human losses reflects the confrontations between different *maras* (gangs) that take place in the main streets of the country, as well as deaths at the hands of hired assassins, violence and kidnappings.

The Inter-American Press Association considers Honduras as one of the most dangerous countries for journalists. In the country between the last months of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011, 13 journalists died in a violent manner and no visible progress has been made in the investigation of these deaths.

**Socio-economic environment:** Between April and June 2011, the constant rise of gas prices (92.00 Honduran Lempiras per gallon / 4.86 US dollars) generated uncertainty in the Honduran population, due to the rise in costs of products making up the family basic food basket and the negative impact on other sectors such as housing, transport and tourism. In order to mitigate the situation, the Honduran government approved an increase in the minimum wage, which was established in nine categories retroactively since January 2011. The adjustment announced by the Ministry of Labour is from 4,368 Honduran Lempiras for the agricultural sector and from 6,651 Honduran Lempiras for the financial sector. This increase in the minimum wage is conducted in a selective and gradual manner, according to the quantity of workers employed and the sectors in which the companies operate.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Risk Management

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters</b>

## **Programme component 1: Organizational Preparedness**

**Component outcome 1: The secretariat supports the Honduran Red Cross to improve the skills of its human resources, financial and logistic skills for effective disaster management, supported by REDCAMP-DESASTRES.**

In past years, Honduras has suffered from frequent emergencies and disasters due to its high level of vulnerability. During non-disaster times —such as the first semester of 2011— the secretariat focuses on strengthening capacities at the headquarters and branches.

One of the main targets for this year is to ensure that a number of branches have contingency plans and a minimum structure for their implementation. As a first step, one HRC member attended the Training of Trainers (ToT) on contingency and response plans in El Salvador. In addition, another HRC representative supported this ToT as facilitator.

Later in country, the HRC organized a course on development of contingency and response plans. By the end of the course, branches developed 13 contingency plans for communities in a participative manner.

A course on organization and management of Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) was held for officers of the Naval School of the Honduran Armed Forces and HRC personnel.

The National Society continues strengthening its human resource skills for effective disaster management. COPECO and the United States Southern Command supported training in management of mass casualties. In addition, the government of Israel and COPECO supported training in management of large-scale disaster situations. The HRC participated in an EOC management training organized by the Municipal Development Council (Consejo de Desarrollo Municipal, CODEM) of the Central District Mayor's Office in Tegucigalpa. The Honduran Red Cross also sent personnel to ToTs in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, contingency and response plans, methodologies and pedagogical techniques and VCA – Learning by Doing. In addition, HRC volunteers and community leaders participated in the diploma certificate training on risk reduction following COPECO parameters.

Furthermore, two national intervention team (NIT) members from the HRC were deployed to Haiti to support IFRC activities. These two NIT members have now gained valuable experience and knowledge by working in the largest emergency operation that has taken place in the Americas in recent years.

The National Society designed didactic materials that will support awareness-raising for climate change adaptation. The materials were developed through a participative process involving volunteers and technical staff of the National Society. These materials will be used in community awareness-raising activities such as fairs.

The National Society has been active in developing proposals for partners in country with the technical support of the secretariat in order to increase cooperation and mobilize resources for DRM activities. Two proposals were presented to the Italian Red Cross: one focused on climate change and risk management targeting 5 municipalities, and the second aims to establish an aquatic rescue training school. In addition, the HRC drew up a project proposal focused on risk management in the Omoa municipality. This proposal was approved by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

HRC members participated in a workshop in Costa Rica to gather feedback for the development of the conceptual and methodological framework on urban risk, as well as the checklist for addressing risk in urban settings.

## **Programme component 2: Disaster risk reduction at the community level**

**Component outcome 1: Communities are better prepared and organized to respond/ recover from the effects of natural disasters. They are knowledgeable about possible risk reduction measures and actions that should be taken.**

During the first half of the year, the HRC worked with 12 educational centres to implement the Protected School module.

In relation to strengthening disaster risk reduction processes with municipal emergency committees (CODEM), some work has been carried out. Firstly, the law related to the National System for Risk Management (SINAGER) and municipalities has been disseminated by CODEM through the Mayor's Office of Tegucigalpa.

