

Honduras Emergency WASH and Shelter (HEWS)

FY21 Semi-Annual Report

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Global Communities
Honduras



Figure 1. Shelter repairs in Brisas del Milagro community in the municipality of Villanueva.



Figure 2. Distribution of mosquito nets in the municipality of Villanueva on March 12 in the collective center Gualberto Barahona.



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Abbreviations

AMHON	Accountability to Affected Population	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
BoQ	Bills of Quantity	MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
CfW	Cash-for-Work	NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
CODEM	Municipal Emergency Committee	OPS	Pan-American Health Organization (also PAHO)
FBM	Feedback Mechanism	S&S	Shelter and Settlements
GC	Global Communities	SEDIS	Secretary of Development and Social Inclusion (Honduras)
HACER	GC's BHA-funded Health Assistance and COVID-19 Emergency Response program	SNFI	Shelter Non-Food Items
HCIMA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management and Assessments	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
HEWS	Honduras Emergency WASH and Shelter	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
HH	Households	WMI	Water Mission International

Program Overview

Global Communities (GC) is implementing the eleven-month, \$4.3 million Honduras Emergency WASH and Shelter (HEWS) program with the goal of addressing urgent shelter, WASH, and MPCA needs of 54,000 vulnerable individuals in northwestern Honduras affected by recent natural disasters, including Tropical Storms Eta and Iota. The HEWS program will achieve this goal by meeting the following objectives:

- Objective 1: Enable approximately 2,300 families (11,500 individuals) to return to acceptable living conditions by ensuring that those most affected by disasters in the target areas of Honduras have access to safe, habitable, and appropriate emergency shelter and Shelter Non-Food Items (SNFIs), and improved settlements conditions by the end of the 11-month program.*
- Objective 2: Improve access to safe water supply, emergency sanitation facilities, and critically-needed WASH NFIs, deliver critical hygiene promotion messaging, and improve environmental health conditions for 54,000 disaster-affected people in the target areas of Honduras by the end of the 11-month program.*
- Objective 3: Empower 1,000 households to meet two months of basic needs through multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA).*

Key Program Achievements

Indicators

Indicator Table. During the first four months of program implementation, HEWS has supported 13,420 unique beneficiaries. The table below provides the number of people reached by purpose and by sector; the full list of indicators is available in Annex A.

Table 1. Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicator	Target (individuals)	Achieved	
		Reporting Period	Cumulative Progress Total
Purpose 1: Enable approximately 2,300 families (11,500 individuals) to return to acceptable living conditions by ensuring that those most affected by disasters in the target areas of Honduras have access to safe, habitable, and appropriate emergency shelter and Shelter Non-Food Items (SNFIs), and improved settlements conditions by the end of the 11-month program	11,500	149	149
Sector: Shelter and Settlement	11,500	149	149
Sector: Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments	20 organizations	20	20
Purpose 2: Improve access to safe water supply, emergency sanitation facilities, and critically-needed WASH NFIs, deliver critical hygiene promotion messaging, and improve environmental health conditions for 54,000 disaster-affected people in the target areas of Honduras by the end of the 11-month program.	54,000	12,965	12,965
Sector: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	54,000	12,965	12,965
Purpose 3: Empower 1,000 households to meet two-months of basic needs through multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA).	5000	306	306
Sector: MPCA	5000	306	306

Community and beneficiary selection

Community Selection. For emergency response activities, GC rapidly identified communities for assistance by analyzing information collected by the municipalities in the weeks following the Tropical Storms to identify communities with the greatest need within a given municipality. GC then visited the communities to corroborate the information provided. For household (HH) recovery activities, GC worked closely with the CODEMs to prioritize communities for assistance, based on a standard set of selection criteria including level of damage, level of community and HH vulnerability, income levels (with lower income communities prioritized), community organization and acceptance, and lack of assistance from other actors. GC conducts a technical assessment of each community identified in conjunction with CODEM to verify damage and other criteria. GC initially prioritized 22 communities for HH recovery activities. However, given that there was a lower number of eligible HH per community than anticipated, GC continues to assess needs in other communities. GC uses the same community selection process, working closely with municipalities and other actors to identify highly vulnerable communities not receiving the type of support that GC can provide. GC uses the WASH matrix (and the INFORM index more generally) as one of the tools to support community identification.

Beneficiary selection. GC conducted HH-level beneficiary selection for HH recovery activities, to prioritize the most vulnerable HH for early recovery activities. Once target communities are identified, GC collects lists from *patronatos* and community-based organizations of the most vulnerable and affected HH within each community. GC then goes door-to-door using a beneficiary selection questionnaire to collect and validate information from each HH. GC administers the questionnaire to 100% of the people on the lists, as well as a random sample of other HHs in the community, to ensure that vulnerable HH have not been excluded from the list. GC uses volunteers to administer the questionnaire; volunteers are paid a stipend of \$16 a day. To minimize bias, GC swaps volunteers between communities, ensuring that no-one from the community is administering the questionnaire to HH in that community. GC M&E staff also conduct spot checks with a sample of surveyed HHs as an added layer of verification. An initial questionnaire was piloted in Brisas del Milagro and Santiago. Once the process is finalized in one community, GC used a weighted beneficiary scoring system to finalize beneficiary selection (different criteria apply for different activities). Key beneficiary selection criteria include, among other things, shelter quality and damage, access to basic services, and socio-economic vulnerability. GC's M&E team then refers HH that meet the minimum vulnerability score (pre-selected families) to the relevant technical teams who then follow up with each household to determine eligibility for each specific intervention, collect additional data as needed, and develop BoQs for sanitation and shelter activities as needed. Those meeting the minimum vulnerability score are referred to the relevant programs team (Shelter, WASH, MPCA) for follow up. A total of 2,004 have been surveyed to date.

Table 3. Household surveyed during beneficiary selection process

Department	Municipality	Community	M&E	Pre-selected Families (shelter)		
			# of Families Surveyed	Transitional Shelters	Repairs	Total
Cortes	Villanueva	El Calan	73	33	26	59
		Brisas del Milagro	101	20	35	55
	Pimienta	El Playon	76	7	21	28
		El Palenque, Santiago	54	8	8	16
		Barrio de Abajo, Santiago	36	10	11	21
		Terraplen	55	6	22	28
		El Bosque	42	6	10	16
	Puerto Cortes	El Calan	255	20	95	115
		Km6	197	15	61	76
	Choloma	Barcelona	47	18	20	38
		Higuero	85	36	33	69
	La Lima	23 de Septiembre	169	28	91	119
		17 de Enero	147	85	52	137
	Omoa	Tegucigalpa	161	60	45	105



Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	La Vega del Rio	53	3	18	21	
		Junquillo	32	2	21	23	
		Inguaya	43	2	15	17	
		Las Quebradas	83	80	0	80	
		El Aguacatal	20	0	14	14	
	Gualala	Lomas del Aguila	8	0	6	6	
		El Zapote	50	2	21	23	
		La Guacamaya	14	0	6	6	
	Chinda	Brisas del Ulua	30	14	10	24	
	Dolores	San Antonio	29	20	4	24	
		Yaruconte	30	3	16	19	
	Nueva Arcadia	Nueva Arcadia	94	3	18	21	
	Ocotepeque	Belen Gualcho	Copantillo	13	4	4	8
			El Paraiso	7	1	4	5
Total			2,004	486	687	1,173	

Objective 1: Settlements and Shelter (S&S)

Transitional Shelters

Timber based transitional shelter. GC constructed a model transitional shelter in La Lima to better estimate the costs and quantities for timber-based transitional shelters. The transitional shelter model built in Brisas del Milagro was handed over to the selected household (HH) on January 18, 2021, benefiting one HH of four people. After constructing the model and receiving feedback from BHA, GC modified the timber based transitional shelter design and received approval from BHA technical team on March 1st.

