

DREF Operation

Costa Rica: Hurricane Eta

DREF Operation	MDRCR018	Glide n°:	TC-2020-000226-CRI
Date of issue:	11 November 2020	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date	28 February 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 345,646 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	25,000 (5,000 families)	Number of people to be assisted:	7,500 (1,500 families)
Provinces affected:	San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Puntarenas, Guanacaste, and Limón.	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Guanacaste, Puntarenas, Región Sur ¹
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) has 120 auxiliary committees, 1,147 staff members and some 6,000 volunteers distributed across nine regional offices and the three Headquarters nationwide: Administrative HQ, Operational HQ and Metropolitan Centre HQ.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Care (CNE), 911 Emergency System, Firefighters Brigade, Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Transportation (MOPT), Traffic Police, National Meteorology Institute (IMN), Costa Rican Energy Institute (ICE), Costa Rican Aqueduct and Sewerage Institute (AyA), Municipal Emergency Committees (CME).			

[<Click here for the DREF budget and here for the contact information.>](#)

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 30 October 2020, Hurricane Eta's indirect influence has caused rains of variable intensity across Costa Rica, with especially intense rainfall in Pacific areas in the country. According to data provided by the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), preliminary numbers established by National Society assessments and general data from the Operations Coordination Centre, the flooding, landslides, and damage to basic services caused by the indirect impact of Hurricane Eta has affected approximately 5,000 families in the provinces of San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Puntarenas, Guanacaste, and Limón.

In Costa Rica, this system's indirect influence increased as Hurricane Eta approached Nicaraguan territory, causing intense rainfall in Pacific areas on 2, 3, and 4 November and damage to roads and institutional, electrical, aqueduct, and household infrastructure in seven provinces and more than 54 cantons. Furthermore, landslides and flooding have isolated and severely affected communities. The Municipal Emergency Committees (CMEs) and National Risk Management System institutions and field personnel report severe widespread damage in Pacífico Norte and Pacífico Sur, particularly in the cantons of Nicoya, Nandayure and Hojancha in Guanacaste and the cantons of Corredores and Coto Brus in Puntarenas. Reports of widespread damage, isolated populations, flooding, and landslides in Golfito's



Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) personnel carrying out evacuations and damage assessments in communities in Parrita de Puntarenas. Source: CRRC, 8 November 2020.

¹ Región Sur is made up of communities located in the provinces of San José and Puntarenas.

cantons, Parrita, and Quepos have increased considerably as of 4 November (National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Care (CNE) 2020).

On 10 November, the Executive Power declared a State of National Emergency caused by Hurricane Eta. Authorities have reported that due to flooding caused by overflowing rivers or blocked roads, 23 communities were isolated. At least 79 points of affectation on national roads, 3 bridges, 3 dikes with some affectation, and 20 drinking water systems were reported.²

The CNE has planned an investment of 957 million colones (approximately 1,560,504 American dollars - USD), of which 600 million colones (approximately 978,372 USD) are destined to intervention for the cleaning of roads and the clearing of waterways. Also, food was delivered to 5,690 families impacted by the emergency.³

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action.

Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) prepared and mobilized to respond to Hurricane Eta, deploying its capacity, coordinating with humanitarian organizations, and carrying out the following actions:

- Permanent coordination with Costa Rican national authorities through the EOC and the CNE Board of Directors.
- Red Cross actions have focused on the preventive evacuation of the population, search and rescue, out-of-hospital care, and humanitarian supplies management.
- As members of CMEs, institutional representatives integrate and coordinate actions with authorities and civil society representatives.
- On 30 October, the National Society established a Response Level 3, activated the Situation Room to capture and assess information, and activated the CCOs at the regional level.
- The Response Level was raised to 4 on 3 November, and the Emergency Operations Coordination Centre (CECOE) was activated on 5 November.
- Resources have been deployed from different regions in the country to support the most affected areas, as summarized in the following table:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Operational personnel	80
Ambulances	36
Rescue vehicles	01
Operation Vehicles	03
Trucks	03
Boats	01