An early warning system was installed in 12 communities, including a radio system for community communications in the southern region of Honduras.

Six new local emergency committees have been formed and made official by the authorities of the municipal mayors' offices in the department of Santa Bárbara. Training has commenced for the different support brigades. Overall, 22 local emergency committees and their support brigades have been trained also in the southern region of the country.

A workshop for the development and participation of Local and Municipal Emergency Committees was organized. The training involved 32 participants from 6 branches in the department of Santa Bárbara, community leaders from 6 communities and representatives from the municipal mayors' offices. This activity was supported by the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO).

In Roatán Island a training process has started with support from the organization Global Healing. Twenty-four leaders from organizations were trained in damage and needs assessments, 12 community leaders were trained in disaster risk reduction focusing on risk management, and 54 young students trained in disaster preparedness and basic first aid.

In Valle de Sula, the National Society works with 13 vulnerable communities in 5 municipalities of the area. During the reporting period, 12 VCA analyses were carried out and funding has been identified for 13 micro-projects that are planned to be implemented in these communities during the second half of the year.

In relation to climate change at the community level, 8 awareness-raising fairs focusing on climate change adaptation have been conducted.

### **Programme component 3: Coordination and strategic alliances**

#### **Component outcome 1: The Honduran Red Cross coordinates with key stakeholders and participates in strategic alliances for disaster risk reduction.**

During the reporting period, the National Society has developed two strategic alliances, improving coordination with partners and institutions. A cooperation agreement was signed with the Canadian Red Cross to support the First Response Initiative project for 24 months. In addition, a cooperation agreement was signed with COPECO.

Branches in Roatán and in the Valle de Sula are working at the community and local level in coordination with key stakeholders. For example, cooperation agreements have been signed with Global Healing for a disaster preparedness project in the Roatán Island, and with Christian Aid for support within the framework of the DIPECHO project in Valle de Sula.

Furthermore, the Honduran Red Cross actively works, cooperates and participates in national and local platforms. During the reporting period, the National Society has taken part in the following platforms:

- Humanitarian Network (REDHUM) meetings and the national simulation exercise with the participation of national actors.
- Table on Risk Reduction with representatives from AECID: the HRC participated in working meetings to share information and develop a disaster preparedness workshop for the members of the Table in coordination with COPECO.
- Participation in the Alliance for Risk Reduction Education chaired by the Secretariat of Education.

- Participation in the risk reduction educational fair in the National Pedagogic University with a stand presenting the activities using the Protected School module and the *Riskland* game.

As mentioned in the previous programme component, the National Society has also worked with local emergency committees in 13 communities to train their support brigades in basic first aid, search and rescue, fire control and shelter management.

Two representatives of the National Society participated in a coordination meeting for the First Response Initiative through the support of the Canadian Red Cross.

Three HRC representatives were part of the Pre-Hurricane meeting organized by the secretariat that took place in Guatemala.

## Health and Care

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</b>

<b>Programme Component: 1: HIV and AIDS</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: Reduce HIV incidence in prioritized geographic regions in the country.</b>

The secretariat has continued to support the Honduran Red Cross in their response to HIV and AIDS in the framework of the Federation's Global Alliance on HIV. In addition to HIV funding and technical support, in 2011 and 2012 this is complemented with new Ely Lily global funding support for Tuberculosis and HIV co-infection.

The Honduran Red Cross is currently implementing four projects through four branches:

1. Southern Zone Development project (PRODESUR)/Health/HIV and AIDS component, funded by the Swiss Red Cross, targeting students in the formal education sector with the "Together We Can" youth peer education methodology in the departments of Choluteca and Valle.
2. Full and Healthy Life project, funded by the secretariat, targeting youth at-risk, truck drivers, taxi drivers, sex workers, Red Cross volunteers, PLHIV, and the general population on prevention and anti-stigma.
3. Open Hand project, funded by the Finnish Red Cross, providing comprehensive HIV prevention and support for vulnerable populations, targeting mobile populations, sex workers, youth, pregnant women and PLHIV in the departments of Choluteca and Olancho.
4. Prevention of HIV/TB Co-infection, funded by the secretariat with support from the Ely Lilly foundation, targeting prisoners and PLHIV.

