

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS HONDURAS

Country	Honduras
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Ms. Rebeca Arias (January to June 2010) Mr. Sergio Guimaraes (June 2010 -)
Reporting Period	1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	US\$ 1,537,800		
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	US\$ 1,553,005		
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF:	US\$ 1,553,005	
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS:	US\$	
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral):	US\$	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	US\$ 1,552,005		
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:	US\$		
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	US\$ 1,553,005	
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	US\$	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	US\$	
d. TOTAL:		US\$ 1,553,005		
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	72,269 individuals		
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	72,269 total individuals		
		17,616 children under 5		
		28,506 females		
Geographical areas of implementation:	45 municipalities in the dry corridor in the Southern region of Honduras			

II. Analysis

A prolonged drought period caused by El Niño affected the food and water security of people in Honduras's southern region. El Niño's negative impact on Honduras exacerbated food production that was already limited due to high environmental degradation, unsuitable climate conditions, low soil fertility, and low water absorption capacity. The low response capacity and the lack of alternative employment opportunities further aggravated the population's food and nutritional insecurity. At the time, it was estimated that 7,000 households were severely food insecure.

In this context, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated a total of US\$1.5 million to humanitarian agencies in Honduras to address food security and water, sanitation and health issues. The World Food Programme (WFP) received \$825,000 to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 21,000 people affected by food and to prevent nutritional insecurity in the southern region. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) used \$149,000 for emergency therapeutic feeding to 800 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children and \$142,000 for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes for 10,000 people. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO) used \$139,000 for emergency nutritional surveillance and dissemination of critical health information to 70,000 families, including children, pregnant and nursing women affected by drought. Finally, \$281,000 was allocated to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to reactivate the livelihoods of 3,200 small farmers affected by drought in the southern region.

The 2010-CERF projects aimed to provide humanitarian assistance to people concentrated in the municipalities located in the dry corridor in the southern part of the country. CERF funds were used to mitigate the causes of frequent recurrence of the droughts in that area and to provide a comprehensive response to the affected population.

CERF supported programmes, which included the following:

- The World Food Programme (WFP) attended to the population's primary needs for food, covering all families identified with cases of children and women with some degree of malnutrition in health community centres;
- The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) orchestrated two initiatives, one addressing the needs of families without access to water and sanitation systems, and providing Therapeutic Food Formula for children with acute malnutrition;
- The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) implemented a research and monitoring component to verify the information relating to the impact of the drought on nutrition; and to facilitate the identification of acutely malnourished persons' to ensure access to public health services;
- The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) focused on the reactivation of agriculture in the affected zones, and provided families with seeds, fertilizers, small irrigation systems and metallic silos.

CERF funds helped agencies to achieve the following results:

Food Assistance

CERF funds allowed WFP to double the coverage of its food assistance programme to 9,304 households. WFP delivered 939 metric tonnes to 46,520 beneficiaries.

Nutrition

Prior to the CERF initiative, Honduras did not have an information system for nutritional data. CERF funds allowed the gathering of information about the nutritional situation of vulnerable groups. Assistance provided by CERF funding was pivotal to the acquisition of anthropometric equipments of the best quality,

such as length boards and electronic scales. The five drought-affected departments were monitored for the nutritional status of children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women affected. The children and women identified with acute malnourished (2,357 children and 2,331 women) were referred immediately to a clinic to receive proper treatment.

UNICEF provided Therapeutic Feeding Formula (Plumpy'Nut) to children with severe condition. The goals of the project were to serve nearly 800 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and over 3,000 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Another 100,000 children were screened for SAM in the southern region of Honduras.

Approximately 180,000 pouches of Plumpy'Nut were distributed for treating MAM children in the five departments in the south and as a reserve for treatment of new cases. Children with diseases related to SAM and MAM received specialized medical attention in Ministry of Health (MoH) Hospitals where the following results were noted:

- A hundred per cent of children detected with diseases and SAM or MAM received proper care.
- At least 78 of SAM children detected received therapeutic feeding and immediate medical care at the hospital level while 3,000 moderate cases were recovered at the home level.
- Emergency nutritional recovery therapeutic centres were established at the community level in at least 20 municipalities affected by drought.

The project strengthened the MoH's local network through the provision of training and equipment to nurses and community volunteers. This improved the process of screening, targeting and treatment of acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women at nutritional risk. Partners in this effort were the local MoH authorities in affected departments (Choluteca, Valle, La Paz and El Paraíso) and the public health hospitals in these regions. All the municipalities in the southern departments of Choluteca and Valle were involved through their mancomunidades (association of municipalities) technical offices.