Table 1- Average number of resources deployed daily

National Society actions in the field

Emergency response:			
Assessments	Distribution of food kits	Evacuations	Rescues
70	10	196	134

Transfers by staff during emergency response actions:

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>People transferred to collective centres</i>	<i>People transferred to COVID-19 Collective Centres⁴</i>
1	283	43

² [Costa Rica Presidencia. Poder ejecutivo declara estado de emergencia nacional. 10 November 2020.](#)

³ Idem.

⁴ Differentiated collective centres for people with COVID-19.

The National Society has several years of experience with Cash and Voucher Assistance. Since the response to the Hurricane Otto emergency (MDRCR015 DREF Operation) with the support of the IFRC, it trained 20 humanitarian workers and members of the institution in Cash and Voucher Assistance, and since then, it has implemented its own programs and has been part of the Cash Hub.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country.

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) has been in contact with the Costa Rican Red Cross since the onset of Hurricane Eta's effects through its CCST in Central America and Disaster and Crisis Office operations. It has held regional coordination meetings with National Societies in Central America and internal Movement partners to keep them apprised of the actions that have been carried out by the National Societies in the Central American region, and has assigned a delegate to support the preparation of this Plan of Action.

Overview of other actors' actions in country.

The country's response system has established the response and coordination actions by the various first-response institutions, as described below:

- The CNE, together with CMEs, has set up 18 temporary collective centres in 12 cantons to serve approximately 688 vulnerable individuals.
- Collective centres were set up in Corredores (47), Parrita (12), Puntarenas (5), Nandayure (24), Hojanca (15), Paquera (14), Coto Brus (10), Cañas (272), Bagaces (42), Liberia (12), La Cruz (58) and Nicoya (177). All have the necessary COVID-19 prevention safety measures.
- Because of the impact to Pacific areas, the CNE has raised the alert status to Orange in Pacífico Sur, Pacífico Central, Pacífico Norte and Upala. A Yellow alert is currently in place for Zona Norte and Valle Central and a Green alert for the Caribbean region.
- So far, 529 events, associated mainly with floods and landslides, and inspection requests have been reported in 50 cantons. Damage to 19 roads have been reported in San Fernando de Nosara, as well as in the Ora river and Lajas river between Hojanca and Nandayure.
- The CNE has activated the Regional and Municipal Emergency Committees, which, with support from Community Committees, are currently moving people to safe locations, rehabilitating roads, responding to incidents reported via the 911 emergency system, and arranging for logistics to provide comprehensive care to people housed in the temporary collective centres.
- The National Meteorological Institute (IMN) is predicting that heavy rains will continue mainly across the entire Pacific area; however, they are recommending close monitoring of the most vulnerable areas in the greater metropolitan area.

Actions such as declaration of alerts across the country, personnel deployments to various points for inter-institutional coordination, response to events in the country, and the activation and operational monitoring of the EOC, are all coordinated through the CNE.

Costa Rican Red Cross issues internal Alert Level declarations and deploys personnel and resources to respond to different events in the country. It has set up a Situation Room and activated the CEEOE and maintains a presence in the National EOCs and in CMEs.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment.

Needs analysis.

Health

Health services have been affected in various ways, including flooded premises and electricity and water supply issues. Considering that this is in addition to the impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, measures have been strengthened in health centres, the CNE has set up differentiated collective centres for people with COVID-19, and strict controls are maintained in the other collective centres to prevent large outbreaks. Hence, one of the greatest needs is personal protection equipment for responders and affected families.

The Costa Rican Social Security System is the entity operationally responsible for providing emergency care, including coordination of psychosocial support, as it is the institution responsible for the hospital system at all levels during this emergency, including health management. It has maintained health support and a constant monitoring of each of its facilities, as well as the different services that it provides, including the impact that its staff may suffer at a personal level that may in some way pose a risk to the hospital system and to the affected population. The Costa Rican Ministry of Health constantly oversees and monitors all health-related actions to prevent the emergence of diseases or an increase in communicable diseases.