In addition to integrating BHA recommendations, GC incorporated concrete floors with steel reinforcement to improve the shelter's structural stability and ensure a dry and safe environment for beneficiaries. For shelters built on low ground, GC included an "elevation solution" to raise the floor level up 40 centimeters to ensure that the shelters are not affected by future rain. Design changes along with increases in the price of timber have increased the cost of the t-shelter units and GC will therefore have to reduce the number of transitional shelters provided under HEWS from 700 to 500. GC is revising its budget to see whether any savings in other parts of the budget may be redirected to the t-shelter component to increase the number of beneficiaries beyond 500.

Pre-assembly workshops. GC collaborated with the municipality of Puerto Cortés to set-up a facility to cut and pre-assemble the timber for the transitional shelter. The first pre-assembly workshop facility was set-up in Escuela 4 de Julio in El Calan community and started operations in February 2021. The municipality provided 6-8 carpenters/builders (*albañiles*) to support GC's shelter brigades. The municipal *albañiles* are working with volunteers from the community to construct the HH floor/foundation. The workshop in El Calan is supporting transitional shelter pre-assembly and repairs for the communities of Kilometro 6 and El Calan in Puerto Cortes and El Higuero and La Barcelona in Choloma. With the support of CODEM in Villanueva, GC will also set-up a preassembly site in Villanueva to support transitional shelter activities and repairs for communities in the municipalities of Villanueva, Pimienta, and La Lima.

Transitional shelter beneficiaries. To date, GC has selected 434 transitional shelter beneficiaries out of the 486 pre-selected. GC has identified 160 families in the communities in Tegucigalpa and Brisas de Omoa in need of transitional shelter support. However, 80 of these families live in high-risk areas and are in need of relocation. GC is working closely with the municipality to find a solution.

Lightweight steel transitional shelter. GC has noted some shortages of sustainably sourced timber in Honduras. We are working with a number of suppliers to ensure that we have sufficient access to timber for the transitional shelters. However, in order to have an alternative option, GC submitted an updated lightweight steel transitional shelter design to BHA on March 30th. The lightweight steel transitional shelter option was modified to account for BHA recommendations and changes identified by GC's technical team. Changes to the lightweight steel design have also resulted in a significant cost increase. As a result, GC will continue to prioritize the timber-based transitional shelter option in order to support a maximum number of households. GC will inform BHA should timber shortages affect HEWS programming and request the switch to the alternative transitional shelter option.

Shelter Repairs

Plastic sheeting. GC received 337 rolls of plastic sheeting in-kind from BHA. GC, GOAL, and Project Aldea Global have used the plastic sheeting as part of their shelter activities. Initially, GC was going to use the plastic sheeting to set-up partitions in the collective centers. However, GC found that identified collective centers no longer needed the privacy partitions as they had been set up by the municipalities or other organizations like the Red Cross. A total of 59 rolls have been earmarked for GOAL, 54 for Project Aldea, and 224 for GC activities. See Table 4 below.

Table 4. Plastic Sheetting Inventory (rolls)

Organization	Distributed	Remaining	Total
GOAL	3	56	59
Aldea Global	54	0	54
GC	64	160	224
Total	121	216	337

Repairs. After conducting a detailed assessment to develop a specific BoQ for each HH, GC started shelter repairs on February 15, providing HH with inputs, carrying out the technical component of the repair, and training the HH on the non-technical components. In special cases, when beneficiaries were not able to carry out the work themselves (e.g., no able-bodied member), brigades also support with non-technical components of the repair as well. GC originally budgeted cash transfers for HH with no able-bodied members but GC will only use the cash in cases where brigades aren't able to support these households directly. GC completed 29 shelter repairs in the communities of Brisas del Milagro in Villanueva and El Playon and Santiago in Pimienta. GC also began shelter repair activities in Brisas del Ulúa in Santa Barbara and El Calán in Puerto Cortes. Table 5 outlines shelter repair activities to date.

Table 5. Shelter repairs to date

Department	Municipality	Community	Shelter repairs		
			Completed	In progress	Selected/BoQs completed (repairs not started)
Cortes	Villanueva	Brisas del Milagro	17	7	7
		El Playon	5	0	16
	Pimienta	El Palenque, Santiago	6	0	14
		Barrio de Abajo, Santiago	0	0	10
		Terraplen	0	0	20
		El Bosque	1	0	9
	Puerto Cortes	KM6	0	16	14
	Total			29	23

SNFIs

Many collective centers have either closed or are operated by other organizations. Assessments conducted by GC have shown that the needs of families in collective centers are being covered by other actors. GC therefore no longer sees the need to distribute SNFIs in collective centers. GC informed BHA of the adjustment on March 12 (received approval on March 16) and will be moving the amount originally budgeted for SNFIs to support the transitional shelter activities, slightly mitigating the impact of increased transitional shelter costs on the reduction in the number of anticipated beneficiaries.

Collective Centers

During proposal development, GC anticipated a high need in collective centers. However, collective centers were the primary focus of municipalities and other NGOs. Most families in the collective centers in the areas of intervention were therefore already supported by other actors. As part of GC's BHA-funded *HACER* program, GC supported 39 collective centers in Villanueva and Puerto Cortes, distributing hygiene kits, conducting hygiene promotion sessions, working with collective center managers to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, and facilitating returns where possible (1,140 returns in November and December). GC continued to work with municipalities and collective center managers to identify additional gaps. However, GC anticipates reaching a lower number of people in the collective centers and a higher number of people through the community-based interventions. Since the start of the project, GC has distributed 2,000 hygiene kits and 300 cleaning kits in the collective centers. GC has also distributed a total of 1,895 mosquito nets to HHs and collective centers.

GC worked closely with families to understand what they needed to return. In the Instituto Patria (Centro de Educacion Basica), in La Lima Municipality, one key concern identified by families from La Reformada was stagnant wastewater. GC conducted a community cleaning campaign through a CfW activity that was finalized in February (see below), enabling 60 families (232 people) in Instituto Patria to return to their community. Most of the other HH remaining in collective centers are not able to return because their homes have been destroyed and they live in high-risk areas. GC is coordinating closely with municipalities to find a solution. The municipalities of Puerto Cortes, Villanueva, Pimienta, and Santa Barbara are currently in the process of acquiring land to support family relocation, but the process is expected to take time. Currently, GC is working with collective centers included in Table 6, ensuring that basic needs are met and supporting returns where possible.