Agriculture

CERF funds helped FAO to reactivate the agricultural sector in the affected zones through the provision of seeds, fertilizers, structures to harvest and storage water, small irrigation systems and school gardens and communities. The project supported 5,009 families including 2,509 women and 20,038 children under five years of age. Two thousand families were supported through 900 gardens. Additionally, 800 families were provided with corn seeds and 1,000 with bean seeds to establish small plots. The construction of 44 ponds and the installation of 209 small irrigation systems supported at least 209 families. Finally, 1,000 families benefited from the distribution of 580 metallic silos.

Water and Sanitation

UNICEF made efforts to ensure access to purified water for 16,107 people in the 37 most affected communities in the southern part of the country. The possibility of morbidity and mortality were reduced by providing water supply and sanitation facilities, reactivating the communal water facilities and wells and pipelines. The repair and construction of wells and latrines were done with active community participation. The main implementing partner was the NGO, Save the Children, which relied on local technical and logistics resources to complete its projects.

Conclusion

The availability of CERF funds in Honduras was critical in rapidly addressing the immediate needs of the people located in the dry corridor. CERF funding permitted a response to the life-saving needs of 72,269 persons living in the southern part of Honduras. CERF resources allowed a rapid response to ensure that households could cover their basic food, health and nutritional needs, focusing on the critical needs of children, pregnant and lactating women. The immediate relief operations with CERF funding permitted to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the vulnerable populations.

CERF funding also strengthened inter-institutional coordination because UN agencies coordinated their work with governmental and local partners, such as the MoH, Municipalities and NGOs, to ensure a rapid and effective response to address the immediate needs of the people located in the dry corridor.

III. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Food Assistance	<p>09-WFP-080</p> <p>Emergency Food assistance for people affected by Food and Nutritional Insecurity in the Southern Region of Honduras.</p>	824,989	825,000	<p>The operation assisted a total of 9,304 households and targeted acute malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV</p> <p>Original beneficiaries: 20,958 individuals</p>	<p>To provide food assistance to the most food insecurity affected population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100 per cent of planned beneficiaries received WFP relief food assistance ■ 100 per cent of food tonnes have been distributed as planned <p>Avoid acute malnutrition widespread among the affected population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 80 per cent of children of moderate and severe acute malnourish children identified in baseline survey had been recovered 	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Food assistance targeted the most food insecurity affected population ■ 100 per cent of planned beneficiaries received WFP relief food assistance through supplementary feeding "papilla" and family rations ■ 100 per cent of food tonnes were distributed as planned <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Acute malnutrition rate was in 50 per cent in the area ■ More than 80 per cent of children identified and treated with acute malnutrition recovered 	<p>The project strengthened the MoH's local network through training and equipment of nurses and community volunteers. It improved the process of screening, targeting and treatment of acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women at nutritional risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MUAC was used at the community level to identify children at risk with acute malnutrition. The children were referred to Health Units for verification (height/weight indicator), treatment and recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women were the main recipients of food rations, including pregnant and lactating women and mothers of malnourished children.

Nutrition	<p>09-WHO-073</p> <p>Emergency Nutritional Surveillance and dissemination of critical health information to children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women affected by drought in Honduras</p>	140,170	140,170	<p>Original beneficiaries: 7,000 affected families (2,357 children & 2,331 women were directly identified as part of the statistic sample of 7,000 families of the drought area. They were monitored through the children and women participants in the study).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Five departments affected by the drought were monitored for nutrition status of children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women affected. ■ All acute malnourished persons identified were referred to and received proper treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2.4 per cent acute malnourished children (6 to 59 months) ■ 3.8 per cent own weight in women (10 to 49 years old) ■ The children and women identified with acute malnourish were referred immediately to a clinic to receive proper treatment. 	<p>Honduras did not have an information system with nutrition data. This project gave the chance to have recent information about the nutrition situation of vulnerable groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A multi-disciplinary team supported the project at local and central level. The data base was reviewed and synchronized to certify the quality. A team was trained to guarantee the development of the skills needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project benefited women (including pregnant women), girls and boys.
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Nutrition	09-CEF-068-A Emergency Therapeutic Feeding to severely acute malnourished children affected by drought in Honduras	163,747	153,038	Nearly 800 SAM children and over 3,000 with MAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using MUAC, detect at least 78 of SAM children to receive therapeutic feeding and immediate medical care at hospital level based on nutritional emergency recovery programme protocols. 3,000 moderate cases recovered at home level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,000 doses of therapeutic food was used with SAM children at the hospital level. 180,000 Plumpy'Nut pouches and micronutrient sachets were distributed in the five departments in the south, for treatment of MAM at home level and as reserve to new cases. 	The Plumpy'Nut introduction allowed to establish a home- based strategy for infant nutritional recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-disciplinary team supported the project at the local and central level. A monitoring network of provincial delegates was established by the MOH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project benefited girls and boys both part of the vulnerable groups.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children with diseases related to SAM and MAM to receive proper clinical specialized attention in MoH Hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per cent of children detected with diseases and SAM or MAM received proper care at MoH hospitals. 			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment at the community level of emergency nutritional recovery therapeutic centres in at least 20 municipalities affected by drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery centres using RUTF at community level involving 15 municipalities in southern Honduras- 75 per cent of initial expectations. 			

