

# FLASH APPEAL HONDURAS

TROPICAL STORM ETA  
NOVEMBER 2020



This appeal was prepared prior to the impact of Hurricane Iota on Central America and therefore does not reflect its possible impact in Honduras.

This document is produced by the Humanitarian Country Team with the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Honduras and COPECO, with the support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It covers the period from mid-November 2020 to mid-May 2021.

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# Table of Contents

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|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| <b>05</b> | <b>Crisis overview</b>                   |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Major humanitarian needs</b>          |
| <b>14</b> | <b>Strategic objectives</b>              |
| <b>17</b> | <b>Financial requirements by sector</b>  |
| 17        | WASH                                     |
| 20        | Food Security                            |
| 22        | Health                                   |
| 24        | Protection                               |
| 27        | Education                                |
| 29        | CCCM                                     |
| 31        | Coordination                             |
| <b>32</b> | <b>Annex: List of projects by sector</b> |
| <b>70</b> | <b>How to support this Flash Appeal</b>  |



# Crisis overview

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Eta, the 2020 Atlantic hurricane season's record-tying 28th storm, began affecting northern Honduras as a Category 4 hurricane approaching the north-eastern shores of neighbouring Nicaragua on 3 November, bringing torrential rains that the United States' National Hurricane Center (NHC) forecast could leave as much as 635mm of rain and cause wind speeds as high as 275 km/h.

During its slow three-day journey over Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, Eta downgraded to a tropical storm and then to a tropical depression, drenching much of Honduras and causing rising river levels, flooding and landslides across the country. These impacts collectively created a host of overlapping humanitarian needs for hundreds of thousands of people in vulnerable communities now facing the grim reality of recovering from Honduras' worst natural hazard in more than 20 years.

For many in the worst affected areas, Eta evoked horrific memories of Hurricane Fifi in 1974 and Hurricane Mitch in 1998, both considered among the most destructive storms to ever strike Central America, with death tolls numbering in the thousands. Mitch, considered the second deadliest Atlantic hurricane on record, cost Honduras decades of development. Daily figures from the Permanent Commission for Contingencies (COPECO) have steadily risen each day to account for as many as 2.94 million affected people as of 12 November, roughly 30 per cent of the country's population.

While Eta's material damage, which authorities are still quantifying due to ongoing access constraints to cut off communities, may not match Mitch's nationwide level of destruction, the potential impact may potentially be worse, given pre-existing vulnerabilities stemming from recurring climate shocks, deteriorating

economic conditions, high food insecurity, forced displacement and chronic violence.

Eta comes as Honduras deals with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which has only exacerbated these vulnerabilities. As such, response to Eta must build on longstanding humanitarian response efforts from partners who are well-versed in the scope and scale of Honduras' multidimensional needs and who are best positioned to provide immediate life-saving assistance and prevent further spread of COVID-19 in communities reeling in the wake of Eta's devastating impact.

## Impact

Between incessant rains, widespread flooding and landslides, Eta caused damage across nearly all of Honduras' 18 departments. At least 745 communities across 155 of Honduras' 298 municipalities report varying degrees of damage. The extent of this damage beyond the rolling count of affected people and official death toll of 74 people may not be known for weeks, as COPECO currently reports damage to 150 roads as well as more than 60 damaged or destroyed bridges, obstacles that have limited access to critically affected communities and isolated more than 103,000 people. With tens of thousands of people still cut off with unknown access to food or safe water for consumption and sanitation, the real number of affected people and number of deaths attributable to Eta may never be known.

Eta has thus far driven at least 42,000 people to 425 shelters, giving way to one of the most critical humanitarian priorities to respond to while authorities scramble to reach all Eta-affected communities to save lives and assess the true level of the storm's overall impact. The convergence of large numbers of people in shelters, limited shelter management capacities, urgent food security, water, health and protection needs and the COVID-19 pandemic stand to create a



complex series of interrelated needs that only amplify one another's consequences.

With each passing day revealing the true magnitude of Eta's impact, the long-term consequences and concerns over impacts to livelihoods and physical and emotional well-being become clearer. Clean-up efforts may take months. The slowly receding waters, which have already contaminated water supply and distribution infrastructure, will almost assuredly wipe out crops and harvests, placing food security and livelihoods in jeopardy; initial reports already cite losses of, or damages to, some 318,635 hectares of crops. The standing water also provides disease-carrying vectors with ample breeding grounds in a country that experienced its most severe dengue outbreak ever as recently as 2019, which saw 112,000 cases and 180 deaths.

These impacts and their still-unfolding consequences, together with the COVID-19 crisis, pose a new set of backbreaking challenges in a country where there are already 1.6 million people with humanitarian needs and 3.0 million people with critical problems related to resilience and recovery, according to latest calculation incorporating the impact of COVID. Prior to Eta and to the COVID-19 crisis, unemployment stood at 1.5 million people, with 26 per cent in the formal sector and 74 per cent in the informal sector. ILO estimates indicate youth unemployment stood as high as 10.2 per cent in 2019. Protracted drought and recurring flooding had left 962,000 people in severe food insecurity, 1.7 million people had WASH needs, and chronic violence affected about 485,000 people, with forced displacement affecting about 245,000 people.

### **Most affected areas**

The northern Atlantic departments of Atlántida, Cortés, Santa Bárbara and Yoro took the brunt of the known damage and collectively account for just over two million affected people, more than two-thirds of COPECO's national count as of 12 November. Cortés, home to Honduras' second largest city and the country's industrial centre of San Pedro Sula, has at least 80 per cent of all sheltered people.

Parts of these four departments comprise the highly flood-prone Sula valley, an agriculturally fertile area that

is home about 30 per cent of Honduras' population and represents about two-thirds of Honduras' Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These areas, among the most densely populated in the country, will likely see losses in agriculture, livestock and livelihoods that will come to bear on food insecurity and poverty and potentially drive increased displacement and migration. The affected area also concentrates heavy industry, agriculture at small and large scale and mining, meaning that risks of chemical contamination as a result of the impact of the storms on these sites cannot yet be ruled out.

Other areas with significant impacts include Gracias a Dios in the north-east, whose 16,557 evacuated families are second only to Cortés and El Paraíso in south-central Honduras, whose nearly a quarter of a million affected people trails only the four Sula valley departments.

### **Vulnerable groups**

As with any emergency, Honduras' vulnerable populations will be disproportionately affected. These high-risk groups include people in extreme poverty, indigenous populations, Afro-Honduran ethnic groups, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), pregnant adolescents aged 11 to 19, single female heads of households, children under five, undernourished children, people with disabilities and the elderly, groups. These groups will require concerted efforts to obtain sex-and-age-disaggregated data (SADD), as well as disaggregated data on ethnicity, disability and other characteristics to identify differentiated needs and better target response efforts.

While Eta poses a serious threat to all these groups, the broadest vulnerability is poverty; Honduras already has one of the highest poverty rates in Latin America and the Caribbean at 54.8 per cent, a number the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) estimates may reach as high 57.8 per cent, excluding the impact of COVID-19 confinement measures. Honduras' Human Development Index (HDI) rating of 0.623 places it second only to Haiti as the lowest in the entire region, with its Inequality-Adjusted HDI of 0.464 evidence of the tremendous

inequality in human development which continues to plague the country.

Geographically, the Garifuna Afro-Honduran communities are mostly located along Honduras' northern Caribbean coast, while the Tawahkas and Miskitas indigenous groups are mostly found in Gracias a Dios, areas that took on significant amounts of rain. Indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations already face a general lack of access to essential services such as water and sanitation, either due to lack of coverage in their remote rural communities or due to deficient infrastructure in poorer urban neighbourhoods they have migrated to, some on account of violence and land appropriations. Indigenous people also face higher poverty rates than normal, with estimates of at least 71 per cent of indigenous people living below the poverty line.

Additionally, Atlántida, Cortés and Yoro have high rates of returning migrants and IDPs, given their proximity to the western border with Guatemala and status as a migrant transit point, creating inherent vulnerabilities that leave this group doubly exposed in emergencies. Over the long term, Eta has the potential to spur even more migration from Honduras, with the possibility of creating tensions with neighbouring countries in the context of COVID-19, as witnessed during the recent migrant caravans. The added hardships will inevitably cause forced displacement and increased cross-border movement. Historically, massive migration flows from Honduras to the United States grew considerably in the years following Mitch under the US' Temporary Protection Status (TPS) programme that allowed for legal residence. Despite suffering comparatively fewer effects from Eta, Guatemala already announced it will request TPS for its citizens, with Honduras potentially following suit.

Eta's short – and long-term impact on food security may disproportionately affect children under five in Honduras. Just under a quarter of all children under five suffer from stunted growth. Rates of chronic undernourishment and stunted growth are as high as 48 per cent some areas, a characteristic closely correlated to poverty given the disparity in stunted growth

rates between the highest socioeconomic quintile (8 per cent) and the lowest (42 per cent).

### **Urgent needs**

Access to WASH, food and health services, protection and COVID-19 prevention measures, both outside and within shelters, are immediate priorities following Eta's life-threatening flooding and landslides. Based on preliminary field reports, there are serious concerns over Eta's consequences on access to safe WASH services after considerable damages to fresh water storage and distribution infrastructure, short – and long-term food security following widespread damages to crops and cattle, access to and continuity of quality healthcare services amid reported damages to health centres and affected healthcare staff, adequate shelter spaces with sufficient resources, capacities and measures in place to mitigate COVID-19 spread and ensure safe and dignified short – and long-term stays for people who will have no home to return to and adequate protection for vulnerable groups within and outside shelters already at high risk over endemic violence.

While the interrelation of typical post-hurricane needs requires agile and effective coordination, the interrelation of these needs in the midst of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic presents atypical response considerations and an even greater integration of inter-sectoral response.

### **Ongoing assessments**

While past and current deployments are yielding valuable information, there are still several gaps in assessments that humanitarian partners are working to fill. Some 20 teams comprised of Humanitarian Country Team organizations with a presence in affected departments are carrying out Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) to complement field deployments. Personnel from the CONADEH human rights ombudsman's office are also in the field supporting assessments.

Food Security partners are working to carry out a rapid needs assessment, as well as a damage and loss assessment for the agricultural sector. Health partners are currently conducting a rapid assessment to support epidemiological surveillance. WASH partners are evalu-

ating damage evaluations in specific communities and temporary shelters. Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) are undertaking evaluations to assess emergency communications needs.

WFP is supporting evaluation needs with a rapid assessment targeting key informants across 105 priority municipalities determined according to existing flood vulnerabilities and historical emergency indicators, parameters that have placed several municipalities in Cortés, Atlántida and Gracias a Dios as critically affected areas. This rapid assessment is gathering key information on needs ranging from food security to protection, migration and material damage recovery, among others, to support intersectoral analyses.

The Regional Assessment and Analysis Cell (A&A) was launched before impact to provide actors with the latest information, facilitate preliminary impact scenarios and exchange information. This cell offers support to local and regional actors using local, regional, and global sources.

ECLAC is initiating a Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) mission to evaluate the economic and social impact of Eta, with a regional focus on the most affected areas. The assessment will analyze the impact of Eta on the country's infrastructure as well as the social and productive sectors.

### **Current response**

Efforts are well underway to support the Government's response efforts both before and after their call for international assistance despite the numerous access challenges. There are more than 50,000 frontline response personnel and volunteers. Humanitarian presence, including international organizations, national NGOs and faith-based groups, has grown to include nearly 300 response activities from 22 reporting organizations working in 52 municipalities across 16 of Honduras' 18 departments. The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) deployed a team of specialists to support national and local coordination, Emergency Operations Centre operations in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, assessments and analysis and information management.

The Government, who activated an initial US\$2 million emergency fund at the onset of the emergency, has

been active in delivering tens of thousands of units of relief items, food and water supplies and biosecurity equipment to affected communities and people in shelter. Government teams are also working to rehabilitate roads, damaged water systems and houses in badly affected areas. Authorities are facilitating the arrival of international assistance through simplified customs mechanisms that will allow expedited entry and reception.

Humanitarian organizations have spared no time in mobilizing national and global internal resources and personnel to provide Honduras with material and technical support, thus far delivering a reported 45,000 litres of water, nearly 18,000 hygiene kits, health kits and/or food kits and deploying 100 staff to support various operational needs related to WASH, Protection, Food and Nutritional Security, CCCM, Health, Logistics and Coordination/Information Management. Some partners have already explored their own global financing mechanisms, such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) US\$21.9 million multi-country appeal for Eta that include Honduras.

Bilateral support has come in with a shipment of food supplies from the Government of El Salvador, mobile response units for health and operations and 55 response personnel from the Government of Colombia and support from the United States' Honduras-based Joint Task Force-Bravo in rescue and logistics operations. The regional Central American Disaster Prevention Coordination Centre (CEPREDENAC), the Central American Integration System's (SICA) inter-governmental disaster risk management body, is also supporting Government response efforts.

Honduras is also receiving generous financial support from foreign nations and international institutions, either individually or as part of Central American relief funds for Eta. The European Union is mobilizing an initial US\$1.77 million for Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to address urgent WASH, health and protection needs, the Republic of Korea is allocating US\$700,000 across five Central American countries affected by Eta, including Honduras, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided Honduras with an immediate US\$120,000



for initial relief purchases. Switzerland pledged about US\$547,000 towards the IFRC regional appeal.

International financing institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank (WB) and the Central Bank for Economic Integration are committing their coordinated support via short-, medium – and long-term action plans for humanitarian and reconstruction financing for Honduras, as well as Guatemala and Nicaragua. CABEL has already granted Honduras US\$500,000 to support humanitarian actions.

### **COVID-19 and Dengue**

Since March, Honduras has been hard hit by the COVID-19 emergency, surpassing 102,000 total cases and more 2,800 deaths in November. Honduras' 44,200 active cases trails only Mexico in Central America and Mexico and its 10,246 cases per every 1 million inhabitants ranks behind only Costa Rica and Panama in Central America. The pandemic comes on the heels of Honduras' worst dengue outbreak on record which saw more than 112,000 cases and 180 deaths in 2019, an emergency that revealed limitations in health system response diagnostic and treatment capacities that have carried over into the current COVID-19 response. Commonly reported shortcomings during the COVID-19 response include insufficient numbers of doctors and nurses and logistics constraints that have restricted the procurement of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and PPE for health personnel. At present, the Ministry of Health reports 1,511 public hospital beds and 74 intensive care unit (ICU) beds with occupancy rates of 25 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively.

Honduras' badly hit Caribbean coasts have some of the country's highest rates of COVID-19 cases per capita, partly due to pre-existing access limitations to basic health and WASH services prior to Eta. These conditions will create further vulnerabilities in COVID-19 and vector-borne disease transmission, especially for the indigenous and Afro-Honduran ethnic communities concentrated in these areas, some of the poorest and most neglected in the country. Official data already shows that reported COVID-19 cases across Honduras

have risen by 2,100 from 6 to 13 November, with more expected in coming days.

With thousands displaced in temporary shelters and access to WASH services limited as slowly receding waters turn into breeding sites for disease-carrying vectors, Eta's impact may very well turn shelters and affected communities into COVID-19 and dengue hotspots in the coming weeks and months, creating the need for a multi-sectoral intervention to prevent a double health emergency.

