

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

HONDURAS

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.21/2002; Appeal target: CHF 990,225; Appeal coverage: 66.4%

Overall analysis of the programme w

A major achievement in 2002 is the development of a planning environment within the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) which has now permeated the organizational culture. The national development plan was formulated, together with strategic sectoral plans and operational plans of action in each programme area which are constantly monitored and evaluated. Planning tools are also being introduced at branch level and the HRC is working to disseminate new methodologies and concepts through "agents of change" within the branches. The revised Statutes of the National Society were approved by the General Assembly in late September 2002 and the regulations are currently under review. Improved capacity in planning has resulted in the development of a national disaster plan, together with branch contingency plans in the event of emergencies. A pilot project focusing on stigma and discrimination in relation to HIV/AIDS was launched in June 2002 with positive results. In addition, given the major problems in Honduras related to juvenile delinquency and youth gangs, the National Society is exploring the possibility of undertaking a pilot project in the area of youth and violence. Over the year, the Honduran Red Cross responded to the acute drought in the country as part of the regional appeal launched in September 2001; the National Society also implemented activities to eradicate mosquito breeding sites and carried out awareness initiatives, following a serious outbreak of dengue fever. Five regional warehouses were created, providing decentralized disaster response capacity in the event of disasters, and coordinators of the stocks and warehouses were nominated. Following an evaluation and the adoption of a new project methodology, the "wise family" campaign, focusing on community-based disaster preparedness, was re-launched during the year. The second generation country agreement strategy (CAS) is under development, and efforts made to secure additional partners and donor resources.

Honduras is highly vulnerable to natural disasters; in addition, the social and economic climate is particularly fragile. Considerable progress has been made in each of the National Society's programme areas over 2002. However, given that Federation presence in Honduras has been much reduced and that it is planned to close the Federation delegation in June 2003, there will be a need to ensure continuous support to the Honduran Red Cross from the regional delegation.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints w

Disaster Response w

In 2002, the effects of the drought continued to be felt, and water shortages were most severe in the south of the country, particularly in Valle, Choluteca and El Paraíso. Food insecurity brought about by the drought mainly affected subsistence farmers and the drought gradually took the form of a silent disaster affecting not only agricultural production but also taking its toll on health and the nutritional status of communities; in addition, reduced access to food also had adverse effects on the local economy.

Over 791,300 persons were affected by the drought, of whom 316,745 were classified as suffering from emergency food shortages in Valle, Choluteca and El Paraíso. The Honduran Red Cross, in coordination with the Federation, the American Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and USAID, distributed improved seed and fertilizer, together with food aid for a three month period. A total of 5,786 families received 237.16 metric tonnes of food and 27.55 metric tonnes of bean and maize seed were distributed amongst 1,914 families in order to boost agricultural production. In addition, 268 silos were distributed in the departments of Valle, Choluteca and El Paraíso, and farmers also received training in their use.

The Federation supported the Honduran Red Cross in the development of five micro irrigation projects which were implemented in the department of El Paraíso, benefiting 100 families which were trained to ensure maintenance of the micro irrigation systems. These families also received seed in order to begin planting. The harvest at the end of May in the department of El Paraíso was exceptional with a 90 per cent increase in normal crop production. This was a result of favourable rainfall levels for the sowing of crops. However, in Valle and Choluteca, the drought became more severe which directly affected the harvest. Farmers were able to harvest only some 45 per cent of the crops sown, despite having used improved seed and fertilizer, and there were further problems with pests.

The capacity of HRC branches which participated in the drought operation was strengthened through the development of a range of projects as a result of which agreements were reached with the Ministry of Agriculture and the municipalities. These agreements resulted in the families who benefited from the micro irrigation projects forming a cooperative with access to credit and to stalls in the market during agricultural fairs; families also received technical advice from the Ministry of Agriculture's department of water.

In July 2002, the Honduran government announced a state of emergency in view of the increase in the number of cases of classic dengue fever which had tripled in relation to cases in 2001; cases of haemorrhagic dengue fever also increased sharply. With support from the Ministry of Health, the Honduran Red Cross supported cleaning and fumigation activities. Red Cross youth brigades took part in educational days, awareness raising in schools, and with the support of the new category of HRC programme volunteers, clean up and prevention initiatives were held within communities in which the Honduran Red Cross is carrying out health programmes with the support of PNS.

Disaster Preparedness w

Objective 1: To provide support in order to strengthen the capacity of the HRC to implement its response system quickly and effectively in the event of local and national disasters.

