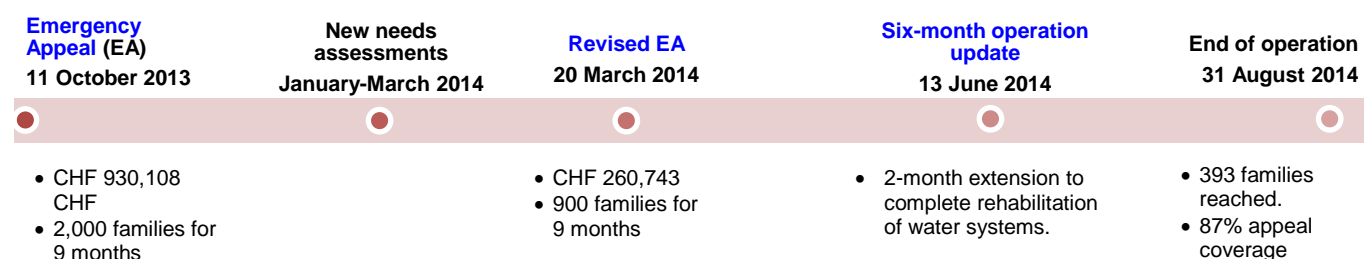


Emergency Appeal Final Report

Paraguay: Drought

Emergency Appeal Operation no. MDRPY015	Glide number: DR-2013-000128-PRY
Date of Issue: 27 July 2015	Date of disaster: May 2013
Operation start date: 11 October 2013	Operation end date: 31 August 2014
Host National Society: Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC)	Operation budget: 260,743 Swiss francs [Revised downwards in March 2014 from an initial budget of 930,108 Swiss Francs]
Number of people affected: Approx. 15,000 families	Number of people assisted: 1,572 (393 families)
No. of National Societies involved in the operation: Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC)	

Appeal history:



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

Summary: Around 15,000 families in 246 communities were severely affected by drought in the Chaco region of Paraguay since early May 2013. This situation had a direct impact on water collection for human consumption and use in livelihoods. In support to the food security and livelihood activities completed by the government of Paraguay, the National Society has been working to meet the needs of access to water and sanitation of 16 communities, one of them in Mariscal Estigarribia and 15 in Filadelfia municipality, Department of Boquerón

Since the start of the emergency and the launch of the appeal, the Paraguayan government provided food and seeds to affected families through the support of international institutions working in the Paraguayan Chaco region. The climate forecast for February, March and April 2014 issued by government of Paraguay's Department of Meteorology and Hydrology and the data available for the precipitation forecast were used to select two regions for this quarter: Region I covers Alto Paraguay, Boquerón and Presidente Hayes in the western region and San Pedro, Concepción, Amambay, Canindeyú, Alto Paraná and Itapúa in the eastern region, where trends indicate precipitation within normal values, while Region II comprises the central and south-eastern areas, Cordillera, Guairá, Ñeembucú, Paraguari, Caazapá and Caaguazú. In this region, precipitation levels are expected to be below the normal average during this quarter.

Government authorities conducted a mapping of the situation regarding the drinking water and sanitation of the indigenous communities in El Chaco. The compilation of data was performed by a team composed of members from the inter-sectorial committee of the following institutions: National Emergency Secretariat (SEN), National Environmental Sanitation Service (*Servicio Nacional de Saneamiento Ambiental* - SENASA), Indigenous Peoples' Institute (INDI), Directorate of Water and Sanitation--Ministry of Public Works and Communications (DAPSAN-MOPC), OXFAM, Moisés Bertoni Foundation, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Mingará, and Avina Foundation, among others. Government officials from Alto Paraguay, Boquerón and Presidente Hayes also provided support. The mapping was structured around three components: existing water systems, assistance to indigenous families and areas vulnerable to drought. It also identified the indigenous territories in El Chaco.