In the reporting period, the Honduran Red Cross reached a total of 4,482 people with prevention messages and prevention services. This included 326 youth peer educators trained in the "Together We Can" youth peer education methodology. 1,125 youth at-risk, 972 mobile people, 125 sex workers, 295 prisoners and 54 people from the general population who were reached by information, education and communication (IEC) initiatives and social mobilization.

In addition, in the reporting period, 1,037 people attended HIV voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services and 264 pregnant women were referred to services for Preventing Mother-to-child Transmission (PMTCT). 69 PLHIV were supported in positive prevention and 277 Red Cross volunteers participated in skills training.

As a contribution to national blood safety, in the area of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, building on the baseline and 4 year action plan developed in 2010, global funding from the Swiss Humanitarian Foundation was approved in April 2011 to support the Honduran Red Cross to participate in a 5-year global project to strengthen the Red Cross Red Crescent Club 25 initiative worldwide. This

is being accomplished by increasing the number of youth donors focused on healthy lifestyles and by ensuring the longer-term sustainability of the initiative. The Club 25 National Coordinator has participated in virtual meetings of Club 25 focal points in Latin America.

**Component outcome 2: Care, treatment and support for PLHIV have been increased.**

In the reporting period, 69 PLHIV in self-support groups were reached with Red Cross care, treatment and support services including home based care services, and 6 PLHIV benefited from emergency support funds.

**Component outcome 3: Stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and AIDS has decreased.**

In the reporting period, 3,181 people were sensitized on the impact of stigma and discrimination towards PLHIV through social mobilization campaigns to raise HIV awareness and respond to stigma and discrimination. These campaigns were conducted with taxi drivers, heavy transport drivers and through community support groups. Additionally, 277 volunteers and 10 staff from branches implementing HIV projects were sensitized on the impact of stigma and discrimination towards PLHIV and the National Society revised and disseminated the HIV Workplace Policy.

**Component outcome 4: Strengthen National Societies of the Red Cross Red Crescent to deliver and sustain strengthened programmes to attended communities.**

During the first semester, the technical team of the national HIV and AIDS programme met on a quarterly basis for programme planning and review. Please also see relevant information under programme component outcome one.

**Programme Component 2: Communicable illnesses with an emphasis on HIV and tuberculosis co-infection.**

**Component outcome 1: The incidence of HIV and tuberculosis co-infection in the incarcerated population and PLHIV is reduced through a directly observed therapy (DOT) prevention and facilitation strategy.**

In addition to HIV funding and technical support, in 2011 this is complemented with new Ely Lily global funding support for Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV co-infection. As this project commenced recently the majority of indicators will be reported against in the annual report.

During this reporting period, 295 people living in prison settings and 69 PLHIV were reached with HIV and TB prevention activities.

**Programme Component 3: Health in Emergencies**

**Component outcome 1: Contribute to improve prevention services in cases of emergencies or public health threats.**

During this period, the secretariat has focused its efforts of support to the Honduran Red Cross on providing technical and operational support for health in emergencies, including technical support in emergency health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion related to the planning and analysis of the 2011 hurricane season at a meeting held in Guatemala in May. This meeting contributed to improving coordination and representation with external disaster response partners, and strengthened the capacity building of the National Society and their regional health and disaster networks.

In late 2010, the Honduras Red Cross participated in the first Training of Facilitators in the Federation's revitalized community health methodology *Community Based Health and First Aid in Action* in Lima. It is anticipated that the HRC will participate in a second regional training of facilitators in the second semester of 2011 and the secretariat has offered peer facilitator support for a national volunteer training supported by the Canadian Red Cross First Responders' Project during the second semester.

During the first half of 2011, no emergency health interventions have been carried out by the National Society, and therefore no trainings on epidemic control for volunteers have been organized.

In addition, no major meteorological events have caused emergencies in the first half of the year. Therefore, there has been no need to deploy a rapid health assessment team during the reporting period.