With support from the Federation, the Honduran Red Cross drew up its national disaster plan which looks at response in times of disaster, defining intervention procedures, methodology for damage and needs assessments and guidelines for National Society assistance. This is an operational tool which clearly defines activities, responsibilities and roles which each member of the HRC must assume in the event of a disaster situation. The plan sets out the activities which the national headquarters, branches and the community need to carry out in order to assist the affected population.

In order to draw up the national disaster plan, five consultative workshops were held to achieve consensus and agreement as regards the updating of the previous plan which had been in force since 1989. An initial workshop was held with heads of relief at departmental level, branch presidents, female and youth volunteers, zonal relief coordinators and representatives of PNS. A total of 25 participants produced the first outline of the plan which was then shared and discussed with branch representatives through a further four regional workshops, in which 20 people took part on each occasion.

The finalization of the draft national disaster plan is one of the major achievements in 2002. The plan is pending final approval by the National Society.

In parallel, a draft of the disaster policy guidelines based on the Federation's disaster policies was drawn up by the national volunteer and disaster commission, made up of experts in this field. The guidelines define the National Society's area of work, its limits and its relevance within the institutional framework.

In addition, in order to strengthen HRC capacity to respond to disasters, a network of response experts was set up nationwide. At the end of 2002, 30 members of the national intervention team (NIT) had been trained, as well as 12 members of the regional intervention team (RIT) who are based in Honduras. As a result, disaster preparedness for response to disasters at national and regional level has been much enhanced.

In 2002, the National Society delivered three workshops focusing on the SPHERE project: in the north of the country this training was supported by the Spanish Red Cross, in the centre of the country, the course was funded by the Federation, and in the south, a further workshop was held with the support of the American and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

The members of the national intervention team promoted the importance of contingency plans at branch level; the process of developing these plans began two years ago and at the end of 2002, a total of 42 Honduran Red Cross branches have now developed a contingency plan. The process has taken place in stages, according to which each branch designs its plan based on needs and capacities. The HRC office for administration of disasters and emergencies (OPADE) assisted in the drawing up, revision and validation of plans for 42 branches, of a total of 49.

A significant achievement in 2002 was the setting up of five decentralized warehouses which form part of a system of rapid response and assistance in the event of disasters. The warehouses are located in Nacaome, Danlí, Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba and El Progreso, strategic and accessible areas whereby each of the branches has rapid access to the closest warehouse. A representative in each branch was identified as focal point for the warehousing system. The focal point is responsible for promotion of the contingency plans and the management of resources, and forms part of a network of technical experts in times of disaster. This system has already begun functioning in the warehouses of El Progreso and La Ceiba.

Each warehouse has been equipped with 30 pairs of rubber boots, 30 raincoats, 30 leather gloves, 20 shovels, 20 picks, 30 plastic buckets, 140 water containers, torches, an electric generator as well as two motor boats, one of which is in the El Progreso warehouse in the event of flooding in this part of the country, and the other in Tegucigalpa, ready for mobilization wherever needed in the centre and south of the country. Likewise, 20 branches have been provided with basic equipment: helmets, raincoats, torches, mattresses, blankets, ropes. Stock was identified in accordance with the standards defined in the Federation's procedures manuals, and the purchase of basic stock for the remaining branches and the warehouses is envisaged.

In early 2003, a logistics workshop is planned for those responsible for the regional warehouses; this will take place with the support of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and personnel trained by the Federation.

OPADE is fully involved in the HRC processes related to organizational development and, as a result, has strengthened its capacity in planning. This is reflected in the formulation of OPADE's strategic plan and annual operational plan. Monitoring of the HRC's national development plan revealed that in 2002 OPADE achieved the highest implementation level in relation to its annual operational plan at headquarters level, with a percentage of 86.1 per cent of objectives realized.

Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of the communities within the HRC community based disaster preparedness programme to better respond to local disasters, diminishing their vulnerability.

With the support of the Federation and the American, Canadian, Italian, Netherlands, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, the Honduran Red Cross implemented the wise family campaign "familia prevenida" in the year 2000. As a result of this campaign, vulnerable communities living in high risk areas were reached and trained to develop family contingency plans in the event of landslides and flooding. In 2002, the campaign was re-launched, based on the experience gained through the first campaign.

