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DREF Final Report

Uruguay: Floods and Tornado

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation N° MDRUY002	Glide no. FL-2016-000041-URY
Date of issue: 17 November 2016	Date of disaster: 15 April 2016
Operation manager: Pabel Angeles – Regional Disaster Management Coordinator - South America	Point of contact: – Uruguayan Red Cross (URC), Mary Zapata de Zeny, national president.
Operation start date: 15 April 2016	Expected timeframe: 3 months (end date 26 July 2016)
Overall operation budget: 142,352 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 10,355 people (2,071 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 1,500 people (300 families)
Host National Society: Uruguayan Red Cross (URC); 1 national headquarters, 17 branches, with 500 volunteers at the national level.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Argentine Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Scout Movement of Uruguay (MSU for its acronym in Spanish), CARITAS URUGUAY, The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), MIDES (Ministry of Social Development), Soriano Student Club, The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	

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A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The El Niño phenomenon had been causing extremely unstable climatic conditions in Uruguay and southern Brazil since 2015. Specifically, it brought heavy rains that raised river levels in southern Brazil, which in turn caused rivers to swell and overflow their banks in Uruguay. It also produced heavy rainfall and a tornado in April 2016, which caused flooding and destroyed homes in various areas in Uruguay. According to Uruguay's National Emergency System's (SINAE) 21 April 2016 report, both events displaced more than 10,355 people. The climatic instability phenomenon affected the entire country, causing floods and flood victims in the country's 19 departments.

On the afternoon of Friday, 15 April 2016, a strong tornado touched down in the city of Dolores in the department of Soriano, affecting mainly the city's downtown area. Departmental authorities indicated that the phenomenon was "very large" and more powerful than the one that occurred in 2012. The tornado's "funnel" began forming a little after 16:00h over western suburban areas of the city, later moving across General Fructuoso Rivera Street and toward the downtown area. A few seconds later, it veered south, causing major damage to the area between Rivera (to the west), Route 21, the Juan Manuel Blanes perimeter road and Paso de la Arena road (to the east). The most affected neighbourhoods were Cadol, Barrio Paris, Centro and Altos de Dolores.



Psychosocial Support Activities in Dolores.
Source: Uruguayan Red Cross

The atmospheric phenomenon wreaked havoc on local homes, streets and businesses. Assessments carried out by the authorities reported 1,544 affected families (4,431 people), and inspections gave 1,643 damaged properties the following designations: 251 Reds (destroyed, with severe or total damage), 521 Yellows (damaged), and 871 Greens (minor damage).

Some 155 businesses were affected, which on average had engaged in commercial activities for 16 years: 63 per cent were formal, while the rest were informal; 27.1 per cent conducted business out of business owners' homes, while 72.9 per cent did not; 55.8 per cent lost merchandise and raw materials; 51 per cent lost work tools; 23 per cent lost office equipment; and 73.9 per cent were uninsured. Affected businesses included stores, supermarkets, shops, furniture stores, carpentry workshops, inns, metal workshops, mechanic workshops, blacksmiths, distributors, bakeries, pasta factories, veterinarians, agribusinesses, payment services, banks, credit unions, shoe shops, hairdressers, transport agencies, media outlets, beekeepers, and butcher shops, among others.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Uruguayan Red Cross would like to extend many thanks to all partners and donors for their generous contributions.

The balance of this operation (6,797 CHF) will be reimbursed to the DREF.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Immediately after the disaster took place in Dolores, Red Cross volunteers (15 volunteers from headquarters, 15 from Mercedes and a few from the Fray Bentos branch) arrived on site to cooperate with authorities and provide relief and care to the families affected by the climatic phenomenon. Volunteers assisted affected families through transportation, rescue, care and psychological support activities.

Within eight hours, the IFRC had been notified of events in Dolores. A rapid assessment was conducted, which was followed by a detailed assessment that led to the request for Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to help deal with this event. The National Society subsequently organized its teams to implement the plan of action for this operation. During this process, a new Red Cross branch was created in Dolores with 20 volunteers, who contributed to the operation.

Movement Coordination

The National Society maintained continuous contact and coordination with the IFRC, and the disaster management coordinator and the country coordinator provided support to the National Society throughout the operation's assessment, implementation and closure process.

The IFRC's field team coordinator communicated with the URC's president regarding the deployment of the IFRC's disaster management capacities to support the National Society. Moreover, the cluster office based in Buenos Aires provided institutional support to the National Society on the development process.

The Argentine Red Cross deployed a General/Cash Transfer Programme (CTP)/Open Data Kit (ODK) Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member for two months to assist with the operation, and it facilitated a finance workshop.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In Uruguay, SINAIE is the governing body for emergencies, which is made up of various institutions, including the Uruguayan Red Cross; it has counterparts in each of the country's 19 departments. The following institutions participated in the emergency: The Scout Movement of Uruguay, CARITAS URUGUAY, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, the Ministry of Social Development, Soriano Student Club and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

A wide range of assistance was provided to the affected population; SINAIE's Emergency Committee delivered building materials (roof sheeting, cement, doors, windows, rebar, sand, brick, and others) to 842 families to rehabilitate homes and shopping centres. In terms of food and hygiene, 511 families (1,982 people): 1,284 adults and 698 children (931 males and 1051 females) - were assisted with a total of 99,198 hot meals served during the duration of the

emergency, in addition to the 2,382 baskets of dry goods and 2,471 baskets of household and personal hygiene products delivered.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The floods and tornado left 7 dead and more than 500 people injured. The initial interventions were aimed at assisting people injured by the tornado, who were treated by national and local authorities and other agencies. Given the characteristics of the emergency, actions to prevent the occurrence of communicable diseases were undertaken from the very start of the response due to in large part to the presence of the vector that transmits dengue and Zika.

Dolores is where the tornado caused the most damage to homes (1,643 homes in the city). Around 70 per cent of homes were affected, of which 40 per cent were completely destroyed and 30 per cent suffered damage.

Families suffered different types of damage in terms of housing and livelihoods, e.g. wind and rain damage to furniture and clothing, appliances damaged or swept away by the sudden storm. The payment of overdue bills, food needs, electrical and sanitation repairs, payment of wages to those helping with home repairs, among others, stood out as priorities when implementing the assistance.

The affected families in general were afraid of the reoccurrence of another event similar to the one they experienced in April 2016, which they expressed in every field interview with them.

The city of Dolores is highly dependent on agriculture. The heavy rains led to crop loss, delays in harvests because of the lack of solid ground to support combines, crop loss from wind and water, increased fungi in grains and plummeting soybean prices, which is the largest crop produced locally, among other problems.

As of the writing of this report, the markets were showing the proper elasticity and functioning, although not at 100 per cent capacity. However, while the markets were to cover the needs of families not affected by the tornado, there was little access to hygiene and food items in the first days of the emergency, which were covered or purchased from other businesses in nearby cities.

Risk Assessment

The operation had to be implemented under rainy conditions, which made it difficult for Red Cross volunteers to conduct some activities. Many of the people that were initially affected by the disaster had to abandon their agricultural activities due to flooding, which partially affected the local economy and household finances; additionally, many families had to leave their homes and take shelter in neighbours' or relatives' homes within the same city, while others left the city entirely.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Contribute to the reduction of the effects caused by the tornado in Uruguay in order to assist 300 families in the city of Dolores through psychosocial support (PSS) and a cash transfer programme.

Proposed strategy

The DREF was designed to help 300 families (1,500 people).. Approximately CHF 96 was allocated per person due to the strong CTP component.

Based on the situational analysis regarding the health, water and sanitation, livelihoods and shelter sectors in Dolores, the National Society proposed a comprehensive intervention along two lines of intervention: health, through psychosocial support, and a Cash Transfer Programme in view of the humanitarian assistance needs in the area.

The cash transfers were unconditional to ensure families were able to buy supplies and materials to repair their homes or meet other needs in line with their own priorities, and it was being calculated based on the minimum monthly salary in Uruguay and the projected needs in the aftermath of the disaster.

Target Population

The plan of action targeted 300 families (1,500 people) in the city of Dolores, who were selected according to established vulnerability criteria.

Vulnerability criteria and identification of selected population

The criteria established to evaluate communities and families are as follows:

- Priority will be given to areas most affected by the storm.
- People with low socio-economic status
- People that have lost their jobs
- Households with the most vulnerable people such as the elderly, children and persons with disabilities
- People with damage to their homes
- People whose livelihoods have been adversely affected.
- Families that have not received similar aid from other organizations.

Operational support services

Human resources

The URC's headquarter was responsible for leading the operation. In order to strengthen local coordination, the project included the hiring of a coordinator, who was responsible for coordinating and implementing the activities at the local level.

Monitoring and support visits were conducted by IFRC staff in support of the URC.

Monitoring visits were also being carried out as needed by IFRC staff to support the National Society on the implementation of the planned operation and to adjust the interventions as needed based on the detailed assessment to be carried out.



Psychosocial support workshop for volunteers - Source: Uruguayan Red Cross

Logistics and supply chain

The operation did not foresee the need to procure items internationally or import equipment from other countries; consequently, all procurements and procedures were conducted in-country and in accordance with the National Society's procedures and the IFRC's standard policies and procedures.

Information technologies (IT)

The Uruguayan Red Cross made its communications, IT and telecommunications equipment available to facilitate the operation. In order to use the ODK tool, ten mobile phones were acquired to gather the information from the assessments.

Communications

The IFRC's Communications Department provided support to the operation. As in previous emergency appeals and operations, the communications component played a crucial role in documenting the humanitarian aid actions on behalf of the affected communities, and it enhanced the National Society's efforts and image within these communities; several news stories and interviews were provided regarding these efforts, which were also disseminated over the Red Cross virtual channels.

Security

No security issues arose in the targeted areas, and the good relationship with both communities and authorities facilitated the Red Cross' work. URC volunteers were covered by the IFRC's international insurance.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The project included the following mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting:

1. An operations update report 30 days after the start of operation
2. A beneficiary satisfaction survey
3. A final report

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU)'s regional disaster management delegate conducted field visits to the affected areas and remained in supported the URC and the intervention through regular communication with the operation's actors.

Administration and Finance

The Uruguayan Red Cross was responsible for managing the funds in the country in accordance with the IFRC's standard procedures for reporting on operational progress, and transfers were made based on the provisions in the Letter of Agreement signed between the National Society and the IFRC for the implementation of the operation.

The IFRC, through the Department of Finance, provided the necessary operational support for the review and validation of the budget and bank transfers as well as technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for the justification of expenditures and the review and validation of invoices to report on the operation's progress.

The Finance Officer from IFRC's Buenos Aires office facilitated a finance workshop for the URC.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to inform the operation's design and implementation	Products		% achieved
	Output 1.1 The operation's management is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.		
Output 1.2 Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional level.			100%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Perform a detailed census together with the branch	X		100%
Develop a detailed assessment of affected communities	X		100%
Develop and disseminate press releases	X		100%
Develop and disseminate two beneficiary testimonies		X	0%
IFRC Monitoring	X		100%
Recruitment of National Society staff for the operation	X		100%

Progress toward results

- **Perform a detailed census together with the branch and detailed assessment of affected communities**

The URC conducted a thorough inspection of the tornado-affected areas; it also managed the information from the Emergency Committee and first response teams that arrived on site. Beneficiaries were identified as per the vulnerability criteria used to determine the most affected community and proceed with the census of beneficiary families. The assessment conducted across the entire affected area found Alto Dolores and Cadol to be the most affected communities, which led to the realization of the censuses in these communities.

- **Develop and disseminate press releases and disseminate two beneficiary testimonies**

The URC does not have a current communications focal point, which meant that it did not have the capacity to complete this activity during the emergency; however, with the IFR's Communications Department's support, it published the following articles:

<http://www.ifrc.org/es/noticias/noticias/americas/uruguay/inundaciones-dejan-a-mas-de-10000-personas-desplazadas-en-uruguay-72188/>

<http://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/dolores-aun-sufre-mes-tornado.html>

<http://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/campana-solidaria-pais-damnificados-dolores.html>

<http://www.lr21.com.uy/comunidad/1284669-dolores-soriano-tornado-donaciones-cruz-roja-uruguay>

It also participated in interviews on TV, radio and the print media to disseminate the Uruguayan Red Cross's efforts.

- **IFRC Monitoring**

The operation was closely monitored and supported through the deployment of an Argentine Red Cross RIT member for two months; furthermore, the disaster management coordinator for South America provided ongoing support and advice and travelled twice to the field. The head of the Regional Office and the IFRC country coordinator conducted a mission in support of the National Society.

The IFRC provided a finance workshop as well as training on how to carry out assessments with ODK; this workshop was carried out with support from the Argentine Red Cross, which deployed the facilitators.

- **Recruitment of National Society staff for the operation**

The Uruguayan Red Cross deployed volunteers from its branch in Mercedes (near Dolores), as well as staff from its national headquarters. Based on the work conducted by the Red Cross at the local level, several people organized themselves and requested the opening of a Red Cross branch in Dolores; as a result, the URC's national president travelled there to set up this new branch, and new volunteers were trained and supported the operation's development.

Area common to all sectors/ Cash transfer programme

Needs analysis: Nationwide donations received covered the affected families' basic needs; however, providing financial support to low-income and the most vulnerable families became necessary as many found themselves jobless after their workplaces were destroyed. This was particularly true in Dolores, where families had no access to cash to cover household basic needs and expenses in the first months of the emergency due to decreased cash flows. Nevertheless, unaffected markets demonstrated a willingness and readiness to implement a CTP.

Population to be assisted: At least 300 families, selected according to established vulnerability criteria, are identified and provided with an unconditional cash transfer of USD\$322 for emergency relief.

Outcome 2: Affected families have unconditional funds to cover their immediate needs	Products		% achieved
		Output 2.1 Implementation of a CTP for 300 families.	
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Perform a detailed census together with the branch	X		100%
Develop a detailed assessment of affected communities	X		100%
Deployment of a General/CTP/ODK RIT	X		100%
Targeting of families for CTP	X		100%
Information session for beneficiaries	X		100%
Satisfaction survey	X		100%
CTP for 300 families	X		100%
Identify and implement a complaint system for beneficiaries	X		100%

Progress toward results

- **Perform a detailed census together with the branch and develop a detailed assessment of affected communities**

Based on assessment and prioritization of communities, the URC conducted a census to gather data and information that would help determine these communities' level of involvement according to established vulnerability criteria. Red Cross volunteers collected information from 500 families using the ODK tool installed in mobile devices, which was acquired for this operation and served to inform the selection of the 300 beneficiary families in the most affected districts of Alto de Dolores and Cadol.

- **Deployment of a General/CTP/ODK RIT**

An Argentine Red Cross RIT member with expertise in CTP and ODK was deployed to support the overall operational efforts, strengthen assessments and implement the CTP. The RIT member was deployed for two months, providing training to volunteers and communities and he also supported the psychosocial support actions thanks to his professional training.

- **Targeting of families for CTP**

As part of on-site assessments, interviews enabled Red Cross personnel to ask the affected families about the best options for implementing the CTP, their needs and the way the available resources would be used by the affected families; furthermore, once beneficiary families were identified, they were instructed on the CTP's use. Moreover, the selected families that agreed to the CTP signed a letter of agreement with the Red Cross.

- **Information session for beneficiaries**

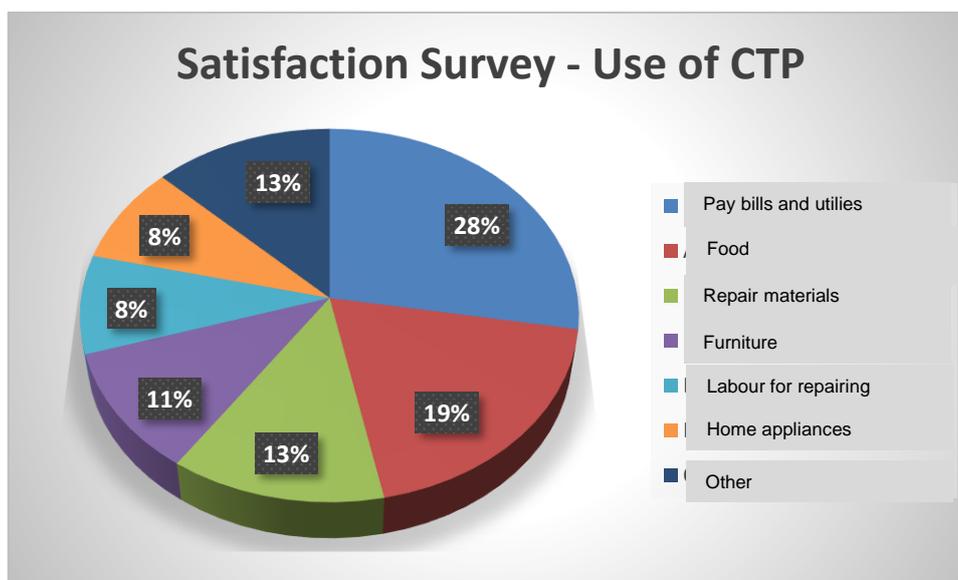
Six meetings were held with the 300 selected families to brief them on the scope of the assistance, the commitment being assumed by families to make proper use of these resources, to strengthen topics of interest and answer questions.



Cash Transfer Programme meeting with beneficiaries – Source: Uruguayan Red Cross

- **Satisfaction survey**

The satisfaction survey – conducted with a sample consisting of 16 per cent of the affected families (48 families in total) – revealed that 28 per cent of families used CTP resources to pay bills and utilities, which clearly demonstrated the emergency’s impact on the families’ livelihoods and purchasing power; 13 per cent used resources to buy food; 13 per cent invested in home repairs; and the rest in buying furniture, labour for repairing their homes, and buying appliances damaged by the event, among other items (footwear, clothing, diapers, etc.).



Respondents mentioned the following:

- All of them believed that the aid received from the Red Cross was positive.
- The amount received was adequate.
- 70 per cent said they received other in-kind assistance, while 30 per cent said they did not receive any other kind of assistance.
- Among the institutions providing aid, the local government of the department was the one that provided the most assistance.
- 57 per cent said they had previously heard about the Red Cross, while 43 per cent said that they did not know about the institution.

- **CTP for 300 families**

Once beneficiaries were selected, the equivalent of USD\$322 in local currency was transferred to 300 families in two tranches; this was done via the Official Bank of Uruguay (BROU).

- **Identify and implement a complaint system for beneficiaries**

A hotline was set up to receive both queries and complaints; most of the calls were from families inquiring about deposit dates.

Challenges:

- Weather conditions (rain) hindered the psychosocial support actions.

Lessons learned

- Permanent coordination and information with beneficiaries facilitated the implementation of the cash transfer programme.

Health & Care

Needs analysis: Affected communities faced the possible reoccurrence of this event. The tornado caused both material and psycho-emotional damage due family members sustaining injuries and even losing their lives and the destruction of homes and livelihoods, which caused high levels of stress and suffering among all community members

Population to be assisted: At least 100 families have access to psychosocial first aid and psychosocial support activities to strengthen their tools to cope with the situation in order to reduce the risk to their mental health after the event.

Outcome 3: The families strengthen their coping mechanisms to prevent mental health and social consequences after the emergency	Products		% achieved
		Output 3.1 Families have access to psychosocial first aid and increase their tools to cope with the situation through psychosocial activities developed with focus groups.	
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Provide psychosocial first aid	X		100%
Planning of the psychosocial support intervention according to needs assessment and with a differential approach	X		100%
Develop a psychosocial support campaign	X		100%
Activities are developed with focus groups according to their specific needs (children, the elderly, teenagers, etc.)	X		100%
A referral system is developed with national authorities to support the identified people that need professional care (psychologist, psychiatrics)	X		100%
Activities to support Red Cross volunteers are developed	X		100%

Progress toward results

- **Provide psychosocial first aid**

Forty volunteers from the Mercedes and Dolores branches, where the deployed RIT members who provided two training sessions, conducted psychosocial support actions. This activity provided psychosocial support to 251 affected people, and sessions were provided exclusively to 40 children and teens in schools.

- **Planning of the psychosocial support intervention according to needs assessment and with a differential approach**

Initial on-site assessments showed the impact that the tornado had on the affected population. National Society psychosocial support teams then identified the most affected people, especially children, adolescents, older adults and families with small children. Meetings were held with the



Psychosocial support actions for children affected by the tornado in Dolores – Source: Uruguayan Red Cross

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development and the local government of the department to plan psychosocial support activities.

- **Develop a psychosocial support campaign**

In order to conduct psychosocial support actions, the National Society set up a team of psychologists and psychology students to organize and plan the provision of assistance to the affected families. This process was technically supported by the IFRC's emergency health focal point and the deployed RIT member. Five awareness-raising and emotional normalization sessions were provided to the affected population through this process.

- **Activities are developed with focus groups according to their specific needs (children, the elderly, teenagers, etc.)**

Psychosocial support activities were established for affected families and individuals through these sessions, and specific activities were conducted in schools for children and adolescents.

- **A referral system is developed with national authorities to support the identified people that need professional care (psychologist, psychiatrics)**

Four meetings were held with the health and social development authorities. Four cases that merited personalized treatment were detected and referred to the appropriate health centre in the area.

- **Activities to support Red Cross volunteers are developed**

Continuous support was provided to the volunteers working closely with the operation as well as to new volunteers from the Dolores branch. The psychosocial support team held two psycho-emotional release and psychological support sessions with 26 volunteers from the Dolores and Mercedes branches.

Challenges:

- Weather conditions (rain) hindered the psychosocial support actions.

Lessons learned

- Work that is well planned and done as a team becomes crucial during these types of events, and training for actors makes for more effective deployment and response.
- Psychological support for volunteers at the end of each work day is essential after absorbing and being the initial receptor of psychosocial release of the beneficiaries.

Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRUY002 - Uruguay - Floods and Tornado

Timeframe: 26 Apr 16 to 26 Jul 16

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2016/10	Programme	MDRUY002
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2016/7	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		142,352				142,352	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		142,352				142,352	
C4. Other Income		142,352				142,352	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		142,352				142,352	
D. Total Funding = B + C		142,352				142,352	

* 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		142,352				142,352	
E. Expenditure		-135,555				-135,555	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		6,797				6,797	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2016/10	Programme	MDRUY002
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2016/7	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)			142,352			142,352		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Teaching Materials	4,820		522			522	4,298	
Cash Disbursement	93,113		94,068			94,068	-956	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	97,932		94,590			94,590	3,342	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	193						193	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,603		1,817			1,817	786	
Logistics Services	500						500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,295		1,817			1,817	1,478	
Personnel								
International Staff	9,639		8,588			8,588	1,051	
National Society Staff	4,048		4,324			4,324	-276	
Volunteers	4,435		2,365			2,365	2,070	
Other Staff Benefits	723						723	
Total Personnel	18,845		15,277			15,277	3,568	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	1,446						1,446	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,446						1,446	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training			1,617			1,617	-1,617	
Total Workshops & Training			1,617			1,617	-1,617	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,555		11,067			11,067	-4,512	
Information & Public Relations	1,639		1,164			1,164	475	
Office Costs	868		2,049			2,049	-1,182	
Communications	1,880		783			783	1,097	
Financial Charges	1,205		-1,083			-1,083	2,288	
Total General Expenditure	12,145		13,980			13,980	-1,835	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	8,688		8,273			8,273	415	
Total Indirect Costs	8,688		8,273			8,273	415	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	142,352		135,555			135,555	6,797	
VARIANCE (C - D)			6,797			6,797		

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Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2016/10	Programme	MDRUY002
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2016/7	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 management	142,352		142,352	142,352	135,555	6,797	
Subtotal BL2	142,352		142,352	142,352	135,555	6,797	
GRAND TOTAL	142,352		142,352	142,352	135,555	6,797	