

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

Country	Honduras
Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator	Rebeca Arias
Reporting Period	November 2008 to March 2009

I. Executive Summary

Heavy rainfall affected most of Honduras during two weeks of October 2008. The interaction of Tropical Depression 16, formed on 13 October, with a low depression current accompanied by a swell in the Pacific coast, and later on 17 October a low depression stationary zone in the Gulf of Honduras generated the first damages. Tropical Depression 43 slowly moved across the Eastern side of the country between 23 and 25 October, maintaining humid and unstable weather over much of the country. The highest levels of impact during the first days of the crisis were localized in the north part of the country at the Department of Cortes (Sula Valley), due to the overflow of the Ulúa River, and in the south part in the Department of Choluteca due to the overflow of the Choluteca River. Gradually, more areas were affected by the rains and the overflow of the rivers.

Flooding and landslides caused loss of life, injuries and displaced persons as well as damages to houses and public infrastructure in 17 of the 18 country's departments. Poor and isolated communities were affected. The people of the most vulnerable communities lost their livelihoods and income and their survival conditions remained precarious for several months. On October 20, the President of the Republic issued National Decree No. 029-2009 declaring a State of Emergency. The decree ordered Ministries and specialised institutions belonging to the National Contingencies Permanent Commission (COPECO) to immediately take necessary actions, with funds from the national budget and the international community, to ensure that search and rescue operations continue in order to reach those still stranded and in need of assistance. The Decree assigned responsibility for the coordination of international cooperation to the Ministry of Technical and External Cooperation (SETCO) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator activated the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), and the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) to coordinate the necessary response. To address the emergency situation, an Inter-Agency Emergency Response Plan was implemented and sectoral groups were activated for water and sanitation (WASH), shelter, health, food security and nutrition, early recovery, telecommunications and logistics. A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Mission supported both UN and government responses.

The national response capacity was overcome and the losses reached approximately 3,000 Million Lempira, around 1 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Therefore, in coordination with the Honduran Government, and based on the reports and assessments from official sources, the United Nations System and other partners, the decision was taken to launch an international appeal for US\$17,054,786, oriented to provide emergency relief. Additionally \$2,092,227 was requested from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) as immediate response. During the first weeks, priority was given to life-saving activities, thus preventing food insecurity and deterioration of the nutritional status of those whose traditional livelihoods and coping mechanisms were disrupted by the emergency. Also given priority were life-sustaining activities to support affected people in terms of basic needs: food assistance, emergency logistics, shelter, health, WASH plus coordination of assistance and definition of the most immediate needs in the short term.

The \$1,501,344 received from CERF enabled United Nations Agencies, NGOs and the government to assist 402,218 beneficiaries: 55,693 under five years of age, 176,614 women and 169,911 men located in seventeen departments of the country. Immediate response was provided in the sectors of emergency shelter, food assistance, WASH, and agriculture. CERF resources were crucial in postponing a breakdown in the food pipeline and facilitating a timely response for the most affected population.

Coordination and implementation mechanisms were established for each of the four UN agencies which implemented the received CERF funds (IOM, WFP, UNICEF and FAO). At the same time the funds allowed the implementation of different projects and activities detailed in this report. Partnerships with national and international organizations were established and strengthened. Gender issues were especially considered. The UN Resident Coordinator appointed a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to monitor and report on progress, bottlenecks or difficulties on the ground in the implementation of the CERF funded projects. The reports prepared by this Officer were very valuable not only to the UN RC but also to the UN agencies in solving problems related to efficient use of resources and implementation.

Finally, it was necessary to strengthen the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) with local actors, at the municipal level, including the repositioning of crucial emergency supply items. Contingency planning, increasing community participation, strengthening local capacities, networking, and reposition of inputs were key factors to improved targeting and maintaining a timely and effective assistance in spite of the isolation, thus addressing vulnerability of people more in need.