Beyond its direct health implications, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly increased poverty and vulnerability in Honduras, as all income-generating activities in the country have been affected by movement restrictions and employment has dropped by over 50 per cent. Prior to the hurricane, 18 per cent of the population were food insecure. The double impact of the hurricane and the pandemic is likely to further limit livelihood options and strain economic resources, making affected households less able to cope with the additional shock, as remittances are likely to be affected given that around 20 per cent come from neighbouring countries that were also hit by Eta.

Furthermore, financing the emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic has stretched the already limited financial resources at the Government's disposal, significantly reducing the fiscal space required to mobilize additional funding in response to this new emergency.

### **Violence and insecurity**

Response to Eta must consider Honduras' chronic violence and insecurity, which have frequently yielded some of the world's most troubling indicators. Although the Government has made efforts to reduce violent crime over the last decade, Honduras' 41.2 homicides per every 100,000 people is the third highest rate in Latin America and the Caribbean and the highest in Central America. The northern and north-central areas of the country continue to account for the most homicides, particularly the municipalities of Distrito Central in Francisco Morazán, a municipality that includes the national capital of Tegucigalpa, El Progreso in Yoro and Choloma in San Pedro Sula.

San Pedro Sula, in particular, is among the areas most affected by Eta and is the operational hub for the

humanitarian response, raising concerns about access and the safety of both humanitarian staff and people in affected communities, including vulnerable women and children. Despite Government efforts to counter drug-trafficking networks, the stretch from Honduras' Atlantic corridor to the border with Guatemala remains a strategic transit point for narcotics shipments en route to North America. There are already reports of criminal organizations in the Sula valley exerting territorial control in some affected communities and shelters, control that includes extorting rescue personnel seeking access to flooded communities. In the aftermath of Eta, there are also serious concerns of civil unrest and violence in reaction to the perceived inadequacy of the Government's response, with the Sula Valley having been a hotbed of anti-Government opposition during the recent electoral crisis of 2017.

General homicide numbers have decreased in 2020 due to various COVID-19 confinement measures, with Honduran police monthly tallies showing fewer homicides through October 2020 than every year since 2013. Nevertheless, criminal violence is one of the main driving forces behind forced migration in Honduras, both international and internal, with some 247,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the country due to conflict and violence, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). The invisibility of IDPs makes them extremely vulnerable in the aftermath of Eta, as they normally seek to remain in the shadows due to a fear of persecution, creating the need for specific protection actions to make sure they do not slip through the cracks and receive the assistance they need.

#### **Gender issues and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**

Eta's consequences are sure to aggravate existing gender inequalities that will increase harm and risks for women, girls and the LGBTI population via reduced access to and availability of basic services, income, health centres and food supply. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and Eta, Honduras already faced serious gender-based violence issues, including the second highest rate of femicide in Latin America at 10.2 victims of gender-based killings per every 100,000 inhabitants. The Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean for the Defense of Women's Rights

(CLADEM) in Honduras estimates that the risk of violence against women, girls and the LGBTI population affected 22 per cent of women prior to COVID-19.

The pandemic has only worsened these conditions, as confinement measures have forced women and children to remain in their homes with their aggressors, leading to increased domestic violence and little recourse in overburdened social protection services. The pandemic has also limited access to essential sexual and reproductive health services, which in turn have led to increases in maternal deaths and unwanted pregnancies. According to recent surveillance reports on maternal mortality, the number of maternal deaths in the departments most affected by Eta has increased in 2020 as a consequence of lack of access to services and supplies and unsafe births. Unmet needs in family planning are even higher, doubling from 12.9 per cent to 23.8 per cent by 2020.

These challenges will only grow in Eta's wake, especially in shelters and temporary housing where women and children are at even greater risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. The lack of gender separated showers and latrines, poor illumination in shelters and surrounding areas, overcrowding, the lack of knowledge about GBV prevention mechanisms and GBV referral pathways among volunteers supporting shelter coordination and the lack of women's shelters for unaccompanied women are all exacerbating the risk of GBV in the shelters. Women and adolescents are additionally subject to an unfair distribution of work in keeping shelters clean, making them particularly vulnerable to lack of access to water and hygiene. The burden of care work during crises also tends to fall on women and girls, often excluding them and their capacities from contributing to reconstruction efforts.

# Major humanitarian needs

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## **WASH**

Guaranteeing WASH services in the aftermath of Eta's damage to wells, fresh water sources and water distribution systems is essential to preventing further COVID-19 spread in and out of shelters, supporting health services and contributing to long-term food security. At present, UNICEF indicates that more than 1.5 million children are exposed to the effects of mass flooding, effects that include water-borne diseases. Exposure to stagnant water, wastewater, solid waste and potential chemical contamination will further aggravate WASH and health needs and undermine people's nutritional status.

## **Health**

Eta's impact significantly weakened healthcare service capacities, leaving over two million people with limited or no access to healthcare services after severe infrastructural damages to at least 55 health centres and affecting over 30 per cent of healthcare workforce in the impacted departments. Additionally, the most affected departments have some of Honduras' highest COVID-19 positive testing rates and case-fatality rates. These departments were also already some of the most prone to arboviral disease outbreaks prior to Eta, including dengue which incidence remains in epidemic level with over 22,615 cumulative cases and 9 deaths for the period Epidemiological Week 40 of 2020. The rapid degradation of sanitation and environmental health conditions also significantly increases the risk of outbreak of endemic vector and zoonotic diseases such as leptospirosis.

## **Food and Nutritional Security**

With thousands in need of immediate food and nutritional support between families in shelter and families who have lost their homes and livelihoods, Eta will push scores into severe food insecurity. Long term outlooks are equally as bleak, given the losses of, or damage to, some 318,635 hectares of crops, a number that will surely increase in coming days, along

with unemployment and loss of income. Moreover, many who face the daunting prospect of recovering from these effects had already been suffering from decreased food access and livelihoods due to the socioeconomic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **CCCM**

Deep infrastructural damage, including more than 21,500 damaged or destroyed homes, will render thousands in shelter unable to return from shelters in the short-term. With Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) partners reporting the presence of makeshift shelters that COPECO figures do not yet account for, the known scale of needs is likely a mere fraction of overall needs for people in shelter, creating an urgent need for shelter mapping and specific needs. Shelters, in particular, represent a perilous point of convergence between WASH, food security, health and protection needs, as CCCM partners report grave concerns over the lack of WASH services, need for food and kitchen kits and inadequate physical distancing and sanitation to curb COVID-19. Shelters without professional management have a greater probability of concentrating environmental impacts such as poorly managed waste or insufficient energy provision. This can add to local sources of vector breeding sites and deforestation respectively, if not promptly and adequately addressed. Other needs also include access to protection services and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention. There are already unverified reports of violence in shelters, including rape.

## **Protection**

Given the scale of displacement caused by Eta, thousands will remain in temporary shelters or makeshift settlements without access to adequate protection services for weeks or even months, greatly increasing the likelihood that women, children and adolescents will be victims of exploitation and abuse. With these needs likely to persist well into recovery and perhaps

beyond, protection must be considered a cross-cutting issue to effectively mitigate Eta's impact on long-standing chronic violence, including against children and adolescents, and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) in shelters and affected communities. There is particular concern over the heightened risk of scaled up trafficking and recruitment as well. Additionally, life-saving care and support to GBV survivors may be disrupted in health centers and hospitals. A minimum package of life-saving GBV services must be available at all times to respond to likely increases in violence against women and girls, meet GBV survivors' needs in temporary shelters, case management and psychosocial support.

### Education








Eta's impact will worsen an already dire education scenario, as temporary displacement, flood damage to schools, the use of schools as shelters for the foreseeable future, disruption to power networks and access to internet, television and radio and the material loss of computer equipment required to maintain remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic could deprive thousands of children from continuing their education. Furthermore, schools play an integral role in child protection and food security, as they limit children's exposure to chronic violence

and underage gang recruitment, while also serving as a vital source of nutrition via school feeding programs. If the COVID-19 crisis has accelerated Honduras' four-year decline in student enrolment, with education researchers estimating some 310,000 students leaving the school system since March 2020, then Eta's impact will only make recovering from these effects all the more difficult.

### Coordination

Emergency response presence in Honduras, which has grown to feature 22 organizations reporting nearly 300 response activities in just under two weeks, will require effective humanitarian coordination to guarantee a fully aligned and synchronized response, free of gaps and duplications. In a multi-threat environment of extant vulnerabilities, an ongoing health emergency and a large-scale disaster, coordination that ensures predictability, accountability and strong partnerships, will be more critical than ever before to collectively identify and respond to an ever-expanding accumulation of needs with a sharp intersectoral and cross-cutting focus.

## People in need, targeted and financial requirements by sector

| SECTOR/MULTI-SECTOR   | IN NEED<br>TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
|  Food security | 2.3M<br>400k        | 25.0M               |
|  WASH          | 717k<br>210k        | 14.5M               |
|  Protection    | 1.2M<br>450k        | 10.7M               |
|  CCCM          | 150k<br>99k         | 10.4M               |
|  Health        | 500k<br>150k        | 8.1M                |
|  Education     | 534k<br>70k         | 410k                |
|  Coordination  |                     | 100k                |

# Humanitarian network structure

EXECUTIVE LEVEL



Steering committee

TECHNICAL LEVEL



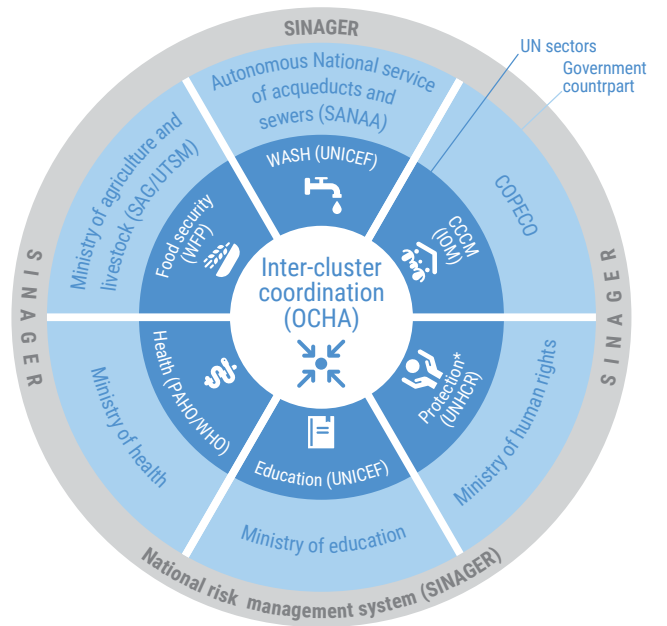
Red Cross Honduras

Technical secretariat



Extended technical committee

SECTOR/GOVERNMENT



\*Protection sub-clusters:



Child protection (UNICEF)



GBV (UNFPA)

Cash transfer programmes:



Red Cross, Save the Children



# Strategic objectives

## Strategic Objective 1

**Save lives by providing essential medical care, food, water, hygiene, shelter, education and protection to affected people.**

- Provide access to safe water, sanitation, health, food, temporary shelter, protection and adequate education to those affected.
- Enable an environment to safeguard the life, dignity and physical integrity of displaced persons by facilitating equitable access to services, humanitarian assistance and protection.
- Restore the availability of food with support to families.

## Strategic Objective 2

**Provide assistance to rehabilitate community infrastructure to enable early recovery of affected populations' livelihoods.**

- Rehabilitate basic community infrastructure.
- Cleaning and waste and debris management an entry point to boost and restore local economies and protect the lives of affected people with Cash Transfer Programmes (CTP).
- Restore local capacities for proper recovery implementation and monitoring with risk reduction criteria and increased resilience.
- Coordination and planning management with national, regional and local government institutions, civil society actors (NGOs) and the international community.

## Response strategy

In consultation with the Government of Honduras and other partners in the country, the organizations in this appeal are focused on addressing the immediate needs of the most vulnerable population affected by Eta. This international appeal seeks to expand and strengthen Government response efforts in areas with

emergency conditions, with a focus on the departments of Atlántida, Cortés, Santa Bárbara and Yoro.

The identification of the geographical areas of intervention is based on the information provided by national authorities, geospatial data analysis, impact scenario constructions and corroboration against the results of the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) that the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), with the support of the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and in coordination with national and local authorities, carried out between 9-16 November. These assessments allow for prioritization based on geography and sectoral focus.

Immediate response efforts seek to prevent further deterioration of conditions for people with high health risks due to COVID-19 and other diseases, with needs for shelter, health, food, protection and income generation due to the impact on their livelihoods. The strategy is based on the contexts surrounding affected populations and actively involves national, regional and local levels of government.

Each sector has identified priority activities and their inter-sectoral complementarities to assist affected people, based on providing temporary housing and shelter; ensuring adequate food and nutritional assistance; providing water and sanitation with adequate standards in shelters, educational centres and communities; tend to the health of those affected, supporting health programme operations and services to reduce the risk of disease among exposed populations.

The HCT, based on existing inter-sectoral mechanisms, is coordinating the humanitarian response to ensure cross-cutting approaches and linkages between the participating sectors.

OCHA will establish two coordination centres in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula for close coordination with the field, with UNDAC establishing an On-Site Opera-

tions Coordination Centre (OSOCC). This will facilitate effective coordination with authorities, the Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) and local governments.

Activity implementation will follow international humanitarian guidelines and standards and adhere to essential humanitarian norms that account for particular social and cultural characteristics of the affected population, as well as other context-specific characteristics. Activities will promote the protection of affected peoples' rights as an essential response component, especially the rights of groups with greater vulnerabilities. Activities will also mainstream a gender approach with a special emphasis on empowering women.

The forthcoming response will also take national environmental maintenance and sustainability concerns into full account and avoid causing any adverse effect on Honduras' various and diverse ecosystems. Rural regions, in particular, have a high level of environmental sensitivity to damage from polluting materials, in all their forms, which will require a control mechanism to be available during response actions.

HCT members are committed to fostering accountability to the affected population, to have a zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse and to follow agreed-upon standards accepted by the humanitarian community.





Photo: UNFPA



# Financial requirements by sector

## WASH



| PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 717,000        | 210,000         | \$14.5M             |

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**Sector partners:** SANAA, Action Aid, Global Village Project, PAHO/WHO, World Vision, Save The Children, CRS, International Water Missions, Plan International, Water for the People, GOAL, CARE, SESAL, OXFAM, HONDURAN RED CROSS, COPECO, ADRA.