**Component outcome 2: Improve community access to mental and social health services to reduce the effect of stress due to situations, which threaten emotional stability.**

In May 2011, the National Society trained 26 persons on the Helping to Heal methodology for psychosocial support. From the overall number of participants, 16 were technical personnel and 10 were volunteers from the HRC. This training was made possible thanks to the bilateral support of the Italian Red Cross to the National Society.

Furthermore, a follow-up plan of this workshop was developed under the supervision of the health department of the National Society. This component was included under the National Development Plan for the period 2011–2015. Currently, a proposal is under development to implement a psychosocial support programme in the National Society.

**Component outcome 3: Contribute to slowing down the progress of epidemic illnesses by implementing prevention and contention actions, based on hygiene, sanitation, education, social mobilization, home care, psychosocial support and detection of cases for referral.**

The Honduran Red Cross participated in a continental emergency health workshop, “*Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in the Americas: Lessons Learned and innovative approaches*” in April 2011 organized by the secretariat. The objective was to share the different experiences in emergencies caused by epidemic diseases in the Americas, with a focus on community-based approaches and integrating prevention and preparedness activities.

Since 2010 the Honduran Red Cross has participated in a range of different capacity building activities developed by the secretariat beginning with the definition of the Water and Sanitation strategy, training of volunteers on PHAST and capacity building at community level, training on PMER and design of water and sanitation systems using computer software. These trainings have strengthened the National Society’s implementation capacity related to water and sanitation projects, as well as the development of funding proposals.

With the support of the American Red Cross and the secretariat, the Honduran Red Cross is implementing a follow up pilot project in 2 communities, targeting 1,500 persons and involving the Health Secretariat and municipalities as well as Red Cross volunteers from the local branches. The project aims to improve the health of the communities through capacity building in administration, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems, the renovation of water system infrastructure and refresher trainings in hygiene practices, especially key hygiene practices for health, such as use of latrines, hand washing and water treatment.

### Constraints and challenges

- Funding has been a constraint for programmed health activities, particularly in the areas of community and emergency health.
- Long-term sustainability of the water and sanitation technical unit is a challenge.
- The late transfer of secretariat funds from the Norwegian Red Cross/NORAD and the Eli Lilly Foundation has delayed HIV programme implementation.

## Organizational Development/ Skill Strengthening

### Programme purpose

**Increase the skills of local communities, civil society, and Red Cross to face the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**

## **Programme Component 1: Government, Volunteering and Management**

**Component outcome 1: The National Society new Statutes and regulations are approved, disseminated and implemented.**

The National Society has elected a new Executive Committee and initiated the process of informing the new members of the main institutional needs with regard to Commissions, and the process of revising the Statutes and regulations.

At the same time, the National Society is implementing pedagogic guidelines for the training of managers on the Statutes of the National Society. Sixteen volunteer members of the board of directors from 13 branches were trained on the contents of the Statutes for their effective application. These 13 branches are Santa Rosa, La Entrada, Copán Ruinas, Quimistán, San Luis, Choloma, Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Catacamas, Juticalpa, Danlí, Comayagua and San Francisco de la Paz.

**Component outcome 2: Adjust and apply the National Society volunteer management system.**

The HRC is working to implement a volunteering management system to enhance volunteer development and strengthening. This process receives technical support from the regional representation for Central America and Mexico and the IFRC continental volunteering coordinator, and financial support from the Swedish Red Cross.

By mid-2011, volunteering focal points are in place in at least 16 branches: Santa Rosa, La Entrada, Copán Ruinas, Quimistán, San Luis, Choloma, Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Catacamas, Juticalpa, Danlí, San Francisco de la Paz, Comayagua, La Ceiba, Tela and Tegucigalpa. The newly trained volunteering focal points are applying the Volunteering Guidelines of the National Society and the volunteer management cycle.

During the first semester of 2011, 50 new members received training on volunteer management, accountability and institutional regulations.

Partners have been incorporated to support volunteering strengthening processes. AECID, the Canadian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross are providing logistic and financial support to these processes.

Furthermore, the National Society has developed its Strategic Plan for Volunteering covering the period 2011–2015. The setting up of a new National Youth Department for the period 2011–2013 has also taken place.