Table 6: Collective centers information

Location	Collective Center	# of Families Hosted	# of families returned	Reasons for not Returning
Villanueva, Cortes	C.E.B. Gabriel Caballero	1	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Villanueva, Cortes	C.E.B. Gerardo Barrios	9	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Villanueva, Cortes	C.E.B. José Cecilio del Valle	2	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Villanueva, Cortes	C.E.B. Gualberto Barahona	2	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Pimienta, Cortes (Aldea Santiago)	C.E.B. José Cecilio del Valle	6	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Tegucigalpita, Omoa, Cortes	C.E.B. José Cecilio del Valle	25	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Tegucigalpita, Omoa, Cortes	Centro Social de Tegucigalpa	10	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Tegucigalpita, Omoa, Cortes	Kínder "Reina Arias de Cubero"	10	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Tegucigalpita, Omoa, Cortes	Iglesia Adventista	4	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
La Lima, Cortes	Instituto Patria	76	60	Community cleanup in La Reformada Their homes are destroyed
Puerto Cortes, Cortes	Macro Albergue	22	0	They don't own land
Villanueva, Cortes	Luis Bográn	5	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Villanueva, Cortes	El Artesanal	2	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara	Escuela Dúplex Marco García and Viuda de Vidaurreta	24	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara	Escuela Jesús María Rodríguez	11	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)
Villanueva, Cortes	C.E.B. Manuel Bonilla	27	0	Nowhere to return (high-risk area)

Humanitarian Coordination

The Shelter Cluster was activated on December 3rd, it is led by IFRC with GC as Co-Lead. The Cluster hosts weekly meetings with cluster members. An average of 20 organization were attending the cluster meetings between December and February. The number of participating organizations has gradually reduced over the month of March. This is primarily due to a shift in the response, with most emergency response activities such as emergency repair kits having come to an end and fewer organizations focusing on activities such as shelter repairs, transitional shelters, and other longer-term options.

Throughout the reporting period, the Shelter Cluster focused on three main aspects:

- **Information management.** The Cluster worked with member organizations to update the humanitarian network portal (345W) managed by UNOCHA. To facilitate access to information, the global shelter cluster website has a Honduras response webpage. The webpage includes a graphic representation of development dashboard and relevant documents related to the hurricane and tropical storms response. The Cluster dashboard is available on the Shelter Cluster website (www.sheltercluster.org/node/19986). It is now automatically updated based on data from the OCHA's 345W tool.
- **Technical management:** The Cluster worked with organizations to exchange experiences and provide feedback on their technical advances. The Cluster Co-Lead also conducted a series of field visits to cluster member shelter activities and to support municipalities in identifying solutions for HH still living in collective centers.
- **Coordination with local authorities:** Cluster Leads have frequent meetings with local authorities through the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON) and SEDIS. Through these meetings, GC obtained a series of tools that will be useful for cluster member shelter activities (e.g., risk management plans for Sula Valley's 20 municipalities, database of affected shelters prepared by SEDIS). The Cluster continued to work closely with the national and local authorities to better understand needs and gaps.

Objective 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Environmental Health (CfW)

GC identified CfW beneficiaries (referred to as volunteers in the context of Honduras) based on the following criteria: able-bodied; between the age of 18 and 50 (to avoid engaging children, or the elderly that may be more at-risk for COVID-19 and other illness); in good health (able to lift and move debris without injury); currently residing in the community and unemployed; and able to commit to volunteering during community clean-up campaigns. GC prioritized volunteers based on vulnerability factors, such as: 1) presence of pregnant or lactating women; elderly, chronically ill, or disabled family members; adolescent girls; or children under age 5 in the HH; and 2) high dependency ratio (i.e., one adult income-earner with a high number of dependents). GC identified community volunteers with *patronatos* and CODEM social promoters.

GC provides CfW volunteers with tools such as rakes, wheelbarrows, and shovels as needed. Once a CfW activity is finalized, GC reuses the tools for CfW activities in other communities. GC also coordinated with municipalities to collect the waste picked up through the community cleanup campaigns. CfW activities are outlined in table 7 below.

Table 7. CfW activities during the reporting period

Community	Dates	# of CfW Volun.	# of days	Total \$ dist.	Description of activities	# of HH benefiting	Notes
La Reformada	January 26 to February 12	7	10	\$840	Cleaning the sewer system, rehabilitating the sewer pumping system and draining the standing water from the streets.	73	This activity facilitated the return of 56 families residing in the collective center Instituto Patria.
Brisas del Milagro	February 1 to Feb 12	10	10	\$1,000	Community areas with rubble and solid waste were cleaned and with the		This activity was in collaboration with CODEM.



					support of dump trucks provided by the CODEM, the waste was transferred to a location defined by municipality. At the end of the activity, approximately a total of 73 m3 of solid waste was collected. To carry out this activity, the volunteers were provided with tools such as: rakes, gloves, carts, shovels, picks, and bars.	102	
Palenque and Barrio Abajo	February 15 to February 26	10	10	\$1000	The volunteer brigade collective 220 m3 of solid waste, which was preventing access to the affected neighborhoods.	191	The municipality of Pimienta provided machinery and the location of solid waste disposal.
La Reformada, La Cortes	Lima, March 18 to March 29	11	8	\$880	Vector control information campaign; collection and disposition of solid waste; evacuation of stagnant water	136	
Montañuela, Choloma, Cortes	March 25 to ongoing (anticipated April 16)	10	TBD	TBD	Evacuation of accumulated rainwater; cleaning the drainages of rainwater; collection and disposition of solid waste; vector control information campaigns	324	

Environmental Health (stagnant water) and Sanitation

In January, GC procured a water pump to extract stagnant water in the village of La Reformada and wastewater from the inspection wells located below the Martínez and Municipal communities. Water extraction was completed in February, benefitting 136 families (680 people). It also indirectly benefitted the Martínez Rivera and Municipal communities, home to 118 and 221 families respectively.

On February 5, GC de-sludged 5 septic tanks that collapsed due to flooding from the tropical storms. This intervention benefitted 10 families (50 people) from Brisas del Milagro and Villanueva. To de-sludge the septic tanks, GC used a vacuum pump, removing 10 m³ of excrete. GC experienced initial delays with the set-up of the latrines due to revisions to the BoQs and designs. GC has two designs, including one pour-flush latrine for Cortes and one VIP Latrine for the Dry Corridor. The designs were approved by BHA on March 12 and GC began setting up the latrines at the end of March.

WASH NFI, PUR Sachet Distributions and Hygiene Promotion

PUR sachet distributions. After receiving 24,000 PUR sachets from Water Mission International (WMI), GC began distributions in February, providing one month of supply to each family. The sachets are distributed as part of a water kit; each kit contains 30 P&G sachets (equivalent one month supply), plastic bucket with valve, plastic bucket with lid, scissors, blanket, and a hermetic bag. WMI trained GC staff on the use of the sachets and provided GC with training materials for the beneficiaries GC volunteers trained in the PUR water purification process distributed the P&G kits. At the time of distribution, they also train beneficiaries on the use of the sachets and provides information on their effectiveness (to counteract misconception on the quality of the water after use due to the taste or “look” of the water, a lesson learned shared by WMI). Given continued need, GC has requested additional PUR sachets from WMI for use in other identified communities, however



WMI is having trouble shipping to the areas. In the meantime, GC is also working with UNICEF to obtain Aquatabs donated by OPS for use in communities with low turbidity.

Table 8. Water kit (PUR sachets) distributed

Department	Municipality	Community	Water Kit	# of Beneficiary Families
Cortes	Villanueva	Brisas del Milagro	98	98
	Pimienta	Santiago	93	93
		Terraplén	99	99
		Km6	150	150
Copan	San Agustín	Casco Urbano	18	18
		San Antonio	29	29
	Nueva Arcadia	Bella Vista #2	36	36
Ocotepeque	Belén Gualcho	Copantillo	56	56
		Casco Urbano	37	37
		Quebradas	86	86
		Aguacatal	30	30
	Gualala	Zapote	53	53
		Guacamaya	14	14
		Loma de Águila	8	8
Total			807	807

Hygiene and cleaning kits. Throughout this reporting period, GC has distributed 2,000 hygiene kits and 300 cleaning kits. GC identified several organizations conducting kit distributions across the municipalities of intervention. To avoid duplication, GC has been coordinating closely with municipalities and other actors, bilaterally and through coordination mechanisms. Only HHs that have not received hygiene kits through other actors receive a kit through HEWS. All hygiene and disinfectant kits have been distributed and no further distributions are anticipated under HEWS.