Summary of the CERF money requested and received status

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year		Requested	Received	
		\$17,054,786.00	\$ 2,968,275.00	
Total amount of CERF requested and received by funding windows		Requested	Received	
	Rapid Response	\$ 2,092,227.00	\$ 1,501,344.00	
	Underfunded		\$ 0	
	Total		\$ 1,501,344.00	
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	UN Agencies/IOM:		\$ 931,511.00	
	NGOs:		\$ 549,665.00	
	Government:		\$ 20,168.00	
	Other:		\$ 0	
	Total (equal to the total funding):		\$ 1,501,344	
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding	Age	Male	Female	Total
	Below 5			55,693
	Adult	169,911	176,614	
	Total			402,218
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding	Departments of Choluteca, Valle, Paraiso, Ocotepeque, Santa Barbara, Francisco Morazan, Colon, Comayagua, Yoro, Cortes, Atlantida, Gracias a Dios, Olancho, Intibuca, Lempira, Paraiso, and Copan			

II. Background

Heavy rainfall affected most of Honduras over two consecutive weeks. The first damages were the result of the interaction of Tropical Depression 16 with a low depression current accompanied by a swell in the Pacific Coast (13 October), followed by a low-depression stationary zone in the Gulf of Honduras (17 October). Tropical wave 43 slowly moved across the Eastern side of the country between 23 and 25 October, maintaining humid and unstable weather over much of the country.

The Government of Honduras announced a state of emergency on 20 October (Executive Decree No. 029 -2008), and formally requested humanitarian assistance from the UN System.

The highest levels of impact during the first days of the emergency were localized in the northern section of the country (Sula Valley in the Department of Cortes), due basically to the overflow of the Ulúa River, as well as in the southern region (Department of Choluteca) due to the overflow of the Choluteca River. Gradually, more areas were affected by the rains and the overflow of the rivers.

According to the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), 33 deaths were reported and some 271,179 persons were affected as of 25 October. A total of 42,234 persons were evacuated, 42,699 of which were in shelters. A total of 472 houses were destroyed and 8,487 were flooded. Some 372,085 hectares of crops were lost, particularly in the Departments of Comayagua, Copán and Ocotepeque. Approximately 247 roads were damaged or destroyed and 23 schools were affected. Public health was an area of primary concern, although no outbreaks were reported. PAHO/WHO reported that 27 potable water systems were damaged. The government implemented measures to prevent speculation of food prices, and future agricultural production will undoubtedly be affected. Damage in transport infrastructure impacted negatively on the commercialization of the production of coffee.

The main sectors which needed an immediate response were emergency shelter, food assistance, WASH, and agriculture. The World Food Programme (WFP) supported Government efforts to assist the affected population with food distribution.

Priorities were established through field assessments and in close consultation with the COPECO, the Coordination Center for International Humanitarian Assistance (CCAHI), and relevant sectoral authorities, as well as with international NGO, IFRC, and donors.

A rapid needs assessment mission by the UNDAC team was held on 24 and October 25 2008. The mission's objective was to obtain information that allowed to validate and verify information concerning the actual impact of floods in the northwest area of the country, as well as, potential risks of floods and landslides. Two assessment missions were deployed by two agencies of the UN system led by WFP and UNDP in conjunction with other agencies such as PAHO and COPECO delegates.

Several meetings were held with the Foreign Affairs Secretary, and COPECO, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), bilateral cooperation representatives and NGOs to analyze the situation and agree upon the activation of the CERF application and a flash appeal process.

III. Implementation and results

CERF grants received in the amount of \$1,501,344 enabled United Nations Agencies, NGOs and government agencies to assist 402,218 beneficiaries: 55,693 under five years of age, 176,614 women and 169,911 men located in seventeen departments of the country. Immediate response focused on emergency shelter, food assistance, WASH, and agriculture. CERF resources were crucial in postponing a food pipeline break and allowed maintaining a timely response to the most affected population.

Coordination and implementation mechanism arrangements were established for each of the four UN agencies which received the CERF funds: International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). At the same time the funds allowed the implementation of different projects and activities detailed in this report.

Partnerships with national and international partners was established and strengthened. Gender issues were especially considered. A particular mechanism of monitoring was established by the UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC) with the support of a consultant who monitored and followed-up projects implementation at the national and local levels and provided executive reports to UN RC and Heads of the participating UN agencies to improve the process. Specific monitoring and evaluation activities were also implemented by each UN agency. All of them are detailed below.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

- To access beneficiary areas, various agreements were established with NGOs located in affected communities with experience in emergency response. Agreements were signed with: a) GOAL, for the departments of Yoro and Colon; b) CARE, for the department of Atlántida; c) Municipality of Marcovia, Choluteca to assist the community of Marcovia; and d) with the Municipality of Central District.
- Aid delivery was facilitated by local government and NGOs in possession of detailed information on the affected families.