The National Society started the drafting of the guidelines for the recognition of volunteers, which include the establishment of criteria and application procedures. In addition, the adaption of the volunteer database has commenced. This adaptation includes the development of a web application to facilitate access to the branches. This new application is expected to be launched in September 2011. Furthermore, an extensive review of the National Society database has been made in order to make substantial changes to improve data collection and monitoring.

Since April, the National Society has subscribed to the insurance against accidents for volunteers promoted by the secretariat, with a minimum of 1,000 volunteers who are insured.

**Component outcome 3: Honduran Red Cross has positioned its image and enhanced its credibility.**

The National Society carried out its General Assembly, electing its authorities for the new period of two years (2011–2013). In addition, an induction session was conducted for the new members of the HRC's Executive Committee in accordance with the orientation of Strategy 2020.

Between April and June 2011, the Honduran Red Cross disseminated Strategy 2020 in five strategic planning meetings, with the health, principles and values, disasters, governance and volunteering departments.

The new finance manual is being applied. This manual enabled the HRC's headquarters to understand and provide follow up to branch activities through information gathering on assets and liabilities, inventories, fundraising and financial statements based on regular reporting. Similarly, 25 treasurers and 15 administrative personnel in 12 branches were trained on the use of the finance manual to promote accountability. As a result of these efforts, 15 per cent of the branches now report their financial statements and technical activities to the headquarters on a monthly basis.

In order to increase the visibility of the HRC, branches are encouraged to open pages on social websites to promote their ongoing activities and the participation of volunteers.

The National Society's public relations department maintains an updated strategy for the strategic relationship with the media to publish news of the National Society on a regular basis.

Furthermore, 23 attorneys from the branches were trained on the Institutional Regulations (Normativa Institucional).

**Component outcome 4: The National Society's human resources are trained and provide quality services, systematize, monitor, and evaluate programmes and projects in line with the National Development Plan (NDP) framework.**

In the first half of the year, the National Society completed the planning process for its National Development Plan 2011–2015. The new plan will be presented in August 2011.

A Risk Management Institutional Strategy has also been developed and is under review. This strategy will guide the future actions of the National Society.

The National Society is making use of the IFRC e-Learning online platform to train volunteers and technical personnel in different courses.

The National Society has evaluated all the plans within the programme areas for the previous period 2007–2010.

### Constraints and challenges

- Some decisions are pending on the part of the HRC's governing bodies with regard to the volunteering programme; for example, integrating the programme in the National Volunteering Commission.
- The lack of a strategy for management of resources poses a challenge for the implementation of all programmatic resources, whether internal or external resources.
- The National Society must reopen the departments of volunteering, branches and resource mobilization, which currently do not have a person in charge of them. Without this decision, the achievement of planned outcomes and outputs for the second semester is at risk.

## Principles and Values

### Programme purpose

**Promote respect for diversity and preservation of human dignity, reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.**

The budget for this programme area has been eliminated as no contributions were received. Nevertheless, the National Society implemented some activities through its own resources and with bilateral support from the Canadian Red Cross. The secretariat has provided technical support to

interventions through its IFRC country project coordinator, with expertise in the area of principles and values.

### **Programme Component 1: Promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values**

**Component outcome 1: The Honduran Red Cross institutionalizes and consolidates a training programme at all levels of the National Society on the structure of the Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and international humanitarian law.**

During the first semester of the year, the National Society revised the institutional training programme, defining a new basic training model with an approach based on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The implementation of this new training module will start in the first semester of 2012.

The roles of the Technical Training Unit (Unidad de Capacitación Técnica, UNICAPT) of the HRC have been reviewed and reformulated. This unit will be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and certifying the training processes of the National Societies, including principles and values.

By mid-2011, 32 per cent of the branches (16 branches of a total of 50) implemented dissemination activities on the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values in their plans, programmes and projects.

In addition, the Honduran Red Cross maintains a team of 20 volunteers trained as promoters responsible for disseminating Humanitarian Principles and Values within the National Society.

A new strategic plan for the principles and values programme area has been developed for the 2011–2015 period including a strong training component.

