

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

Country	Honduras
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Rebeca Arias
Reporting Period	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	\$1,537,800	
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	\$1,553,005	
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF \$1,553,005 CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	\$8,112,200	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:		
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	\$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):	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	
		d. TOTAL:	\$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

2009 has been a very complex year for the population of Honduras, particularly for those living in poverty and extreme poverty (60 percent of the population). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates, based on ECLAC's projections of growth, show that at least 450,000 households are going to be severely affected by the crisis. The provision of social services was severely affected mainly because of the lack of appropriate policy response and fiscal resources. The poverty rate is expected to rise between 4 and 8 percent at the end of 2009, in comparison with 2008.

This means that a considerable part of the population is currently in a very vulnerable situation, because their livelihoods have been severely affected by the crisis. Additionally, the current government is not yet fully recognized by the international community of states.

In this global context, a prolonged drought period¹ caused by El Niño is affecting food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable population of the southern region of Honduras and provision of water.

In this region the food production is limited due to (1) high environmental degradation, (2) periodic unsuitable climate conditions, (3) low soil fertility and (4) water absorption capacity. The situation is generating a vulnerability spiral by jeopardizing the population's food and nutritional security: 7,000 households are in severe food insecurity. The reason for this are: low response capacity, current lack of alternatives of income generation and severe economic crisis

Currently, there is no country information system that could provide a clear idea of the food and nutritional situation in those regions, which necessitates food and nutritional security assessment to be completed, in order to obtain reliable information for decision making.

The highest concentrations of population with food insecurity in Honduras are found in two groups of municipalities: one in the southern and another in the western region. The first group includes those municipalities located in the dry corridor: the municipalities of the North of Valle, Choluteca, and in the South of El Paraíso, and Francisco Morazán. The second group includes most of the municipalities in the Departments of La Paz, Intibucá, Lempira, Copán, Ocotepeque, and Santa-Bárbara (VAM-PMA, Honduras 2003)².

The most vulnerable municipalities are characterized by environmental degradation and high concentration of self-consumption small producers. These families have production and income below subsistence level (limited rural employment and poorly paid); poor hygiene and house conditions; limited access to adequate health services, which results in high prevalence of respiratory infections and diarrheas. Landless families, small farmers, women heads of households, pregnant and nursing mothers and children are the most affected by food insecurity.

The environmental degradation in the southern and western regions, associated with recurrent drought (climate change) and fragile livelihoods, resulted in widespread poverty, vulnerability, and decreased response capacity. Consequently, even insignificant weather changes generate food insecurity and increase the malnutrition rate among the most vulnerable groups. The acute malnutrition of 734 children under age 5 represents an increase of three times (1.8 percent normal, 3.6 percent currently, 8 – 11 percent in the next months) from “normal” acute malnutrition rate in the zone.

¹ Known in Honduras as “canicula”.

² Análisis y Cartografía de la Vulnerabilidad a la Inseguridad Alimentaria en Honduras, VAM- WFP, Tegucigalpa Honduras, Noviembre 2003.

During 2009, changes in the rainfall pattern negatively affected the production of basic grains in the dry corridor of Honduras. In the second agricultural cycle, crop failure for maize and beans were above 50 percent in near 80 percent of the farms, from those, almost 40 percent were reported as completely damaged. Food reserves are expected to last until December for beans, and January for maize, which is affecting the food security of the poor and most vulnerable population groups.

The Honduran rural sector has been characterized in recent years by a gradual process of decapitalization. Throughout 2009 this situation got worse. The impact of the global economic crisis, the national political crisis and the drought are imposing serious costs on the livelihoods of the rural families. According to available information, the most affected area is the south. According to this data, some 4,545 hectares have been lost. The overall data reflects that approximately 3,200 ha have been affected. However, this data only includes communities in the affected municipalities of the departments of Choluteca and El Paraíso. The losses affected the second planting cycle, which in the south of the country represents an average of 70 percent of the total household production of maize and beans. According to projections, the average availability of maize/sorghum for household consumption is the equivalent of about two months of consumption, and almost three months in the case of beans. This means that the most serious impact of the drought will occur during the first quarter of 2010.

In response to this situation, from January 2010, FAO started a project of rapid actions based on productive investments at farm/family level, aimed at a rapid recovery of the local livelihoods and to curb food insecurity in the short term. Investments in labor-intensive rural infrastructure were accompanied by measures to reduce the impacts of post-harvest losses. Particular emphasis was given to those investments that can increase the resilience of poor rural households to food crisis. For instance, family and community gardens, based on present water availability, were enhanced by water harvest structures to minimizing grain post harvest losses.,

CERF projects requested for 2010 have been implemented to provide humanitarian assistance to people in distress concentrated in the municipalities located at the dry corridor in the south part of the country. CERF funding allocation was seeking to mitigate the causes of frequent recurrence of the droughts in that area and to provide adequate response to the affected population.