To date, the government institutions have met the emergency's needs and provide first aid services, primary health, and mental health and psychosocial support to the affected population.

Shelter

According to National Society field assessments and coordination, at least 5,000 families in the Guanacaste, Puntarena and Región Sur have been directly affected. The impact has mainly occurred in rural and peri-urban areas, with damage to homes and loss of belongings due to flooding and landslides.

According to CNE as of November 10, there are 2,056 people in 77 temporary shelters in 23 cantons.⁵ There is also a high percentage of people who sought shelter with relatives for fear of contracting COVID-19 in collective centres, which is also why many people refused to leave their homes despite the damages suffered.

In Costa Rica, the collective centers are managed and coordinated by the Municipal Emergency Committee (CME), which establishes the collaborating organizations' roles. So far, the national response system has not been overwhelmed and has not requested any support.⁶



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data sources: IFRC, UNOSTAT, NOAA, CEPREDENAC, SICA. Produced by IM Americas.



Los Cotos in Corredores cantón in southern Costa Rica.
Source: CRRC, 8 November 2020.

⁵ Costa Rica Presidencia. Poder ejecutivo declara estado de emergencia nacional. 10 November 2020.

⁶ CNE. Guía para el Manejo de Albergues Temporales en Edificaciones Preestablecidas.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Damage to 97 drinking water systems has been reported mainly in Guanacaste, Puntarena, Zona Sur and San José, including water sources, storage systems and distribution lines. Landslides have damaged pipes, affecting water supply for some 131,541 people (25,000 in the greater metropolitan area, 53,300 in surrounding areas and 75,741 who receive water services from aqueduct and sewer system management associations). Artisanal wells are the main source of water in rural communities affected by the floods, which have become contaminated from overflowing septic tanks and their proximity to the coast. Their cleaning and restoration are therefore necessary, especially in Guanacaste and Puntarenas (mainly in the Nicoya Peninsula).

Livelihoods and food security

The floods have affected the productive assets of families who engage in fishing and small-scale agriculture, packing company workers, harvesters, and workers in the tourism sector. Most people lost their food reserves and belongings to the rapidly rising river levels, mainly in Guanacaste, Puntarena and Zona Sur. Recovery will be difficult given that families' physical, financial and natural resources have been seriously affected, which also means that households' financial and food security will be seriously compromised in the coming months. Emergency and recovery activities need to consider the migrant populations found along coastal and border areas.

Vulnerability criteria

Primary and secondary impact criteria were identified for families:

Primary criteria

- Families whose homes were affected by flooding and landslides.
- Families with pregnant women
- Single parent families
- Families with reduced incomes due to the impact on their livelihoods
- Homes whose water sources have been affected

Secondary criteria

- Families with children under five years of age
- Families with older adults
- Families with pregnant women
- People with disabilities
- Migrants without access to assistance

Population targeted

While Costa Rica is divided into seven provinces, CRRC divides the country into nine regions for its coverage and actions. The following table refers to Red Cross regions, so it is important to clarify that Región Sur is made up of communities located in the provinces of San José and Puntarenas. Because the level of impact can be observed but not yet quantified, Costa Rican Red Cross will prioritize assistance to 1,500 families in the regions of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Región Sur.

The table below shows the DREF's areas and operational scope.