### **Programme Component 2: Civil Society Participation**

**Component outcome 1: Equitable citizen participation is strengthened in communities where the Honduran Red Cross works.**

Due to lack of financial support, progress under this programme component has not been made during the reporting period. As the budget has been eliminated for the principles and values programme, implementation of activities towards this component is not expected for the second half of the year.

### **Programme Component 3: Violence Prevention**

**Component outcome 1: Communities where the HRC works address the causes that lead to all forms of violence, with an emphasis on protection of the rights of children and youth.**

Even though, there is no systematized document with respect to youth participation in violence prevention projects, the Honduran Red Cross continues to promote the participation of youth volunteers in the violence prevention projects implemented in the branches of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

During June, a workshop on the “10 Steps to Creating Safe Environments for Children and Youth” was carried out with the participation of HRC staff and representatives from youth groups of the Honduran and Nicaraguan Red Cross Societies. The aim of the workshop was to start an internal process of responding to and preventing situations of violence. This process receives bilateral support from the Canadian Red Cross.

The National Youth Department of the HRC is developing the “Promoting values” campaign in each of the branches, through different initiatives such as monthly bulletins, fairs, the radio programme *Youth on the web* (Juventud en la web) and mural exhibitions in the HRC’s headquarters.

The *Expanding Opportunities (Ampliando Oportunidades)* project continues to work with adolescents in the San Francisco neighbourhood and surrounding areas in the city of Tegucigalpa. During the reporting period, youth from this neighbourhood received skills training on information technology, car painting, jewellery making, theatre and dance. Through the support received, the target group of

adolescents have changed their behaviour and promoted new values in their lives. One achievement of this project during the reporting period, includes the recruitment of new Red Cross volunteers that were initially beneficiaries of the project and have now joined the local HRC branch.

Furthermore, the National Society continues implementing the regional principles and values strategy for the general population in the cities of Tegucigalpa (Quebrada El Sapo), La Ceiba (La Libertad, San Judas and San José) and San Pedro Sula (areas surrounding the Fesitranh, Los Pinos Veracruz and Altos de Sula neighbourhoods). In these neighbourhoods, the National Society has managed to open public spaces to conduct activities with youth-at-risk including jewellery-making workshops as an income-generating activity, technical workshops for youth in coordination with other partners and educational, cultural and sports events.

**Constrains and challenges**

- There is a need to guarantee resources to provide continuity in community interventions in principles and values.
- A constant challenge is the systematization and presentation of results (impact) of community interventions.
- The lack of definition of a violence prevention strategy or policy presents a challenge for the orientation of National Society programmes.

## Working in partnership

In the first semester of 2011, the Honduran Red Cross and the IFRC secretariat have established alliances with strategic partners as follows:

- AECID (Cooperation sector working group) and the Canadian Embassy (Resource Management working group for health programmes). In these two working groups, project results are presented and possible projects are identified.
- Humanitarian Network in Honduras (Risk Management): Coordination of interventions and information-exchange of possible emergencies due to events that affect the country.
- Catholic University of Honduras: Research focused on health and violence issues.
- Autonomous National University of Honduras: Promotion of volunteering and collaboration to receive technical support for community-based programmes of the National Society.
- UN Volunteering Programme: coordination with the working group for volunteering organizations working in the country.
- COPECO: the National Society coordinates response efforts with this institution during emergencies.
- SINAGER (National System for Risk Management – Honduras)
- Secretariat for Public Health: As the maximum health authority in the country, it authorizes campaigns, supports the supervision of projects and orientates community interventions.
- Secretariat for Public Education: An agreement is in place to implement educational campaigns and involve youth in projects and activities in benefit of vulnerable groups. It also facilitates the establishment of brigades or support groups for Red Cross Youth.
- AudioVideo System (Communications and news): Through this strategic alliance, the National Society carried out radio campaigns throughout the year.