Due to these developments, new needs assessments were carried out by the PRC with the support of two specialists in water and sanitation and livelihoods in January and March, including the participation of 4,445 people and this information was included in the [Revised Appeal](#). Due to low appeal coverage, the initial budget was reduced in 72 per cent. The revised appeal aimed to assist a reduced number of families because many of the food security and livelihood needs were covered by other organizations, such as the UN and Paraguayan government, and the limited funding required to prioritize actions.

The Paraguayan Red Cross sought to meet the water and sanitation needs of 15 communities in the municipality of Filadelfia within the Department of Boquerón. These communities were identified and prioritized together with the municipalities and the department-level government after more detailed assessments were conducted in January 2014.

At the close of the operation, 186 water systems were repaired and six family ponds (for agriculture and livestock) were rehabilitated (four with geo-membrane), with the aim of providing support to the population's livelihoods during the dry season. These actions were complemented by hygiene promotion campaigns and household visits to families, as well as the broadcast of local radio spots.

At the end of the operation, a total of CHF 142,526 were spent on relief items, construction and supplies; CHF 7,248 were spent on logistics, transport and storage costs; personnel costs incurred were CHF 47,681 (including PRC staff and volunteers, and PADRU personnel); CHF 359 were used to cover consultant and professional fees; workshops and trainings costs were incurred for a total of CHF 7,944.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), on behalf of the Paraguayan Red Cross, would like to express its sincere gratitude to all the partners and governments for their generous response to this Emergency Appeal: American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco and Swiss Red Cross.



Volunteers from the Boqueron branch carried out hygiene sensitization campaign in the Jotoicha community. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.

Selection of beneficiaries

Six criteria were used to select the 858 priority families:

1. Areas with the lowest annual rain fall
2. Communities with few sources of ground water
3. Lack of potable water
4. Families with broken water catchment systems that lack funds to repair them
5. The community's level of accessibility
6. Areas prioritized by the local government

Coordination and partnerships

At the local level, the Paraguayan Red Cross is part of the department and district-level Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) through its Boqueron branch. The PRC water and sanitation project officer coordinated with the risk

management officer from the municipality of Filadelfia. The municipality's priority was to improve and strengthen water catchment systems, to take advantage of the rains and to cope with droughts in the coming months.

In early February 2014, an inter-agency agreement for mutual support was signed between the government and the Boqueron branch; the agreement was approved and signed by the PRC departmental Board, the departmental executive director and the branch president.

Representatives from institutions and organizations working in the water and sanitation sector nationwide have formed an inter-sectorial table to coordinate actions to support indigenous and non-indigenous communities in El Chaco. The purpose of this initiative is to coordinate programmes and activities relating to water and sanitation in the region, seeking complementarity of institutions and avoiding the duplication of efforts.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview: Following the completion of the damage and needs assessments, the PRC Filadelfia branch monitored the emergency in El Chaco. This branch helped guide the technical aspects of Emergency Operations Centre of the Department of Boqueron's operations.

The Paraguayan Red Cross created a task force to carry out actions in the identified communities. The task force included a project coordinator, a communications officer, a financial assistant, a livelihoods specialist and a water and sanitation specialist. To provide technical support to the operation, the IFRC deployed a general Regional Intervention Team (RIT) with experience in project coordination, logistics, Sphere standards and contingency response planning. Moreover, IFRC staff specialized in water and sanitation, as well as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting supported the operation.

National Society capacity building: The communications department produced several communications materials, including a video with beneficiaries explaining the situation in Chaco (see Communications objective). The logistics capacity of the PRC was also strengthened through training for the personnel working on the operation. Furthermore, 25 volunteers are now NIT trained after the operation and the PRC has two first aid kits for two vehicles in place.

Achievements against outcomes

Food security and livelihoods		
Outcome 1: Six affected communities improve their water catchment systems to contribute to the sustainability of livelihoods during drought.		
Outputs	Activities planned	% of completion
Six ponds have been rehabilitated and supply water to contribute to the livelihoods sustainability of 325 families (1,625 people) in drought-affected communities.	Hiring a specialist to provide technical advice to families	100%
	Development of selection criteria for the identification of six ponds to be rehabilitated	100%
	Quote and purchase of supplies and materials for the rehabilitation of six ponds	100%
	Monitoring and advisory during the rehabilitation of the six ponds	100%
	Signing of an agreement with the Filadelfia authorities and communities for the use of the rehabilitated ponds	0%

Impact: By end of August 2014, 349 families (1,396 persons) in six communities benefitted from PRC's livelihoods support in the form of new or rehabilitated water catchment systems –ponds with appropriate technology-- (see Table 1) through this appeal; thus reaching a 107% the target number of families for this objective.

Although the last activity within this objective (signing of an agreement between Filadelfia municipality authorities and communities) was eliminated during the revision of the appeal. This did not affect the implementation of water catchment systems for the target communities nor its use.

Needs assessment: A livelihoods specialist was hired from January to April 2014 to support the PRC. In joint

coordination with the Filadelfia municipality, the PRC identified that the basic need was water catchment to guarantee the sustainability of livelihoods during the drought period. Thus, it was necessary to establish sustainable systems to gather water to guarantee agricultural and livestock ranching.

The water catchment systems allowed families to have sustainable capacities in water to guarantee agricultural and livestock ranching, which are the primary livelihoods in this zone.

Table 1: Livelihoods support

Municipality	Community	Description	No. Of families	No. Of people.
Filadelfia	Tunocojai	A 3000m ³ pond, pumping system with solar panel, metal tower with elevated tank, closed perimeter	53	212
	Aldea 5	A 3000m ³ pond, pumping system with solar panel, metal tower with elevated tank, closed perimeter	20	80
	La Esquina	A 3000m ³ pond, pumping system with solar panel, metal tower with elevated tank, closed perimeter	37	148
	Jesudi	A 3000m ³ pond, pumping system with solar panel, metal tower with elevated tank, closed perimeter.	45	180
	Ebetogue	Pumping system	168	672
	10 de Febrero	Metal tower with elevated tank, pumping system with solar panel.	26	104
Total	6 communities		349	1,396

A model of an efficient system to dam the water was designed so the communities can have water throughout the entire year. The design consisted of a first layer (awning of 200 microns), which transported the water from a solar-powered pump system to a metal tower with a 5,000 litre elevated tank (2,000 litres in a community). It was then piped to the community's cistern to be used for livelihoods (agriculture and livestock ranching); a fence around the perimeter of the dam was also built.



A 3000m³ pond, pumping system (*tajamar*) with solar panel with closed perimeter built in the municipality of Filadelfia to improve water catchment capacity to support the sustainability of the families' livelihoods. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Contribute to the well-being of 500 families (2,500 people) in ten communities through better access to water and hygiene promotion

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	% of completion
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Output 1: One hundred water collection systems rehabilitated within the first quarter of the intervention.	Hiring of two water and sanitation technicians	50%
	Conduct an assessment on community needs to identify materials and accessories needed to repair water systems	100%
	15 educational sessions on maintenance and repair of water catchment systems	100%
	Purchase and distribution of materials and accessories to repair the water systems	100%
	Rehabilitation of water systems in coordination with community members	100%
Output 2: One community has a new and efficient water system at the end of the project.	Identification of the spot to install the system	100%
	Hiring a company for the installation of the system	100%
	Establishment of a local committee for the management of the community water systems	100%
	Purchase and distribution of materials and accessories to rehabilitate ponds for storage and distribution of water;	100%
	Educational session on the management and maintenance of the new water system.	
Output 3: Eight hundred eight families from 16 communities have participated in hygiene promotion activities at the end of the first semester of the project	Household visits to promote family health and the adequate treatment of water for domestic use	100%
	Hygiene issues course for 15 volunteers in the Boqueron branch	100%
	Design and development of training material	30%
	Distribution of hygiene kits as part of the hygiene promotional campaign	100%

Impact: The wellbeing of indigenous families in targeted communities in the department of Boqueron was improved through the rehabilitation of 186 water collection systems (reaching 393 families), training on maintenance of water collection systems for 78 persons, and a hygiene sensitization campaign that reached 567 people directly via trainings and through the airing of radio spots that targeted 15 communities.

Rehabilitation water collection systems:

No.	Community	Description of the actions in the community	No. Of water systems rehabilitated	No. Of families	No. Of people
1	IJNAPUI	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	12	18	72
2	10 DE FEBRERO	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	10	15	60
3	JOGASUY	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	8	12	48
4	2 DE ENERO	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	10	15	60
5	15 DE SEPTIEMBRE	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	4	6	24
6	JESUDI	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	21	32	128
7	SAN MARTIN	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	4	6	24
8	SANTO DOMINGO	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	25	38	152
9	TUNUCOJAI	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	13	20	80
10	ALDEA 5	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	2	3	12
11	EBETOGUE	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	29	45	180
12	CAMPO LORO	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	26	39	156
13	GARAY	Rehabilitation and maintenance of	5	8	32

		water systems			
14	LA ESQUINA	Rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems	16	24	96
15	JOTOICHA	Rehabilitation of a shallow well, including installation of pumping system with solar panel, and an elevated fiberglass tank (5000 litres capacity) with valves to supply water to 3 community wells.	1	112	448
Total			186	393	1572

The communities received the needed materials to repair the water systems and the procured tools were delivered to the Boqueron branch in order to be able to repair the water systems in the future. Each family received tools, a community kit distributed to the community, and the branch will allow the community to make future repairs to the water systems.



Community members from Ayorea Jesudi rehabilitate their water system after receiving the training on rehabilitation and maintenance under the framework of this operation. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.

In the community of Jotoicha, 112 families (448 persons) benefited from the rehabilitation of a shallow well, including the installation of a pumping system with solar panel, a metal tower with elevated fiberglass tank (capacity of 5,000 litres) with valves to supply water three community wells.



Work in the community of Jotoicha. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.

Four training sessions on repairing water systems (sheet metal and masonry) were conducted with 78 participants from the local communities. These people are involved in the repair of systems with sheet metal technicians and masonry. Thus, the installed capacity in the repair of community water systems that they received from the training will not make them dependent on local public actors. As recommended by the field technician, it was suggested to perform a personalized awareness training session on the maintenance of water systems for families who had their own systems (instead of having fifteen separate educational sessions).

Community	No. Of training sessions	Total number of persons trained per session
Campo Loro	2	48
Ijnapui	1	15
10 de Febrero	1	15
Total	4	78

A management committee for the water system was formed in the community and training was conducted on the use of the newly installed system, including the maintenance of the system. In addition, the community signed a letter of receipt for the improved infrastructure.

Home visits were coordinated for hygiene promotion activities with technicians from the municipality of Filadelfia, the Boqueron branch and from the Chaco Rapere Project (Coopi, Oxfam, Action Against Hunger and Pro-indigenous communities). Chaco Rapere developed a flip chart to support the sensitization campaign with the technical support of the National Society. Volunteers from the Boqueron branch were trained on the use of this material. A mime was used in order to reach better the families on hygiene messages (the visual message has more impact than the spoken message). The video made for the activities can be viewed at the following link:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WdS3Gf0dMvY>



Mime and PRC volunteer during the sensitization campaign to promote good hygiene practices among the population. Source: PRC.

The PRC communications department also included a short brief of this activity in its [weekly newsletter](#).

A total of 567 people from 15 communities in the Boqueron department received training on:

- Clean hands/food preparation/ cleaning of kitchen utensils/ food in contact with flies
- Safe water consumption using two methods: boiling and SODIS (solar water disinfection).
- Gutters and wells without debris
- Cleaning of latrine and wash basin
- Treatment of household waste.

Each community received sensitization materials on hygiene (soap, aluminium sulphate, chlorine, a summary booklet on hygiene and a hygiene manual).

Communities	Total number of people trained
IJNAPUI	20
10 DE FEBRERO	35
JOGASUY	15
2 DE ENERO	65
15 DE SEPTIEMBRE	10
JESUDI	50
SAN MARTIN	10
SANTO DOMINGO	35
TUNUCOJAI	65
ALDEA 5	0
EBETOQUE	105
CAMPO LORO	75

GARAY	20
LA ESQUINA	45
JOTOICHA	26
Total: 15 communities	Total: 576 people

Challenges: Due to low Appeal coverage, the following activities were discarded:

- Four training courses on organization and community participation in coordination with the municipalities.
- Course for 15 volunteers on health and community first aid for the Filiadelfia branch: A talk was held in coordination with other organizations on hygiene sensitization and the use of the material made by the Chaco Rapere project.
- The sensitization fair was carried out on hygiene promotion by volunteers and technical personnel: the hygiene promotion was implemented with radio spots and home visits.

Communications		
Outcome: Improve the Paraguayan Red Cross's emergency communication system for dissemination and advocacy activities to be implemented through the project		
Outputs	Activities planned	% of completion
Output 1: Paraguayan Red Cross has established a communications department and is working to provide information about the project activities and in emergency situations	Hiring of a communications officer for the operation;	100%
	Two press releases on the actions taken by the Red Cross and other organizations	100%
	Production of five field stories on drought-affected beneficiaries in the target communities	100%
	Development of a campaign in Spanish to promote hygiene through local radio	100%
Output 2: Sixteen communities have received messages on hygiene promotion and shared their experiences at the end of the drought operation	Coordination with communication departments from other institutions to create a campaign to promote hygiene through local radio stations	100%
	Creation of a campaign to promote hygiene through local radio in Spanish.	100%

Results: The overall outcome of strengthening the PRC's emergency communications system for dissemination and advocacy activities of the intervention was successfully accomplished. This was done through the capacity building of the National Society by establishing a communications department to support the operation actions. A communications officer, who coordinates the PRC communications area, was hired in early 2014 through this operation. This position had the objective of designing a PRC communication policy, establishing communication that reflects the regular actions and humanitarian labour of the National Society, manage content for effective and professional communication, which increased the influence and role of the Paraguayan Red Cross in the public sphere.

Among the actions conducted, the communications officer revived the Facebook fan page, increasing its followers by 22 per cent in one month. He also created content so that other "friends" can share this information on their Facebook walls, thus extending the reach of PRC news. The PRC webpage was redesigned and continued to be weekly updated during and after the operation. The communications officer also created an information flow channel from the PRC national headquarters to the branches. PRC branches have begun to increase their participation in projects and activities (creation of a Facebook page for the PRC branch in Boquerón).

A communications Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member was mobilized to support the PRC during November and December 2013. This RIT member created a photographic essay of the effects of the drought in the Paraguayan Chaco. An article on the drought in the Filadelfia municipality was published on the PRC Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/CRUZROJAPARAGUAYA.Oficial/posts/602551659834942>

Two press releases on the actions conducted by the PRC and other institutions. The first press release was

launched in February to the main media outlets (Ultima hora, La Nación, and ABC Color). It explained about the Chaco drought and the PRC actions to attend to the humanitarian needs in the department.

Production of five field stories on drought-affected beneficiaries in the target communities Interviews were done with beneficiaries affected by the drought. Out of those interviews, five life stories were highlighted and were included into a short audio-visual piece available on the YouTube account of the National Society: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VTZPMCwpuuY>

Output 2: Sixteen communities have received hygiene promotion messages and shared their experiences about droughts at the end of the project.

In coordination with the Filadelfia municipality, PRC Boquerón branch and the Chaco Rapere project, radio spots on hygiene were produced in the local indigenous language of Ayoreo. The National Environmental Service (SENASA) was presented with these spots for its approval. SENASA leads the inter-institutional roundtable on water issues.

These radio spots described the daily activities of an average household in the Paraguayan Chaco. The Filadelfia municipality had an agreement with a local radio station that allowed it to disseminate the awareness-raising methods.

Logistics

Outcome: Strengthen the capacity of the Paraguayan Red Cross in the purchasing and logistics processes for the implementation of the appeal activities.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	% of completion
Strengthen the Paraguayan Red Cross's purchasing and logistics department for project implementation.	Mapping of the local procurement capacities	100%
	Mobilize an officer experienced in logistics from the Americas zone office	100%
	Train the National Society administration staff in IFRC purchasing procedures	100%
	Monitor local purchases for the operation's emergency activities	100%

Impact: At the close of the operation, the PRC's capacity on procurement and logistics processes for the operation's activities was strengthened as planned. The PRC hired a financial assistant in March. The RIT member mobilized to the country to coordinate this operation was a NIT instructor in logistics for the IFRC Reference Centre for Disaster Preparation (CREPD). Thus, he trained the financial assistant in IFRC standard purchase and financial procedures.

An online educational conference was held with the secretariat's Global Logistics Service (GLS) on purchasing procedures. PRC staff, which included the executive director, the national coordinator for disaster response, and the IFRC disaster management regional coordinator for South America, participated in the online conference. Furthermore, a talk was held on administrative and financial procedures in Filadelfia for technical staff, field technicians and inhabitants of the Filadelfia municipality.

Disaster preparedness

Outcome: Contributing to the enforcement of the Paraguayan Red Cross and the Paraguayan legal framework for disaster response management.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	% of completion
At the end of the project, the PRC has a disaster response system validated and disseminated at the national level.	Updating of the Emergency Response Plan in support of the PRC's National Disaster Response department	30%
	Strengthening the National Disaster Response Team through a NIT workshop for 25 volunteers	100%

	Procurement of two first aid kits for cars and one for the branch functioning as the operations centre	100%
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Impact: At the close of the operation, the PRC capacity for disaster response was reinforced partially through a) 15 new NIT members certified and available for future emergencies, and b) facilities and equipment at branch level. Nevertheless, the output of having one disaster response system validated and disseminated at the national level was only partially achieved, as the update of the PRC's Emergency Response Plan was not totally completed --activity n ° 1--and this remains a critical piece of the disaster response system of the National Society to be reviewed in the future. Detailed implementation of these activities follows below.

- *Updating of the Emergency Response Plan in support of the PRC's National Disaster Response Department.*

With the technical support from the RIT member mobilized for this operation and the ICRC regional delegate, the updating of the PRC's National Plan for Disaster Response was underway in early 2014. In May, a meeting was held with coordinators of the different PRC departments to update the plan with IFRC protocols and procedures. Follow up activities with ranches were planned for June. However, the National Society had to respond to a new humanitarian situation due to floods affecting eight departments of the country. This new emergency response, which included the launch of a DREF operation, prompted the mobilization of the National Societies with stretched out resources, and limited resources of the drought appeal. Based on the analysis of priorities carried out by the PRC, the planned tasks remaining to complete the updating and approval of the Emergency Response Plan by the National Society were not carried out.

- *Strengthening the National Disaster Response Team through a NIT workshop for 25 volunteers.*

A total of 23 PRC members from different branches participated in the NIT training. Eighteen participants were from the country's different branches: Alto Parana (2), Itapúa (2), Boquerón (1), Neembucú (2), Misiones (2), Concepción (1), San Pedro (1), Mariano Roque Alonso (2), Neemby (2), Luque (1) and Capiata (2); the remaining five participants came from the PRC's different departments at the national level. A total of 15 people were certified as NITs at the end of the training, resulting in more people being comprehensively trained to respond to a disaster or crisis using standard methodologies.

