

# DREF operation final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Honduras: Dengue Outbreak

DREF Operation n° MDRHN004  
GLIDE n° EP-2010-000058-HND  
28 December 2010

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**On 6 July 2010, 34,505 Swiss francs (32,298 US dollars/26,126 euro) were allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) in delivering immediate assistance to some 7,000 families living in vulnerable communities in the capital city of Tegucigalpa to reduce the risk of dengue through the elimination of mosquito breeding sites and the carrying out of hygiene promotion activities.**

During 2010, a dengue outbreak affected Honduras, particularly the cities of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. By July 2010, 31 people had died as a result of dengue hemorrhagic fever and 27,000 cases of classic dengue had been confirmed. The government issued a State of Emergency to respond to this situation. The DREF funds supported dengue control and prevention activities benefiting 11 communities in the Quebrada El Sapo area of the city of Tegucigalpa. The National Society visited 7,013 households providing information on dengue prevention, killing larvae and cleaning water tanks. The operation also provided training to volunteers on epidemic control methods in order to prevent and respond to future emergencies.

The Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) has contributed 20,900 euro (approximately 27,603 Swiss francs), replenishing funds designated for this DREF operation. The main donors of the Emergency Fund for Disaster Relief are the governments of Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway and the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), on behalf of the Honduran Red Cross, would like to thank donors for their generous support.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)



A HRC volunteer provides dengue prevention talks to children in the Colonia 3 de Mayo during home visits.  
Source: HRC

## The Situation

In Honduras, dengue fever is an endemic disease that occurs every year during the rainy season (from May to November). However, this year the number of cases of dengue has risen significantly. Given this and the death of people caused by Hemorrhagic Dengue Fever (HDF), on 23 June 2010, the government of Honduras declared a state of national emergency.

The main hospitals and health facilities were insufficient to provide care for people with symptoms or requiring hospitalization. The Health Secretary carried out a fumigation and mosquito larvae eradication campaign, and asked the population to eliminate any possible mosquito breeding grounds. On 6 July 2010, the Honduran Red Cross started a DREF operation to assist the National Authorities and the population to mitigate the crisis and prevent further deaths.

The increase in the number of cases continued until the end of July. The Health Secretary reports that by mid-September the incidence of cases was 60 per cent lower than in early August. However, the number of reported cases up to 11 September (58,587) is 18 more times than the total reported cases for 2009. In 2010 3.71 per cent (2,175) of the cases are HDF and this type of dengue fever has caused the death of 67 people.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

The Honduran Red Cross carried out a DREF operation to support the Honduran government respond to the dengue outbreak. The Italian Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross personnel present in the country also carried out additional coordinated activities to lessen the effects of the disaster.

A total of 141 HRC volunteers received training in dengue related subjects and are now ready to continue promoting health activities.

The operation reached 7,013 households directly with awareness-raising messages, water purification and the elimination of mosquito larvae.

The publishing of printed material and the coordination with health authorities will further extend the impact of the operation.

## Progress towards outcomes

Emergency health
<p><b>Outcome: The risk of dengue fever and hemorrhagic dengue fever has been reduced through the killing of larvae and elimination of breeding grounds in Tegucigalpa.</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1: Vector control measures are implemented at community level for 7,000 families for a period of three months in the city of Tegucigalpa.</b></p> <p><b>Activities planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>· Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>· Develop cleaning strategy for households in the city of Tegucigalpa.</li> <li>· Identify and organize National Intervention Team members to conduct the cleaning campaign.</li> <li>· Coordinate with the HRC branches of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.</li> <li>· Distribution of "abate" to identified families.</li> <li>· Conduct cleaning campaign</li> </ul>

### Impact:

In coordination with the health authorities of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran Red Cross targeted 11 communities in the affected areas of the Colonia 3 de Mayo Health Centre: 3 de Mayo, Independencia, Las Ayestas, Campo Cielo, Flor No.1, Flor No.2, Fuerzas Armadas, Zapote Norte, Zapote Centro and San Martín. The HRC had previously carried out risk reduction programmes in this area that was infested by mosquitoes.