The United Nations Agencies participating in the implementation of the CERF funded projects are: **World Food Program (WFP)**, attending population's primary needs for food, covering all families identified in health community centers with cases of children and women with some degree of malnutrition; **United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)**, with two initiatives, one addressing the needs of families without access to water and sanitation systems, and the second one providing support with Therapeutic Food Formula for children with acute malnutrition; **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)**, implementing a research and monitoring component in order to verify the information related to the actual impact of the drought on nutrition; and facilitate identifying acutely malnourished persons' access to health services to seek cure in the public health system; **Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)**, addressing actions to reactivate agriculture in the affected zones, and provide families with seeds, fertilizers and small conservation structures for food and seeds.

The humanitarian intervention has provided assistance to 72,269 persons living in the dry corridor at the Southern part of Honduras. These funds were implemented by the UN System Agencies in the following areas:

- **Food Assistance:** WFP has delivered 936 Metric Tons, to assist 7,582 direct beneficiaries and their families (35,935 persons). This quantity represent 96 percent of the distribution goal. To reach this objective on time, WFP made internal commodity loans from different country programme activities to cover activities to be financed by the CERF.

- **Therapeutic Food:** CERF funds allocated to UNICEF to provide Therapeutic Feeding Formula to children in severe condition has reached 57 of them. All efforts have been oriented to make operational the program in coordination with MOH units in principal cities of the intervention zone. The team can respond to the demands associated with increased malnutrition cases for the months to come.

- **Nutrition:** The implementation of the PAHO nutritional monitoring system has taken more than 80 percent of sample data; some preliminary analysis found no cases/problems of acute malnutrition in children or women. Regarding women's conditions, it has identified overweight problems. The data suggests that the situation is well under the national nutritional parameters.

- **Agriculture:** CERF funds allocated to FAO are contributing to reactivation of agricultural sector in the affected zones, and provision of seeds, fertilizers and small conservation structures for food and seeds To 659 families.

- **Water and Sanitation:** UNICEF has made efforts to ensure access to purified water for 10,000 people in the most affected communities. The possibility of morbidity and mortality were reduced by providing water supply and sanitation facilities, reactivating the communal water facilities, along with wells and pipelines.

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	Emergency Food assistance for people affected by Food and Nutritional Insecurity in the Southern Region of Honduras 09-WFP-080	825,000	825,000	35,935 (18,326 women and girls; 17,608 men and boys). 5642 children(2877 girls y 2765 boys). 1085 pregnant and lactating women	Provide food assistance to the most food insecurity affected population. 100% of planned beneficiaries have received WFP relief food assistance.	1.- 100% of food tonnages have been distributed as planned 100 % of children and mothers selected are receiving familiar rations and papilla (1061 acute severe and moderate undernourished, 4581 light undernourished and 1085 pregnant and lactating women) 2.-To date WFP has distributed 939.60 MT (96% of the goal). This food covered 35,935 beneficiaries. We are committed to distribute 818 MT to the mid of April, to meet 10,078 beneficiaries.	CERF funding mitigated the causes of frequent recurrence of droughts and provided adequate response to the affected population.	WFP has assisted 1061 severe and moderate acute undernourished; 4581 light undernourished; 1085 pregnant and lactating mothers, and 460 persons living with HIV (7187 families). The health volunteers (481) played an important role, selecting the beneficiaries in the communities. Food has been distributed through 186 Health Centers in 45 municipalities. Monitoring and post monitoring has been carried out by 17 staff (6 WFP monitors, 3 WFP regional coordinators and 8 hired monitors/promoto rs –with due experience as they worked before with WFP	Beneficiaries through Gender Mainstream as family rations were distributed mostly to mothers.