Table 9: Hygiene and Cleaning Kits Distributed

Department	Municipality	Communities/ Collective Center	Hygiene kits	Cleaning kits	Beneficiaries (Individuals)	
Cortes	La Lima	Instituto Patria	110		550	
		Graderías Chulavista	23	30	265	
	Chamalecon	Canaán	50		250	
		San Jorge	93		465	
		Morales 2	35		175	
	Villanueva	Albergue Gualberto Barahona			5	21
		Brisas del Milagro	104	104		1,040
	Pimienta	Santiago	93	93		930
		Albergue José Cecilio del Valle			6	30
		Terraplén	99			495
	Puerto Cortes	La Campana	70			350
		Campoverde	22			110
		El Sauce	41			205
		Centro comunal 6 de mayo	30			150
		Centro Comunal Nueva Campana	34			170



		Tronconeras	54		270
		Escuela Elisa Murillo/ Brisas de Tramade	100		500
Copan	San Agustín	Casco Urbano	22		110
	Dolores	Yaruconte	20		100
		San Antonio	30	28	290
		Casco Urbano	2	4	30
	Concepción	Las Pavas	21		105
	Nueva Arcadia	Bella Vista #2	60	30	450
Santa Rita	El Rosario	28		140	
Ocotepeque	Belén	Copantillo	56		280
	Gualcho	Casco Urbano	55		275
Santa Barbara	Chinda	Albergue del municipio de Chinda	35		175
	Santa Barbara	Albergue de la escuela Marco Aurelio Soto	15		705
		Junquillo	27		135
		Tencoa	15		75
		Machohoa	31		155
		Quebradas	87		435
		Inguaya	50		250
		Vegas del Rio	47		235
		Salitre	30		150
	Las Vegas	Las Peñitas	9		45
		El Plantón	41		205
	Ceguaca	San Juan	34		170
		El Belén	20		100
	San Francisco Ojuera	La Leona (Vegas)	35		175
		Aguacatal	19		95
	Concepción Sur	Colonia la Zona	40		200
		La Cañada	10		50
	San Pedro Zacapa	La Isla	27		135
		Majada	23		115
	Ilama	Casco Urbano	34		170
		Ocotol	21		105
	Concepción Norte	Las Flores	58		290
Santa Rita	Obrajes	40		200	
Total			2,000	300	8,299

Hygiene promotion. Community Health Volunteers (trained under the BHA-funded HACER project) conducted hygiene promotion activities with the HHs that received the hygiene and cleaning kits. GC volunteers conducted hygiene promotion trainings with households during distributions, particular focus was placed on the five critical moments of handwashing, vector control to limit the spread of diseases, and correct solid waste disposal practices. To date 8,299 individuals have benefitted from hygiene promotion activities.



Water System Repairs

Table 10 outlines water system repairs conducted by GC.

Table 10. Water System Repairs

Department	Municipality	Community	Activity	Beneficiaries	Notes	Status
Cortes	Villanueva	El Calán	Pipeline repair and accessories in conduction, distribution, impulsion line. Changed pressure PVC SDR 26 and SDR 13.5 pipeline	12,965	Activity completed in coordination with Villanueva Municipality Aguas del Valle and community participation	Completed
	Villanueva	El Milagro	Installed 522 meters of 6-inch SDR 21 pipe and a drive line supplying 2 storage tanks (250,000 gallons and 200,000 gallons);	25,000 individuals	Damage from tropical storms Eta and Iota had reduced the water supply to 7.56 liters per person per day; once repairs were completed GC estimates the water supply will return to pre-storm levels of approximately 122 liters per person per day.	In process, to be completed by April
	Villanueva	Brisas del Milagro	Installed 360 meters of tubing to increase the flow of water to the communities in the affected zones of these two sectors	320 families (1,600 individuals) It will also indirectly benefit an additional 26,000 individuals, increasing their water flow.	Conducted along with Villanueva Municipality water management unit (Aguas del Valle); Due to ground instability, GC received approval from the water board and local authorities to redirect the line to the main street, benefiting additional families.	Ongoing and expected to be completed by April.
Cortes	Puerto Cortes	Kilometro 6 and El Calan	Started the repairs of the water supply pumping system	800 families (2,800 individuals)	The repair activities will increase supply by 75% (back to pre-storm levels).	Scheduled to be completed by March.
		Agua Caliente	Rehabilitation of the conduction line of the water system.	603 families (3,015 individuals)	Will benefit surrounding communities as well.	GC procured the materials;

Water Quality Analysis

During the reporting period, GC conducted water quality testing in several communities of intervention. After the water was deemed unsafe GC organized P&G distribution in March. Following distributions, GC conducted water quality testing with a random sample of HH and, according to guidance from the Honduras' Secretary of Public Health, the treated water is safe and suitable for human consumption.

Objective 3: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

GC worked closely with Tigo Money to set up the process for multi-purpose cash transfers and signed a contract in early February. GC experienced initial delays in starting the MPCA activities as Tigo had a high number of organizations they are working with and delayed the signature of the contract. Selection criteria for the MPCA activities include households (HHs) that have lost significant sources on income and HHs that have resorted to negative coping mechanisms to meet basic needs. In February 2021, 20 HH were selected

in two communities for a pilot to test the transfer system set up by GC and Tigo Money. Using lessons learned from these initial transfers, GC then started the first cash transfer installments to 49 additional households. Table 11 outlines the transfers made to date.

Table 11: MPCA activity to date

Department	Municipality	Community	# of Beneficiary Families	Total \$USD Distributed
Cortes	Villanueva	Brisas del Milagro	14	\$1,750
	Pimienta	Palenque	14	\$1,750
		Barrio Abajo	6	\$750
		Terraplén	9	\$1,125
		Bosque #1	8	\$1,000
		Playón	18	\$2,250
Total			69	\$8,625

The process for the transfers is as follows: the MPCA team receives a list of pre-selected households from the M&E team based on the beneficiary selection process GC conducts in each targeted community. The MPCA team then conducts door to door visits to confirm eligibility. Once the HH is selected GC carries out a second HH visit to train beneficiaries on the Tigo Money system, provide them with information on the best uses of cash, and administer any final checks as agreed with Tigo Money (e.g., verifying cell phone number through a physical call). For HHs that do not have a phone, GC works with Tigo Money to obtain sim cards for them.

GC continues coordinated with other organizations including Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, and GOAL on cash transfers through the Cash Working Group.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

During the reporting period, GC received a total of 442 WhatsApp messages and calls from families expressing gratitude and satisfaction with the activities/items provided by GC. In addition, GC received 14 messages with specific questions: 3 WASH-related (PUR distributions), 2 shelter-related (shelter repairs), 5 MPCA-related (beneficiary selection criteria), and 4 to GC activities generally. All 14 individuals asked why they were not selected as a beneficiary. GC followed up with each respective sector to check whether the HH had been assessed. Four of the households were outside of GC's areas of intervention. For those who were outside of the intervention areas, GC followed up with them to clarify the areas of intervention of the program and refer them to other actors intervening where they live. The other households had been assessed but not qualified for assistance based on the beneficiary selection criteria for that specific activity.