2. Project activities and results

- The activities implemented through the project covered 3,121 families (six persons per family) of which 2,534 received non-food items and 858 received materials for reparation of housing. The coverage of materials for reparation of housing was lower in comparison with non-food items, due to the non-return of a significant percentage of people to their original homes as a response to the municipal declaration of inhabitable zones.

3. Partnerships

- The coordination strategy with partners (CARE, GOAL, Municipality of Marcovia, Municipality of Central District) contributed to the operational complementarities on actions, presence in the areas, timely response to affected populations and guaranteed transparency during the aid distribution process.

4. Gender-mainstreaming

- Approximately 45 percent of the heads of families were women, most of all in rural communities.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

- IOM's monitoring and assessment was done through various mechanisms such as: a) follow-up of agreements signed with partners, b) field visits and interviews including direct deliveries to beneficiaries assisted by partners, c) half-term and final reports received from partners, d) visual record of the aid given, and e) input provided by UN Coordination.

FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

- The emergency network organized as part of preparedness activities was strengthened through this operation, which allowed collaboration on needs assessments, information exchange, timely and effective targeting and response, and the provision of additional resources, as well as food distribution and monitoring.

2. Project activities and results

- Priority was given to meet the immediate food needs of people living in temporary shelters and isolated areas, preventing food insecurity and deterioration of the nutritional status of those whose traditional livelihoods and coping mechanisms were disrupted by the emergency and who were left isolated by the disruption of means of transport. In spite of the isolation, WFP and partners kept up their assistance to the most vulnerable and affected population, providing them with complete and balanced rations. Food tonnages were delivered as planned, providing food assistance to more than 40,000 people.
- Essential early recovery activities were also carried out under the CERF operation to address the food needs of vulnerable groups, while contributing to the rehabilitation or construction of community infrastructure. The results of recovery projects were slower than expected due to limited resources.

3. Partnerships

- The main partners in this network were COPECO and 30 municipalities, WFP food aid monitors, international NGOs such as World Vision, Ayuda en Acción, CARE, CASM, CARITAS, CCFH, local NGOs such as TECAS, CTSAR, Popul-Natum, and UN agencies including FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP.

4. Gender-mainstreaming

- WFP's extensive field presence and partnership provided the opportunity to use knowledge of local conditions and training to implement operations with sensitive gender approaches. Increased participation by women was a priority in this operation; as a result, women represented more than 80 percent of the food recipients, and 55.4 percent of the beneficiaries.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

- Because of the short duration of the humanitarian assistance, no baseline and follow-up surveys were conducted to report on the nutritional outcomes. However, the timely and effective food assistance prevented food insecurity and deterioration of nutritional status of the most vulnerable population, mainly children under five as well as pregnant and lactating women. Targeting and monitoring was facilitated by the strong presence of WFP in the field (nearly 40 WFP monitors in six sub-offices), and a reliable network of key humanitarian players (central and local governments, NGOs, and UN agencies).

WATER SANITATION AND HYGEINE (WASH)

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

- At the onset of the emergency situation, a WASH Emergency Sector Working Group was established. This team enabled a coordinated intervention which ensured access to safe water and rehabilitation of crucial water supply systems, latrines, and sewage systems. PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, the National Water System (SANAA), CARE, GOAL, Save the Children, Aldea Global, CRS, the Ministry of Health, COPECO, IOM, Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) and other UN agencies were actively involved in the WASH Emergency Sector Working Group.

2. Project activities and results

- The group mentioned above carried out a rapid assessment of the damages caused by the emergency in all the areas of the country, developing a list of affected communities and types of interventions required for each community. This document allowed rapid distribution of the areas of intervention among humanitarian agencies. The immediate concern was the outbreak of diseases, especially in densely populated areas. The CERF funds allowed UNICEF to co-finance the repair of one of the main water supply systems of the capital city, ensuring that access to safe water for approximately 300,000 people was re-established.

3. Partnerships

- CERF funding also supported the worst affected areas outside the capital city. In partnership with GOAL, Aldea Global, CRS, Save the Children, and SANAA, UNICEF identified the priority areas for intervention based on the document produced by the above-mentioned rapid assessment. The partners mobilized people in the communities to implement activities and ensured that hygiene promotion and education were incorporated into the interventions. One of the positive outcomes of this emergency collaboration was that it facilitated a stronger partnership among UN agencies, government institutions, NGOs and communities, not only at the central level, but in the rural areas as well.
- CERF funding was important not only to respond to immediate needs, but also to mobilize further emergency funding from other donors, such as CIDA, SIDA and Holland. These donors supported timely and rapid interventions made through CERF funds, in coordination with different entities, generating willingness among these donors to come forward with additional support. It is also worth mentioning that the rapid response from CERF funds also prompted major players, such as the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, to mobilize their regular resources to complement the ongoing emergency work carried out by UNICEF and its partners.

4. Gender Mainstreaming

- As of 13 April 2009, rehabilitation of 13 water supply systems will have been completed, reaching 18,551 persons. The remaining work will be completed by the end of May 2009. By the end of implementation, CERF funds will have benefited approximately 330,000 people with access to safer water, including the population attended in Tegucigalpa in the early stages of the emergency.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring activities have been carried out together with the WASH Emergency Sector Working Group with the strong leadership from the UN. As CERF funding is

currently being implemented, UNICEF recruited a consultant specifically to ensure follow-up implementation of activities with CERF funds.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

- Agreements were made with the Ministry of Agriculture through its more operational units: DICTA, the Agricultural Science and Technology Directorate, and SENASA, the Animal and Plant Health National Service. The FAO Program to Support National Food Security (PESANN) was key in the supervisory role and in the identification of small seed suppliers. Together with selected NGOs, FAO coordinated the identification of target beneficiary communities and families for crop rehabilitation, silo distribution and animal vaccination.
- Existing FAO partnerships with NGOs, municipalities, universities and producer organizations favoured the timely reaching of communities and families. It was with their assistance that the losses were ascertained and needs determined in order to carry out a timely intervention, particularly in crop rehabilitation, which offered a very brief window of intervention of two to three weeks, depending on the region. Letters of agreement were drawn with three NGOs in order to provide them with funds for technical assistance and the purchase of some specific inputs which were required in different forms for each region.
- The seed was purchased by FAO from seed farmers and distributed to the NGOs and the producer organizations, who, together with the municipal authorities, drew the list of beneficiaries in each community and carried out the distribution. The National University Center in the Atlantic (CURLA - La Ceiba), through its Community Development Department, also participated in Atlántida in the identification of beneficiaries, the distribution of inputs, training and crop follow-up.
- All these arrangements, made in the light of existing partnerships, allowed timely implementation and emergency crops were planted while the brief window still permitted.

2. Project activities and results

- The main challenge of the FAO project was to ensure that the inputs and technical assistance reached the target farmers, within the brief window that the climatic conditions allowed for. The inputs and technical assistance was to allow them an emergency planting period in order to guarantee that their families would have enough food to last to the next regular crop harvest.
- Grain production: In spite of unstable weather, the project reached 1,200 producer families with 327 hectares of beans, 73 hectares of maize and 10 hectares of rice. Only the beans planted have been harvested, thanks to the short cycle and earlier planting. Based on data from the farmers, the yield is between 636 and 736 kg/hectare (ha), estimating a total production of 224 metric tonnes (MT). These yields may be considered lower than normal because growth was affected by drought (mostly in the central area of Honduras), and the northern regions were affected by more than necessary rain. For maize, the yield is expected to be around 2.8 MT/ha. In relation to rice yields, it is too early to make forecasts of the yields given the early stage of the crop. The bean production represents between 223 and 258 kg/family, or an estimated mean of 239 kg/family. Considering a normal consumption of about 130 kg/family-year, their consumption requirements have been more than guaranteed until the next harvest, allowing for some sales to procure cash for other needs. They will also be able to store seed for the next

planting, with a total in the order of 2 MT of beans and 3.5 MT of maize.

- Due to the drought situation affecting the bean harvest, it was necessary to purchase basic equipment for the irrigation of 24 ha.
- Metal silos for grain storage: The impact of the above mentioned activities was on food availability and stability was enhanced by the distribution of 400 metal silos with a capacity of 818 kg each, reaching a storage capacity of 327 MT, thus further reducing post harvest losses. In the distribution of silos, preference was given to those farmers who lacked storage capacity. Some 200 of these were farmers participating in planting grains and 200 were families from the south who could not plant but were able to partially rescue their maize or bean crops from the effects of tropical storm Number 16 or receive some kind of food aid and need storage.
- Pasture recuperation: Some 132 small livestock farmers in the low lands of the Atlantic coastal plain lost their pastures from wilting due to the excess of water. The project provided them with new pasture seed to plant about 0.5 ha each; thus, 67 ha. of pasture were established with *Brizantha* and *Decumens* species. Agreements were made between the farmers and DICTA and the small dairy production of these farmers is being restored.
- Financial capitalization: The project provided around \$85,000 for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and metal silos, with the additional purpose that these expenses be financially capitalized in each group or community. In order for this to be achieved, agreements were signed in each case whereby individuals would pay back the total or partial value to a local revolving fund to be operated by themselves, thus injecting the local economies and strengthening a savings culture. That allows for funds to be available in future campaigns and provides for more integrated risk management.
- Vaccination of domestic livestock: Under the umbrella of a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Agricultural and Livestock Health Service, a vaccination campaign was implemented to prevent Newcastle disease in domestic poultry in the southern region and classic swine fever in the north, in order to preserve family livelihoods more dependent on the domestic (backyard) economies, generally under the control of women. The Newcastle campaign was implemented in the following departments: Choluteca, Valle, and the southern sections of Francisco Morazán and El Paraíso, where some 50,000 animals were vaccinated. The cost of this campaign was about \$9,000, at \$0.18 per unit. This prevented a potential loss of \$211,000, had all animals been lost, saving their immediate livelihoods.
- With swine, the vaccination was carried out in the departments of Colón and Yoro, since this area was most susceptible to swine fever. The cost of stabilizing the livelihoods of these families was around \$11,000, at a unit cost of \$0.90. The risk of loss was valued at \$265,000. This turned out to be a very gender-sensitive activity.
- Technical assistance and training: FAO and NGO technical assistance provided guidance and training for 5,622 beneficiaries, men and women, in subjects germane to the assistance provided in order to optimize their recuperation activities. Training was provided on production systems, crop distance in beans and maize, fertilizer use, vaccination, management of grain storage in small metal silos and in the use of revolving funds for the capitalization schemes.

3. Partnerships

- For the achievement of the project goals, FAO's main partner was the Ministry of Agriculture (SAG), through the DICTA, the Agricultural Science and Technology

Directorate, and SENASA, the Animal and Plant Health National Service, coordinated with the FAO Program to Support National Food Security (PESANN). This was effective as they are the government units responsible for the response to emergencies in agriculture. The SAG is also FAO's natural counterpart and this emergency response was only a continuation of this relationship.

- The fact that FAO turned to existing non-governmental partners was also good judgement as there are established synergies. This was fundamental to reaching the goals in the time span available. Only partners who had on-going activities in the affected areas were recruited. In the areas where there were no established partners, FAO implemented all activities directly.
- FAO implemented the project with the following partners:
 - NGOs: Visión Mundial (World Vision); ADIAC (Asesores para el Desarrollo Integral Agroforestal Comunitario – Community Development Advisors); COPRODEL (Consultores Procesos para el Desarrollo Local – Local Development Advisors); Producer organization: Red PASH (*Red de Productores Artesanales de Semillas de Honduras – Artisanal Seed Producer Network*); Academy: CURLA (*Centro Universitario Regional de Litoral Atlántico - The National University Center in the Atlantic - La Ceiba*).

4. Gender-mainstreaming

- The livestock components, as well as the silo distribution, had the most impact on gender. These activities are geared to the domestic or home economies, which are typically the women's domain in Honduras and where they can be most empowered, especially in short-term intervention. Women were responsible for 92 percent of the backyard animal vaccination, as they "own" these animals. Nonetheless, the vaccination generally involved the entire family. In the silo distribution there was 40 percent participation of women, as they are often responsible for the home disposition of grains for consumption. In the planting of beans, there was an 18 percent participation of women.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

- Each partner presented a detailed work plan to be executed in the three-month allotted period. They reported monthly and made a final report. The farmers in the communities made lists of participants and signed acts of agreement and receipts of inputs and seed received. FAO technicians also made field visits to each organization and farmer groups. These visits served to take account of progress as compared to the reports, and also to take note of difficulties and make on-the-go decisions for solutions. The opinion of the participants was also received during these visits.
- The direct execution was controlled through FAO's normal procedures. At present, all partners are drafting their final technical and financial reports.

IV. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed US\$	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Water and Sanitation (WASH)	08-CEF-087 Emergency Response Project- Water and sanitation	140,190	329,549	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Water Agency (SANAA) ■ Aldea Global ■ Save the Children ■ GOAL ■ CRS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nearly 12,000 people among them 6,000 children living in shelters and communities affected by Tropical Depression Number 16 in Honduras were provided with safe water and sanitation facilities as immediate response to the emergency from November 2008 to January 2009. ■ Target number of people provided with safe water and sanitation facilities are 12,000 ■ Water-borne diseases among children prevented. ■ Vulnerable rural communities access safe water and sanitation facilities through the rehabilitation of their facilities. ■ People living in shelters access safe water and sanitation facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approximately 300,000 people (among which 150,000 are children) living in the affected communities in Tegucigalpa, re-established access to safe water, which resulted in the prevention of the outbreak of water-borne diseases in the capital city. ■ Urgent repair of 27 water supply systems, one sewage system, and 19 wells and construction of 21 family latrines started in collaboration with NGOs, geared to reach 4,763 families in the affected rural areas. The fixing of 13 water supply systems has already been completed, reaching 18,551 people, out of which approximately 9,000 are children. The remaining works are to be completed by the end of May 2009. ■ At all the rehabilitation points, hygiene and sanitation education for community people were carried out to ensure safe hygiene practices among the population.

Shelters	08-IOM-029 Provision of shelter and non-food items	626,485	3,121 affected families for Tropical Depression 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ GOAL: \$286,080.50 ■ CARE: \$80,173.50 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide 2,200 affected families in the departments of Yoro, Atlantida, Colon, Choluteca and Francisco Morazan with the following items: kitchen kits, hygiene kits, home cleaning kits, miscellaneous kits (mattresses, mosquito nets, blankets, and bath towels), recreation kits and materials for housing repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The delivery of kitchen kits, personal hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets and recreation kits contributed to improve the standard of living of 2,454 affected families (each one has an average of five family members), for a total of approximately 12,270 persons. ■ The delivery of 26,390 roofing zinc, construction tool kits, 2,930 feet of wood, 4,200 pounds of nails, 522 shovels, 522 rakes, cement, sand and gravel. Materials helped improve 857 houses for an equal number of families, for a total of approximately 4,285 persons.
Food	08-WFP-072 Immediate food assistance to affected families by floods	511,859	40,150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ COPECO and Emergency Municipality Committees (CODEMs) ■ International NGOs: World Vision, Ayuda en Acción, CARE, CASM, CARITAS, CCFH ■ Local NGOs: TECAS, CTSAR, Popul-Natum ■ UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Response capacity of local players was overcome by the emergency. ■ Food insecurity affected population living in temporary shelters and isolated areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide food assistance to the most affected population living in shelters and isolated areas. ■ Avoid acute malnutrition widespread among the affected population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100 percent of planned beneficiaries received WFP relief food assistance (40,150) ■ 100 percent of food tonnage was distributed as planned (50,140) ■ Because of the short duration of the support, no baseline and follow-up surveys were conducted to report on the nutritional outcomes. However, the timely and effective food assistance prevented food insecurity and deterioration of nutritional status of the most affected population.
Agriculture	08-FAO-060 Emergency assistance to rural households affected by flooding to restore their livelihoods for food	213,000	5,522 total 3,919 women 1,603 men All within the 25-50 age group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SAG (SENASA) (\$20168) ■ SAG (DICTA)(own resources, project provided inputs) ■ NGO's <i>Visión Mundial Honduras</i> (World Vision) (\$31,737) ■ ADIAC (Asesores) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 20,000 families affected (mostly livelihoods based on agriculture) ■ 37,000 ha of crops lost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1,000 families restore their livelihoods based on basic grains (mostly beans – Phaseolus) ■ 6,000 families prevent disease of their yard animals (approx. 120,000 poultry and 50,000 swine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1,200 families received inputs and technical assistance for the production of basic grains, of which 934 who planted beans produced an average of 239 kg; 266 who planted maize are waiting for crop of approximately 768 kg. Either will carry them to the next harvest and allow for sales for cash; 200 received silos for post harvest management. Rudimentary irrigation systems were implemented where most needed. Besides their bean production, fifteen farmers were restituted 10 ha of rice as a group.

<p>security and prevention of animal disease</p>				<p><i>para el Desarrollo Integral Agroforestal Comunitario – Community Development Advisors) (\$7,889)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>COPRODEL (Consultores en Procesos para el Desarrollo Local – Local Development Advisors) (\$5,371)</i> ■ <i>FIPAH (Fundación para Investigación Participativa de Honduras – Participatory Research Foundation) (own resources, project provided inputs)</i> ■ <i>Academy: CURLA (Centro Universitario Regional de Litoral Atlántico - The National University Center in the Atlantic - La Ceiba) (own resources, project provided inputs).</i> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 132 small dairy farm families received pasture seed for 0.5 ha each and were able to recover their small milk production. ■ 200 more families who could not plant a new grain crop received silos for the storage of grains to avoid further losses. ■ 4,090 families vaccinated 50,000 poultry and 9,000 swine and established an epidemiology watch. ■ All participating farmers received some training and will be developing revolving funds for risk management in their communities.
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V. CERF IN ACTION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Country	Honduras
Department	Colón, Choluteca
Municipality	Sonaguera, Colón Marcovia, Choluteca
Community	El Sastre, El Zapotal (Sonaguera) Marcovia
Type of Emergency	Tropical depression 16 that hit the country in November 2008
Agency	IOM
Area of attention	Provision of shelter and Non- Food Items (NFI)



El Sastre and El Zapotal, Colon

Out of the 2,200 families identified to receive support from the UN CERF Funds, 82 of these lived in the communities of El Sastre and El Zapotal in the northern province of Colon, both which were severely damaged following the Tropical Depression No. 16. Many homes were destroyed, the area was declared inhabitable and these 82 families were provided with tents and relocated to a nearby community. Having lost most of their belongings in the flood, these families were in urgent need of basic necessities such as hygiene products, blankets, mattresses and mosquito nets. While still being sheltered in tents, the families received a package which included basic products as well as a kitchen kit, a cleaning kit and recreational material for children. These materials not only provided

the families with a certain feeling of security and comfort but also covered urgent needs such as the possibility to clean clothing and kitchen utensils, sleep on a mattress covered by a mosquito net and allowed the children to escape the sadness of their situation through playing and games. The families of El Sastre and El Zapotal are very thankful for the support provided by IOM through the UN CERF Funds.

Marcovia, Choluteca

“Since the Tropical Depression No. 16 people of our community have been sleeping on the floor and surviving by sharing materials to cover basic needs such as kitchen utensils and hygiene products. The non-food items provided by IOM greatly improved living conditions in the community in which many families lived in inhumane conditions following the floods. The community has been able to regain confidence and have enthusiastically participated in the repairs of housings with the materials delivered by IOM. This area is hit by flooding and droughts every year and many of the homes were in terrible conditions after the last Tropical Depression.

These repairs will allow the families to recover as well as prepare for the disasters to come. We are very pleased with the way the assistance was coordinated and how families and local authorities were able to work along with IOM in order to deliver the



non-food items and repair materials. Thanks to this help we have also been able to provide support to families in remote areas which are often left out from assistance

after natural disasters.”

***Nahum Calix, Mayor of Marcovia,
Department of Choluteca***

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Country	Honduras
Department	Colon
Municipality	Sonaguera
Community	El Sastre
Type of Emergency	Tropical depression 16 that hit the country in November 2008
Agency	WFP
Area of attention	Assistance to populations living in shelters and in isolated areas

food, including maize, rice, beans, CSB blend and oil through airlifts operations for eight days. Afterwards, my husband began working in the rehabilitation of the temporary bridge, clearing roads, helping other families clean up their homes, and planting food crops in exchange for food. Our situation is very bad since we lost everything including our home, and we are living in a tent donated by the Rotary Club. But we hope for a good harvest and that we can rebuild a better house. We thank TECAS and WFP for their help, and want to ask those in charge of food to continue supporting us until our economy and crops have recovered.”

Humanitarian Assistance

A disbursement of CERF funds for a total of US\$ 511,859 allowed WFP to feed nearly 40,000 people at the national level, through the distribution of 493 tonnes of food during the tropical depression that hit the country over two weeks.

At the local level, WFP distributed 167.95 tonnes of food to the affected population in the department of Colón, where 268 families, of which 46 lost their homes and crops, benefited from the CERF funds.

One of the families who benefited from the CERF funds was Mrs. Martha Agripina Delgado, member of a family of eight: Nain Zapata, husband; Ovin Isai Zapata, 18 year old son; Odil Nain Zapata, 16 years old, Josue Delgado Zapata, 14 years old, Nancy Abigail Zapata, 11 years old, Norma Melissa Zapata, 9 years old, Rudy Jonan Zapata , 4 years old. This family lives on occasional salary wages and subsistence agriculture. The floods generated by Tropical Depression 16 caused not only the loss of their house, crops and personal belongings, but also wage opportunities. The food security of the family was aggravated by the damages to the only road and the fact that they live in an isolated area.

Mrs. Delgado said: *“The desperate situation of my family improved when TECAS and WFP started helping us with immediate food assistance. At the beginning, we received*



BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Country	Honduras
Department	Francisco Morazan, Yoro, Comayagua and Choluteca
Municipality	Tegucigalpa
Type of Emergency	Tropical depression 16 that hit the country in November 2008
Agency	UNICEF
Area of attention	Water and Sanitation

CERF Funds enabled UNICEF to re-establish the water and sanitation systems damaged by the flood emergency.

Immediately after the emergency situation, CERF fund was allocated by UNICEF to collaborate with National Water Agency (SANAA) to rehabilitate one of the main water supply systems at Capital city, Tegucigalpa. This ensured prompt re-establishment of the access to safe water up to 300,000 persons (approximately 30 percent of the total population of the Capital City). The timely intervention to the water supply system that affects the large number of population of highly congested areas prevented the much feared outbreaks of waterborne diseases.



Rehabilitation of Water Supply System at Capital city, Tegucigalpa

CERF Fund also supported the intervention outside the Capital City, namely Francisco Morazán, Yoro, Comayagua and Choluteca with strong community participation. UNICEF is working with specialized NGOs, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Aldea Global, Save the Children, and GOAL to carry out the rehabilitation of 27 water supply systems, 1 sewage system, repair of 19 wells and the construction of 21 family latrines, reaching 4,763 families, approximately 29,549 persons. As of 5 March, 13 water supply systems in Comayagua were completed. The remaining works are expected to be completed at all the areas by the end of May 2009. In all the areas of interventions, UNICEF and partners are providing hygiene education to ensure the sustainable safe hygiene practices among the communities.



Construction of family latrines, Choluteca

Annex: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADIAAC	Asesores para el Desarrollo Integral Agroforestal Comunitario (Advisors for the Integral Development of Community Agroforestry)
CARE	CARE
CARITAS	Pastoral Social de la Iglesia Católica
CASM	Mennonite Social Commission
CCFH	Christian Children Fund of Honduras
CCIHA	Coordination Center for International Humanitarian Assistance
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COPECO	Comisión Permanente de Contingencias (National Emergency Commission)
COPRODEL	Consultores de Procesos para el Desarrollo Local (Consultants for Local Development Processes)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTSAR	Centro Técnico San Alonso Rodríguez, (San Alonso Rodríguez Technical Center)
CURLA	Centro Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico (National University Center in the Atlantic)
DICTA	Dirección de Investigación, Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria (Agropecuarian Research, Science and Technology Office)
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organisation
GOAL	GOAL Ireland, an International Humanitarian Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IECM	Information Education and Communication Material
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
Kg	Kilograms
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MT	Metric Tonnes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PESANN	Program to Support National Food Security
SAG	Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (Ministry of Agriculture)
SAN	Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (Food and Nutrition Security) Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (National Service for Agropecuarian Health)
SENASA	Secretaría Técnica y de Cooperación Internacional (Ministry of Technical and External Cooperation)
SETCO	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDA	United Nations
UN	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP	UN Emergency Technical Team
UNETE	
UN-	
HABITAT	UN Human Settlements Programme
US\$	Dollars
TECAS	Trabajadores Ecológicos con Amor por Sonaguera
TP	Tropical Depression
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

WVH

World Vision Honduras