### Impact of the crisis on the sector

The disruption in the access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services due to Eta exacerbates inequalities and puts sectoral progress achieved in resilience and development at risk. Access to WASH services in amid the COVID-19 pandemic is a determining factor in avoiding widespread infection in temporary shelters. Water insecurity can increase food and nutrition insecurity and affect health due to contamination of water intended for domestic use. Poor WASH conditions caused by deteriorating infrastructure increase the likelihood of water-borne diseases that disproportionately affect children and are exacerbated by poor food hygiene practices. Contamination of wells and springs, broken pipes and water mains, pumping stations rendered unable to operate by power cuts and short circuits, as well as collapsed sewage systems and inaccessible or out of service individual toilets/ latrines all represent health threats, which increase with the lack of access to personal care

products, making it difficult to follow adequate hygiene practices, including menstrual hygiene. The presence of possible chemical contamination and a large amount of solid waste adds to the risks in the WASH sector. Additionally, the loss of these services in health centers compromises access to health services during a crisis. According to UNICEF, more than 1.5 million children are exposed to flood damage. For example, in the municipality of San Antonio in Cortés, an urban shelter is already reporting some cases of hepatitis. Additionally, in the same municipality, there are report that the population of people with access to high-level WASH services dropped from 32.6 per cent to 6.5 per cent. These developments are indicative of how access could deteriorate nationally as more information is gathered from all affected departments. In San Pedro Sula, a city of 800,000 inhabitants, high levels of turbidity in water sources brought about by Eta's are affecting potable water services, as are interruptions to power services, with authorities warning that they could water service may only activate by 60 per cent on a preliminary basis. There is already preliminary information from 23 shelters in six municipalities (San José de Colinas, La Unión, Las Vegas, Azacualpa, Santa Rosa de Copán, Nueva Arcadia), which house about 585 people (299 children), information that indicates that 61 per cent of people in shelters have access to less than 7 liters of water per person per day, well

below minimum standards. On average, only 36 per cent of women in shelters have access to bathrooms separated by sex, and only 6 per cent of the sanitary facilities for women/girls in the shelters are illuminated and equipped with locks. About 60 per cent of those in shelter need hygiene items and 45 per cent of women and adolescents need menstrual hygiene items.

## Priority activities

Through the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Board, led by the National Autonomous Service of Water and Sewerage (SANAA) and under the coordination of UNICEF, the WASH sector is prioritizing the following activities in communities, shelters and health centres:

### Water supply

Affected populations can safely and equitably access and use a sufficient quantity of water of adequate quality to drink and meet their domestic needs.

- Provision of safe water for consumption (drinking water/purification tablets) 7.5 – 15 L / person / day
- Prevention of water contamination and re-contamination due to mismanagement, support to the water service provider to at least meet basic minimums according to the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) standards.
- Provision of sufficient containers suitable for transporting and storing water.
- Repair/rehabilitation of affected/strategic water supply systems for response.

### Sanitation

Affected populations can safely access and use appropriate sanitation facilities; and excreta are safely managed.

- Construction or installation of emergency or semi-temporary latrines disaggregated by sex, taking into account the specific needs of women, children and people with disabilities, with locks, hand washing facilities and facilities for the proper

management of menstrual hygiene.

### Solid waste management

- Safe waste management, provision of waste disposal bins and safe disposal mechanisms in coordination with relevant authorities.
- Attention to vector control.
- Ensure that human waste is deposited, collected, transported, treated and disposed of in a safe manner to safeguard public health.

### Drainage

- Verify adequate disposal of sewage.
- Hygiene promotion and community engagement for social and behavioral change.
- Provision of personal hygiene and cleaning kits, including kits for menstrual hygiene.

### Community mobilization and education

- Handwashing, proper water management, proper food management, safe excreta management, household and environmental hygiene.
- Information services on WASH services and how to access them.
- Participatory activities for behaviour change, dissemination of hygiene messages, communication for awareness and management of health risks associated with WASH.
- Access to soap-equipped handwashing sinks, access to hygiene items needed for essential daily personal and household hygiene activities, including menstrual hygiene.

## Sector strategic response

As of 11 November, key sector actors have redirected funds for the provision of hygiene kits, mobile handwashing stations, collection of sector information on damage, monitoring of water flow, inputs for water treatment at the point of use, educational talks on positive hygiene habits, mobilization of water treatment plants and water trucks, water quality analysis through SANAA's regional laboratories, containers for safe water storage and positive risk communication messages, according to their geographic and



budgetary scopes. Despite delivering 40,000 liters of water and 12,590 hygiene kits to affected populations, humanitarian challenges remain significant.

The strategic response proposed by the WASH sector is based on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable population through a coordinated and effective response under quality standards agreed upon in the sector's contingency plan through the national WASH in emergencies Working Group, following Sphere principles and basic commitments to children in emergencies, complying with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality, and focusing on activities that strengthen the link between development and humanitarian assistance. The response will have a special focus on the role of women in water management and adequate access to products for menstrual hygiene, as well as on marginalized populations that face greater challenges in accessing water. Additionally, the response will focus on children via promotion of WASH services in schools.

Given the extent of Eta's impact on numerous affected municipalities and the isolation and corresponding lack of information from many areas, the national Working Group (WG) considers, in addition to regular coordination and response activities, the following:

- Promoting the collection of sectoral information with sector actors as focal points in affected municipalities
- Promoting information management through the WG, including remote gathering of rapid impact information to help identify priorities
- Promoting shelter WASH guidelines that account for COVID-19 prevention.
- Advocating with sector partners for rapid interventions to restore service to water and sanitation networks in anticipation of more resilient repairs during a second phase.

UNICEF shares key messages, quick guides on what to do before, during and after the impact of Eta through U-Report Honduras, a real-time digital communication platform with registered users to provide broad and continuous two-way communication with updated impact information, the recovery process, as well as

real-time data collection and monitoring of public awareness and risk and preventive practices. Nearly 20,420 people have received real-time information focused on saving lives (Send the word ETA at this link for more information: <https://m.me/UReportHN>)

## Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED

# 2.3M

PEOPLE TARGETED

# 400,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

# \$25M

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**Sector partners:** WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UTSAN, SAG, DICTA, ADRA, AECID, ASONOG, Action Aid, CARE, Cáritas, CASM, HRC, SDC, CRS, Red Cross, Diakonia, FEWS NET, IFAD, GFA Group, GOAL, Heifer, INAM, INVEST Honduras, Lutheran World Relief, MSF, NRC, OCDIH, UN Women, OXFAM, PAG Honduras, PLAN, UNDP, Save the Children, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, UNODC, UNODC. St. Francis Ministries, Swiss-contact, Trócaire, UNICEF, USAID, WV SEDIS.

### Impact of the crisis on the sector

Eta has caused critical damage in areas with populations already suffering the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on their livelihoods. The consequences of the storm's impact have increased the number of severely food insecure people.

These negative effects on food security owe to the sudden decrease in food access and availability, crop losses, damage in areas of production, decrease in formal and informal labour supply, loss of productive assets and the disappearance or depletion of food and/or non-food reserves, resulting in a sudden increase in affected families' food deficits.

From a food security perspective, these food-insecure households face serious difficulties in meeting their energy and nutritional needs, as a result of poor food consumption brought on by this emergency. Latent contamination, exposure to waste and additional morbidities caused by other environmental impacts of this emergency all contribute to poor nutritional status. In addition, crop losses, the trend of rising prices of basic grains, cross-departmental popula-

tion displacements, the dengue epidemic, diarrheal diseases due to the consumption of untreated water, and the decrease in demand for salaried labour during the coffee harvest season caused by the decline in coffee prices are some of the factors that will lead to a considerable aggravation of already fragile situation in these households.

The groups most at risk are those engaged in subsistence agriculture and agricultural day labourers in rural areas, as well as those in the informal sector living in urban and peri-urban areas, areas with greater exposure to disasters and limited access to quality health services, where they are generally excluded from social protection systems or other formal initiatives. These groups generally spend a greater proportion of their income on food and make up the majority of the extreme poor in the country.

### Priority activities

The national Food Security (FS) Working Group and participating Government counterparts have defined the following priorities for the FS sector:

- Provide food assistance to affected populations with severe food insecurity, based on social protection schemes and/or specific interventions to improve the nutritional and food status of targeted families.
- Distribute in-kind food assistance or cash transfers for food or multipurpose uses.
- Strengthen interventions with educational communication tools and information on nutrition, gender and protection issues.
- Provide technical and financial assistance for the design and implementation of emergency-reactive

social protection systems.

- Strengthen the feedback systems for complaints to beneficiaries, reinforcing the multisectoral approach and accountability to the affected population.
- Strengthen the protocol of multi-sectoral and comprehensive targeting in order to capture the most vulnerable households, reducing risks of exclusion and with a vision of not leaving anyone behind (women heads of household, children, the elderly, LGBTI people, people with disabilities, etc.)
- Linking transfers and social services, especially for the prevention of gender violence in the home.
- Implement reliable information systems to produce critical food security information that provides evidence for the development of public policies and development programs.
- Expand and/or develop risk management systems and multipurpose and community-based early warning systems, enabling households to adequately manage their risks and strengthening resilience processes.
- Strengthen and enhance agro-food chains by closely linking available government initiatives, strategies and policies.
- Support municipalities in developing a plan for the mobility and supply of agro-food and staple products.
- Provide technical assistance to local governments in procurement, collection and food distribution processes in a transparent manner and with safety measures, with a community-based vision that enables municipal granary strategies during crisis.
- Strengthen rural organizations, promoting the horizontal integration of family farmers (FF), in order to increase their access to markets.
- Develop a basic manual on the safety of the local market environment for the prevention of disease, mainly for risks associated with flooding.
- Develop productive activities that promote the diversification of livelihoods, accounting for potential outcomes and with an emphasis on activities sought by local and national markets.

## **Sector strategic response**

Humanitarian response partners in the Food and Nutritional Security sector have redirected available resources to immediately assist nearly 12,000 families with food rations for an average coverage period of 18 days. Additionally, partners have strengthened response with non-food supplements such as water reservoirs, chlorine tablets for water purification, hygiene kits and information with nutritional and protective counseling.

Partners are currently carrying out a damage assessment with special attention to maize and bean crops, given that the latter represents a key element mainly for people engaged in subsistence agriculture for whom bean crops are an asset that can quickly be transformed into cash to complement other household food and non-food needs.

In coordination with the Government, the proposed strategy seeks to bring the affected population closer to response mechanisms such as the agriculture solidarity bond, agro-credit 8.0 and the initiative being designed to rebuild healthy households. Unconditional cash transfers will also be extended to areas and households affected by Eta.

However, the aforementioned response is insufficient to cover the food security sector needs, particularly regarding requirements for food consumption, nutrition, water and the urgent restoration of productive assets.

**Report at 11/11/2020 of the National Risk System/ ICF Dashboard.**

# Health



PEOPLE IN NEED

## 500,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

## 150,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

## \$8.1M

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**Sector partners:** UNFPA, UNICEF, Plan International Honduras, World Vision Honduras, Doctors of the World, UNAIDS, Honduran Red Cross.

### Impact on the sector

According to information from the Ministry of Health (SESAL) and Health sector partners, about 2.5 million people currently have limited or no access to health services due to damages to health service network infrastructure caused by Eta.

To date, the Ministry of Health reports that 55 health facilities have been affected, 37 of which are in Cortés (about 60 per cent), while Yoro reports 18 damaged or destroyed facilities. At least 27 of these health facilities are currently unavailable. Ten facilities report losses in the cold chain, equipment, supplies and vaccines, while 29 facilities report roofing leaks, collapsed flooring and/or wall damage.

Six health facilities in La Lima in Cortés have been totally flooded, losing equipment, supplies and medicines. According to data from the Ministry of Health, Eta affected at least 30 percent of health workers in these departments, consequences that include property loss and add to the list of people affected, therefore compromising health service capacities including epidemiological surveillance, vector control, health promotion and vaccination, among others.

Honduras is dealing with epidemics related to COVID-19 and dengue. As of 11 November, the Ministry of Health reports 100,804 confirmed cases of COVID and 2,780 deaths. The departments most

affected by Eta are precisely those that report the highest rates of positive tests and mortality from COVID-19. In addition, 345 triage centers have been shut down, severely compromising the follow-up and care of COVID-19 patients.

Moreover, the affected departments have a high incidence of arbovirolosis cases and are now facing a dengue epidemic with more than 22,615 accumulated cases and 9 deaths through Epidemiological Week (EW) 40. The current situation of stagnant water, debris, waste, and inadequate water storage for human consumption and domestic use increases the risk of an outbreak of endemic vector-borne and zoonotic diseases with high case fatality rates such as leptospirosis, among others.

Prior to the event, vaccination coverage in the population under one year old was 88 per cent, below the recommended threshold of 95 per cent; maternal health care coverage is in a similar situation, with 81 deaths reported by EW 45 of 2020.

Estimates indicate that 2.4 percent of those affected are pregnant women, of whom 1.4 percent could suffer from obstetric complications during the next three months.

Health care coverage will decrease even more following Eta's impact due to the damage caused in health coverage regions in the most affected areas. According to preliminary information, the storm affected the infrastructure, equipment and furniture of health facilities in six health coverage regions of the country (Cortés, Metropolitan San Pedro Sula, Colón, Atlántida, Yoro and Gracias a Dios). Regarding the cold chain required to maintain the appropriate temperature for the vaccines, the infrastructure of the

northwestern biological warehouse and cold chamber of the biological warehouse in Atlántida was affected. This situation will affect vaccination coverage and increase the risk of cases and outbreaks of EPV. At present, there are nine hospitals with moderate damages and seven with slight damages.

Priority departments: Cortés, Yoro, Gracias a Dios, El Paraíso, Atlántida, Santa Bárbara, Colón, Olancho and Copán.

### Priority activities

Guarantee the continuity of health service delivery and reduce risks and potential public health consequences with timely life-saving actions.

- Restore the capacity to provide medical care and access to health services in the most affected areas, including mental health care, sexual and reproductive health, maternal and child health, and early childhood, as well as the restoration of the cold chains in the health coverage regions and the reactivation of vaccination services for affected populations.
- Purchase of cold chain equipment and supplies (freezers, voltage regulators, air conditioners, spare parts and accessories, etc.)
- Increase epidemiological surveillance to support the early detection and timely management of disease outbreaks, including COVID-19 and other endemic diseases with epidemic potential.
- Ensure access to safe water, surveillance of water quality in health services, emergency sanitation and hygiene measures, and control of vector – and rodent-borne diseases in shelters and affected communities.
- Ensure coordination, logistics and efficient information management to effectively address the most urgent humanitarian needs.
- Dissemination of promotional campaign for the sustained program of vaccination and maternal health services at the national level (radio and television).
- Delivery of micronutrients to children under five, pregnant and lactating women and identification

- and referral of children with acute malnutrition.
- Education on infant feeding in shelters with a focus on breastfeeding and ablactation (complementary feeding).

### Sector strategic response

The Health sector works in coordination with the Ministry of Health. The objective is to expedite the local procurement and delivery of supplies, equipment and protection materials, and to support the Ministry of Health in the recruitment and deployment of public health teams and brigades. Sector partners are working in a complementary manner with partners from other sectors to implement integrated and comprehensive health activities. Sector partners will maintain close coordination for implementing planned activities, avoiding duplication and promoting the complementary implementation of activities. The response will strengthen coordination with the Government and other sectors, especially with the WASH, CCCM and Protection sectors, through the HCT.



# Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED

# 1.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED

# 450,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

# \$10.7M\*

\*Protection: \$4.7M

Gender Based Violence: \$1M

Child Protection: \$5M

### Contact:

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- **Gender-Based Violence:** Aleyda Ramírez, Program Officer, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) [aramirez@unfpa.org](mailto:aramirez@unfpa.org)
- **Child Protection:** Protection Specialist, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). [lbeaudry@unicef.org](mailto:lbeaudry@unicef.org)

### Sector Partners:

- **Protection:** UNHCR, IOM, MDM, NRC, ONU WOMEN, OHCHR, WORLD VISION, CARE, OXFAM, Save the Children, Children International, Cáritas, CONADEH, Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (DINAF).
- **Gender-Based Violence:** UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, Trócaire, Asociación Calidad de Vida, Foro Sida.
- **Child Protection:** UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children, Plan International Honduras, Child-Fund, World Vision, Cruz Roja Hondureña, Children International, Fundación Alivio del Sufrimiento, Casa Alianza Honduras, COIPRODEN, Ayuda en Acción, Aldeas SOS, DINAF.