To enable HH that may not be able to pay for the cost of sending a text, GC has activated the "receiver pays" system (e.g., GC covers the cost of the text). This enabled 20 HH that would not have been able to send feedback otherwise to access the FBM. Finally, based on lessons learned from the BHA-funded HACER program, GC is adjusting its FBM communication strategy by increasing flyers and posters in the community instead of focusing primarily on beneficiary HH. This will provide HH with a recourse in cases where GC may have made a mistake.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Baseline survey. GC's baseline survey aims to inform GC's approach and gather baseline data to measure the impact of HEWS activities. To avoid assessment fatigue, key questions for the baseline survey were included in the questionnaire used for beneficiary selection. GC's M&E team provided training to the volunteers administering the questionnaire. GC submitted the baseline survey report on March 30th. As indicated in the report, some baseline information, including the MPCA indicators, are being collected on a rolling basis during household visits. An updated baseline report will be sent to BHA once all baseline data has been collected. Please see Annex B for the baseline report.



Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Program Adjustments

Challenges

Procurement and Distribution of PUR sachets. This process has proven more time consuming than initially planned, due to the need to ensure comprehensive training to beneficiary HH to ensure appropriate use and WMI’s logistics challenge in shipping the product to the zones of intervention. Additionally, WMI has experienced challenges in shipping the product to the zones of intervention. In response to this logistical challenge, GC through the WASH roundtable has accepted UNICEF’s offer for aquatabs distribution to use in the department of Cortes. The delivery of aquatabs to organizations who requested them will begin in April.

Timber. GC has faced challenges in procuring large quantities of sustainably sourced timber quickly. GC’s procurement team has been working to identify additional suppliers. The increased number of suppliers will enable GC to receive a steadier stream of timber and decrease the pressure on the smaller number of initial suppliers. Should GC continue to face issue with delays in timber delivery or limited supplies, GC will switch to the lightweight steel option for its transitional shelters. GC will notify BHA should this occur.

Average Amount for Shelter Repairs. The approved average amount of \$250 USD per HH is insufficient to cover the minor repairs needed for the type of damage in the affected homes. The amount allowable for the average HH repair limits the number of beneficiaries who can benefit from a repair that meets their needs. GC is reviewing the budget to see whether there are any savings that can be reallocated to increase the average cost of repairs.

Geographic Dispersion. Program implementation in the communities in the western part of Honduras has been slow due to: difficulty of access, geographic dispersion affecting staff mobilization, and high administrative costs. Despite these challenges, GC has reached the remote communities in the departments of Santa Barbara, Copan, and Ocotepeque.

Land Availability for Re-Locations. The areas of La Lima, Santa Barbara, Omoa, and Pimienta have high numbers of beneficiaries awaiting relocation. However, municipalities are still in the process of acquiring land for relocation. GC will continue to work closely with the municipalities.

Lessons Learned and Program Adjustments

GC initially struggled with a slow community and beneficiary selection process but has been continuously refining tools and methodology to speed up the process. GC has adjusted its activities to respond to baseline findings and needs of beneficiaries. Particularly with regards to collective centers and SNFIs and having steel transitional shelters as alternatives to the timber based transitional shelters.

In some communities, the needs for shelter repairs are beyond of what the program can offer, and construction materials costs have increased, therefore GC is reviewing and updating the BoQ to ensure coverage of targeted beneficiaries. Additionally, to increase access to sustainably sourced timber for shelter construction, GC shifted from working with a small number of larger supplies to a larger number of small suppliers.

The damages under WASH are considerable and GC’s coordination with local governments and communities has been vital to completing water system repairs.

Annex A: Indicator Tracking Table

Sub-sector	Indicator	Target	Unit of Measure	Achieved						
				Reporting Period Progress			Cumulative Progress			
				Fem.	Masc.	Total	Fem.	Masc.	Total	



Shelter	S11: Number of households occupying shelter that is provided pursuant to relevant guidance appearing in the Sphere Project Handbook	1,900	Number of households	30	30	30	30		
Shelter	S13: Amount and percent of the activity budget spent on goods and services produced/procured in country	\$1,927,589; 100%	USD and percent of activity budget	116,027	116,027	116,027	116,027		
Shelter	K1: Total USD value of cash transferred to beneficiaries	\$6,080	Count (total USD at market prices)	0	0	0	0		
Settlements	S8: Number of beneficiaries in the settlement receiving support from settlement interventions	9,000	Number (of individuals), disaggregated by sex	73	76	149	73	76	149
Settlements	S9: Percent individuals receiving shelter assistance out of the total number of residents in identified settlement(s)	TBD (based on final number of communities)	Percent (of individuals)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Settlements	S10: Percent of settlement beneficiaries who believe settlement interventions met or exceeded expectations	TBD (based on final number of communities)	Percent (of individuals)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Shelter and Settlements NFIs	S4: Number and per item cost of NFIs distributed	N/A (as indicated above GC will not be providing SNFIs)	Number (of NFIs) and USD (of per item NFIs); disaggregated by NFI type	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Shelter and Settlements NFIs	S6: Number and percent of beneficiary households receiving NFIs in identified settlement(s) through use of in-kind NFIs	N/A (as indicated above GC will not be providing SNFIs)	Number and percent of households	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Shelter and Settlements NFIs	S7: Number and percent of beneficiaries reporting satisfaction with the quality of the NFIs received	N/A (as indicated above GC will not be providing SNFIs)	Number and percent of individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Shelter and Settlements NFIs	K2: Total USD of vouchers redeemed by beneficiaries	N/A (as indicated above GC will not be providing SNFIs)	Count (total value in USD at market prices)	0	0	0	0		
Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management and Assessments, Subsector Coordination	I1: Number of humanitarian organizations actively coordinating in the proposed area of work	20	Number (of organizations), disaggregated by type (governmental, international, local, donors, etc.)	20	20	20	20		



Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management and Assessments, Subsector Coordination	I2: Number of humanitarian organizations actively participating in inter-agency coordination mechanisms	20	Number (of organizations), disaggregated by type (governmental, international, local, donors, etc.)	20	20	20	20	20	
Environmental Health	W1: Number of individuals receiving improved service quality from solid waste management, drainage, or vector control activities (without double-counting)	54,000	Number of individuals	1,082	1,083	2,165	1,082	1,083	2,165
Environmental Health	W2: Average number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted per community targeted by the environmental health activity	1	Mean (average) number of activities	.17 (3 out of 18 communities)	.17 (3 out of 18 communities)	.17 (3 out of 18 communities)	.17 (3 out of 18 communities)	.17 (3 out of 18 communities)	.17 (3 out of 18 communities)
Environmental Health	W6: Average number of vector control activities conducted per community targeted by the environmental health intervention	1	Mean (average) number of activities	1.27 (23 out of 18 communities)	1.27 (23 out of 18 communities)	1.27 (23 out of 18 communities)	1.27 (23 out of 18 communities)	1.27 (23 out of 18 communities)	1.27 (23 out of 18 communities)
Hygiene Promotion	W7: Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting)	10800	Number of Individuals	4,101	4,198	8,299	4,101	4,198	8,299
Hygiene Promotion	W8: Percent of beneficiary households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises	80%	Percent of households. The percent is calculated by dividing the number of beneficiary households in the sample where both water and soap are found at the handwashing station on premises by the number of beneficiary households in the sample.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Promotion	W10: Percent of individuals targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands	80%	Number of people for both numerator and denominator. Both numerator and denominator are reported as well as the percentage.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



			disaggregated by sex						
Water Supply	W36: Percent of households receiving point-of-use chlorine products whose water supplies have free residual chlorine (FRC) present	85%	Percent (of households)	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
Water Supply	W29: Number of individuals directly utilizing improved water services provided with BHA funding	54,000	Number of individual beneficiaries	6,353	6,612	12,965	6,353	6,612	12,965
Water Supply	W40: Percent of water points developed, repairs, or rehabilitates that are clean and protected from contamination	100%	Percent (of water points)	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
Sanitation	W13: Number of individuals directly utilizing improved sanitation services provided with BHA funding	5,000	Number (of people) disaggregated by sex	15	15	30	15	15	30
Sanitation	W14: Number of individuals gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of BHA assistance.	5,000	Number (of people) disaggregated by sex and residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitation	W18: Percent of households targeted by latrine construction/promotion program whose latrines are completed and clean	80%	Percent of households; Numerator: Number of households targeted by the latrine construction/promotion activity whose latrines are completed and clean. Denominator: Total number of households targeted by the latrine construction/promotion activity	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
WASH NFIs	W25: Total number of people receiving WASH NFIs assistance through all modalities (without double counting)	10,000	Number of Individual, disaggregated by sex	452	424	876	4,101	4,198	8,299
WASH NFIs	W26: Percent of households reporting satisfaction with the contents of the WASH NFIs received through direct	80%	Percent of households; Number of households for both numerator and denominator	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A



	distribution (i.e., kits) or vouchers								
WASH NFIs	W28: Percent of households reporting satisfaction with the quality of WASH NFIs received through direct distribution (i.e., kits), vouchers, or cash	80%	Number of households for both numerator and denominator. Both numerator and denominator are reported as well as the percentage.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASH NFIs	K2: Total USD value of vouchers redeemed by beneficiaries	N/A (provided in kind)	Count (total value in USD at market prices)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multipurpose Cash	M1: Total number of individuals (beneficiaries) assisted through multipurpose cash activities	5,000	Number (of people). Disaggregated by sex and age group	143	163	306	143	163	306
Multipurpose Cash	M2: Percent of (beneficiary) households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households (all/most/some/none), according to their priorities	80%	Percent (of beneficiary households); The percent is derived by dividing the number of beneficiary households selecting each option (all, most, some, none) as a response by the total number of households surveyed, multiplied by 100.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multipurpose Cash	M3: Percent of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	90%	Percent (of individual beneficiaries) disaggregated by sex and age group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multipurpose Cash	FS1: Percent of (beneficiary) households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) phase (poor, borderline, acceptable)	Poor: 3%; Borderline 38%; Acceptable: 59%; disaggregate by gendered household type	Percent (of households in each FCS category) • Mean • Median • Number (of households in the survey sample)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multipurpose Cash	M6: Percent of (beneficiary) households reporting adequate access to household non-food items	80%	Percent (of households), disaggregated by gendered household type	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multipurpose Cash	M8: Percent of (beneficiary) households who	60%	Percent (of households), disaggregated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



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	have reduced essential WASH related basic needs expenditures		by gendered household type				
Multipurpose Cash	K1: Total USD value of cash transferred to beneficiaries	\$ 250,000	Count (total USD at market prices)	\$8,625	\$8,625	\$8,625	\$8,625



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Annex B: Baseline Survey Report



Photo: Community volunteer conducting the baseline survey.

HONDURAS EMERGENCY WASH AND SHELTER (HEWS)

BASELINE REPORT

MARCH 2021



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Global Communities
Partners for Good

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Abbreviations

BHA	Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
CODEM	Comité Municipal de Emergencia
GC	Global Communities
HEWS	Honduras Emergency WASH and Shelter
HH	Household
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
S&S	Shelter and Settlement
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

1. Executive Summary

In November 2020, Hurricanes Eta and Iota caused severe widespread flooding and damage throughout Honduras. Honduras Emergency WASH and Shelter (HEWS) is an eleven-month program with the goal of addressing urgent Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), and shelter needs for 54,000 vulnerable individuals in northwestern Honduras affected by the recent natural disasters. This report outlines the baseline findings for relevant project indicators based on information collected from 1,194 households.

2. Summary of Findings

The main results are summarized below:

- GC assessed a total of 1,669 families in 23 communities across the departments of Santa Barbara and Cortes. Of the families assessed, 1,194 were referred to GC program teams and therefore included in the data analysis (see *methodology* section below).
- 91% of respondents reported that they had a handwashing station on premises with both soap and water. There was a slightly higher percentage of respondents in Cortes that had soap and water at the handwashing station as compared with respondents in Santa Barbara.
- 80% of respondents could identify three or more critical times to wash hands. A slightly higher percentage of women (82%) were able to identify three or more critical times as compared with men (75%).

3. About the baseline survey

The purpose of this baseline survey is to conduct a pre-project measurement of the relevant indicators as outlined in the HEWS Indicator Tracking Table (ITT). In order to minimize assessment fatigue and avoid running several concurrent assessments in targeted areas, GC is collecting baseline data for relevant questions on a rolling basis as an add-on to its beneficiary selection process in the targeted communities. The in-depth beneficiary selection process is only being performed in communities where GC is conducting its early recovery activities (i.e. MPCA, shelter repairs and transitional shelter, sanitation and hygiene promotion). A number of emergency NFI distributions and hygiene promotion activities were conducted in other communities earlier in the project. GC has not collected baseline data in these communities as the beneficiary selection process for these interventions was rapid and activities were designed to be one-off emergency response activities.

To date, a total of 23 communities have been assessed, including all initially targeted communities in the departments of Santa Barbara and Cortes. The beneficiary selection process in the 13 communities in Copan and Ocotepeque is ongoing and therefore data from these communities is not included in the baseline findings. Depending on the number of eligible households identified in these communities, GC may include additional communities for its early recovery activities; these communities are not reflected in the findings included in this report. GC will update the baseline report and annex it to relevant monthly or semi-annual reports once all the baseline data is available.

Beneficiary selection process. Given that the baseline questions were added to the beneficiary selection questionnaire, it is important to outline the beneficiary selection process. It involves three key steps:



- Step 1. Assess 100% of affected households in targeted communities with the assessment questionnaire developed by GC (see the *Data Collection Tool* section below). Survey participants include female and male heads of HH over the age of 18.
- Step 2. Identify HHs meeting the minimum vulnerability score and refer them to the relevant program team (MPCA, shelter, WASH). HHs are referred to one, two, or all three of GC’s program teams depending on the assessment results for that specific household. For instance, if the HH’s shelter is damaged or destroyed they are referred to GC’s shelter team. If they also meet certain socio-economic criteria they are also referred to GC’s MPCA team.
- Step 3. Conduct further assessment and follow up with the HH as needed depending on the specific intervention. For instance, if a household is referred to GC’s shelter team for shelter repairs, the shelter brigades visit the HH to draft a Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for the repairs. And/or, if a household is referred to GC’s MPCA team due to socio-economic vulnerabilities, the MPCA team conducts a more in-depth HH visit to collect additional information and provide training (See *Indicator* sub-section below).

Indicators. A total of five HEWS indicators require a baseline, including two WASH indicators and three MPCA indicators. The two WASH indicators have been included in this baseline report; the three MPCA indicators have not.

As indicated above, as part of Step 3, GC’s MPCA team conducts household visits with each MPCA beneficiary to verify eligibility, provide training on the TIGO Money system, inform beneficiaries of appropriate uses of cash, and collect additional information as needed (e.g. phone number). In order to collect more accurate baseline data, GC is collecting the baseline data for the MPCA indicators on a rolling basis during these Step 3 HH visits. GC will include baseline data in the semi-annual report once all MPCA beneficiaries have been assessed through these HH visits. Conducting the baseline in this way will ensure that GC can compare baseline/endline data on the same beneficiary HHs, which will provide a more accurate picture of the impact of HEWs interventions on beneficiary families. The three relevant indicators are:

- M2: Percent of (beneficiary) households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households (all/most/some/none), according to their priorities
- M6: Percent of (beneficiary) households reporting adequate access to household non-food items
- M8: Percent of (beneficiary) households who have reduced essential WASH related basic needs expenditures

As indicated in the proposal, due to the project being under 12 months GC is not collecting a baseline Food Consumption Score (FCS), indicator FS1.

The baseline data for the relevant WASH indicators is collected as part of Steps 1 and 2, with relevant Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) questions added to the overall beneficiary selection questionnaire. Only results for the households meeting the minimum vulnerability score are included in this baseline analysis. A total of 1,669 HH were assessed including 1,194 HH that were referred to program teams and therefore included in the data analysis.

Table 1. Total number of surveys broken down by department and municipalities



Department	Municipalities	Communities	HH assessed	HH selected	Gender breakdown, head of selected HH
Cortes	6	14	1,334	1,048	28% men; 72% women
Santa Barbara	3	9	335	146	34% men; 66% women
Total	9	23	1,669	1,194	29% men; 71% women

Though all communities have not yet been assessed, the two relevant WASH indicators were included in this baseline report. Should the results in the remaining 13 communities be different from results in the initial 23, GC will update baseline findings for WASH indicators in the semi-annual report. The two relevant WASH indicators are:

- W8: Percent of beneficiary households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises
- W10: Percent of individuals targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands

Data collection tool and analysis. The questionnaire used in Step 1 of the beneficiary selection process is comprised of three overarching sections 1. General information on the household 2. Beneficiary selection questions to inform vulnerability score (this included a number of subsections such as shelter typology and damage, quality of life, habitability coefficient, socio economic vulnerability) and 3. KAP questions for relevant WASH indicators. GC revised section 2 of the questionnaire after the first two weeks of data collection based on initial data review. This did not impact baseline questions but enabled GC to better tailor the questions linked with the vulnerability score.

The survey is collected on mobile devices using KoBo Toolbox. GC’s Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer developed the questionnaire with support from Project Concern International’s (a GC partner) Director of Humanitarian Assistance. GC’s M&E Officer, M&E Assistant, and Database Officer manage the platform and ensure data quality. GC provides training to the data collection team in each municipality. The questionnaires are administered by volunteers that serve as enumerators and receive a stipend of \$16 a day. To minimize bias, GC swaps volunteers between communities, ensuring that no one from the community is administering the questionnaire to HH in that community. GC M&E staff also conduct spot checks with a sample of surveyed HHs as an added layer of verification. The questionnaires were administered between January 24th and March 22nd and data was reviewed by the M&E team daily to ensure that data quality standards were consistently met.

Research Ethics Protocols. GC received verbal consent from each respondent before the interviews were conducted. Volunteers read the prepared consent note aloud to the beneficiaries and requested the beneficiaries' consent before they started the assessments. GC also adjusted certain questions in order to uphold COVID 19 biosecurity measures (see *Survey Limitations* section below).

5.3 Survey Limitations

GC provided hand sanitizer and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including surgical masks, to the volunteers to ensure their safety while conducting the baseline survey. GC made changes to some questions to enable volunteers to respect social distancing guidelines. As per BHA's Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS), to measure the BHA indicator "percentage of beneficiary households with soap and water at handwashing station on premises" volunteers are supposed to do a visual check of the handwashing station. However, because of COVID-19, the volunteers only interviewed respondents outside their home to respect social distancing guidance. They were therefore unable to do a visual check of handwashing facilities on the premises. Baseline data for this indicator is therefore based on verbal confirmation from the respondent.

As indicated in the methodology section above, the baseline was only conducted in the communities where GC is doing early recovery activities. GC was not able to obtain baseline data for its emergency response activities as these were designed to be conducted rapidly. Furthermore, the data reflects all households that were eligible between the start of the assessment on January 24th to March 22nd and does not cover those in the remaining 13 still-to-be-assessed communities or any additional communities identified over the next few months. Given that GC will continue including baseline questions in the beneficiary selection tool, GC will update the baseline results in relevant reports to BHA as needed/relevant.

The volunteers are not used to using a mobile application to collect data collection (paper forms are more commonly used). GC therefore provided extensive trainings to volunteers in each community which delayed the start of the data collection process and lengthened the survey period. GC M&E Assistants continue to work closely with the volunteers, clarifying any questions, troubleshooting, and reviewing inputs to ensure data quality as needed

4. Main Findings

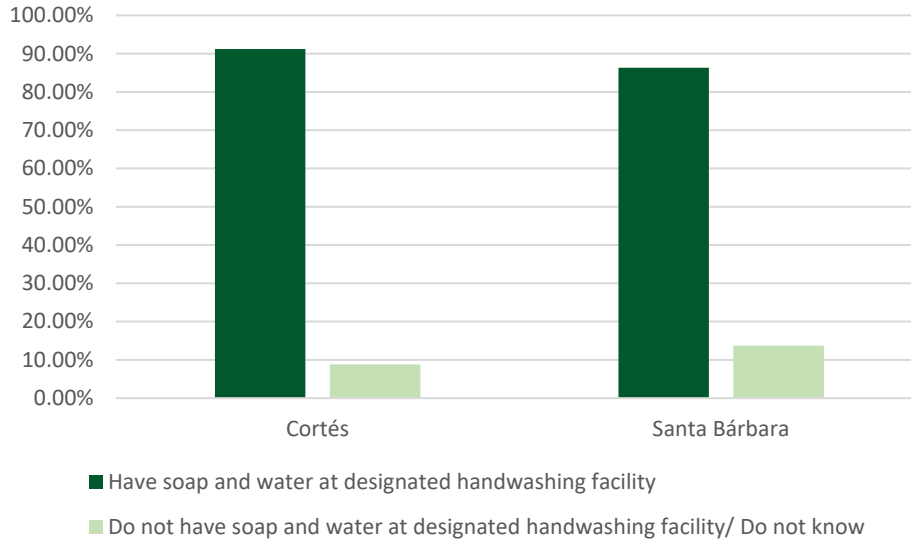
As indicated above, 1,669 HH were assessed including 1,194 HH that met the minimum vulnerability score. These 1,194 HH have been included in the data analysis; 71% of these HH are headed by women and 29% by men.

4.1 Baseline findings for relevant WASH indicators

4.1.1 Percent of beneficiary households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises

Overall, 90.6% of participants responded that they had a handwashing station on premises with both soap and water; 9.4% of survey participants responded that they either did not or did not know. As indicated in the graph below, the percentage was slightly lower in department of Santa Barbara (86.3%) than in department of Cortés (91.2%). Furthermore, the percentage was slightly higher among women headed households (92.2%) as compared with male headed households (87%).