As shown in the table below, between 28 July and 10 September, the HRC volunteers visited 7,013 households with health promotion messages, destroyed mosquito breeding grounds and purified ground level open water tanks using the larvicide “abate” (temefos).

N°	Community	No of people	Households	Houses	Water tanks	Affected water tanks
1	Independencia	4,859	905	885	777	26
2	Zapote Centro	1,634	365	396	345	14
3	Zapote Norte	2,029	394	369	345	13
4	Flor I	3,489	780	754	755	40
5	Flor II	1,710	278	256	259	5
6	San Martin	989	264	277	206	4
7	Campo Cielo	4,008	834	838	744	32
8	Ayestas	6,753	811	811	877	34
9	Fuerzas Armadas	1,204	200	200	144	2
10	3 de mayo	12,000	1,832	1,815	1,378	66
11	Fátima	1,700	350	307	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,375</b>	<b>7,013</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>236</b>

In the Fatima community, only health promotion activities were carried out since the Health Centre of San Francisco had already carried out complementary activities. These activities were coordinated with the local health centre, which conducted periodical larvae breeding rate studies. The studies show the positive impact of Red Cross activities in the area

Communities	Larvae Infection rate					
	Weeks 25 to 28			Week 34		
	Positive Households Rate <sup>1</sup>	Positive Water Containers Rate <sup>2</sup>	BR <sup>3</sup>	PHR	PWCR	BR
3 de mayo	27	2.4	42	0.8	0.9	19.6
Independencia	26	1.9	41.3	1.1	0.9	1.1
Ayestas	38	7.2	64.7	0.7	0.6	15.3
Campo Cielo	48.6	4.4	54	0.3	0.1	0.3
Flor No.1	23.4	1.5	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flor No.2	7.6	2.4	15.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fuerzas Armadas	30.7	1.6	30.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Zapote Norte	4.3	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zapote Centro	20	0.8	20	0.2	0.1	3.8
San Martín	30.4	1.4	43.4	0.5	0.6	0.8

The HRC coordinated with the Ministry of Education, and in spite of a teachers’ strike, 120 high-school students received training on how to prevent dengue and the personnel of the “Rafael Antonio Castillo” school at the 3 de Mayo community in Tegucigalpa committed to include this training in the literacy activities they carry out.

<sup>1</sup> Number of infected households each 100 inspected

<sup>2</sup> Number of infected water containers each 100 inspected.

<sup>3</sup> Breteau Rate – (Number of infected water containers x 100) / number of inspected households

The operation also supported the HRC branches Comayagua, Juticalpa, Pimienta and Puerto Cortés to carry out similar activities through the provision of printed awareness-raising material and training. These branches were able to provide continual situation reports on the progress of the epidemics in their municipalities.

The operation contributed to strengthen community resilience as the National Intervention Team (NIT) members provided training in dengue control and prevention to 148 community leaders.

### Challenges:

Much effort was made to develop a community driven strategy. However, as these communities lack strong organization, the efforts only helped slightly to improve the situation, and dengue promotion activities involving community structures were not viable.

- The operation followed the good practice of involving the National Society National Health Coordination department in the activities and promoted HRC branch activities as a result.

### Hygiene promotion

**Outcome: Increased awareness and prevention of dengue is achieved through the description of the symptoms to the most vulnerable through an awareness raising campaign in Tegucigalpa.**

**Output 1: A dengue awareness information campaign is implemented in targeted communities.**

**Output 2: IEC material for health promotion is disseminated in targeted communities.**

**Output 3: At least 42 NITs and 80 HRC volunteers have been trained in dengue control to promote community awareness and social mobilization.**

#### Activities planned:

Deploy a RIT member specialized in public health in emergencies.

Conduct refresher training on dengue control and prevention measures for NITs and volunteers.

Identify and train 25 emergency health technicians (técnicos en urgencias médicas – TUM) in the treatment of patients with dengue fever and hemorrhagic dengue fever.