Meetings were held with heads of the relief departments, youth members, intervention team members and technical staff from the PNSs to re-design and adapt the campaign. OPADE re-worked the material used by the promoters of the campaign, together with the methodology. This involves three visits to each family. The first visit consists of drawing up a base line in relation to those families participating in the initiative; during the second visit, awareness is raised within the family so that its members make an emergency plan. In the third visit, the impact of the campaign on each family is measured through a survey, and a community simulation is then organized, bringing together each family's contingency plan - this is one of major new components of the campaign. The new methodology also reinforces awareness, with three visits to the homes rather than one, and it is possible to measure impact in a shorter period of time, resulting in feedback immediately after having implemented the campaign.

In 2003, it is planned that 4,000 families will take part in the "wise family" campaign through the support of 18 branches of the HRC in the departments of Atlántida, Yoro, Cortés, Intibuca, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, El Paraíso, Valle and Choluteca. Within each branch, a campaign coordinator has been nominated who supervises nine volunteers and facilitators.

The Honduran Red Cross is taking part in the process of analysis and re-design of the community-based disaster preparedness methodology in the region which is on-going. In addition to the wise family campaign, this concept formed the basis for the design of risk mitigation plans in many vulnerable communities in Honduras. Based on this methodology, the HRC developed the Central American Mitigation Initiative (CAMI) project in 2002, financed by USAID through the American Red Cross and carried out in cooperation with other organizations. The project, implemented in 15 communities, has facilitated the generation of alliances with these organizations. Through an agreement with the Ministry of Education, 15 schools participated in the project in the departments of Valle, Choluteca and in Tegucigalpa. The project seeks to strengthen community response capacity through the formation of community brigades supported by school brigades which together facilitate response in times of disaster. The project was completed with the implementation of simulations in June 2002.

In the framework of community preparedness, the Honduran Red Cross, together with the Spanish Red Cross and in coordination with a local NGO and the World Bank, continued the community

organization and disaster response project initiated in 2001 in garífuna communities. These communities are made up of an ethnic group which inhabits high-risk zones in the north of the country. Six technical studies regarding risk in the communities were carried out with the aim of identifying and diminishing vulnerability of individuals and communities in the event of hurricanes, floods and landslides. Amongst the topics introduced, activities were included which focused on awareness-raising as regards HIV/AIDS prevention, given that surveys have shown this to be a high-risk population. Unfortunately, a project proposal submitted to DIPECHO was not accepted.

Constraints: In mid 2003, the Federation will conclude direct financial and technical support to the Honduran Red Cross. Although during 2002 the response capacity of the Honduran Red Cross has been significantly strengthened, it is essential to continue support in order that OPADE is able to achieve the objectives towards enhancement of institutional capacity set forth in the HRC national development plan.

Humanitarian Values w

Objective 1: To improve the capacity of human resources amongst Red Cross youth in knowledge of humanitarian values and principles for peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution.

In March 2002, the Honduran Red Cross organized the first inter-agency forum with institutions working in the area of violence and juvenile delinquency: Save the Children, Christian Youth Association, and the youth violence unit from the national police. In addition, representatives of the ICRC and the Federation took part.

The most significant result as a result of the forum was the confirmation of available funding on the part of two PNSs and interest was raised in relation to these issues.

The Honduran Red Cross youth network has been strengthened through the participation of its members in various workshops. In November, an educational workshop for development was held, focused on respect for difference and humanitarian values. 15 volunteers from the branches of Tegucigalpa, Pimienta, San Manuel, Potrerillos and La Lima, took part in this training session.

Two regional youth meetings were held, one in Danlí in December, during which young volunteers exchanged experience and knowledge. A further meeting was held in December for volunteers in the south of the country; 45 and 26 youth volunteers took part respectively.

Objective 2: To create awareness in the population of youth and children on social disintegration, promoting social behaviour styles based on respect and the non-violent resolution of conflicts.

The social and economic situation in Honduras motivated the Honduran Red Cross to seek effective ways of promoting non-violence and peaceful coexistence as a priority. Youth gangs, colloquially referred to as “maras” have an approximate following of around 30,000 members throughout the country; in addition, it is estimated that there are around 60,000 sympathizers of these groups of young people are involved in illicit activities such as theft, kidnapping and drug peddling. As mentioned above, the Honduran Red Cross organized an inter-agency forum with the aim of identifying a strategy to deal with this social problem and coordinating actions. This first step resulted in a clearer definition of the areas of focus of each institution and an exploration of the complexities of the issue which will be a priority for the Honduran Red Cross in 2003. Several PNS are interested in contributing to the implementation of a pilot project which it is intended to carry out in cooperation with the ICRC. The regional youth advisor who is responsible for regional initiatives in the field of humanitarian values will review appropriate strategies in view of initiating such a project.