Agriculture	<p>10-FAO-002</p> <p>Reactivation of agricultural livelihoods of small farmers affected by drought in the southern region of Honduras</p>	281,597	281,597	<p>3,200 families affected by drought; and failed in the planting of the second cycle in need of production inputs to reactivate their livelihoods.</p> <p>1,600 women.</p> <p>6,400 children</p>	<p>Support 3,200 families to revive their production systems by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeds, fertilizers and tools for 900 home gardens. ▪ The construction of 36 ponds to harvest and store water and the installation of 100 small irrigation systems ▪ The reduction of losses of basic grains post-harvests by distributing 180 metallic silos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project supported a total of 5,009 families; 2,509 women and 20,038 children under 5 years. ▪ 2,000 families were supported through 900 gardens. Additionally, 800 families were supported with corn seeds and 1000 with bean seeds to establish small plots. ▪ 209 families were supported through the construction of 44 ponds and installation of 209 small irrigation systems. ▪ 1,000 families were supported through the distribution of 580 metallic silos. Several of these silos were delivered to community groups. 	<p>CERF funds came at the right time, i.e., when the families needed help to work on the reactivation of the production system.</p> <p>The rapid allocation of CERF funding was a big motivation for the individuals affected by the drought and helped to exceed targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-going process carried out through community visits and meetings with the participation of technicians and families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project worked with a direct gender approach. Men and women participated in an equitable way in all the activities. All of them participated in the planning, management, training and execution of the project.
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WASH	<p>09-CEF-068-B</p> <p>Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities affected by drought</p>	142,502	155,000	<p>Nearly 30 affected communities; including 10,000 people (5,000 children, 2,500 women and 2,500 men).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reactivate water supply and sanitation facilities for nearly 30 communities, benefiting approximately 10,000 people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 37 communities benefited as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 water supply systems were repaired; ○ In 8 communities' wells were rehabilitated; ○ In 7 communities 137 latrines were constructed; and ○ 17 communities benefited from a chlorine bank. ▪ This benefited 16,107 inhabitants, 2,645 men, 3,164 women and 10,298 children. 	<p>CERF funds arrived at an opportune time, when the drought was at its peak and families needed more assistance for their drinking water needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field visits and meetings were conducted with partners and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A comprehensive approach to gender was adopted; both genders were included in all stages of the project.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of diseases related to the lack of safe water and sanitation facilities, especially among children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 rural communities benefited from the project. A chlorine bank was instituted and two municipal chlorine banks were reactivated and strengthened to ensure the good quality of water for human consumption. 	<p>The chlorine banks served to meet the needs of safe drinking water in communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits and meetings were conducted with partners and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive approach to gender was adopted; both genders were included in all stages of the project.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable rural communities access safe water and sanitation facilities by the reactivation of their facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community together with local authorities, Health Secretary and the strategic partner are working hard to achieve the project. 	<p>The availability of CERF funds in Honduras was critical in addressing the immediate needs of the people located in the dry corridor, and to intensify inter-institutional coordination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits and meetings were conducted with partners and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive approach to gender was adopted; both genders were included in all stages of the project.

Annex 1: NGOS and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded (US\$)	Date Funds Forwarded
Save the Children, Care, Governmental Institutions including the Ministry of Health (MoH)	Nutrition	09-CEF-068A	163,747	11 January 2010
Save the Children	WASH	09-CEF-068B	142,500	25 February 2010

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INGO	International Non Government Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MNP	Micronutrient Powder
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non Government Organization
OPD	Out Patient Department
ORE	Out Reach Educator
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHCP	Primary Health Care Centre Project
ReSoMal	Ready to Use Therapeutic Milks
RRT	Rapid Response Team
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
UNICEF	United Nations' Children Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization