

DREF operation n° MDRNI005 25 April 2014

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: 148,536 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 24 July 2013 to support the Nicaraguan Red Cross in delivering immediate assistance to some 25,000 beneficiaries.

The National Society's main objective during the DREF-Dengue operation was to educate 5,000 families distributed in 11 communities in four departments in the country regarding the importance of eliminating the breeding sites of the dengue-transmitting mosquito. 14,553 families were reached with key messages by

visiting, together with permanent and volunteer NS staff, the various communities in the regions, managing to surpass the original goal. These people now have relevant information about dengue fever, in addition to basic measures to prevent the proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito.



Participants show some educational materials distributed by the Nicaraguan Red Cross in Chinandega during a workshop to train community leaders. **Source: NRC**

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the generous contributions of the Canadian Red Cross and government for the allocation made to this operation to replenish the DREF. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, the Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich foundations, and other corporate and private donors. Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

On Tuesday, July 2, 2013, the Nicaragua Ministry of Health (MOH) issued Ministerial Resolution N° 379-2013. It was officially published on July 8, 2013 and declares a health alert across the country to prevent and control communicable diseases typical of the rainy season - July to November 2013. On October 24, a Red Alert was declared due to the increase in suspected cases of dengue fever.

The endemic curve increased significantly in 2013, exceeding historical ranges of the last 5 years. By Epidemiological Week 28 (the week of 8 July 2014) 1,817 cases of dengue fever had been reported. By Epidemiological Week 43 (the week of 21 October 2014) the number of confirmed dengue cases was 4,939 and the number of suspected cases totaled 38,522. In total, 13 people died from Dengue.

The Departments with the highest incidence rates and which were most affected were Chinandega, León, Madriz, Rio San Juan, Managua, Chontales and Carazo. The people most affected by dengue were between the ages of 20 to 34, followed by children between the ages of 5 and 9, and in similar ranges, children under 1 and adults over 64.

Overall, Nicaragua experienced an increase in infectious and vector-borne diseases during the 2013 rainy season, including dengue fever. In addition, the country was exposed to Leptospirosis and Influenza outbreaks during that period.

Case detection is done by all health center and hospital personnel working in the country. Given the increase in suspected dengue cases, health centers re-designed their physical spaces to accommodate more beds in order to stabilize patients in serious condition. The serotypes circulating in the country have most often been Serotypes 1 and 3.

However, the emergence of Serotype 2 has been detected along the Honduran border, with confirmed cases in the municipality of Somoto, Department of Madriz. This situation makes it easier for someone with dengue to develop a more severe form of the disease. The medical profiles of dengue patients show great variability and symptomatic differences. A specialized medical brigade from the Ministry of Health was strategically deployed to the most affected areas to train health personnel in clinical dengue management, with updated adult and pediatric patient care protocols.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The primary purpose of this DREF operation was to raise awareness in residents of 11 targeted communities regarding the importance of eliminating breeding grounds as the main method for reducing the incidence of the mosquito-borne virus. In total, 14,553 households were reached directly through home visits, in addition to working with 53 schools, and managing to reach some 617,779 people indirectly through the media.



Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteers raise awareness on dengue prevention to a mother and her child. **Source: NRC**

As part of the containment strategy supported by this DREF, larvicide was applied to water reservoirs in 3,487 homes. In addition, breeding sites were eliminated in 4,394 other homes through community campaigns consisting of Red Cross volunteer staff, communities and local authorities. In addition, the Nicaraguan Red Cross fumigated 20,783 houses and the Ministry of Health fumigated another 63,900 in the municipality of León with foggers provided by NRC. All these activities were developed in the departments of Chinandega, Madriz, León and Chontales.

According to the Department, the eleven communities selected for the project were:

Department	Municipality
Chinandega	Villanueva
	Somotillo
	Posotelga
Madriz	Yalagüina
	Totogalpa
	Palacagüina
León	Telica
	Larreynaga
	Quezalguaque
Chontales	Acoyapa
	Santo Tomás

The main challenge during the project's implementation was obtaining information from locations with the highest incidence of cases. However, at the end of the project, the operation supported the communities most at risk, through joint planning with the Ministry of Health.

Likewise, branch presidents and directors report that coordination was initially difficult to achieve. Despite requesting spaces to plan activities, dates were continuously postponed either because other activities were prioritized or due to lack of time. Conditions gradually improved, and these activities were accomplished and improved by inserting them into municipal plans. It must be highlighted that this has been the NRC's first health emergency operation, which meant having to adapt their national and local response mechanisms to deal with the emergency.

Communications

A communications Regional Intervention Team member was mobilized to Nicaragua to support the Nicaraguan Red Cross communication team in providing emergency communications coverage to the DREF funded dengue operation, as part of the regional dengue response coverage. In coordination with the National Society it was agreed that the support would be given to produce communications deliverables; human interest stories, case study, and filming of audio visual material to later be edited into videos for use on YouTube and other media.

All deliverables were met and published in English and Spanish on www.ifrc.org and www.cruzroja.org, the material was then shared with Nicaragua Red Cross via email and tweeted on [@IFRC_es](https://twitter.com/IFRC_es) and [@Federation](https://twitter.com/Federation) for broader dissemination. As agreed the case study prepared was then considered to be included in the Dengue Advocacy Report¹.

It must be stressed that the actions of this communications RIT and of the general advocacy report (and related products) was not funded by this specific DREF operations, but by other operations within the region, which in turn benefitted this operation.

¹ Published by the IFRC in 2014 and available [through this link](#).

Achievements against outcomes

Health in Emergencies			
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through information and awareness-raising campaigns on prevention and early detection of signs of complication of dengue in 25,000 people in 11 municipalities in the departments of Madriz, Chinandega, Leon, Chontales and other dengue-prone areas.	Outputs		% of achievement ²
	5,000 Families are reached with information about prevention and early detection of signs of complication from dengue in 11 communities in the departments of Chinandega, Madriz, León and Chontales.		291%
	22 schools and high schools are reached with information about prevention and early detection of signs of complication from dengue in 11 communities in the departments of Chinandega, Madriz, León and Chontales.		241%
	Mass communications campaigns reach 25,000 people directly and 294,244 indirectly with dengue prevention information.		248%
	2,000 mosquito nets are distributed to the public health system's hospitalization units to control the spread of the disease.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress ³
	Yes	No	
Selection of Beneficiaries.	X		100%
Conduct four local workshops about dengue and its control for 120 volunteers, community leaders, and other institutions.	X		100%
Carry out 5,000 home visits for awareness on dengue prevention and epidemiological surveillance once a month.	X		100%
Conduct four local workshops in dengue conceptualization and control for 120 teachers and students to facilitate promotion	X		100%
Hold 22 talks in schools and high schools on dengue prevention.	x		100%
Printing of information materials.	x		100%
Development of radio spots.	x		100%
Dissemination campaigns on prevention of dengue fever over the radio, in the press and via loudspeakers on vehicles in public places.	x		100%
Distribution of information materials to Red Cross branches with higher incidence of cases in their municipality	x		100%
Selection of targeted health centers in coordination with health authorities.	x		100%
Distribution of 2,000 mosquito nets	x		100%
Monitor the correct use of mosquito nets	x		100%

Impact:

Since the health emergency alert was declared in July, the Nicaraguan Red Cross supported health workers in carrying out house-to-house visits using their own financial and human resources. By the end of the

² This field represents the percentage of the output that has been reached, according to the figures it specifies.

³ This field represents the percentage of completion of a given activity, according to the timeframe planned.

operation, the NRC had managed to work directly with 14,553 families for awareness on dengue prevention and epidemiological surveillance, exceeding the target by 292% through home visits, as the following table indicates:

Awareness-raising home visits, per location and family number

Department	Municipality	N° of Communities	Families visited
Chinandega	Villanueva	3	775
	Somotillo	2	504
	Posoltega	7	936
	Chinandega	12	2108
	Chichigalpa	8	1842
	El Viejo	6	292
Madriz	Yalagüina	8	1002
	Totogalpa	9	1124
	Palacagüina	12	1103
	Somoto	9	732
León	Telica	6	610
	Larreynaga-Malpasillo	6	489
	Quezalguaque	6	936
Chontales	Acoyapa	7	1038
	Santo Tomas	5	607
	Juigalpa	1	455
Totals		107	14,553

It is important to highlight that this achievement is due to the willingness shown by Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteers, who devoted a much greater number of days and hours to this activity than was planned, and to the support of branch directors and presidents who were involved alongside volunteers, providing transportation for them and supporting them in coordination.

Another positive aspect was that the support strategy was based on Ministry of Health needs, which was according to the incidence of confirmed or suspected dengue cases. This made it possible to cover more municipalities, especially the departmental capitals which initially had not been included (such as Somoto, Juigalpa and Chinandega), while using less resources than those initially budgeted. Internally, another positive aspect was the optimization of financial, material and human resources, since activities were carried out jointly, i.e., communities accompanied health personnel, lectures were given, larvicide was applied and breeding sites were eliminated. During the last days of the project, this activity was supplemented with loudspeakers and fumigation.

In addition to informative visits, random visits were made to conduct a survey in order to know the opinion of the people living in the 11 selected communities with which the work had been carried out. This satisfaction tool helped determine if families had been visited by NRC staff, if they had received dengue prevention information, and if breeding sites were identified and eliminated. 123 satisfaction surveys conducted in 11 communities determined that the work done by the National Society was effective, reliable and timely. The house-to-house visits, the dissemination of messages and fumigations were among the actions most valued by the population.

As for actions to be carried out after the operation, the Nicaraguan Red Cross will maintain communication with the various branches to monitor the emergency and support authorities. The German Embassy in Nicaragua has provided financing to continue the operation.

For their deployment on site, volunteers received training on prevention actions and to learn more about dengue. In addition, they were provided with protective equipment for community actions and fumigations. In the event of any health emergency, on-site volunteers were covered by international insurance provided by the International Federation of the Red Cross. The procured equipment for community actions included:

- 100 Units - Long-sleeved t-shirts
- 100 Units - Caps
- 100 Units - Coats
- 100 Units – Boots
- 100 Units - Mosquito Repellent

During this three-month project, 320 people (including members of the Red Cross, community leaders and health brigades) were trained on how to conduct home visits for dengue awareness raising, prevention and monitoring. In total, 4 workshops were held with participation of volunteers from the five Red Cross branches benefitting from the project, who in turn replicated these workshops -one per municipality- with participation from community leaders.

Workshops for volunteers were taught by IFRC Health Regional Intervention Team, (RIT) member and by the DREF project coordinator. Workshops with community leaders were facilitated by NRC volunteers together with local health unit personnel. A small positive variance is shown in the financial report under the RIT costs, as accommodation costs turned out to be lower than expected in some areas of intervention. This also balanced out some extra costs incurred in meals and transportation support to volunteers, were higher than the budget.

The following table indicates the number of people trained:

Workshops on dengue prevention and control

Department	Participants	
	Volunteers	Community leaders/ Health brigade members
Chinandega	20	100
Madriz	17	90
León	23	90
Chontales	20	30
Total	80	320

In order to make use of technological tools, 12 Smartphones were purchased and configured to use the Open Data Kit (ODK) application. 17 volunteers from the various branches as well as technical staff attended a course to learn how to use the tool to collect beneficiary data. This training was provided by the National Relief Director of the NRC and the IFRC Disaster Management Delegate.

The second element of the national strategy was the work conducted in schools in identified communities. The dynamics of workshops held in schools and high schools consisted in a presentation on the basic steps to help prevent the spread of the dengue-transmitting mosquito, as well as an induction about what the virus is, how it occurs, vector characteristics and signs and



Dengue prevention brigades work with students, teaching them about the dengue virus and how to prevent the spread of the mosquito. **Source: NRC**

symptoms of the disease. Teachers were given lectures in order to provide them with guidance which they in turn could continue using in their classrooms. Both teachers and students joined awareness-raising campaigns and the campaigns to eliminate breeding grounds, conducting house-to-house visits outside class hours. This strategy allowed conducting prevention work in 53 schools, reaching 1,973 students and 160 teachers from the departments of Madriz, León and Chontales. Trainings were not held in Chinandega due to conflicting schedules with pedagogical activities arranged for by Ministry of Education authorities in the area.

Dengue prevention workshops in schools

Department	Municipality	N° of Schools	Teachers	Students
Madriz	Yalagüina	6	88	1,300
	Totogalpa	5	6	0
	Palacagüina	4	17	27
	Somoto	7	10	1
León	Telica	3	3	65
	Larreynaga-Malpasillo	6	6	0
	Quezalguaque	7	7	0
	León	8	8	29
Chontales	Acoyapa	6	8	551
	Santo Tomas	1	7	0
Totals		53	160	1,973

A key part of the DREF operation plan consisted in a massive awareness raising campaign targeted directly to affected families as well as through the use of mass media. During house-to-house visits, volunteers and collaborators of the communities distributed posters and facilitated sessions using flip charts. These materials were delivered to branches and schools to make it easier for them to use them at the community level and in schools. Due to time constraints the procurement of some of the public relations and visibility materials had to be done in different phases, incurring in higher expenses than what a single purchase would have represented (due to the volume of the purchase).

The media campaign was conducted by disseminating 3 radio spots provided by the Ministry of Health containing prevention messages. These were broadcast by 29 stations nationwide, except for 3 which were located in targeted departments: Madriz, Chinandega and León. It is estimated that at the local level, these messages reached 65,471 people in Madriz, 378,970 in Chinandega and 173,337 in León, in addition to those reached through national coverage.

To disseminate messages locally, loudspeakers mounted on NRC vehicles were used to broadcast spots in support of fumigation, larviciding and home visiting campaigns.

As a measure to control and prevent dengue from spreading through hospitalized patients, 2,000 repellent-impregnated mosquito nets were distributed to 69 hospitals and 19 health centers in all 17 Nicaraguan Departments, in close coordination with Nicaragua's Ministry of Health. This activity has been coordinated with the Ministry of Health. These 2,000 mosquito nets were provided from Panama by the IFRC's Americas Zone Logistics Service. Although some small storage costs were incurred while the mosquito nets were going through customs, their impact was minimal, as procuring them through the logistics unit was significantly lower than what was initially budgeted for.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through hygiene promotion and vector control actions in 11 municipalities in the departments of Chinandega, Madriz, León and Chontales during three months.	Outputs		% of achievement
		5,000 families are supported with the elimination of breeding sites through waste cleaning and fumigation.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Support for organizing monthly campaigns for community cleanup and elimination of breeding sites	x		100%
Acquisition and use by the Red Cross of 16 foggers to support fumigation actions.	X		100%
Acquisition of fumigation chemicals (Cypermethrin).	x		100%
Support fumigation and larvicide campaigns for 11 municipalities.	x		100%

Impact: At the community level, volunteers together with the community applied larvicide to water reservoirs in 3,487 homes in 47 communities. In addition, water reservoirs reserved for washing which were at high risk of becoming breeding grounds for the dengue-transmitting agent were eliminated from 4,394 homes in 25 communities in the departments of Chinandega, Madriz, León and Chontales respectively.

Number of breeding homes larvicided, per location

Department	Municipality	N° of Communities	N° of homes larvicided
Chinandega	Villanueva	1	50
	Somotillo	2	492
	Posoltega	3	108
	Chinandega	10	426
	El Viejo	4	51
Madriz	Yalagüina	3	297
	Totogalpa	3	34
	Palacagüina	4	166
	Somoto	4	129
León	Telica	5	129
	Larreynaga-Malpasillo	1	86
Chontales	Acoyapa	5	794
	Santo Tomas	1	15
	Juigalpa	1	710
	Totals	47	3487

Number of breeding grounds eliminated, per location

Dept.	Municipality	N° of Communities	N° of breeding grounds eliminated
Madriz	Yalagüina	5	92
	Totogalpa	2	118
	Palacagüina	4	166
	Somoto	1	38
León	Telica	5	617
	Larreynaga-Malpasillo	1	230
	Quezalguaque	3	2396
Chontales	Acoyapa	4	737
	Totals	25	4394

In addition, 20 foggers were acquired as part of the operation to support fumigation and vector control activities. The supplier's bid to provide this equipment to the Nicaraguan Red Cross made it possible to acquire four additional units in addition to the 16 budgeted. For this health emergency, the Nicaraguan Red Cross distributed 10 foggers to its 5 affected branches in the Departments of Chinandega, Chontales, Madriz, and Leon, managing to fumigate 20,783 homes in 101 communities during this operation. Chemical agents and fuel were used for this activity. The remaining 10 foggers were made available, on loan, to the Ministry of Health in order to support fumigation actions the area. These were used for 77 days to fumigate 63,900 homes in 53 neighborhoods in the Department of Leon, supplementing this with their own resources.

Homes fumigated by the Nicaraguan Red Cross

Department	Municipality	N° of Communities	N° of homes fumigated
Chinandega	Villanueva	4	800
	Somotillo	8	2389
	Posoltega	2	673
	Chinandega	22	3541
Madriz	Yalagüina	8	1138
	Totogalpa	9	1318
	Palacagüina	11	762
	Somoto	9	868
León	Telica	11	2248
	Larreynaga-Malpasillo	1	174
	Quezalguaque	5	3212
	Las Minas	1	356
Chontales	Acoyapa	4	1096
	Santo Tomas	5	1324
	Juigalpa	1	884
Totals		101	20,783

A total of 10 volunteers were trained - two per branch - to use and handle foggers. An additional 20 people from the Managua headquarters, relief corps and hired administrative staff attended the workshop.

To complete this training cycle, the company trained 6 Red Cross volunteers (1 per branch and 1 from headquarters) in equipment maintenance and repair.

As part of the personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers conducting fumigation actions, 20 PPE were acquired containing the following:

- 20 Goggles
- 20 Gloves
- 20 Face masks
- 20 Helmets
- 20 Overalls

Lessons learned and results of external evaluation

Between February and March 2014, a regional external evaluation was conducted of dengue response operations in 2013. During this evaluation, the NRC's response was analyzed and the following table shows the main achievements and challenges identified:

Country	Main Achievements	Main Challenges
Nicaragua	→ NRC's intervention in community health activities represented an important internal learning and capacity building process in working in coordination with other bodies. This DREF was its first experience in response to epidemics.	→ At the time of identification, establishing a deeper analysis at the internal level where NRC and branch capacities and resources are measured against the scope of the project; thus, actions will be more balanced and will contribute more effectively to achieving the objectives and achieving institutional strengthening. This aspect is related to the challenge and the need for establishing a contingency plan which considers this analysis.
	→ The NRC's participation during the emergency period was an extremely important factor in the obtainment of the expected results. A successful and proper coordination was achieved between community leaders, beneficiary families, health brigade members and volunteer staff to develop activities on site	→ Establishing a maintenance plan for the fumigation equipment stored that includes training and updating volunteers on its use, as well as maintenance of the personal protective equipment used during fumigation.
	→ The awareness achieved among the target population, which has now generated a joint responsibility in households for preventing dengue fever.	→ Developing and sustaining a motivation policy for volunteer staff which fosters their constant and enthusiastic participation. It is necessary to start discarding the practice of using snacks as an incentive, which has become a determining factor to participate or not participate in actions.
	→ Having an operational plan of the entire operation with disaggregated weekly plans and monitoring it through a matrix of indicators of fulfillment or non-fulfillment of project activities, is considered a good practice and an aspect that should be taken into account in future interventions	→ During the preparation process, developing induction actions to project staff on logistics and accounting management processes. Such actions are essential for the intervention's effective and expeditious performance in emergencies.

In addition, the National Society conducted a lessons learned workshop at the operation's closing. The workshop was attended by 28 people, including the focal points of the project, volunteers, administrative staff and staff from the National Directorates of Health, Relief, Finance and Procurement. The following components were addressed for the institutional reflection process: preparedness, Center of Operations, Institutional Coordination, Intervention Management, logistics and volunteer management.

Among the main lessons learned during the workshop, we highlight:

- Having a contingency plan will facilitate organizing the response to an epidemiological emergency.
- Having branches submit project proposals to authorities contributes to their awareness and ownership thereof, and makes them willing to support the implementation using the various conventional and digital media.
- Effective coordination among committee members and volunteers leads to better organized, streamlined intervention processes.
- Maintaining good communication between headquarters and branches ensures timely and effective institutional response.

- Promoting inter-agency agreements contributes to recognition and to support in managing Red Cross funding and cooperation in emergency situations.
- Team work and political will of authorities in branches allows actions to develop in a smooth and timely manner.
- Integrating the entire staff into the work allowed conducting the intervention according to schedule.
- Selecting volunteers according to their training profiles ensures better performance during interventions.
- The National Society should review logistics in emergency.
- Induction on logistic processes and accountability is essential for effective performance.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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DREF history:

<http://www.ifrc.org/es/noticias/noticias/americas/nicaragua/educacion-y-sensibilizacion-comunitaria-son-la-clave-para-la-prevencion-del-dengue/>



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The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNI005 - Nicaragua - Dengue

Timeframe: 24 Jul 13 to 24 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 24 Jul 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2014/3	Programme	MDRNI005
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		148,537				148,537	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		148,536				148,536	
C4. Other Income		148,536				148,536	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		148,536				148,536	
D. Total Funding = B +C		148,536				148,536	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		148,536				148,536	
E. Expenditure		-139,696				-139,696	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		8,840				8,840	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNI005 - Nicaragua - Dengue

Timeframe: 24 Jul 13 to 24 Oct 13

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Final Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2014/3	Programme	MDRNI005
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			148,537			148,537		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	7,146		5,024			5,024	2,122	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	50,019		49,195			49,195	824	
Teaching Materials	32,155		23,401			23,401	8,754	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	89,320		77,620			77,620	11,700	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			47			47	-47	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,833		1,718			1,718	115	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,077		5,710			5,710	-633	
Logistics Services	592		458			458	134	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,503		7,933			7,933	-430	
Personnel								
International Staff	9,026		7,603			7,603	1,423	
National Society Staff	4,936		4,502			4,502	434	
Volunteers	2,539		2,970			2,970	-431	
Other Staff Benefits	5,547		5,218			5,218	329	
Total Personnel	22,048		20,293			20,293	1,755	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	4,701		3,812			3,812	889	
Total Workshops & Training	4,701		3,812			3,812	889	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,385		4,403			4,403	-1,018	
Information & Public Relations	3,902		9,640			9,640	-5,738	
Office Costs	2,539		5,387			5,387	-2,848	
Communications	5,416		1,562			1,562	3,854	
Financial Charges	658		520			520	138	
Total General Expenditure	15,899		21,512			21,512	-5,612	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	9,066		8,526			8,526	540	
Total Indirect Costs	9,066		8,526			8,526	540	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	148,537		139,696			139,696	8,840	
VARIANCE (C - D)			8,840			8,840		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNI005 - Nicaragua - Dengue

Timeframe: 24 Jul 13 to 24 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 24 Jul 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2014/3	Programme	MDRNI005
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	148,537		148,536	148,536	139,696	8,840	
Subtotal BL2	148,537		148,536	148,536	139,696	8,840	
GRAND TOTAL	148,537		148,536	148,536	139,696	8,840	

ANNEX: Dissemination of prevention messages through other media

Name	Communication Medium	Coverage	Frequency of message transmission	Population Coverage
Francisco Zúñiga	Tu Nueva Radio Ya	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
Gladys Padilla	Radio Corporación	At the national level	1 month, 2 times a day	National
Brigida del Rosario Guadamuz	Radio Nicaragua/Divulgación Noticiosa	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
William Burgos	Radio Sandino	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
Eugenio Orozco	Radio La Primerísima	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
Auxiliadora Balmaceda	Radio Éxito	Managua	1 month, 2 times a day	Local
José León Quant	Radio Nicaragua/Lo Último en Noticias	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
José Ramón Corea	Radio CEPAD/Revista por Nicaragua	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
Lorena Esther Alemán	Radio Pensamiento	Managua	1 month, 3 times a day	Local
Ricardo Delgado	Radio Stereo Azul	Chinandega	2 month, 6 times a day	Local
Freddy Margarito Moreno	Radio La F	León	1 month, 6 times a day	Local
José Armando Morales	Radio Fronteras	Somoto	2 month, 6 times a day	Local
Silvia del Carmen Landero	Radio CEPAD/Noticiero Enfoques	Managua	1 month, 3 times a day	Local
José Ramiro Nicaragua Potoy	Radio Nicaragua/El Informativo	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
Fermina Romero Morales	Radio Nicaragua/Tu Voz, mi voz	At the national level	1 month, 3 times a day	National
Rosa Isabel Fonseca	Radio Éxitos/El Universal	Managua	1 month, 3 times a day	Local
Mireya Lourdes Gaitán	Radio Mundial/Cabildeando la noticia	Managua	1 month, 3 times a day	Local
Exma María Artola	Radio Mundial/Entre nosotros, entre nosotras	Managua	1 month, 6 times a day	Local
Norma Sandoval Dávila	Radio Pensamiento/Mundo Actual	Managua	1 month, 2 times a day	Local