## Impact on the sector

Eta created serious consequences and protection risks across Honduras. Its impact on the country,

added to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, further exacerbated the pre-existing causes of forced displacement and migration, including inequality, violence, limited access to livelihoods and fragility of the State's protection response, among others.

The overflows and flooding caused by the storm destroyed the homes of many families, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations such as women at risk and pregnant women, children, the elderly, the indigenous population, people with disabilities, people living with HIV and populations displaced by violence. Children are particularly vulnerable, especially those whose parents have died or have been separated from their families as a result of the emergency, increasing the risks of poverty, child trafficking and exploitation and limiting their access to essential services such as education, protection and health care.

The arrival and crowding of people from different communities in shelters and settlements in other areas implies security and protection challenges, especially in light of the social and territorial control exercised by organized criminal groups and gangs in Honduras, notably the *Maras*. There are significant protection challenges in shelters and affected communities given overcrowding, lack of adequate lighting, unavailability of bathrooms and separate spaces for women and girls, and the presence of armed criminal groups that increase the risks associated with GBV and child protection.

The impact of Eta on household food security, through the loss of livelihoods, assets and basic crops already affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, increases the risk of negative coping mechanisms such as transactional sex, forced prostitution, early marriage for adolescent

girls or involvement in trafficking and smuggling networks. The dynamics of violence, armed criminal organizations and behavioural patterns that fuel coercion, fear, and control over the population are only exacerbating the consequence of Eta's impact.

Lastly, the loss of homes, families, community networks, savings and personal belongings, in addition to exposure to protection risks, has seriously affected the mental and psychosocial health of people affected by the storm. Guaranteeing access to psychological first aid services as part of the comprehensive response to the emergency is essential.

## Priority activities

### Protection

Ensure the identification and monitoring of protection risks (including GBV) and the integration of risk mitigation measures in the humanitarian response, mainly in shelters and the most affected communities.

- Monitor and identify needs and triggers of protection risks in affected communities and shelters, especially risks for the protection of children and adolescents and GBV
- Support the integration of protection risk mitigation actions, including GBV, into sectoral responses, especially in shelters.
- Mainstream the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in all humanitarian interventions.
- Strengthen institutional and multilateral capacities to prevent and respond to protection risks and GBV in humanitarian response
- Strengthen access to services and protection alternatives in shelters and most affected communities.

### Gender Based Violence

- Establish or strengthen specialized protection services for identified high-risk cases, including GBV and child protection cases, through legal, individual, emergency psychosocial care, emergency medical care, internal relocation and psychological first aid.
- Map protective services and establish referral mechanisms for cases, including GBV and child protection cases.
- Provide multipurpose cash assistance to cover immediate and urgent basic needs such as shelter, hygiene, health, food security and protection in hard-to-reach areas, including survivors of GBV.
- Strengthen mechanisms and community resilience to prevent protection risks in shelters and more vulnerable areas.

### Child Protection

- Strengthen and mobilize the Local Emergency Committee (CODEL) and Municipal Emergency Committee (CODEM) community structures and community-based mechanisms for protection risk management and violence prevention in the return and reintegration of displaced families.
- Promote communication with communities and mobilize to prevent, identify and respond to protection risks, including GBV and child protection risks.
- Distribute dignity kits with essential health and menstrual hygiene supplies for women and adolescents, including soap, underwear, flashlights, whistles, and COVID-19 biosecurity materials.
- Establish safe spaces for women and girls and child-friendly spaces.
- Provide information on prevention of protection risks and GBV, including COVID-19 prevention, and access to care and response services.

## Sector strategic response

Rapid needs assessments, community monitoring and direct information gathering in affected areas indicate that there are protection risks that, without immediate mitigation, prevention and response actions, will

severely increase the risk to the life and integrity of people affected by Eta.

The Protection sector's strategy will focus on three fundamental strategic lines in shelters and in critically affected communities – identifying and monitoring protection risks and integrating risk mitigation measures into humanitarian response, strengthen access to protection services and strengthen community resilience mechanisms to prevent protection risks.

The GBV sub-sector response seeks to provide quality case management for GBV survivors, primarily women and girls, and the availability of psychosocial and multi-sectoral support services in a safe, timely and confidential manner. GBV actors promote GBV risk mitigation and support survivors across all humanitarian sectors. The Protection Sector will seek to guarantee that the CCCM sector integrates specific protection and GBV risk prevention, mitigation and response actions in temporary shelters, as well as provide training for people managing these shelters and the creation of appropriate protocols.

The Child Protection sub-sector, in collaboration with the Directorate of Children, Adolescents and Family (DINAF) has focused the response mainly on preventing and ensuring a response to cases of violence against children during the emergency, through formal and informal protection networks and the Comprehensive System to Guarantee the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Honduras (SIGADENAH). The sub-sector seeks to link State networks and services with community-based organizations to quickly reach the most vulnerable groups of children

and adolescents in remote areas most affected by the storm, especially those with large populations of indigenous, Garifuna and Afro-Honduran groups, and those beset by chronic violence such as Chamelecón and Rivera Hernández. AS these areas have had the weakest State response, support is urgent.

Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence. Secretary of Human Rights. With the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR and the Joint IDP Profiling Service JIPS. Study on the Characterization of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004-2018. December 2019.



PEOPLE IN NEED

**534,000**

PEOPLE TARGETED

**70,000**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$410,000**

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**Sector partners:** Save the Children, USAID, IDB, ACOES, Bayán Foundation, CRS.

## Impact of the crisis on the sector

When Eta arrived, the COVID-19 emergency had already led to the suspension of on-site educational activities and school closures. Classes were held remotely, via the Internet, television, radio and printed material, with different levels of teacher support. Given the lack of precise information, a considerable number of students are likely not receiving any educational support.

The Eta emergency will further limit student access due to the loss of electricity, internet, TV and radio equipment, computers and telephones. Additionally, many families have lost the economic ability to purchase data packages for their children to connect to virtual learning sessions. Students have lost educational materials distributed by the Ministry of Education (SEDUC) or purchased by their families.

Students who had irregular or no contact with their teachers are cause for particular concern over the high risk of dropping out of school. Young and adolescent girls are also a group of concern, as they are often burdened with the domestic responsibilities and care of younger siblings, to the detriment of their availability for their own educational activities.

Rains and floods have affected school infrastructure, and many schools are being used as shelters or collec-

tion centres, requiring rehabilitation before they can be used again as schools.

## Priority activities

SEDUC has developed a contingency plan for educational response during the Eta emergency. In addition to ongoing information gathering on affected students, teachers and schools, the plan follows three processes: a psychosocial care process in shelters, a biosecurity process in shelters, especially in schools used as shelters, and a pedagogical and curricular process.

Education partners are already coordinating the psychosocial care process with the area of Child Protection, based on a working group organized to respond to the COVID-19 emergency. There are similar coordinations with WASH partners for the biosecurity process. Education partners are prioritizing support for the pedagogical and curricular process with two specific activities: the printing and distribution of texts and educational materials, and pedagogical follow-up to contribute to the reinforcement and catching up of students who are behind in school.

- Printing and distribution of texts and educational material: based on the information collected by SEDUC in the shelters, there is a need to reprint school texts for the reinforcement and leveling processes, as well as educational materials.
- Pedagogical support for the reinforcement and leveling of students who are behind: the information collected will determine the level of progress of the students and the ensuing process required, be it reinforcement or leveling. Information on the causes of irregular or non-existent relationships

with teachers is especially important since young and adolescent girls may have domestic responsibilities assigned to them. Support will be provided on the basis of teachers and/or volunteers trained for this purpose.

### **Sector strategic response**

SEDUC initiated actions to have, in the short term, a school damage report to support their rehabilitation by the beginning of the 2021 school year, which will likely feature mixed learning modalities. Information gathering on affected students and teachers is underway. Psychosocial care and biosecurity processes are being closely coordinated with Child Protection and WASH, respectively, to count on their required support. The MERECE education collective and other UNICEF partners are carrying out school reinforcement and levelling actions. When Eta arrived, SEDUC was implementing their strategy for responding to three groups of students: those who were in regular contact with their teachers, those who were in irregular contact, and those who had no contact at all or were outside the education system.

For the first group students who were in regular communication with their teachers, the school year was scheduled to end and they were to be promoted to the next grade. This group requires only administrative action. For the second group of students who were in irregular contact with their teachers, there are anticipated actions that would allow them to reach a minimum level of satisfaction in order to be promoted to the next grade. For the third students who had very little contact with their teachers or who were

outside the educational system, there are planned leveling actions and play camps so that they can achieve the competencies of the grade and move on to the next grade.

Responding to of the second and third group of students will require the necessary school texts, lost during the emergency, which require printing and distribution in shelters and educational support to ensure the required learning to guarantee the right to education and grade promotion. As noted above, information on young and adolescent girls is of crucial importance to determine which specific barriers are limiting their access to education. Educational support, whether for reinforcement or for leveling, must be complemented with gender-sensitive actions that allow them equal access to educational activities.





| PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | REQUIREMENTS (US\$) |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 150,000        | 99,000          | \$10.4M             |

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**Sector partners:** IOM, UNHCR, Action Aid, NRC, World Vision.

### Impact of the crisis on the sector

According to official Government figures, affected more than 2.9 million people. During the emergency, authorities evacuated more than 170,000 people, many of whom took refuge in shelters, host homes and other accommodation sites. As of 10 November, COPECO reported 432 shelters with 43,899 people sheltered, or some 8,968 families). However, CCCM sector partners have identified makeshift shelters and accommodation sites not yet on the official lists. The Association of Honduran Municipalities in its last update counted the existence of 2,511 active shelters and housing sites based on information from the municipalities. As such, the number of people in shelter sites and other accommodation sites is likely higher.

Despite the State’s efforts to keep a record of the shelters and their population, there are still information gaps on shelters and housing sites, as well as the differentiated needs of the population, profiles on vulnerable situations, and the level of need among the sheltered population. The information gaps are significant and limit the capacity and effectiveness of humanitarian response, as well as the development of exit strategies for the sheltered population focusing on an assisted return to their communities and the search for durable solutions.

Preliminary information collected by sector partners identifies gaps in access to adequate services and protection in overcrowded shelters and makeshift

hosting sites facing serious difficulties in complying with COVID-19 distancing measures and in providing dignified and safe conditions for displaced people. Immediate action is required to improve shelter infrastructure and provide non-food items such as beds, mattresses, clothing and cooking kits, among others. Protection mechanisms, GBV prevention and psychosocial support will also require strengthening.

Additionally, strengthening shelter coordination and management mechanisms and available hosting sites are urgent priorities for avoiding duplication of actions, maintain standardized levels of information and enable the design of exit strategies, community monitoring and recovery of the population served by the CCCM Sector.

### Priority activities

- Monitoring of displacement through the Integrated System for Registering Shelters (SIRA) – IOM, in coordination with Sector partners, Government counterparts and local authorities, will implement the Human Mobility Monitoring Matrix (HMMM) to provide relevant and updated multisectoral information on the conditions of temporary hosting sites, shelters, host communities and the displaced population in order to support Government, UN system and international organization actions in responding to Eta. The DTM will make it possible to generate information and indicators based on the Sphere manual to identify gaps in the provision of humanitarian services or prioritized needs by sector to strengthen coordination mechanisms. The DTM will also allow stakeholders to identify communities of origin to prepare recovery, liveli-

hood and reintegration actions upon the departure of the sheltered population. The Government is supporting SIRA's implementation by carrying individual registrations of displaced people in shelters and other hosting sites, including the issuance of cards with a QR code to support site management, register the delivery of assistance to each person and family and to have individual and family data to support recovery.

- Improve the infrastructure and gender-sensitive housing conditions of people in shelters, temporary sites and group homes, taking the COVID-19 pandemic into consideration. Prioritize overcrowded sites and sites that require expansion or relocation of people, ensuring basic humanitarian standards and COPECO guidelines. Provide NFI such as beds, mattresses, clothing, footwear, kitchen kits, PPE and recovery kits, among others. Based on sector assessments and DTM findings, installing or consolidating shelters or housing sites can be considered on a case-by-case basis. Complementary actions for individual temporary shelter solutions, such as support for short-term rental or housing, will be given special consideration for special protection cases.
- Ensure that governance structures and service provider coordination networks are in place to protect affected populations in expressing their needs and making informed decisions on durable solutions. Facilitation of mobile sites and on-site management structures for priority sites. Establishment of information centres in areas with high densities of displaced people living in hosting arrangements to keep them informed and to channel assistance to them and their host families. Strengthen COPECO and other key stakeholders' capacities to manage displacement and implement community and population-based durable solutions in shelters, accommodation sites and host homes.
- Support the State in the needs and intention identification process to design exit strategies, close shelters, and link people with State assistance programs and international support for a safe and dignified return to their communities of origin, inform the sheltered population about return conditions and monitor displacement to inform human-

itarian actors and their assistance programs, facilitating a smooth transition from emergency response to recovery of the affected populations. Extend the sector's actions outside of shelters to facilitate the return to homes, their reconstruction and support to facilitate the resilience processes of communities and their infrastructure.

### **Sector strategic response**

- Strengthen humanitarian response and coordination mechanisms by establishing systems for collecting, analyzing and exchanging information on shelter and housing site location and the multisectoral needs of affected people, with an emphasis on identifying people in vulnerable situations.
- Support shelters and housing sites in providing decent, safe and protective living conditions by improving and adapting infrastructure, service provision, NFI, psychosocial support and direct assistance, understanding the crisis brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Facilitate support towards durable solutions and capacity building by strengthening shelter and housing site management and coordination, design exit strategies or consolidate shelters, contribute to housing improvement, build back better (BBB), area-based approaches and community infrastructure support.



HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

# 33

# \$100,000

**Contact:** Rogerio Silva, OCHA, silvar@un.org

**Sector partners:** Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO)

## Objectives

Ensure a coordinated humanitarian response based on assessed needs and across sectors in support of the Government's response efforts.

Support the UN Resident Coordinator, the HCT, and the Government with strategic response planning, monitoring, and advocacy.

Provide information and analysis on humanitarian assistance trends that allows the humanitarian community to monitor and report on indicators.

## Priority activities

- OCHA will strengthen its presence by deploying temporary staff to continue to provide effective and efficient coordination services, facilitating the linkage between the national, UN, and international response.
- OCHA will ensure that humanitarian actions respond to the needs of those directly and indirectly affected.
- OCHA will monitor the evolution of the emergency response and provide analysis and information to HCT members, sector leaders and the Government to contribute to decision-making.
- OCHA will support the mobilization of financial and humanitarian resources, as well as the adequate registration of these resources.
- OCHA will ensure timely information management during the response for priority actions and utility for the humanitarian community.

## Sector strategic response

OCHA mobilized a UNDAC team to support coordination and information management, which includes members of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The UNDAC deployment established an On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) in San Pedro Sula to facilitate information and operational coordination.

OCHA facilitates HCT coordination, publishes information products and carries out damage assessment and needs analysis tasks in a joint and participatory manner, coordinates the inter-sectoral group and, with support from the UNDAC team, supports the international community's operational planning and strategic planning tasks to encourage the participation of local actors and the involvement of affected people in determining their priorities.

OCHA promotes respect for humanitarian principles, the use of humanitarian standards in response, and the integration of PSEA programs in emergencies with humanitarian partners and counterparts.

OCHA advocates the rational use of financial resources, the use of cash transfers as a possible response to needs in this context and the tracking of bilaterally or multilaterally mobilized resources in support national and international response efforts.

To continue providing effective and efficient coordination services during the immediate response phase, OCHA will maintain and expand its structure in Tegucigalpa that will support coordination efforts, implement a satellite structure in San Pedro Sula that will provide greater operational coordination close to the field and affected communities and facilitate accountability processes to communities, partners and donors.

# Annex: List of projects by sector

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## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>AGENCY</b>          | IOM  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Monitoring displacement (DTM) and registration system (SIRA) in shelters for IDP affected by the Tropical Storm Eta  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Track displacement and population movements</li> <li>2. Inform humanitarian assistance based on cross sectorial need identification and prioritization</li> <li>3. Inform durable solutions via intention surveys and other assessments</li> <li>4. Register displaced populations to ensure access to services</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés, Atlántida, Colón, Santa Bárbara, Gracias a Dios y Yoro   |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 15,000   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$200,000.00   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Roberto Canizales: <a href="mailto:rcanizales@iom.int">rcanizales@iom.int</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>          | IOM   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Support for the development of exit strategies from shelters and assistance to the population   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluation and identification of the intentions and needs of the population in shelters to return to their communities of origin</li> <li>2. Support for the elaboration of a strategy for the closure and return of the shelters and provision of information on the return situation and assistance plans for the population</li> <li>3. Assistance in transportation, non-food items and housing repair kits for the population with possibilities/ intentions of return identified in the shelters</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés, Atlántida, Olancho Colón, Santa Bárbara, Gracias a Dios y Yoro  |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 10,000  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$3,000,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Roberto Canizales: <a href="mailto:rcanizales@iom.int">rcanizales@iom.int</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b> | IOM |
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| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Creation of mobile teams for shelter management   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the registration and identification of the needs of the population in the shelters and the referral to assistance and protection services.</li> <li>2. Disseminate information on access to services, assistance and protection routes for the sheltered population.</li> <li>3. Support community self-management mechanisms, coaching of shelter managers and linkage with sector coordination mechanisms.</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés, Atlántida y Yoro  |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 5,000   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$150,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Roberto Canizales: <a href="mailto:rcanizales@iom.int">rcanizales@iom.int</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>          | UNHCR   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Presence protection through core relief items (CRI) provisions in communities and shelters  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of CRIs (buckets, water cans, solar lamps, mosquito nets) at the community level to strengthen community reorganization and housing repair, accompanied by information sessions and individual counseling</li> <li>2. Provision of CRIs in shelters for families with specific needs who cannot return to their communities, accompanied by information sessions and individual counseling</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés, Atlántida   |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 10,000  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$400,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Raquel Trabazo: <a href="mailto:trabazo@unhcr.org">trabazo@unhcr.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | UNHCR   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Community strengthening through the recovery of collective spaces in communities to allow for a safe return |

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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | Recovery of the infrastructure of community spaces (community centers, schools, courts, etc.), in order to reduce negative coping in affected communities upon return |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés, Atlántida   |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 10,000  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$500,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Raquel Trabazo: <a href="mailto:trabazo@unhcr.org">trabazo@unhcr.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>          | UNHCR   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Temporary housing alternatives for high-risk cases or those with specific protection needs who cannot return to their homes of origin or stay in shelters |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | Providing cash vouchers (CBI) for alternative temporary housing   |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés, Atlántida   |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 150   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$50,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Raquel Trabazo: <a href="mailto:trabazo@unhcr.org">trabazo@unhcr.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Ayuda en Acción Honduras  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Humanitarian assistance to vulnerable population in municipalities of the departments of Colón, Atlántida   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide support to affected families through coordinated work with organizations, programs/projects and municipalities in each region.</li> <li>2. Provide basic needs kits or supplies to the affected population, through coordination and alliance with municipal entities and community leaders in each municipality</li> <li>3. Create safe spaces for the protection of children in shelters, through the articulation of prevention and training actions aimed at parents and children in shelters.</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>      | Colón, Atlántida  |

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| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 17,000  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$40,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Sindy Rossibel Chirinos Erazo: <a href="mailto:schirinos@ayudaenaccion.org">schirinos@ayudaenaccion.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>          | NRC  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Contribution for provide adequate access to collective centres for the displaced people affected by the Tropical Storm Eta with protection-centred approach  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shelter and CCCM practitioners have access to key sector reports based in the Rapid Need Assessments and Protection-centered analysis of the situation in the collective centres with reference to Sphere and local minimum standards.</li> <li>2. Key information and awareness campaigns are conducted on sector-related topics and COVID-19 infection prevention measures.</li> <li>3. People affected have access to life-saving items (in-kind or through CVA)</li> <li>4. Technical support for Shelter and CCCM practitioners for the adequate improvement and extension of collective centres.</li> <li>5. Contribution with new construction, construction materials, tools and hardware assets for the new construction, improvement or maintenance of collective centres, including WASH facilities and COVID-19 measures.</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés and Yoro  |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 4,000  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$1,000,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Javier Parra Rodríguez: <a href="mailto:javier.parra@nrc.no">javier.parra@nrc.no</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | NRC  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | People affected by the Tropical Storm Eta and with high protection risks have adequate access to individual temporary shelter solutions  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection need assessment and case management is conducted in coordination with existing referrals routs focus on IDPs and people with high protection risks.</li> <li>2. Targeted population have access to life-saving items (in-kind or through CVA).</li> </ol> |



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|                        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Targeted population have access to individual shelter solutions (hotel accommodation, rental schemes) through short-term accommodation support (in-kind or through CVA).</li> <li>4. Target population have access to ICLA and Protection services</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés and Yoro   |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 1,000   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$1,000,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Javier Parra Rodríguez: <a href="mailto:javier.parra@nrc.no">javier.parra@nrc.no</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>          | NRC  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | People and communities affected by the Tropical Storm Eta receive support for the transition and return to their homes and build communities.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Area-based and community engagement approaches allows an integrated programming analysis which includes HLP concerns.</li> <li>2. Trainings on Build Back Better and Behaviour Change methodologies for the strengthen of community resilience.</li> <li>3. People affected and returnee have access to essential household items (in-kind or through CVA)</li> <li>4. Technical support for Shelter and Settlement practitioners for the adequate new construction and improvement of housing and settlement infrastructure</li> <li>5. Contribution with new construction, construction materials, tools and hardware assets for the new construction, improvement or maintenance of housing and settlement infrastructure, with COVID-19 measures.</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Cortés and Yoro  |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 6,000  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$2,000,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Javier Parra Rodríguez: <a href="mailto:javier.parra@nrc.no">javier.parra@nrc.no</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | World Vision Honduras              |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Friendly Spaces for girls and boys |

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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procure spaces within the shelters that allow the psychosocial recovery of children and youth and their families during an emergency situation.</li> <li>2. Promote positive behaviors of solidarity and cooperation; as a basic element to face an emergency or disaster.</li> </ol> |
| <b>LOCATION</b>        | Atlántida, Copán, Cortés, Santa Bárbara and Yoro  |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | 5,400   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$65,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | José Antonio Suazo: <a href="mailto:Jose_Suazo@wvi.org">Jose_Suazo@wvi.org</a>  |

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | UNICEF as the leader of the WASH sector through its partners and implementing partners at the national WASH working Group in emergencies  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Provision of humanitarian response to improve access to WASH services for the population affected by tropical storm Eta   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The affected population has safe and fair access to a sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet their domestic and drinking water needs</li> <li>2. The affected population has safe access to appropriate sanitation facilities, and excreta are safely managed</li> <li>3. The affected and at-risk population has timely access to information, services and interventions related to hygiene promotion and safe hygiene practices that are culturally appropriate, and age- and gender-sensitive.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 169,595   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$8,480,044   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Carolina Carias. <a href="mailto:ccarias@unicef.org">ccarias@unicef.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Reduction of public health risks and risks related to the lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the context of COVID-19 and recovery from natural disasters in the temporary shelters where the population displaced by Tropical Storm Eta is located  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <p>Contribute to the reduction of risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic due to the lack of access to Water and Sanitation services and Hygiene promotion inside the community centers and places of arrival of the population affected by the tropical storm Eta. The project will have the following expected effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People linked to the WASH sector have access to key reports based on joint needs assessments, CAP surveys and analyses that put Protection at the center with reference to Educa and local minimum standards.</li> <li>2. Information sessions and sensitization campaigns incorporating positive behavior change methodologies for hygiene promotion and prevention of COVID-19 infections</li> <li>3. The affected population has access to essential WASH items</li> <li>4. Technical support and training to people related to the WASH sector in the community centers</li> </ol> |

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|                         | 5. Contribution for new construction and improvement of WASH facilities in community centers that include Infection Prevention and Control (ICP) measures on COVID-19  |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 4,038  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$646,078  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Carlo Botti: <a href="mailto:carlo.botti@nrc.no">carlo.botti@nrc.no</a><br>Carmen Alvarado: <a href="mailto:carmen.alvarado@nrc.no">carmen.alvarado@nrc.no</a><br>Javier Parra: <a href="mailto:javier.parra@nrc.no">javier.parra@nrc.no</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Asociación Proyecto Aldea Global  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Families with access to clean water, healthy communities  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Improve access to water for human consumption and domestic use in northwestern Honduras           |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 50,000  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$807,598   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Rommel Romero: +504 9813-4703, <a href="mailto:rommel@paghonduras.org">rommel@paghonduras.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | UNICEF through the National Autonomous Service of Water and Sewerage (SANAA)  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Supply of biosafety equipment, treatment supplies and water quality analysis.   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Provide water treatment and quality analysis equipment for use in aqueducts operated by rural and urban providers that filled out the COVID-19 mapping prepared by the Working Group for Water and Sanitation in Emergencies in Honduras. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 617,149 inhabitants affected by Eta, through the operational staff of 22 providers (approx. 820 employees) and chemicals for an association of councils and 2 urban providers.  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 30 days   |

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| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b> | \$148,942  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>       | Ing. Nancy Alejandra Pagoada, SANAA Assistant Investment Manager, email: <a href="mailto:pagoada.nancy@gmail.com">pagoada.nancy@gmail.com</a> , Tel. 9535-0050 |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | UNICEF through the National Autonomous Service of Water and Sewerage (SANAA)   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis in Rural Aqueducts of the Country affected by TS Eta  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | To have updated information on the damage suffered by the country's rural aqueducts due to the passage of TS Eta and to determine actions for their rehabilitation in the short and medium term. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 182 rural communities in the country with a population of 35,000   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 45 days  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$49,647   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Ing. Omar Del Cid Ordóñez, Coordinator, SANAA Development Division, email: <a href="mailto:omarflorentino@yahoo.com">omarflorentino@yahoo.com</a> , Tel. 9970-4731                               |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | World Vision Honduras   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | WASH in Health Units in Valle de Sula   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Support families and shelters with WASH actions<br>Activities:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide hygiene kits to shelters, approximately 300 shelters</li> <li>2. Provide hygiene kits to 10,000 families</li> <li>3. Provide safe water to families and shelters through cisterns</li> <li>4. To provide housing reconstruction or cleaning kits to 2,500 families in the Sula Valley</li> <li>5. Visibility</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 75,107 people   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 3 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$387,647   |



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| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Rosa Mercedes Escolán: <a href="mailto:rosa_escolan@wvi.org">rosa_escolan@wvi.org</a>   |
| <b>AGENCY</b>           | UNHCR, implemented by Save The Children   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Promotion of self-management of protective and hygienic community spaces  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Strengthen community self-management capacities in areas affected by forced displacement and violence, with a high propensity for natural disasters and communicable diseases, to recover protective environments. Access to decent, private and efficient cleaning, water and sanitation services will be carried out as part of the strengthening of community self-management spaces for protection and risk management with community structures. This will be done through the distribution of hygiene kits for the affected population, cleaning kits for the prevention, recovery and maintenance of community spaces, and improvements in prioritized schools that guarantee adequate hand-washing conditions and with the accompaniment of an educational and communication strategy for the correct use and utilization of the improved and supported spaces. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 17,363 people   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$161,250   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Cynthia Orna: <a href="mailto:orna@unhcr.org">orna@unhcr.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | GOAL  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Emergency wash response to eta in the department of gracias a dios and atlantida  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <p>Contribute to improving WASH services in 7 priority municipalities in the departments of Gracias a Dios, Yoro and Atlántida, which have been severely affected by Eta</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation of infrastructure at the household level; Rehabilitation of rainwater collection systems. 15 communities will be supported with the delivery and installation of storage tanks with water purifiers for consumption and personal hygiene taking into account essential elements of SRH, gender and inclusion, and groups at risk.</li> <li>2. The project will support temporary shelters to comply with IPC[1] measures for COVID-19 and other communicable diseases. Handwashing stations will be upgraded or installed to increase capacity to comply with IPC measures for COVID-19 and other communicable diseases.</li> </ol> |

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|                         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Promote good hygiene practices at the community level that create safe and healthy environments, including proper hygiene with priority given to children.</li> <li>4. Train people in the use and handling of hygiene and bio-security products included in the kits, hand washing techniques, use of masks, use of disinfectant, hand sanitizer, among other items promoted as part of the measures recommended by WHO.</li> <li>5. Provide water filters to affected families</li> <li>6. Train CODEM members in the use and management of the Hygiene and Bio-Security products in the kits.</li> <li>7. Deliver family hygiene kits, including PPE.</li> <li>8. Promotion of community clean-up campaigns to avoid vectorial diseases.</li> <li>9. Acquisition and distribution of items for the proper management of solid waste in temporary shelters and communities.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | Around 20,190 people   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$1,453,676  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | William Lazo: <a href="mailto:wlazo@hn.goal.ie">wlazo@hn.goal.ie</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Fundación Ayuda en Acción   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Improvement of access to safe water in communities in the municipalities of Santa Fe, Balfate, Irióna, Tocoa, Santa Rosa de Aguan, Saba, Bonito Oriental, Trujillo, Sonaguera, Limon, Department of Colón                                 |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | To help protect and prevent the spread of disease in families affected by COVID-19 and the Tropical Depression Eta, by facilitating access to safe water through innovative environmentally sustainable solutions for water purification. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 2,423 people  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$201,899   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Bertha González Urrea: <a href="mailto:bgonzalez@ayudaenaccion.org">bgonzalez@ayudaenaccion.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Water For People Honduras  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Restore water and sanitation services to 3,314 families affected by Eta in 21 communities in the municipalities of San Antonio de Cortés, Cortés; Chinda, Santa Bárbara and El Negrito, Yoro to benefit 14,913 people  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Restore water and sanitation services to the families affected by Eta through: rehabilitation/reconstruction of the water systems that supply 21 communities, education and hygiene training for the population to strengthen hygiene habits in times of emergency and the training of the provider in risk management; with a focus on community participation and cross-cutting themes of protection of children's rights and strengthening of municipal institutions in accordance with the law governing the drinking water and sanitation sector. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 12,044 people  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$1,506,761  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Tupac Amaru Mejia/Country Director/Cel. 95915133, <a href="mailto:tmejia@waterforpeople.org">tmejia@waterforpeople.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Save the Children   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Humanitarian Response in WASH to families and Health Units affected by the storm Eta in prioritized municipalities in Honduras  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>Respond to the WASH needs of families and Health Units affected by Eta in the prioritized municipalities.</p> <p>Health Units affected in the prioritized municipalities, with their water and sanitation access conditions restored according to their needs.</p> <p>Affected families provided with access to safe water and adequate garbage disposal and with disinfection and cleaning kits for safe return to their homes.</p> <p>Implementation of a Risk Communication strategy with community involvement, including the promotion of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene practices, which support the prevention of waterborne diseases transmitted by vectors, and COVID-19.</p> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | A total of 8,076 people affected by Eta are expected to be assisted. Disaggregation by age and sex will be obtained after collecting the needs assessment information.  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |

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| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b> | \$201,899  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>       | Edith Rivera: <a href="mailto:edith.rivera@savethechildren.org">edith.rivera@savethechildren.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales (ADRA)  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Humanitarian Response in Water, Basic Sanitation and Health in communities affected by Tropical Storm Eta in the departments of Atlántida and Colón   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>Saving lives through Rapid Response in the Rehabilitation of Water Infrastructure, Hygiene and Health Promotion in Shelters, Schools, Health Centers and Communities affected by Eta, to avoid proliferation of diseases caused by lack of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Safe water (water treatment practices, family and community filters / rainwater harvesting systems, wells and rehabilitated water sources),</li> <li>2. Biosafety inputs for the prevention of COVID-19,</li> <li>3. family/community hygiene kits</li> <li>4. Family hygiene kits,</li> <li>5. Management of healthy environment for the prevention of dengue</li> <li>6. Awareness of personal/community hygiene habits</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 4,845 families (20,594 people)  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$484,559   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Luis Trundle: <a href="mailto:ltrundle@adra.org.hn">ltrundle@adra.org.hn</a>  |

## Education

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | UNICEF, partners from MERECE, AMHON and local NGO   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Strengthening education in shelters   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | Contribute to guarantee the right to education of the students affected by Eta, with upgrading and reinforcement processes, and provision of texts and school supplies. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b> | 70,000 students from the municipalities most affected by Eta  |

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| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$410,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Carmen López: <a href="mailto:clopezflorez@unicef.org">clopezflorez@unicef.org</a> |

## FOOD SECURITY

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | WFP, UNICEF and the partners of the Food Security Working Group   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Humanitarian assistance to people affected by Eta with food or multipurpose transfers to cover their immediate needs.   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>To meet the immediate needs of families affected by Eta by protecting their lives and livelihoods, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Using social protection mechanisms and/or specific interventions, linking the social transfer provided with access to key services for children (education, prevention of gender violence) and other essential services for groups at risk.</p> <p>Strengthen the systems of feedback of complaints to beneficiaries, strengthening the multi-sectoral approach and accountability to the affected population.</p> <p>Strengthen the protocol of multi-sectoral and comprehensive targeting in order to capture the most vulnerable households, reducing risks of exclusion and with a vision of not leaving anyone behind (women heads of household, children, elderly, LGBTI community, disabled, etc.)</p> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 400,000 people  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$23,000,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | <p>Etienne Labande: <a href="mailto:Etienne.labande@wfp.org">Etienne.labande@wfp.org</a></p> <p>Hector Cruz: <a href="mailto:Hector.cruz@wfp.org">Hector.cruz@wfp.org</a></p> <p>Roberto Rivero: <a href="mailto:rrivero@unicef.org">rrivero@unicef.org</a></p>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | FAO  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people and small producers affected by Eta with the immediate delivery of agricultural or multipurpose inputs to cover their immediate requirements for food production. |



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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>Meet the immediate needs of families affected by TS Eta by protecting life and livelihoods based on agricultural systems, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Using social protection mechanisms and/or specific interventions (prevention of gender violence) and other essential services to groups at risk.</p> <p>FAO will (i) stabilize access to food by supporting rural incomes and preserving permanent critical life support for vulnerable households; (ii) ensure the continuity of the critical food supply chain; and (iii) ensure that people along the food chain are not agents of COVID-19 transmission. This will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with governments to expand social protection systems; direct cash injections where feasible;</li> <li>• Provide timely agricultural inputs accompanied by technical support; Support diversification of livelihoods and domestic production; and support continued production and exchange of family farming food products.</li> <li>• Encourage continuous production and strengthen agricultural cooperatives to maintain the bargaining power of small farmers;</li> <li>• Collaborate with PAHO/WHO to share messages and raise awareness about COVID-19 among stakeholders in the food chain.</li> <li>• Strengthen the protocol of multisectoral and comprehensive targeting in order to capture the most vulnerable households, reducing risks of exclusion and with a vision of not leaving anyone behind (women heads of household, children, elderly, LGBTI community, disabled, etc.)</li> </ul> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 23,000 rural households (approximately 115,000 people)  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$2,000,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | <p>Dennis Latimer: <a href="mailto:Dennis.Latimer@fao.org">Dennis.Latimer@fao.org</a></p> <p>Alicia Medina: <a href="mailto:Alicia.MedinaHernandez@fao.org">Alicia.MedinaHernandez@fao.org</a></p>  |

## Health

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | PAHO/WHO   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Restoration of operational capacity in essential health services.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | Facilitate the timely restoration of health services, in the affected departments, ensuring access and delivery of health services including communicable and non-communicable diseases, mental health among others. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b> | Interventions in at least 27 health facilities serving at least 250,000 people, including hospitals and first-level health units.  |

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| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | Six months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$1,100,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Piedad Huerta: <a href="mailto:huertapi@paho.org">huertapi@paho.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | PAHO/WHO  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Ensure early detection and timely management of diseases.   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Reinforce epidemiological surveillance tasks for the early detection and control of health risks, facilitating the prevention and management of cases of STDs, HCAI and other endemic diseases, including the reduction of transmissibility and cases of COVID-19 in shelters and affected communities. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | At least 80,000 people in shelters and affected communities   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$650,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Dr. Rodolfo Peña: <a href="mailto:penarodo@paho.org">penarodo@paho.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | PAHO/WHO   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Ensure access to safe water, monitoring of water quality in health services, emergency sanitation and hygiene measures, and control of vector- and rodent-borne diseases in shelters and affected communities        |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Facilitate access to safe water in affected health services, monitor water quality and promote basic sanitation, hygiene, vector and rodent control actions in health facilities, shelters and affected communities. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 100,000  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$500,000  |

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| <b>CONTACT</b> | Eduardo Ortíz: <a href="mailto:ortizedu@paho.org">ortizedu@paho.org</a> |
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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | PAHO/WHO  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Ensure efficient coordination and management of information to effectively address the most urgent humanitarian needs   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Support coordination, follow-up with authorities and partners, of response operations, re-establishment of health networks and mobilization of work teams, supplies and materials, and information management for emergency response. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 1,500 people  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$150,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Piedad Huerta: <a href="mailto:huertapi@paho.org">huertapi@paho.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | PAHO/WHO   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Re-establish care for patients with chronic diseases such as TB and HIV in first-level health care facilities, including improving the structure of comprehensive care services (IAS) prioritized by the emergency Stage.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reactivate clinical care in the affected SAI in the prioritized areas.</li> <li>2. Physically improve the affected spaces in SAI, prisons, ITS and HIV sentinel surveillance sites (VICITS) and TB clinics.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | The departments prioritized by the emergency are eight (8): Cortés, Atlántida, Yoro, Santa Bárbara, Copán, Gracias A Dios, and Colón. Within these departments, it has been reported that the structure of 4 UPS, 3 prisons and 2 TB clinics has been affected, as well as the total/partial loss of stationery, equipment and supplies, with an estimated population of approximately 10,000 affected health personnel, people living with HIV, people with TB and PPL. |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$500,000  |

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| <b>CONTACT</b> | Rodolfo Peña: <a href="mailto:penarodo@paho.org">penarodo@paho.org</a><br>Amy Tovar: <a href="mailto:tovaramy@paho.org">tovaramy@paho.org</a> |
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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Plan International Honduras  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Support for girls, adolescents and women in shelters and family homes, prioritizing sexual and reproductive health and rights  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Girls, adolescents, women and their affected families have access to health, including sexual and reproductive health, for the prevention of the transmission of COVID-19 and other diseases and the reduction of the risk of adolescent pregnancy, in shelters and family homes. Affected by the Eta storm in Honduras, especially in the Departments of Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Copán, Yoro (El Progreso) and Atlántida (Garífuna communities of Tela). |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 15,000 girls, adolescents and women and their families in the departments of Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Copán, Yoro (El Progreso) and Atlántida (Garífuna communities of Tela).  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$700,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Oscar Acosta: <a href="mailto:oscar.acosta@plan-international.org">oscar.acosta@plan-international.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | UNAIDS through the Foundation Llaves/ Honduras  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Support for women living with HIV affected by the storm Eta in Honduras   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | Provide hygiene kits and personal protection equipment to 300 women living with HIV affected by the Eta storm in Honduras, especially in the Departments of Atlántida, Cortés, Colón, Choluteca, Santa Bárbara and Yoro. The Foundation Llaves/Honduras conducted a field survey of women living with HIV and 25 percent reported having lost their homes, 50 percent had suffered injuries and material losses and 70 percent indicated that they did not have Personal Protection Equipment or hygiene supplies. In addition, 28% indicated that they had lost their ARV medicines during the floods. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b> | 300 women living with HIV in the Departments of Atlántida, Cortés, Colón, Choluteca, Santa Bárbara and Yoro   |

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| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 2 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$4,500 (300 kits \$15 each)  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Adriana Ponte: <a href="mailto:PonteAD@unaids.org">PonteAD@unaids.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | UNICEF   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Early Childhood Response to the Impact of TS Eta   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Prevent nutritional deterioration and vaccine-preventable diseases in the population under five years of age |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 114,236 children under the age of five   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 3 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$550,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | José Mauricio Ramírez: <a href="mailto:jramirezarita@unicef.org">jramirezarita@unicef.org</a>                |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | UNFPA   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Sexual and Reproductive Health Emergency Response Project for Eta   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase the access of women, adolescents and girls to essential services, information and supplies in sexual and reproductive health, including obstetric emergencies, safe delivery, contraceptive services, STIs and clinical management of sexual violence with a rights, gender and intercultural approach in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in the municipalities most affected by TS Eta</li> <li>2. Facilitate coordination, participation and consultation to ensure the continuity of SRH services and interventions, including the protection of health workers in humanitarian emergencies</li> <li>3. Promote interventions at the community level to inform the population and pregnant women about prevention, risks, symptoms and modes of transmission of COVID-19</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 100,000 women of childbearing age including adolescents   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |



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| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b> | \$3,500,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>       | Dr. Marcos Carias: <a href="mailto:carias@unfpa.org">carias@unfpa.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Honduras Red Cross  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Comprehensive care for the population affected by TS Eta  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Strengthen services for pre-hospital care and health monitoring of families affected by the Eta emergency, in the following areas: Pre-hospital Care: Strengthen pre-hospital services for the care of injured, minor injuries, transfer of patients to hospitals, in 15 affected municipalities of 5 Departments. Biosafety equipment, protective supplies for the response, equipment for patient care spaces, first aid kits will be required. Integral attention in Temporary Accommodation: surveillance and health care, control of epidemics and psychosocial support for vulnerable groups. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 5,000 people affected in 15 municipalities in the Departments of Cortés, Atlántida, Colón, Santa Bárbara and Yoro   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$75,000 (\$35,000 to strengthen pre-hospital and \$35,000 for comprehensive care in temporary housing)   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Dunia Varela: <a href="mailto:dunia.varela@cruzroja.org.hn">dunia.varela@cruzroja.org.hn</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | World Vision Honduras   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | WASH in Sula Valley Health Units  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | To support health units in an integral way with WASH activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Install portable handwashing stations with hygiene kits</li> <li>2. Build/repair sanitary modules for (1) patients and (2) employees, divided by gender and access to people with limited mobility Install safe water tank. Women's bathroom with access to menstrual hygiene management</li> <li>3. Handling of hospital waste that cannot be taken to the sanitary landfill, to prevent the spread of disease. Example: destruction of sharp objects by machine.</li> <li>4. Communication and visibility: prevention of diseases through posters, flyers, etc. in Health Centers</li> </ol> |

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| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 10 health units in the Sula Valley, approximately a population of 100,000 people              |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 4 to 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$180,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Rosa Mercedes Escolán Rodezno: <a href="mailto:rosa_escolan@wvi.org">rosa_escolan@wvi.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Médicos del Mundo  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Intervention in shelters and communities affected by tropical storm Eta for the prevention of COVID-19 and infectious diseases in coordination with SESAL, in Cortés, Honduras.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Contribute to the prevention of COVID-19 and infectious diseases for the control of situations that put in exposure and at risk, the most vulnerable populations in shelters and communities in coordination with SESAL of the department of Cortés in Honduras.   |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | The needs identified are the absence of biosecurity protocols within the shelters, overcrowding and crowding of people, lack and inadequate use of biosecurity inputs, lack of referral routes in case of possible exposure and coordination with state entities, no knowledge of other prevalent infectious diseases (Leptospirosis, hepatitis, dengue, etc.). People reached with the intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3000 people receive biosafety kits.</li> <li>- 3,000 people are sensitized to biosecurity measures and other infectious diseases.</li> <li>- 3000 people know the biosecurity protocols and referral routes.</li> <li>- 1000 people of greater vulnerability receive primary medical attention for the containment of covid-19 and other infectious-contagious diseases.</li> </ul> |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$65,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Coordination of Médicos del Mundo in Honduras, Darlan Alvarado, <a href="mailto:migracion.honduras@medicosdelmundo.org">migracion.honduras@medicosdelmundo.org</a> Cell phone +50433925688<br>Regional Coordination in Central America de MdM, Cristóbal Ayllón, <a href="mailto:cristobal.ayllon@medicosdelmundo.org">cristobal.ayllon@medicosdelmundo.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b> | ChildFund International |
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| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Strengthening health responses in nutrition to the population affected by the Eta emergency  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>To strengthen the recovery of the nutritional status of children under 6 months to 5 years old, pregnant women and lactating women in the communities affected by Eta in the department of Santa Bárbara as a result of the lack of food and water.</p> <p>Through the delivery of fortified cereal and milk to vulnerable families with children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years with follow-up in the strategy of integral attention of the child in the community and health centers.</p> <p>ChildFund through its local partner currently supports interventions in primary health and nutrition for mothers and children under 5 years and our local partner ADASBA is the manager of the decentralized in the municipality of Atima.</p> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 2,000  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 4 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$100,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | <p>Allison Iraheta correo: <a href="mailto:airaheta@childfund.org">airaheta@childfund.org</a></p> <p>Daysi Kocchiu: <a href="mailto:dkocchiu@childfund.org">dkocchiu@childfund.org</a></p>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Catholic Relief Services (CRS)  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Support to families in shelters or settlements in the northern area of El Progreso and Guaymas and affected by the storm Eta in Honduras  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | To supply hygiene kits, medicine and personal protection equipment to 1,000 families through the collection center of Red de Emergencias y Solidaridad constituted by Fundación Fe y Alegría, ERIC and Radio Progreso. The aid is directed to support the families as they return home (antifungal medicines, hygiene and biosecurity kits). The collection center is located in the facilities of Radio Progreso, where the collection group sorts and packs for the Delivery and Logistics group. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | The shelters or settlements in the northern zone of El Progreso and Guaymas and the boats that go to the former banana fields, where people are still flooded, were defined as a priority (not exclusive). As of 11 November, 30 shelters have been identified as a priority, reaching 2,404 people.  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 45 days   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$50,000 (1,000 kits worth \$50 each)   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Roger Sanchez: <a href="mailto:roger.sanchez@crs.org">roger.sanchez@crs.org</a>   |