Region	Cantons	Families	People
Guanacaste	Abangares, Bagaces, Cañas, Carrillo, Hojanca, La Cruz, Liberia, Nandayure, Nicoya and Santa Cruz	500	2,500
Puntarenas	Esparza, Garabito, Montes de Oro, Osa, Parrita, Puntarenas and Quepos	500	2,500
Región Sur	Pérez Zeledón, Buenos Aires, Corredores, Coto Brus and Golfito	500	2,500
Total		1,500	7,500

500 families will be assisted based on their most urgent needs, and 500 families will be provided with CVA for home repairs. Another 500 families will be assisted with cash for livelihoods, and all targeted families will be assisted in WASH.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
The drinking water sources of households impacted by floods are affected by pollution, contamination from overflowing septic tanks and destruction of aqueduct systems.	This would affect health due to consumption of unsafe water and cause a financial impact as families would have to buy water until aqueducts and wells are repaired.	Response would include a hygiene promotion campaign, concurrently with cleaning of wells and distribution of water filters.
The livelihoods of households impacted by floods are affected by the loss of their personal belongings, crops and/or their sources of income.	People will need to invest their available money and savings in recovering their livelihoods and in acquiring new household and personal items, but they will also need to buy food to survive.	The plan would be to provide families with Food Cards valid for one month, which can be used daily to purchase food.
Many homes in communities affected by floods and landslides suffered significant damage due the entry of mud and water. Many were lost completely.	The state has several mechanisms to assist families who lost their homes completely; however, families who suffered partial damages and have nowhere else to live will have to invest in repairing or rebuilding their homes, and may be forced to cut back on food and other basic needs to do so.	The plan would be to provide families with a Home Repair Card that allows them to purchase the necessary materials and tools without having to resort to cutting back on food and other basic needs.

Operation Risk Assessment

Given that it is currently the rainy season in the country, the rains brought by Hurricane Eta have further saturated already highly saturated soils, which could overflow rivers and cause further damage. There is a constant risk that any hydrometeorological event in the country may increase emergencies and needs in communities.

Because of the COVID-19 emergency in the country, the risk of contagion and spread by operation personnel must be minimized. Therefore, appropriate protection equipment and safety measures must be used and observed when visiting communities.

To implement the cash and voucher assistance programme, community leaders will be involved in identifying beneficiaries based on established selection criteria, together with National Society personnel. The activity will be continuously monitored and evaluated to ensure transparency and deter corruption.

Hurricane Season

Given the season of high rain in the region, it is not ruled out that new floods will occur in the area and that the affected families will once again suffer the onslaught of the weather and the hurricane season in the region. An additional factor is the vulnerability of basic infrastructure exposed to recurrent hydrometeorological factors such as the roads, and basic public services.

NOAA reports a tropical wave (number 52) located over the eastern Caribbean Sea, which has a high (80 percent) probability of becoming a tropical depression during the next five days.⁷ The National Meteorological Institute of Costa Rica has reported for next weekend (13 and 14 November 2020) rainy conditions along the Pacific Slope due to the rainy season conditions and the possibility of the influence of Tropical Wave number 52.⁸

In case this event develops, actions will be replanned to cover the affected people.

COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of November 9, a total of 117,587 confirmed cases, 43,847 active cases, 72,249 recovered cases of COVID-19 have been registered in country, with 1,491 deaths according to the Ministry of Health.⁹

⁷ [NOAA. 5-day Tropical Weather Outlook. 11 November 2020.](#)

⁸ [Costa Rica Presidencia. Poder ejecutivo declara estado de emergencia nacional. 10 November 2020.](#)

⁹ [Ministerio de Salud Costa Rica. Situación Nacional COVID-19. 9 November 2020.](#)

National Society response to COVID-19 is supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National Society will ensure, even as it responds to the current dengue outbreak, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan.

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Society will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of items, procurement issues, and movement of National Society volunteers and staff. For more information please consult the COVID-19 operation page on the [IFRC Go platform](#).

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

To ensure humanitarian assistance for at least 1,500 families (7,500 people) affected by floods and landslides (complementing ongoing actions by the State) through a Cash Assistance Programme, aimed at home repairs and food security, and provision of WASH services such as well cleaning and hygiene promotion campaigns.