**Details of partners of the Honduran Red Cross in 2011, including bilateral partners**

**Disaster preparedness and response sector:**

<b>Partner</b>	<b>Intervention subsector</b>
IFRC	Disaster response
Italian Red Cross	Climate change
Swiss Red Cross	Risk management

### Health, water and sanitation sector:

American Red Cross	Water and sanitation
Canadian Red Cross	Mother and child health
Finnish Red Cross	Mother and child health
Finnish Red Cross	HIV and AIDS
IFRC (through the Norwegian Red Cross / Norwegian government)	HIV and AIDS
IFRC (through the Eli Lilly Foundation)	Tuberculosis / HIV
IFRC	Promotion of Club 25
Spanish Red Cross	Food security
Swiss Red Cross	Integral health project

### Organizational development sector:

IFRC (through Swedish Red Cross support)	Volunteering
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### Principles and Values sector:

International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC	Violence prevention
Canadian Red Cross	
Italian Red Cross	
Spanish Red Cross	
Swiss Red Cross	

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The Honduran Red Cross maintains its commitment to the most vulnerable populations in Honduras. With this aim, it applies different mechanisms to facilitate data collection, monitoring and evaluation of each of its interventions seeking to ensure that the impact of the intervention is in direct benefit of marginalized populations, as established by Strategy 2020.

The new National Development Plan of the National Society for the period 2012–2016 has been developed and it includes the priorities and institutional concerns, as well as the main humanitarian trends in the country and in Central America.

How we work	
<p><b>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by <i>Strategy 2020</i> which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact

In Honduras:

- Honduran Red Cross: Meneca de Mencía, national president of the Honduran Red Cross; email: [mmencia@honduras.cruzroja.org](mailto:mmencia@honduras.cruzroja.org); phone: + 504.237.1800 and fax: + 504.238.0185.
- Nelson Aly Rodriguez, IFRC project country coordinator; email: [nelson.alyrodriguez@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.alyrodriguez@ifrc.org); phone: +504.220.4009 / 9986.0160; and fax: + 504.237.2240.

In the regional representation for Central America and Mexico in Costa Rica:

- Fabricio López, regional representative for Central America and Mexico; email: [fabricio.lopez@ifrc.org](mailto:fabricio.lopez@ifrc.org)

In the Americas zone office in Panama; phone: +507.317.3050

- Xavier Castellanos, director of zone; email: [xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org](mailto:xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org)
- Zuleyka Maynard, resource mobilization senior officer; email: [zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org](mailto:zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAHN002 - Honduras

MID YEAR REPORT 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAHN002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	0	109,291	17,679	0		126,970
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Eli Lilly Export SA</i>		32,507				32,507
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		3,731				3,731
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>		33,576				33,576
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>			10,000			10,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>69,814</b>	<b>10,000</b>			<b>79,814</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>		84				84
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>84</b>				<b>84</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	0	<b>69,898</b>	<b>10,000</b>	0		<b>79,898</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	0	<b>69,898</b>	<b>10,000</b>	0		<b>79,898</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	#DIV/0	64%	57%	#DIV/0		63%

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>C. Income</b>	0	69,898	10,000	0		79,898
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	15	-49,775	0			-49,760
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	15	20,123	10,000	0		30,138

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAHN002 - Honduras

MID YEAR REPORT 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAHN002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>109,291</b>	<b>17,679</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>126,970</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,490							1,490
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,490</b>							<b>1,490</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Staff	15,667							15,667
National Society Staff	34,898	0					0	34,898
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>50,564</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>50,564</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	44,273	7,505					7,505	36,767
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>44,273</b>	<b>7,505</b>					<b>7,505</b>	<b>36,767</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	7,792							7,792
Information & Public Relations	9,374	20					20	9,353
Office Costs	130							130
Financial Charges		-131	2,257				2,126	-2,126
Other General Expenses	5,295							5,295
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>22,591</b>	<b>-111</b>	<b>2,257</b>				<b>2,146</b>	<b>20,444</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-7,394	44,282				36,887	-36,887
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-7,394</b>	<b>44,282</b>				<b>36,887</b>	<b>-36,887</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	8,053		3,025				3,025	5,028
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>8,053</b>		<b>3,025</b>				<b>3,025</b>	<b>5,028</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		-15	211				196	-196
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>-15</b>	<b>211</b>				<b>196</b>	<b>-196</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>126,970</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>49,775</b>				<b>49,760</b>	<b>77,210</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>59,516</b>	<b>17,679</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>77,210</b>	