## Protection

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | IOM   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Prevention and Response to Human Trafficking in the Context of the Emergency Due to Tropical Storm Eta  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To prevent and respond to incidences of the crime of human trafficking specifically in shelters and places of accommodation affected by Tropical Storm Eta, as well as for those working in disaster prevention, response and recovery, through the implementation of education and awareness campaigns.</li> <li>2. Strengthen coordination mechanisms for identification, referral and attention to cases through direct assistance.</li> <li>3. Provide supplies, as well as technical support to enable referral and protection.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 110,000 people reached: 10,000 directly in shelters, with a focus on women, youth, children and LGBTI+ people, and 100,000 online, prioritizing communities affected by Eta   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$500,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Isabel Flores: <a href="mailto:maflores@iom.int">maflores@iom.int</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | IOM   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Monitoring and response to mixed massive flows, due to the effects produced by Tropical Storm Eta   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor and evaluate the possible increase in irregular migration patterns as a result of the impact of Tropical Storm Eta</li> <li>2. Generate baselines for understanding needs at official and unofficial points of entry in defined locations.</li> <li>3. Contribute to the preparation of the response to the possibility of increased demand in the reception centers of the returned migrant population and border points, including overcrowding and how to address the need for quarantine/isolation spaces.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 3,000   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$150,000   |

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| <b>CONTACT</b> | Isabel Flores: <a href="mailto:maflores@iom.int">maflores@iom.int</a> |
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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Norwegian Refugee Council - NRC   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | People at high risk of protection access immediate response   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Families/persons affected by the Eta emergency, at high risk of protection, immediately access internal relocation  |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | <p>300 families (1,200 people on average) in the municipalities of Progreso, San Pedro, La Lima, Choloma.</p> <p>During the first two weeks of the emergency caused by Tropical Storm Eta, the NRC has identified 30 cases of internally displaced persons who were in temporary shelters, who expressed high risks of protection because of the possible presence of their perpetrators; these cases had to be relocated quickly to reduce their exposure to risk.</p> <p>In terms of needs, these families need rapid internal relocation support: temporary housing, Personal Protective Items for Infection Prevention (PPI) (COVID-19) and access to resources to meet basic needs.</p> <p>This situation may worsen and increase, since the affected areas in the department of Cortés and Yoro are related to areas with a high presence of control groups such as maras and gangs. In addition, it is expected that the stay in the shelters may be prolonged or the number of people evacuated may increase, with the risks of overcrowding and lack of privacy with an impact on possible cases of GBV, due to the arrival of the storm Iota that is heading towards the country.</p> |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$800,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | <p>Ludim Ayala: <a href="mailto:Ludim.ayala@nrc.no">Ludim.ayala@nrc.no</a></p> <p>Carlo Botti: <a href="mailto:carlo.botti@nrc.no">carlo.botti@nrc.no</a></p>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Norwegian Refugee Council - NRC   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Families/persons affected by the Eta emergency, in areas of difficult geographical access, get access to immediate response |



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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Individuals/families affected by the emergency in areas of difficult geographic access can access life-saving services and inputs, such as transportation, food, essential household items, or others, through cash transfers.   |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | <p>1,000 people</p> <p>250 families (1,000 people on average) in the municipalities of Progreso, San Pedro, La Lima, Choloma.</p> <p>Due to the damage caused by Eta to key infrastructure, people do not have access to humanitarian assistance. This damage has also extended to homes and personal property, preventing the restoration and maintenance of people's health, dignity and security during the development of their essential domestic activities. The effects reach the different livelihoods developed in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, which added to the global crisis of the pandemic originated by the COVID-19, exposes populations in areas of difficult access to greater public health risks, and decreases their capacity to respond to the emergency. In the coming days, it is expected that the lack of economic income in households and access to money, goods and services will affect the local market and hinder the ability of the affected community to respond.</p> |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$300,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | <p>Ludim Ayala: <a href="mailto:Ludim.ayala@nrc.no">Ludim.ayala@nrc.no</a></p> <p>Carlo Botti: <a href="mailto:carlo.botti@nrc.no">carlo.botti@nrc.no</a></p>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Honduras (OHCHR-Honduras)  |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | In coordination with CONADEH, SEDH, SEDIS   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>        | Human rights at the heart of the humanitarian response to Hurricane Eta, leaving no one behind  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement a coordinated strategy for monitoring, analysis, documentation and referral of cases, reporting and advice on human rights and protection.</li> <li>2. Strengthen the National Human Rights Institution (CONADEH) and civil society organizations through the development and implementation of tools that guarantee the application of the human rights-based approach in humanitarian response strategies.</li> <li>3. Provide technical assistance and influence with the government institutions that make up the "Articulation Mechanism to promote the guarantee of the socioeconomic rights of people in a situation of vulnerability" in the state response to the hurricane emergency. (Led by SEDH and SEDIS).</li> </ol> |

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| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | <p>The damage caused by Hurricane Eta after its passage through Honduras has exacerbated the obstacles already faced by vulnerable people in accessing their socio-economic rights, such as access to health, food, water and sanitation and adequate housing, mainly due to the crisis caused by COVID-19. The tropical storm has caused strong impacts on the ability of vulnerable people to exercise their right to adequate housing, as well as their right to potable water and sanitation. Internal displacement has increased and there is a high risk of an increase in mixed migration flows in the coming months.</p> <p>A dramatic increase in cases of COVID-19 is also expected, as people have taken refuge in overcrowded shelters with limited biosecurity equipment; the same is true for cases of water-borne diseases, including dengue fever.</p> <p>The actions in the proposal are directed to people in vulnerable situations in the areas most affected by Hurricane Eta (people with disabilities, indigenous and Afro-Honduran people, people in mobility situations, among others).</p> |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$125,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | María Carrasco Pueyo: <a href="mailto:mcarrascopueyo@ohchr.org">mcarrascopueyo@ohchr.org</a> , +504-9455-3031   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | UNHCR  |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | Save the Children, Children International, indirectly supporting community-based organizations, Caritas, CONADEH, DINAF  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>        | Community strengthening for reintegration and mitigation of protection risks and negative coping strategies;   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community and protection monitoring for case identification and referral</li> <li>2. Support for post-disaster community reorganization (via information sessions and community clean-up activities, recovery of public spaces, etc.)</li> <li>3. Strengthening state protection and support institutions to expand their presence and services in communities (CONADEH, DINAF)</li> <li>4. Strengthening community-based organizations for community mobilization and identification of risks and cases;</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>        | 10 communities affected by Eta and by forced displacement and violence, with an estimated 15,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b>     | 6 months   |

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| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b> | \$600,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>       | Cynthia Orna: <a href="mailto:orna@unhcr.org">orna@unhcr.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | UNHCR  |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | Médicos del Mundo, NRC, Caritas, ERIC  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>        | Response to protection risks and assistance to people with specific needs  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Specialized Protective Services (psychosocial, legal, counseling, health, housing, etc.)</li> <li>2. Strengthening medical clinics in priority communities;</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>        | 500 direct beneficiaries   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b>     | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>        | \$650,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>              | Cynthia Orna: <a href="mailto:orna@unhcr.org">orna@unhcr.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | UN Women   |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | CARE, OXFAM  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>        | Women leading crisis management with inclusive monitoring.   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that women leaders participate in organizational structures for monitoring protection needs, which allow them to influence and participate in decision-making about the response.</li> <li>2. Support to guarantee that protection mechanisms organize work in shelters and communities at risk: involving men and boys in care work (feeding, production, selection, preparation, etc.).</li> </ol>  |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>        | Women and girls in shelters and communities at risk participate marginally in organizational structures and decision-making levels. However, in times of crisis they are the ones who are overburdened with care work and who face specific violence such as sexual violence or increased domestic violence. This situation makes it necessary to include a gender focus in the response to crises. Due to gender discrimination, women have not had access to capacity building processes to assume leadership, nor have community and municipal organization actions been taken so that care |

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|                         | work can be taken away from them. 1,000 women and young women in the departments of Cortés, Atlántida and Santa Bárbara |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$200, 000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Margarita Bueso: <a href="mailto:margarita.bueso@unwomen.org">margarita.bueso@unwomen.org</a>                           |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | World Vision Honduras  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Returning Home and Building Resilience in Response to the Emergency  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Reinserting families affected by Hurricane Eta into the social and economic sphere with a focus on child protection  |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | Beneficiaries 33,404<br>Total Families 8,444<br>Rapid Response<br>(Home and street cleaning and removal kits)<br>Strengthening protection of children in shelters/community spaces through churches and protection committees<br>- protection campaigns, material to make visible<br>- friendly spaces- Basic biosecurity kits for children and families, printing of learning guides, purchase of teaching materials and consumables,<br>Increased Resilience<br>Economic recovery for young people |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$1,248,109.62   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Jorge Galeano: <a href="mailto:Jorge_Galeano@wvi.org">Jorge_Galeano@wvi.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Médicos del Mundo   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Intervention in shelters and communities affected by Tropical Storm Eta in Cortés, Honduras |

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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | To strengthen in a coordinated manner the protection capacity in primary health care, psychosocial accompaniment and the prevention of situations at risk with networks of support for women and youth in shelters and communities in the department of Cortés in areas affected by tropical storm Eta in Honduras.   |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | The needs identified are primary health care in shelters in a differentiated manner to the emerging needs of the population, there are no networks within the shelters for the prevention of situations of violence within and a weakening of community networks in the main areas affected by the tropical storm in order to reduce the risks of recruitment or displacement in the current context. |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$126,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Program Coordination Médicos del Mundo in Honduras,<br>Darlan Alvarado, <a href="mailto:migracion.honduras@medicosdelmundo.org">migracion.honduras@medicosdelmundo.org</a> , Cell +50433925688<br>MdM Regional Coordination in Central America MdM<br>Cristóbal Ayllón, <a href="mailto:cristobal.ayllon@medicosdelmundo.org">cristobal.ayllon@medicosdelmundo.org</a> , Cell +50254339942            |

**Sub-Sector Child Protection**Total projects: **12 projects**

Total population assisted: 140,000 girls, boys, youth and their families

Total Financing (US\$): **\$5,000,000**

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | UNICEF Honduras   |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | National Child Protection Agency DINAF<br>Municipal governments of Puerto Cortés, Omoa, Choloma, Villanueva, Potrerillos, Santa Rita, El Progreso, La Ceiba   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>        | Provision of urgent child protective services for children victims of violence and abuse in the aftermath of Eta  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacities of the national child protection agency DINAF to identify and respond to child protection cases in coordination with local actors and municipal governments to ensure appropriate tracking and resolution</li> <li>2. Deployment of national and municipal child protection staff (psychologists, legal officials and social workers) to affected shelters and communities to identify CP needs and provide direct service delivery</li> <li>3. Provision of emergency shelters and safe spaces for girls, boys, adolescents and families, victims of violence and abuse</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>        | 2,000 girls, boys and adolescents   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b>     | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>        | \$125,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>              | Léa Beaudry, Child Protection Specialist, <a href="mailto:lbeaudry@unicef.org">lbeaudry@unicef.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | UNICEF Honduras   |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | The Child Protection Area of Responsibility will jointly implement these activities: Honduran Red Cross, World Vision, Ayuda en Acción, Save the Children, Child Fund, Plan International Honduras, Aldeas SOS, Fundación Alivio del Sufrimiento, Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (DINAF), UNHCR |

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| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Safe spaces and Emergency Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for children affected by Eta  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>Implementation of Safe Spaces in 200 shelters and communities most affected by Eta which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic box</li> <li>• Instructions for the use of the box.</li> <li>• Standard for organizing, create child-friendly spaces in shelters and communities, manage safety space of children.</li> </ul> <p>Tools to guarantee children rights of girls, boys and adolescents: right to education, recreation such as coloring books, colors, balls, soccer balls, jump ropes, pencils, papers, child's scissors. Right to Physical and Mental Health: CRH psycho-emotional recovery manual. Instructions for basic physical health recommendations. Right to Protection: Self-protection measures, children's rights poster, complaint routes / information sheet, PSEA message poster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training module for those responsible in shelters on children's rights and protection measure.</li> <li>• Posters and key messages in emergency contexts to be socialized in shelters.</li> <li>• COVID Campaign Messages</li> <li>• Biosecurity kit to prevent COVID for children and adolescents includes masks for children and adolescents, hand gel.</li> <li>• Early childhood kit: face towel, 10 disposable diapers, moisturizer, wet towels and baby food.</li> <li>• A pack of adult masks and adult hand gel.</li> <li>• Hygiene kit for shelters</li> <li>• Minimum standards in Basic infrastructure: mats, separation panels, stoves, blankets, bottles, thermometers, etc.</li> <li>• Information on contact details and route activation in case of emergency.</li> </ul> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 60,000 girls, boys and adolescents  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$800,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Léa Beaudry, Child Protection Specialist, <a href="mailto:lbeaudry@unicef.org">lbeaudry@unicef.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>               | UNICEF Honduras  |
| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b> | Save the Children, Cure Violence Global, Plan International Honduras   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>        | Community-based prevention and specialized services for girls, boys and women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the aftermath of hurricane Eta |



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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social communication and mobilization against GBV and SEA in shelters and communities most affected y Eta</li> <li>• Direct support to women and their families, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence including counseling, psychological support, dignity kits, temporary shelter</li> <li>• Community-based gender-based violence and femicide prevention actions and mediations</li> <li>• Humanitarian support and VAC/GBV prevention and referrals in shelters</li> <li>• Anti-violence activities and campaigns in shelters and communities</li> <li>• Adolescents and adults proposing creative solutions to recognize and denounce/report gender-based violence (femicide, domestic physical, sexual and emotional violence), through the Generation Unlimited strategy which incentivizes transformative behaviors and challenges to hegemonic masculinities</li> <li>• Strengthen the work of municipal governments to provide improved information on GBV and specialized to survivors of violence in the aftermath of Hurricane Eta, linking a communication campaign with the 16 days of activism</li> <li>• Strengthen the resilience of girls, boys and adolescents, through the provision of community-based mental health and psychosocial support services.</li> </ul> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 20,000 girls, boys, adolescents and community members  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$310,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Léa Beaudry, Child Protection Specialist, <a href="mailto:lbeaudry@unicef.org">lbeaudry@unicef.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Plan Internacional Honduras   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Safe and Friendly Physical Spaces for Children and Adolescents in Shelters  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adapt friendly and protective physical spaces for girls and boys through the provision of basic recreation kits</li> <li>2. Provide information on self-protection measures for girls and boys, routes for reporting violence, emotional support and prevention of gender-based violence and menstrual hygiene.</li> <li>3. Contribute to the safety and protection of girls, boys and women in shelters through the provision of safety kits.</li> <li>4. Provide biosecurity kits for the prevention of COVID-19, dengue and other diseases (provision of masks, gel, repellent, gauze, boots, capes and bandages)</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b> | 15,000 people   |