								at the same area of coverage during the 2008 emergency situation-). Data collection was taken at distribution centers. Last food distribution report will be ready by mid April.	
Nutrition	Emergency therapeutic feeding to severely acute malnourished children affected by drought in Honduras 09-CEF-068A	149,200	149,200	Nearly 800 children severely acute malnourished (SAM), over 3,000 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and approximately 100,000 children screened for SAM at Southern Region of Honduras	<p>Avoid acute malnutrition widespread among the affected population.</p> <p>80% of Children of moderate and severe acute malnourish children identified in baseline survey had been recovered.</p> <p>At least 75% of severely acute malnourished children detected using MUAC receive therapeutic feeding and immediate medical attention according to nutritional emergency recovery programme protocols.</p> <p>Children with diseases related to SAM and MAM received proper clinical specialized attention in Ministry of Health Hospitals.</p> <p>Emergency nutritional recovery therapeutic centres established at community level in at least 20 municipalities affected by drought</p>	<p>To date 100% of severely acute malnourished children detected using MUAC are enrolled in the therapeutic feeding program</p> <p>100% of children detected with diseases and SAM or MAM received proper care at MoH hospitals</p> <p>Recovery centers using RUTF at community level involving until date 15 municipalities in southern Honduras- 75% of expected</p>	<p>CERF funding mitigated the causes of frequent recurrence of droughts and provided adequate response to the affected population.</p>	<p>Baseline for the intervention was taken from a WFP that has recognized an estimated of 738 children with acute malnutrition. In sentinel site surveys sponsored by the Ministry of Health and a nutritional evaluation made by PAHO estimations on the number of severely acute malnourished children is consistently lower. Nevertheless more follow-up surveys need to be conducted to report on the nutritional outcomes.</p>	<p>UNICEF and the partners in the therapeutic feeding program are sensitive to gender approaches, and the project has been aimed to increased awareness over these issues. No differences were assessed between sexes related to malnutrition in the region.</p>

<p>Nutrition</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> <p>09-WHO-073</p>	<p>139,500</p>	<p>139,500</p>	<p>7,000 affected families</p> <p>Children under age 5:</p> <p>Pregnant and breastfeeding women</p>	<p>5 departments affected by the drought are monitored for nutrition status of children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women affected</p> <p>All acute malnourished persons identified are referred to save their lives and receive proper treatment to the defined health facility.</p>	<p>1.6 % acute malnourished children (6 to 59 months)</p> <p>4.9 % low weight in women (10 to 49 years old)</p> <p>The children and women identified with acute malnourished were referred immediately to a clinic to receive proper treatment.</p>	<p>CERF funding mitigated the causes of frequent recurrence of droughts and provided adequate response to the affected population.</p>	<p>Visits were carried out in different moments to confirm the quality of data, the communities visited, the delivering of equipment, etc</p>	<p>The sample of children was representative of males and females from 45 municipalities from the dry corridor and the work included the identification of malnourished women in this area.</p>
<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Reactivation of agricultural livelihoods of small farmers affected by drought in the southern region of Honduras</p> <p>10-FAO-002</p>	<p>281,597</p>	<p>281,597</p>	<p>3200 families whose planting of the second cycle have been affected by drought, and need production inputs to reactivate their livelihoods.</p>	<p>At the end of the project, 3,200 families will have received the benefits of garden production, mainly food availability and stability.</p>	<p>To the moment, the project is working with 3,200 families and 25,600 beneficiaries. Gradually more families are coming to participate in the activities.</p>	<p>CERF funding mitigated the causes of frequent recurrence of droughts and provided adequate response to the affected population.</p>	<p>This it is permanent process that is made by visits, meetings with technicians and beneficiaries, field inspection, information and review of the operative plan. For the control of the materials, equipment and supplies have formats.</p>	<p>The project works with a direct gender approach, men and women participate in an equitable way in all the activities, all they have participated in the planning, the management, in trainings and the project execution. It is particularly important to mention that the AHMUC base organization, participates actively in the project</p>

<p>WASH</p>	<p>Joint humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities affected by draught</p> <p>09-CEF-068B</p>	<p>142,500</p>	<p>142,500</p>	<p>Nearly 30 affected communities, including circa 10,000 people among them 5,000 children, 2,500 women and 2,500 men.</p>	<p>Nearly 30 communities with reactivated water supply and sanitation facilities, benefiting approximately 10,000 people.</p> <p>Diseases related to the lack of safe water and sanitation facilities, especially among children are prevented.</p> <p>Vulnerable rural communities access safe water and sanitation facilities by the reactivation of their facilities</p>	<p>A plan for the repair of 3 water supply systems, 6 wells and 90 latrines, which will benefit nearly 3,132 inhabitants of 13 poor rural communities is ongoing.</p> <p>A plan for the reactivation and strengthening of 7 municipal chlorine banks is ongoing, to ensure the good quality of water for human consumption in 32 rural communities supported by the project.</p> <p>The project has been introduced with the beneficiaries, community leaders and municipal authorities. Social and health promotion, and community training are ongoing.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project begin immediate after the needs were identified.</p>	<p>Monitoring Activities have been carried out with strong leadership from the UN Coordination. UNICEF and the rest of Agencies count on the professional services of a professional, to follow-up the activities financed with CERF funds.</p>	<p>Main beneficiaries of the water and sanitation project are the children and women, improving their living conditions and reducing the incidence of water transmitted diseases. The repair of the water supply and sanitation systems reduces the time spent by women and children fetching water, and ensures them safety and privacy. Additionally, women and children actively participate in the implementation of the project, as key partners.</p>
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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	149,200	
Save the Children	WASH	09-CEF-068B		