The Honduran Red Cross has also dealt with the problem of youth gangs in several of its projects, particularly the Ciudad España housing project, funded by Spanish Red Cross. Both the Federation and the ICRC have supported the HRC and Spanish Red Cross team in initiatives seeking to promote a culture of peaceful coexistence in communities through social activities.

Constraints: given the complex nature of the problem of violence which is linked with the social and economic environment in Honduras, appropriate prior training and preparation of volunteers to work in this area is essential.

Health and Care w

In the Honduran Red Cross, health is a priority area. As well as ambulance services, supported by the American Red Cross, and an extensive blood programme, the HRC manages community health projects with the support of PNS: in Comayagua, projects are supported by the Canadian Red Cross and CIDA and in Valle and Choluteca by the Swiss Red Cross. In Olancho and El Paraíso, support is provided by the Italian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross with European Union (PRRAC) funding.

During the year, volunteers were identified who will promote links between the headquarters and the branches, thus contributing to the improvement of overall project implementation.

Objective 1: To build on the youth peer to peer education programme through the implementation of a related pilot project to fight stigma and discrimination faced by HIV+ people and those suffering from AIDS.

The campaign against HIV/AIDS related stigma launched on 8 May was a success and was attended by major personalities in the country who participated side by side with people living with AIDS: the campaign launch was attended by the Vice President of the Republic and the First Lady, together with the President of Congress and the Mayor of Tegucigalpa, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations and of the national organization supporting people living with HIV/AIDS, ASONAPVSI DAH. Participants left their hand-print as a symbol of their support to the campaign. To date, 3,200 people have left their hand print in solidarity with people living with HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, a volunteer who is a member of the HRC governing board took on the role of regional coordinator of the campaign. As a result of the campaign, several PNS included in their community health projects a component of HIV/AIDS prevention, as well as awareness-raising as regards discrimination of those living with HIV/AIDS.

A person living with AIDS joined the Director General of the Honduran Red Cross at the International Conference on HIV/AIDS in Barcelona, following which she traveled to the Secretariat in Geneva.

The pilot project focusing on the reduction of stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS began in June, focusing mainly on HRC branches located in areas with the highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection. The project involved 12 branches in the northern and central areas of the country.

In a first phase, the project sought to increase awareness on the part of Honduran Red Cross volunteers and staff as regards HIV/AIDS prevention, and to reduce stigmatization and discrimination faced by people living with HIV/AIDS. 18 awareness days took place for volunteers with a methodology based on knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP). A questionnaire made up of 13 questions was used, five of which were directly linked to stigma and discrimination. During the day, experience regarding contact with people living with HIV/AIDS was exchanged. At the end of the

year, over 441 people had taken part in these sessions in the 12 branches involved in the pilot project. Furthermore, five members of each branch were trained in this process, resulting in the availability of 60 facilitators of the methodology within the branches. It has been agreed that each of the participating branches should undertake at least four activities together with the community in order to convey messages focusing on prevention and anti-discrimination.

The Honduran Red Cross, with the support of the Federation, has, through the pilot project, become known as one of the institutions working actively in the field of HIV/AIDS prevention and in favour of anti-discrimination and reduction of stigma. The Honduran Red Cross drew up a draft agreement for collaboration with ASONAPVSI DAH, to strengthen 28 self-help groups under this association of people living with HIV/AIDS.

With the support of UNAIDS and the municipality of the central district of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran Red Cross carried out HIV/AIDS prevention days with anti-discrimination messages held in 12 educational centres, thereby raising awareness amongst 833 adolescents. The prevention days also included dissemination and promotion of the Red Cross principles and values.

At the end of the year, USAID funding was obtained for a three year project in cooperation with the organization Casa Alianza, providing free HIV/AIDS testing and counselling to marginalized young people in three of the country's major cities. A further project of an 18 month duration, envisages work with garífuna communities in the north of Honduras.

Constraints:

Over the course of the year, the HRC set up the health department in order to ensure improved coordination of activities related to health. However, change and instability in the composition of the department complicated the programme implementation. It is expected that this will be resolved in early 2003 with the recruitment of a new health coordinator.

The pilot project initiated in June did not benefit from the necessary follow up and monitoring, particularly since this is a new initiative for the Federation. The evaluation carried out by the Federation did not clearly define improvements to be made in the project design. Finally, there was a delay in receiving project funding.