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| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$600,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Janeth Flores: <a href="mailto:Janeth.Flores@plan-international.org">Janeth.Flores@plan-international.org</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Fundación Alivio del Sufrimiento  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Safe shelter spaces for high-risk populations.<br>Employability and Livelihood Reactivation Opportunities.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Provide protection spaces for adolescents at risk or displaced by violence.<br>Reactivate the production of agricultural families that generate income from the production of coffee, corn, beans and some vegetables, through the purchase of seeds and fertilizers. To ensure that it is not the children and adolescents of these families who are seeking livelihoods instead of attending school.<br>Provide families with biosecurity inputs.<br>Provide training for the prevention of violence against girls and young women. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 5,000 people who would be benefiting. Department of El Paraíso, Municipalities of Yuscarán and El Paraíso   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$100,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Keling Valladares: <a href="mailto:kvalladares@fundacionaliviodelsufrimiento.org">kvalladares@fundacionaliviodelsufrimiento.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | World Vision  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Strengthening of Child and Adolescent Protection Systems in shelters and communities (protection committees, protection campaigns, visibility material and friendly spaces)   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activation of protection committees, protection campaigns and promotion of child-friendly spaces. (11,653 children and adolescents)</li> <li>2. Basic biosecurity kits for children and families. (53,000 families in Valle de Sula, Yoro and Santa Bárbara 551 communities).</li> <li>3. Economic reactivation for youth at risk or displaced by violence (2,500 youth)</li> </ol> |

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| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 14,153 children and adolescents<br>53,000 families in Valle de Sula, Yoro and Santa Bárbara 551 communities. |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$1,200,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Ian Quiroz, <a href="mailto:ian_quiroz@wvi.org">ian_quiroz@wvi.org</a>                                       |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Save The Children   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Community spaces that promote the prevention of gender-based violence.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | To create safe community spaces that provide information, networks and services for adolescent women and men, girls and boys to have the opportunity to prevent GBV where they can receive psychological support against GBV and develop their social and technical skills, considering specific needs, potential and demands according to their gender.<br><br>The spaces seek to be designed with the participation of the adolescents and children in such a way that they are perceived as safe, satisfactory, comfortable and their own. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 8,000 children  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$820,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Tamara Medina Zepeda: <a href="mailto:tamaramedinazepeda@yahoo.com">tamaramedinazepeda@yahoo.com</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Child Fund   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Humanitarian response and activation of protection mechanisms against violence of children and adolescents.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | Delivery of a non-perishable food kit, hygiene kit, personal bio-security kit and an information package on child protection and bio-security measures.<br>(RecreArte: Painting Booklet on Hygiene Prevention COVID 19, 3 printed infographics on Roadmap Community Protection Mechanisms, Warning Signs to Identify Sexual Abuse, Physical and Emotional Abuse) |

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|                         | In order to continue to guarantee protection and well-being to the 354 families belonging to the shelters and/or community houses in the medium term, it is necessary to continue to provide this support in subsistence as well as cleaning and biosecurity inputs for early recovery upon return to their homes. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 354 families (for a total of 1,347 people) who are in shelters in the 12 most affected municipalities in the department of Santa Bárbara: Ilama, San Nicolas, Santa Bárbara, Nuevo Celilac, Arada, Nispero, Gualala, Ceguaca, Zacapa, Atima, Celilac and Naranjito   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$151,343  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Patricia Betancourth y Waleska Zelaya<br><a href="mailto:PBetancourt@ChildFund.org">PBetancourt@ChildFund.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Red Cross Honduras   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Promotion of mental health and psychosocial support to families affected by Eta to prevent violence against children and adolescents.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | Provide psychosocial support to families that includes methodologies to increase resilience, psycho-emotional recovery, relaxation techniques, lowering stress levels, among others (materials for art therapy, aroma therapy, play materials, etc.)<br>This intervention will be accompanied by the distribution of hygiene kits and food rations for families in order to support their livelihoods. |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 3,000 children and adolescents or family members for group actions in shelters, family units.<br>Geographic Zone: Central Zone, Northern Zone and Atlántida  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$493,675  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Nora Paguaga: <a href="mailto:nora.paguaga@cruzroja.org.hn">nora.paguaga@cruzroja.org.hn</a><br>Glenda Cruz<br>Norma Archila   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | COIPRODEN   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Provide immediate attention, social and community communication for the protection of children and adolescents in the context of the Humanitarian Emergency Eta in shelters in the municipality of Bethlehem in Ocotepeque.   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobilize key information through the local platforms of the COIPRODEN network to make visible the situation of children and promote the protection of children in community, municipal and national responses</li> <li>2. Provide humanitarian attention to children in 7 shelters in the municipality of Belen, Ocotepeque.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 264 families, 458 people: A total of 379 (214 girls, 165 boys), and 79 young people, (39 women, 40 men)   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$100,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | <p>Wilmer Vázquez, Executive Director COIPRODEN: <a href="mailto:coiproden@yahoo.com">coiproden@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>Doris Garcia: <a href="mailto:ddhh.coiproden@gmail.com">ddhh.coiproden@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Lizzeth Coello: <a href="mailto:coiprodenproteccion@gmail.com">coiprodenproteccion@gmail.com</a></p>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Ayuda en Acción   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Humanitarian response to vulnerable population of indigenous and afro-Honduran communities in the regions of Colón, Yoro, Gracias a Dios and southern Honduras, affected by Eta.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Humanitarian Response to vulnerable populations of indigenous and afro-Honduran communities in the regions of Colón, Yoro, Gracias a Dios and southern Honduras, affected by Eta</li> <li>2. Reducing negative spaces or rights violations in children in shelters or affected communities</li> <li>3. Train parents or community leaders in the protection of children's rights and promote reporting mechanisms.</li> <li>4. Create safe and friendly spaces for children and young people from Garifuna and indigenous communities.</li> <li>5. Provide mental health and psychosocial support in the context of the emergency stage.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 1,000 children and adolescents  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$200,000   |

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| <b>CONTACT</b> | Dilmer Maradiaga, Programme Manager, Ayuda en Acción:<br><a href="mailto:dmaradiaga@ayudaenaccion.org">dmaradiaga@ayudaenaccion.org</a><br>Sindy Rossibel Chirinos Erazo: <a href="mailto:schirinos@ayudaenaccion.org">schirinos@ayudaenaccion.org</a> |
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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (DINAF)  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Protection of children in the context of TS Eta   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the continued mobilization of child protection staff to monitor and provide protection responses for children suffering from rights violations in shelters and communities most affected by the epidemic</li> <li>2. Train shelter staff on child protection standards</li> <li>3. Provide first aid in mental health to children affected by displacement, material and human loss results of Stage</li> <li>4. Train community members, families, and caregivers at shelters on the prevention of gender-based violence and violence against children, as well as on reporting channels for cases of violence.</li> <li>5. Readjustment of protective spaces in DINAF's regional offices damaged by TS Eta.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 10,000 children, adolescents, members of the communities most affected by the TS Eta  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$100,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Lolis Maria Salas Montes, DINAF Executive Director: <a href="mailto:lsalas@dinaf.gob.hn">&lt;lsalas@dinaf.gob.hn&gt;</a>  |

#### Projects Sub Sector GBV

Total funding required (US\$): **\$1,000,000**

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | UNFPA  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Ensure access to multisectoral response and prevention services for GBV and strengthen sectoral capacities to respond to, prevent and mitigate GBV in areas affected by TS Eta.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of accessible and confidential survivor-centered services in line with inter-agency standards for GBV programming in emergencies (case management service and support and assistance in accessing other available services; safe, adequate and quality access of women and girls to survivor-centered psychosocial support services focused on healing, empowerment</li> </ol> |

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|                         | <p>and recovery; deployment of an emergency GBV specialist to support the implementation of multi-sectoral GBV programming.</p> <p>2. Creation of GBV prevention and protection mechanisms by identifying high-risk areas and risk factors for GBV in the emergency and by strengthening and implementing GBV prevention strategies (creation of GBV prevention strategies in shelters; creation of safe spaces for women and girls; creation and launch of communication campaigns with life-saving messages about risks and prevention of GBV and access to services by reaching the most vulnerable population.)</p> <p>3. Coordination of GBV strategies and activities, including achievement of results, concrete actions to mitigate risks, prevent and respond to GBV, and strengthen capacities to prevent, mitigate and reduce GBV (includes the deployment of a GBV coordinator for inter-agency and multisectoral GBV response; Establishment and implementation of a protocol for prevention and response to GBV in shelters and provision of support to all sectors for the implementation of GBV risk mitigation strategies, according to the GBV IASC Guidelines, mainly in shelters.</p> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 58,938 women and adolescents  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$490,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Aleyda Ramirez, Program Officer: <a href="mailto:aramirez@unfpa.org">aramirez@unfpa.org</a>   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | Asociación Calidad de Vida  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Collective care a bid to reduce gender-based violence   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>  | <p>From the guidance of the association's multidisciplinary team, we aim to promote collective care for the reduction of GBV through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Actions of prevention of GBV to women and their children in shelters. Establishing spaces of trust with the women, their children and providing information that allows them to identify and subsequently report and inform any type of GBV occurring within the shelters.</li> <li>2. Creation and promotion of ways to report violence against women and their children in the shelters. Through the interdisciplinary team of the association, establish and socialize a safe and reliable way to report violence against women and their children who are victims of GBV in the shelters.</li> <li>3. Support and psychosocial and legal assistance in cases of GBV for women and their children in the shelters. Humanitarian assistance, emotional support with a focus on healing and follow-up to cases detected of women and their children victims of GBV in the shelters.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b> | 436 (126 women, 186 girls, 124 boys)  |



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| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$150,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Ana Lisseth Cruz Alemán, Executive Director: Tel. 2221-6606, <a href="mailto:calidaddevidahond@gmail.com">calidaddevidahond@gmail.com</a> |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | TROCAIRE  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Strengthening the humanitarian response for the protection of women and girls to prevent gender-based violence during the emergency Eta in Honduras.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sensitization of humanitarian actors in response to the emergency on safeguards and protection with a focus on Gender-Based Violence, training of people from teams of civil society organizations that provide humanitarian aid in the territory on the basic principles of protection, safeguards, routes and mechanisms for informal and formal complaints about the risks of abuse and exploitation. In addition, strengthen minimum capacities for adequate referral of sensitive cases.</li> <li>2. Implementation of safeguard and protection systems in shelters and affected communities, including the prevention of Gender-Based Violence (implementation of complaint mechanisms, community outreach campaign informing about the concepts of abuse, exploitation and GBV.</li> <li>3. Creation of volunteer support networks in the communities and/or shelters for early and effective attention in situations of GBV, including alliances with existing local organizations and networks, as well as with the State offices present in the territory.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 10,000 (4,000 women, 2,500 girls, 1,500 men, 2,000 boys)  |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$300,000   |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Gabriela Flores, Gender Programme Officer<br>Trocaire, Tegucigalpa, Honduras: <a href="mailto:gabriela.flores@trocaire.org">gabriela.flores@trocaire.org</a> , +50422325212   |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>        | FORO SIDA   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b> | Prevention of violence against women and girls, strengthening their capacities, guaranteeing access to safe spaces, psychological orientation and accompanying them in the management of cases. |

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| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote safe spaces for individualized attention to women and girls, complying with confidentiality criteria.</li> <li>2. Distribution of dignity kits, with violence prevention talks in the identified shelters</li> <li>3. To provide psychological care and guidance in case management.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    |   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$40,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Xiomara Bu, National Coordinator: <a href="mailto:buxiomara@yahoo.com">buxiomara@yahoo.com</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | GSC  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Reduce the conditions of vulnerability of women and strengthen resilience capacities, as a response to GBV in the face of crisis/emergency caused by Eta-COVID.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <p>Provision of psychosocial care and psychological first aid services for people affected by the storm: (Defenders): We have been working with support from Spotlight, a programme for training defenders in self-care. Many of them have been affected by the storm Eta, losing their property and putting their lives at risk. The actions we propose, in this framework, are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary care for women defenders in self-care, grief and resilience,</li> <li>2. Self-support groups for emergency processing and prevention of GBV (including safe return to homes and rehabilitation processes)</li> <li>3. Bio-security and healing kits (containing health and hygiene elements for women, essential oils, small towels, hand gel, among others),</li> <li>4. Relevant information campaign on crisis management, emergency behavior and GBV,</li> <li>5. Campaign on the role of women human rights defenders in the emergency crisis and GBV (including self-care instructions)</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 15,000 women   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months   |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$150,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Jessica Sanchez: <a href="mailto:jsanchez@gruposociedadcivil.org">jsanchez@gruposociedadcivil.org</a>  |

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| <b>AGENCY</b>           | Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz "Visitación Padilla"   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>    | Comprehensive Care with a Gender Perspective for Women in Contexts of Humanitarian Crisis   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comprehensive response to violence against women and girls, pre-existing or arising within the shelters located in La Ceiba, Atlántida. Providing legal and emotional attention in the cases identified or referred.</li> <li>2. Training for shelter staff, community leaders, on first aid and psychological first aid and intervention-referral in cases of gender-based violence.</li> <li>3. Humanitarian and psychosocial support to women who suffered damage from Hurricane Eta and COVID-19</li> <li>4. Supply of comprehensive kits for women, which contemplate their main needs (hygiene, medicines, biosecurity, underwear, sanitary pads, emergency number agenda) and information bulletins on what to do in cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse.</li> </ol> |
| <b>BENEFICIARIES</b>    | 200   |
| <b>PROJECT DURATION</b> | 6 months  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>    | \$20,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>          | Katherine Martínez: <a href="mailto:mkatherineyessenia@gmail.co">mkatherineyessenia@gmail.co</a>  |

## Coordination

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| <b>AGENCY</b>          | OCHA   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE</b>   | Strengthening coordination and information management mechanisms for an efficient and effective response.  |
| <b>OBJECTIVE(S)</b>    | Ensure that humanitarian action responds to the needs of the directly affected and most affected people. Ensure a coordinated humanitarian response based on assessed needs, across sectors and in support of the government's response efforts. Support the Resident Coordinator, the Humanitarian Country Team, and the Government of Honduras with strategic response planning, monitoring, and advocacy. Provide information and analysis on humanitarian assistance that allows the humanitarian community to monitor and report on indicators. |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> | National and international humanitarian organizations present in Honduras  |
| <b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>   | \$100,000  |
| <b>CONTACT</b>         | Rogério Silva: <a href="mailto:Silvar@un.org">Silvar@un.org</a>  |

# How to support this Flash Appeal

## Donating through the Honduras flash appeal

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly through the Flash Appeal. Sector and organizational contact details as given in the Annex.

## Contributing through the Central Emergency Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website at [unocha.org/cerf/donate](https://unocha.org/cerf/donate).

## By donating in-kind resources and services

The UN Secretary-General encourages the private sector to align response efforts with the United Nations in order to ensure coherent priorities and to minimize gaps and duplication. To make an in-kind donation of goods or services visit [www.business.un.org](http://www.business.un.org). Contributions must comply with the Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector. The United Nations enters into pro-bono agreements with companies planning to provide direct assets or services during emergencies. Contact [ocha-ers-ps@un.org](mailto:ocha-ers-ps@un.org) to discuss the ways in which your company might partner with the UN.

Individuals can donate online via the United Nations Foundation [unfoundation.org](https://unfoundation.org).

## Registering and recognising your contributions

We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent appeal. OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records

all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or through the online contribution report form at [fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org).

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**FLASH APPEAL**  
HONDURAS

ISSUED NOVEMBER 2020