The HRC will coordinate with local authorities the design and implementation of the awareness raising campaign.

Distribute communications and educational materials.

Conduct the awareness raising campaign at the community level.

Monitoring and evaluation.

### Impact:

The information and awareness-raising campaign had the following positive impact:

- a) Awareness-raising visits reached 7,013 households with information about the symptoms of classic dengue and HDF, the need to seek for timely medical assistance and to ensure home hygiene promotion.
- b) Dengue prevention information was provided to 148 leaders.

These activities were facilitated by the publishing of awareness-raising material in coordination and consultation with the National Health Secretary of the Ministry of Health. This material included:

- a) 5,200 Banners “Todos contra el dengue” (Everyone against dengue) and 2 operation visibility banners.
- b) 34,500 Brochures “Todos Contra el Dengue”
- c) 2,000 Community handbooks “Todos contra el dengue”
- d) 1,000 Handbooks for standard care and management of dengue patients
- e) 1,000 Stickers “La Untadita”

Most of this printed material was distributed through the project and the local health authorities of Tegucigalpa. This support to governmental institutions was greatly appreciated since there was material available during the peak of the outbreak. The Swiss Red Cross also reproduced the banners and brochures for its activities in the southern region of the country.

The house-by-house awareness-raising campaign was made possible as a result of training provided for HRC volunteers: in coordination with the Italian Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross, 67 volunteers were trained to improve National Society capacity and these volunteers therefore carried out the visits reaching 7,013 households. Furthermore, with the support of DREF funds and the Swiss Red Cross, 53 more volunteers were trained on how to control epidemics in coordination with the HRC Office for Administration of Disasters and Emergencies (OPADE), and following the guidelines of the IFRC Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness. Additionally, the health authorities trained 11 HRC health technicians in how to care for and manage dengue patients.

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) 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.

## Contact information

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

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[<final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

**MDRHN004 - Honduras - Dengue Outbreak**

Appeal Launch Date: 02 jul 10

Appeal Timeframe: 02 jul 10 to 02 oct 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Appeal	MDRHN004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>34,505</b>					<b>34,505</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Other Income</b>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	<i>32,841</i>					<i>32,841</i>
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>32,841</b>					<b>32,841</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>32,841</b>					<b>32,841</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>32,841</b>					<b>32,841</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>95%</b>					<b>95%</b>

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>32,841</b>					<b>32,841</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-32,841</b>					<b>-32,841</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>

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### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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>34,505</b>					<b>34,505</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Teaching Materials	3,798	152				152	3,645	
Other Supplies & Services	8,682	2,783				2,783	5,899	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>2,935</b>				<b>2,935</b>	<b>9,545</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	1,324	1,344				1,344	-20	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,344</b>				<b>1,344</b>	<b>-20</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	477						477	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	868	1,239				1,239	-371	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,239</b>				<b>1,239</b>	<b>106</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
Regionally Deployed Staff	3,255	3,223				3,223	32	
National Society Staff		4,860				4,860	-4,860	
Consultants	5,422	1,765				1,765	3,658	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>8,677</b>	<b>9,848</b>				<b>9,848</b>	<b>-1,171</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	2,605	4,161				4,161	-1,556	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>4,161</b>				<b>4,161</b>	<b>-1,556</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	3,906	2,572				2,572	1,335	
Information & Public Relation	1,085	7,763				7,763	-6,678	
Office Costs	543	680				680	-137	
Communications	434	164				164	270	
Financial Charges		101				101	-101	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>11,280</b>				<b>11,280</b>	<b>-5,312</b>	
<b>Programme &amp; Service Support</b>								
Programme & Service Support	2,106	2,004				2,004	102	
<b>Total Programme &amp; Service Support</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>2,004</b>				<b>2,004</b>	<b>102</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Shared Services		29				29	-29	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>29</b>				<b>29</b>	<b>-29</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>34,505</b>	<b>32,841</b>				<b>32,841</b>	<b>1,664</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,664</b>				<b>1,664</b>		