Organizational Development w

Objective 1: To reinforce the capacity of governance and management of the Honduran Red Cross.

The Honduran Red Cross held its General Assembly in September 2002; during this Assembly the HRC elected its new governing board and approved the revised Statutes on 21 September 2002.

The change process in the Honduran Red Cross made significant progress in 2002 with the finalization of the national development plan, the revision of the Statutes and the initiation of the process to draw up the second generation of the country agreement strategy (CAS), annual planning work through the drawing up of plans of action, revision of the organigramme and of the administrative and accounting procedures.

The Federation continued its support to the organizational development process through the presence in Honduras of an organizational development delegate until April 2002; following the departure of the delegate, support was continued through the head of delegation, the regional organizational development delegate and the regional communications delegate in Mexico.

The national five year development plan (2001 - 2005) was the most important result of the organizational development process, clearly defining the mission, vision and objectives of the National Society within the priority areas of governance, volunteering and within each programme. Management, volunteers and staff from headquarters and the branches took part in the development of the plan. In addition, strategic plans for the period 2001 - 2005 were developed for each National Society department; annual operational plans were also formulated in order to define the work required to meet the objectives set out in the national development plan.

In January 2002, the first evaluation of operational plans was carried out with the participation of 18 members of HRC staff from each of the departments who identified achievements as well as difficulties encountered. In December, an evaluation of the 2002 operational plans took place as a means of ensuring that lessons learned are incorporated in the process in future.

In order to disseminate the national development plan at all levels of the National Society, the Honduran Red Cross trained a group of agents of change, 15 persons who are responsible for explaining the national development plan at branch level, and creating awareness of the significance of the plan and its implementation. The organigramme of the headquarters which clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of governance and management was approved; this will serve as a guide for defining the organizational structures at branch level.

The Honduran Red Cross recruited an external consulting firm to study and analyze the National Society's accounting and administrative systems and to put forward budgeting procedures for programmes. At the end of the year, the HRC had a chart of accounts and a financial audit manual; as a result of the consultancy, several gaps in the administrative procedures were identified.

A systems engineer was recruited in order to form set up a network within the National Society at headquarters level in order to share information and improve communication. The HRC now has an internal auditor who will monitor the implementation of the new financial and administrative procedures and who will provide support to the branches in these areas; a review of procedures relating to logistics will also form part of his tasks.

A model of a well-functioning branch was designed, based on the model for a well-functioning National Society. A total of 35 branches are involved in this process which is supported by the Federation, the Netherlands, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies. The main components of the guidelines are: strengthening of branch organizational structure; promotion of the Red Cross image; improvement of the perception of the branch within the community; increasing sustainable services to the most vulnerable. Branch presidents have signed a commitment to implementation of this process which has been initiated in the branches of Santa Rosa de Copán, Copán Ruinas, Marcala and Camasca. The branches of Marcala, Santa Rosa de Copán and Copán Ruinas, located in the west of the country which has high poverty levels, are implementing capacity building projects. As a result, each of the branches formulated strategic plans and annual operational plans, prioritizing major needs within the communities.

The branch of Marcala has begun work towards enlarging the premises in accordance with procedures provided by the headquarters. The building contractor has been selected and plans have been made according to which, in a first phase, a warehouse, a relief volunteers' room, a clinic, a ramp for the ambulance, an administrative office and three toilets will be built. The improvements to the building will be carried out thanks to a transfer of funding from the Japanese Red Cross which was originally pledged to the El Salvador earthquake operation. The branches of Copán Ruinas and Santa Rosa de Copán are implementing community development projects: a childrens' centre, a re-forestation micro project and development of a childrens' park. Rehabilitation of the Copán Ruinas facilities also took place over the reporting period.

Objective 2: To consolidate the human resources programme for volunteers and staff.

The first national meeting of volunteer managers was held with the participation of 102 volunteers from 46 branches. In accordance with the objectives under the organizational development process, the bringing together of each category of volunteers: relief volunteers, women volunteers and youth volunteers was initiated with a single vision and mission, regulations and strategic plan. The new role of the programme volunteer was recognized - a volunteer who participates in projects and programmes who may provide technical inputs and who will improve the image of the HRC within the communities, thus boosting volunteer recruitment within all sectors of civil society.

A standard plan for integral training of volunteers based on Strategy 2010 was implemented, which will facilitate the volunteers' role, promoting a more development-oriented approach. A single series of volunteer regulations was produced, covering each volunteer category.