Human resources

Costa Rican Red Cross has a technical multidisciplinary team that will ensure the activities' implementation:

- A field coordinator
- A water and sanitation technician for hygiene promotion (charged to the operation)
- Livelihoods technician to implement the Cash Assistance Programme (charged to the operation)
- Administrative - accounting personnel in Administrative HQ.
- Personnel from the Risk Management and Disaster Response Directorate (DINAGER) and respective departments.
- Procurement department personnel (purchasing, warehousing, fleet).
- Press department staff.
- IT department staff.
- 40 volunteer and staff activated in affected regions.
- CEA staff

Process oversight falls to the Risk Management Directorate (with support from General Management) and the institutional administrative structure in all its departments. Headquarters also has a monitoring team that tracks financial reports and is responsible for ensuring the quality of the intermediate outputs and final reports submitted.

Support and protection of volunteers

The National Society has about 5,050 trained volunteers in various areas who will be available to support the operation. The protection, security, motivation and well-being of these volunteers and the strengthening of the volunteer systems that support them is fundamental to the operation. Volunteers will receive appropriate psychological support and will be provided with adequate protective equipment, identification, visibility, and uniforms.

Logistics and supply chain

The Regional Logistics Unit will provide support and follow up to the development of the operation in terms of supply chain management. All purchases related to this operation will follow the IFRC standard purchasing procedures and corresponding standards. After reviewing the market capabilities, with the support of a procurement officer from the Regional Logistics Unit in Panama, the decision will be made to follow local and/or international procurement.

- CRRC has a procurement department through which all supplies and equipment required by committees at the national level are purchased, as well as a central warehouse. Purchasing procedures are endorsed by the government, as many processes use funds allocated by the state, requiring management to adopt these procedures for all purchases.
- The Regional Logistics Unit will provide support to the National Society and assist with quality control of the purchases made according to the authorization levels required in purchasing procedures.

IFRC's Logistics Unit in Panama will assist with the acquisition of 1,500 water filters for the affected population.

Communications

CRRC has an institutional Communications Department that maintains lines and strategies, both inside and outside the organization, to ensure visibility as well as appropriate support to institutional activities during emergency response and recovery phases.

Communication objectives based on target audience:

1. External Communications. A number of informational outputs will be implemented to maintain a line of transparent and objective information on what Red Cross is doing to assist those affected by emergencies, aimed at the general population and especially beneficiaries, for example, via social networks, interviews, bulletins.

2. Documentation. Providing evidence of support processes in emergency situations fosters credibility with donors and the general population, e.g., archives of published news stories, photo bank, beneficiary stories.

Community Engagement and Accountability

CEA's approach is transversal and is used in the activities carried out as part of the different intervention strategies. It seeks to integrate the communication and participation of the affected and target communities. The activities proposed as part of CEA's approach include sharing timely information with communities to support community preparedness and primary response actions, promoting physical and mental health during and after the flood emergency through social networking, small group sessions, newsletters and other actions. Similarly, establish a mechanism for complaints, consultations, and recommendations during the emergency. In addition, the CEA toolkit will be used for cash interventions.

The National Society has a team trained in CEA and this capacity will be used to further strengthen the area within the team and volunteers.

The CEA approach will be included from the first response actions, working with the teams that will do the needs assessments to incorporate some key questions to develop community participation activities in the intervention. In addition, information will be reinforced with public awareness messages not only for emergency response, but to emphasize protection messages for COVID-19 and Dengue.

CEA's regional team will support the National Society in implementing feedback mechanisms to address questions, doubts and identify rumours circulating in communities. The information collected through these mechanisms will be introduced into the intervention areas to improve, modify or refine the intervention.

Information technology (IT)

CRRC has an IT department that supports the National Society's administrative and operational functions. It will also provide support for all data management tools, such as ODK or Microsoft Forms, or any other service as required.

Security

The National Society has a Security Office responsible for analysing risks and generating guidelines. These guidelines are always followed during operations, and potential scenarios are analysed to minimize risks.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

CRRC will have a monitoring team made up of personnel from the Risk Management Department. CRRC will issue one intermediate progress report and one final report at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

The Financial-Accounting Department has trained personnel available to provide the necessary support to the work areas included in the Plan of Action.

The Financial-Accounting Department's strategy focuses on:

- Having department personnel available to work on specific aspects of the operation.
- Complying with the issuance of reports and constant monitoring of compliance with and correct use of budget items.
- Informing the various work area coordinators about optimization and proper use of resources allocated to the Plan of Action.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 2,500 (500 families)

Male: 1,250

Female: 1,250

Requirements (CHF): 133,445

Needs analysis:

More than 5,000 families in Guanacaste, Puntarenas and Región Sur have been affected by floods and landslides caused by Hurricane Eta, causing damage to homes and loss of household appliances mainly in rural and peri-urban areas. A cash transfer programme has been considered to assist with the housing repair process, which would involve distributing vouchers worth 230 CHF to purchase tools and materials. Families in turn will provide the labour for these repairs.

Estimation of repairment costs:

Material	Type	Quantity	Price - colon (CRC)	Total
Zinc sheet	Metallic #26	3	10,000	30,000
Nails	4 inches 1kg	1	1,295	1,295
Wooden door	6 different size boards	2	18,950	37,900
Wooden board	Wooden board 1x3	5	419	2,095
Tools and construction materials				82,350
TOTAL CRC				153,640
TOTAL CHF				229.41

The National Society's experience indicates that a Building Materials Bank, using a Cash Transfer initiative, would solve many of the problems. The approach allows beneficiary families to employ a fixed amount of money to repair and provide basic maintenance to their houses. Targeted families are low-income and live in basic housing in rural areas with high poverty rates. A rapid assessment of the infrastructure and basic services would be needed. Repairs will probably require nails, basic tools, and some supplies for shell and core works such as cement and concrete blocks, which if obtained in a differentiated way could solve the main rehabilitation problems and be adaptable to each particular case.

Risk analysis: The main risk is that the number of affected homes exceeds the number of homes that the National Society is able to assist. Therefore, selection criteria must be clearly stated and used to reach the most affected population.

Population to be assisted: 500 families in Guanacaste, Puntarenas and Región Sur whose homes have been damaged. However, the emergency is still ongoing in these areas, so the National Society has been unable to conduct a damage assessment and identify the communities to be assisted.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC's Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of homes repaired through cash voucher assistance. Target: 500 homes											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families	# of people who receive assistance through vouchers to repair their homes Target: 500 families											
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders												
AP005	Feasibility study and Market Assessment (including assessment of needs, capacities, and gaps)												
AP005	Design and implementation of Cash & Voucher Assistance (cash, vouchers, etc.) to meet shelter needs of the affected population.												
AP005	Workshop for volunteers about CVA and CEA tools												
AP005	Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation												
AP005	Implementation of a feedback mechanisms for affected communities												



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 2,500 (500 families)

Male: 1,250

Female: 1,250

Requirements (CHF): 79,982

Needs analysis: Residents' homes and livelihoods have been affected by the floods and landslides, as many are fishermen, small-scale farmers, packing-plant workers, harvesters and individuals who work in the tourism sector who have been unable to work or have lost crops because of the emergency. The effects were mainly in rural and

peri-urban areas. A cash transfer programme (CTP) has been considered to support the food security, distributing vouchers for CHF 123 to affected families in Guancaste, Puntarena and Región Sur to buy food. The amount covers a two-month basic food basket for rural families in Costa Rica (42,596 colones)¹⁰.

The use of cash transfer programs will be promoted as a way to support the reactivation of local businesses and the local economy. This will be possible if the market assessment and the feasibility study allow the implementation of the CVA, which will contribute to a rapid local market recovery, as well as the accompaniment in the early recovery stage. The assessments detailed in this section, which have not yet been carried out, are expected to be ready this week by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, which will be sharing them at the Emergency Operations Center.

Risk analysis: The main risk is that the number of people in need will be greater than our capacity to assist. For this purpose, we will work on the identification of the most vulnerable people and selection and prioritization criteria with the affected communities.

Population to be assisted: A total of 500 families that have had their food security affected in the regions of Guanacaste, Puntarena and Southern region will be assisted. It is required to carry out a damage and needs assessment, for which the conditions of access to the affected areas must be given, allowing the identification of the communities to be assisted.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC's Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of families whose livelihoods are strengthened through access to food. Target: 500 families											
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of families who receive food assistance through vouchers Target: 500 families											
	Activities planned Weeks / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP008	Market analysis and feasibility study (including assessment of needs, capacities, and gaps)												
AP008	Workshop for volunteers about CVA and CEA tools												
AP008	Livelihoods and basic needs Cash & Voucher Assistance for 500 families												
AP008	Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation												
AP008	Implementation of a feedback mechanisms for affected communities												
AP008	Hiring of a Livelihoods Field Technician												

 This figure could change after the need's assessment.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 7,500 (1,500 families)

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 92,069

Needs analysis: Much of the affected population lacks access to safe water due to damage to and/or destruction of their water sources. Some communities, mainly in Guanacaste, Puntarenas and Región Sur, get their water from artisan wells. Access to drinking water sources is essential for meeting the needs of the affected population. Interventions to clean wells and distribution of water filters concurrently with a hygiene and safe water promotion programme will be essential for affected families' recovery.

Risk analysis: Limited access to communities due to the impact suffered, or not being able to provide enough assistance to cover the number of people affected; therefore, selection criteria must be well defined. It is estimated that 6 to 8 weeks after the hurricane the risk of vector-borne diseases will be high. Initially, this type of disaster usually eliminates mosquito breeding sites, but after the water recedes and environmental conditions worsen, mosquito breeding sites and populations increase. In addition, waste and solid waste disposal in this post-disaster environment create ideal conditions for vectors, such as rats, which also carry disease.

Population to be assisted: 1500 families whose homes have been affected. However, the emergency is still ongoing in these areas, so the National Society has been unable to conduct a damage assessment and identify the communities to be assisted.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC's Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of families with improved access to drinking water. Target: 1,500 families											
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of assessments Target: 3 assessments and monitoring											
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Conduct three assessments of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities												
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities												
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of families who receive a household water filter. Target: 1,500 filters											

AP040	Psychosocial support for volunteers																
AP040	Guarantee safety and wellbeing of volunteers (PPE and hygiene promotion trainings)																

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured																
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected preparedness for effective response and surge capacity mechanism is maintained											One lesson learned workshop carried out. # of monitoring visits by IFRC Target: 3					
	Activities planned Weeks / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Initial operational start up support implemented by host National Society.																
AP042	Lessons learned workshop																
AP042	Operational support by National Society																
AP042	Monitoring visits by National Society																
AP046	Monitoring by IFRC																

Budget

See [Annex](#) attached.

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

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. 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.

DREF OPERATION

MDRCR018 - COSTA RICA - HURACAN ETA

07/11/2018

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	54.000
Medical & First Aid	2.000
Teaching Materials	2.250
Cash Disbursement	180.500
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	238.750
Storage	4.200
Distribution & Monitoring	2.500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15.000
Logistics Services	500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	22.200
National Society Staff	11.200
Volunteers	25.000
Personnel	36.200
Workshops & Training	10.500
Workshops & Training	10.500
Travel	6.000
Information & Public Relations	6.200
Office Costs	3.300
Communications	900
Financial Charges	500
General Expenditure	16.900
DIRECT COSTS	324.550
INDIRECT COSTS	21.096
TOTAL BUDGET	345.646

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	133.445
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	79.982
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	92.069
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	30.246
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	9.905
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		345.646