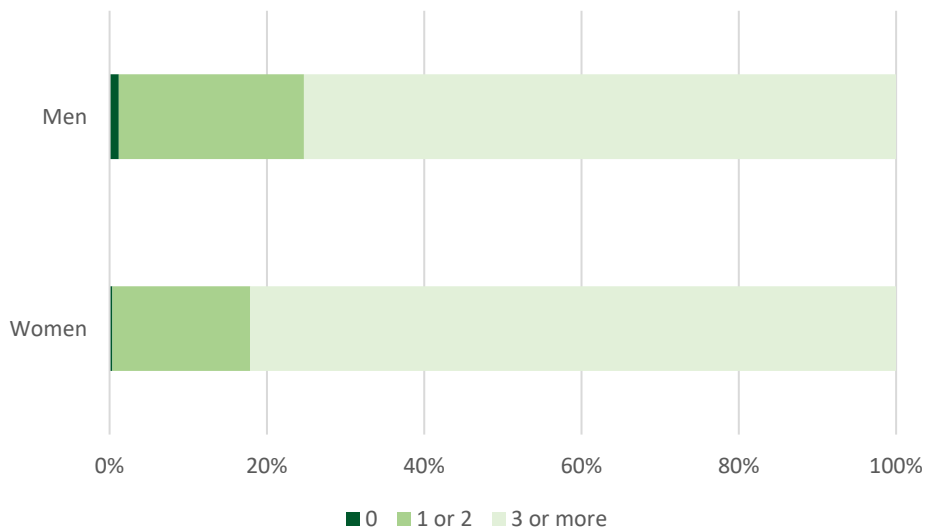
Figure 1. Percent of beneficiary households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises, per department



4.1.2 Percent of individuals targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands

GC asked participants to identify critical times for handwashing; 80.1% of respondents could identify three of more critical times to wash hands. A slightly higher percentage of women (82%) were able to identify three or more critical times as compared with men (75%). Only 7 participants were not able to identify a single critical moment, equivalent to less than 0.6% of survey participants.

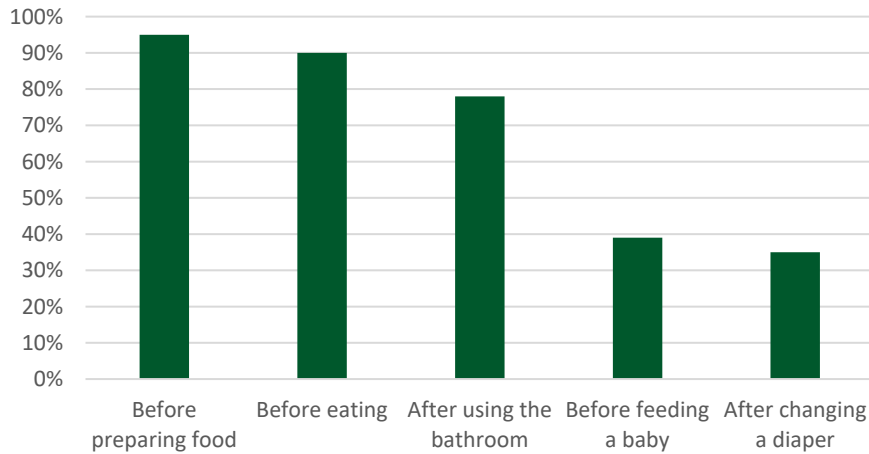
Figure 2. Percentage of respondents identifying critical times for handwashing, disaggregated by gender



Of the respondents that identified critical times for handwashing, 95% of respondents identified “before preparing food,” 90% “before eating,” and 78% “after defecating/using the toilet.” Only 39% identified “before feeding an infant,” and 35% “after changing diapers.”

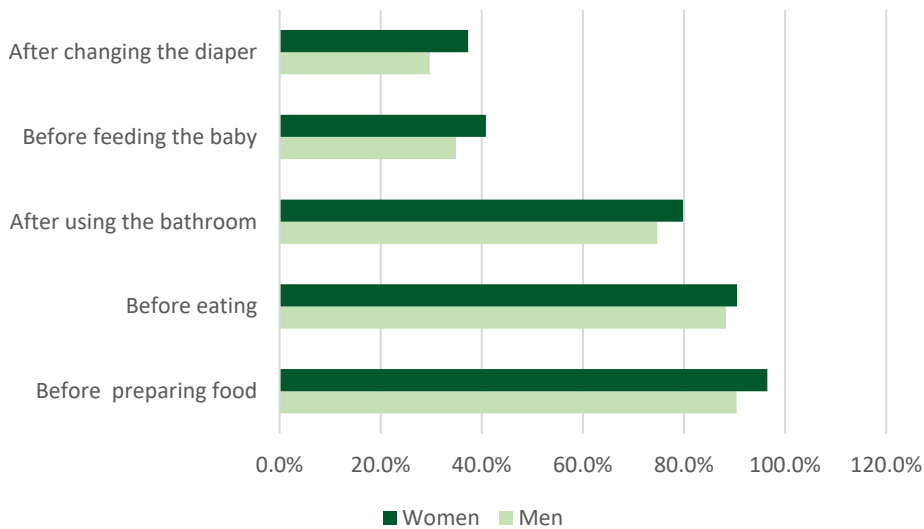


Figure 3. Percent of responses per critical moment



For all five critical moments, a slightly higher percentage of women respondents were able to identify the critical moment as compared with men.

Figure 4. Percent of responses per critical moment, disaggregated by gender



5. Project Targets

The baseline results for relevant indicators have been included in the indicator table below. Based on results, GC proposes to change the target of two indicators.

Sub-sector	Indicator	Target	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Remarks
Sector: WASH					
Hygiene Promotion	W8: Percent of beneficiary households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises	95% (changed from 80%)	Percent of households	91%	The original target for this indicator was 80% but given how high the baseline was



					(91%), GC has increased the target to 95%
Hygiene Promotion	W10: Percent of individuals targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands	90% (changed from 80%)	Number of people for both numerator and denominator. Both numerator and denominator are reported as well as the percentage, disaggregated by sex	80%	The original target for this indicator was 80% but given how high the baseline was (80%), GC has increased the target to 90%
Sector: MPCA					
Multipurpose Cash	M2: Percent of (beneficiary) households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households (all/most/some/none), according to their priorities	80%	Percent of households. The percent is calculated by dividing the number of beneficiary households in the sample	N/A	As indicated above, GC is collecting this information on a rolling bases during HH visits prior to initial transfer. Information will be included in the semi-annual report.
Multipurpose Cash	M6: Percent of (beneficiary) households reporting adequate access to household non-food items	80%	Percent of households. The percent is calculated by dividing the number of beneficiary households in the sample	N/A	As indicated above, GC is collecting this information on a rolling bases during HH visits prior to initial transfer. Information will be included in the semi-annual report.
Multipurpose Cash	M8: Percent of (beneficiary) households who have reduced essential WASH related basic needs expenditures	60%	Percent of households. The percent is calculated by dividing the number of beneficiary households in the sample	N/A	As indicated above, GC is collecting this information on a rolling bases during HH visits prior to initial transfer. Information will be included in the semi-annual report.

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings provide a baseline for relevant WASH indicators. The table below outlines key findings and corresponding recommendations.

Findings	Recommendations
A much lower percentage of households could identify the following two critical moments for handwashing: “before feeding an infant,” and “after changing diapers.”	Place emphasis on these critical moment during hygiene promotion activities. Given that these tasks primary lie with women in Honduras, develop materials and



	communication strategies to engage women audiences in particular.
There were slight gender variations across both indicators.	Explore further and fill information gaps through qualitative data collection to better understand patterns.

There are two next steps for the baseline:

- Continue including baseline questions in the beneficiary selection questionnaire used in Step 1 and 2 of the beneficiary selection process for the remaining 13 communities. Analyze the data once finalized to identify any key changes, new findings, and associated recommendations. Ensure that the questions are also collected as part of the beneficiary selection questionnaire administered in any other communities identified for support through HEWS.
- Collect baseline data for the MPCA indicators during Step 3 HH visits.