A volunteers and disasters commission was formed with the objective of evaluating the viability of disaster preparedness projects. The Federation supported the National Society in the drawing up of the human resource and job description manual, a tool which clearly defines responsibilities of the staff at headquarters in accordance with the new organigramme.

In order to strengthen human resources management capacity, a diploma in leadership strategies was taught at the Central American Technological University (UNITEC); 18 people including volunteers and management staff, followed the course.

The Honduran Red Cross has compiled a data base of its human resources, setting out the profile of each volunteer and identifying competencies, knowledge and experience within the different areas of work of the National Society. The volunteer department manages this data base which is a key tool for the improvement of volunteer management.

Constraints:

Although the organizational development process has brought considerable changes to the National Society and has impacted on its capacity to serve the most vulnerable, the process remains new and therefore requires appropriate follow up and monitoring.

Coordination and Management w

Objective 1: To ensure efficient and effective use of resources made available through the Federation.

Despite the poor response to the appeal for Honduras in 2002, the Federation succeeded in maintaining the provision of appropriate support. This was made possible through optimum use of available resources and a major reduction of staff within the delegation which was reduced from 16 people (including three delegates) to three people (of whom two were shared: the disaster preparedness delegates provided support to both Honduras and El Salvador, and the head of delegation was also the Italian Red Cross representative in Honduras). As a result, the Federation needed to prioritize its areas of support, concentrating on areas which required most technical assistance.

Objective 2: To promote, facilitate and lead improved coordination amongst the Honduran Red Cross, the Participating National Societies, the ICRC and external partners, including all present and potential strategic alliances.

In the second half of 2002, the delegation initiated the second generation CAS process. An expert in information technology was recruited to set up a data base of projects coordinated by the HRC which

will be updated on a quarterly basis by the HRC coordinator of each programme area via the internal network. This data base will facilitate access to information on all activities coordinated by the HRC; funding, number of beneficiaries and data can be sorted according to project, sector, donor. Once the data base has been completed, a comparison will be made, reviewing the priorities according to the HRC national development plan together with existing projects in order to encourage partnerships in areas which are currently not covered.

The CAS process will also focus on reducing dependence on the six PNS which are currently active in Honduras. As a result, four gatherings will be held with potential partners: one day will review the context of the country; the second day will focus on strategic directions on the part of donors and partners; on the third day, a presentation of the national development plan will take place and the fourth day will look at the CAS process, following which it is hoped that the final strategic document will be produced.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.21/2002 Honduras

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PHN000, 002, 161, 401

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	990,225				
less					
Cash brought forward	563,470				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	426,754				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
DFID - British Government (DFID)	15,000				15,000
DFID 3- British Government (DFID03)	14,522				14,522
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	46				46
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	14,004				14,004
Japan - Private Donors (DPJP)	25,000				25,000
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	42				42
Pharmacia Foundation (DPS001)	17,564				17,564
Spanish Red Cross (DNES)	46				46
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent (DNAE)	3,969				3,969
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	11,283				11,283
Italy				59,959	59,959
TOTAL	101,478			59,959	161,437

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	563,470
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	101,478
CASH EXPENDITURE	-455,309

CASH BALANCE	209,639

Appeal No & title: 01.21/2002 Honduras

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PHN000, 002, 161, 401

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction		24,854			24,854	-24,854
Clothing & Textiles		12,298			12,298	-12,298
Food & Seeds		334			334	-334
Water & sanitation		17			17	-17
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies						
Sub-Total		37,503			37,503	-37,503
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.		3,357			3,357	-3,357
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures						
Sub-Total		3,357			3,357	-3,357
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	17,000	12,960			12,960	4,040
Sub-Total	17,000	12,960			12,960	4,040
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	159,900	65,716		59,959	125,675	34,225
Personnel (national staff)	255,600	211,446			211,446	44,154
Sub-Total	415,500	277,162		59,959	337,121	78,379
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	55,600	32,941			32,941	22,659
Travel & related expenses	21,200	22,811			22,811	-1,611
Information expenses	800	5,279			5,279	-4,479
Admin./general expenses	77,000	33,220			33,220	43,780
External workshops & Seminars	294,200					294,200
Sub-Total	448,800	94,252			94,252	354,548
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	66,771	30,410			30,410	36,361
Technical services	19,988	9,105			9,105	10,883
Professional services	22,166	10,100			10,100	12,066
Sub-Total	108,925	49,614			49,614	59,310
Operational provisions		-19,539			-19,539	19,539
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	990,225	455,309		59,959	515,268	474,956