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- *Procurement of two first aid kits for cars and one for the branch functioning as an operations Centre.*

Two fully stocked first aid kits were purchased for the Boquerón branch and its vehicle. The National Department for Disaster Response also needed a first aid kit of this type, and the material was purchased to be used in emergency operations subsequently.

Challenges: The revision of the emergency appeal in March 2014 reflecting the reprioritization of actions in face of the limited funding available resulted in the elimination of the second output [*technical advice to the Paraguayan government for international disaster response law*] under this sector. As this output was no longer included in the operation, the expected progress towards the main outcome of reinforcement of the Paraguayan legal framework for disaster response management was minimal.

The new emergency due to floods affecting eight departments from June 2014 onwards prompted the National Society to respond to the increasing needs in those areas and placed pressure on the existing human resources of the National Society.

Lessons Learnt

The points were highlighted by the National Society as lessons learnt or recommendations for future emergency operations.

- Simplify the administrative process to facilitate the operational role.
- Have a person responsible for administrative, financial and logistical functions in the field dedicated fully to the operation.
- Maintain permanent communication with the affected communities and local authorities.
- The water systems were innovative and they serve as a good reference to replicate for future projects.

- The perimeter fence must be completed closed to avoid damage to the geo-membrane (geomembrana). In addition, a thicker geo-membrane is needed to have more resistance and durability in the tajamares (water catchment systems).
- It is important to take into consideration the mobile or migrant nature of the affected populations in the intervention design.
- It is essential to take into account the cultural characteristics of target populations with different ethnical backgrounds (in this case, *ayoreas* group) for the sensitization activities. Within the framework of an emergency response intervention, the support from sociologists or anthropologists must be implemented from the beginning in order to obtain better results not only in the hygiene promotion area but also to ensure sustainability of the infrastructure built or rehabilitated through regular maintenance.
- In the case of hygiene promotion actions, it is important to prioritize—in case of budgetary constraints—the development and printing of sensitization materials for community sensitization sessions that are adapted to the cultural characteristics of the affected population.

Contact information

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

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Click here

1. Final financial report **below**
2. Click **here** to return to the title page

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 Disaster 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPY015 - Paraguay - Drought Chaco

Timeframe: 11 oct 13 to 31 ago 14

Appeal Launch Date: 11 oct 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2015/9	Programme	MDRPY015
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2014/08	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		260.743				260.743	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		44.603				44.603	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		29.394				29.394	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		36.496				36.496	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		30.700				30.700	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		6.168				6.168	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		80.000				80.000	
C1. Cash contributions		227.361				227.361	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		227.361				227.361	
D. Total Funding = B +C		227.361				227.361	

* 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		227.361				227.361	
E. Expenditure		-227.203				-227.203	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		158				158	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPY015 - Paraguay - Drought Chaco

Timeframe: 11 oct 13 to 31 ago 14

Appeal Launch Date: 11 oct 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2015/9	Programme	MDRPY015
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2014/08	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)			260.743			260.743		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Seeds & Plants	102.267		89.548			89.548	12.719	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45.033		48.774			48.774	-3.740	
Medical & First Aid	996		667			667	328	
Teaching Materials	7.177		3.537			3.537	3.639	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	155.473		142.526			142.526	12.946	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			229			229	-229	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10.765		4.519			4.519	6.246	
Logistics Services			2.500			2.500	-2.500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	10.765		7.248			7.248	3.517	
Personnel								
International Staff	16.147		12.641			12.641	3.506	
National Staff	10.406		10.330			10.330	76	
National Society Staff	17.507		22.482			22.482	-4.976	
Volunteers	3.499		1.960			1.960	1.538	
Total Personnel	47.559		47.414			47.414	145	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	897		359			359	538	
Total Consultants & Professional Fee	897		359			359	538	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	12.111		7.944			7.944	4.167	
Total Workshops & Training	12.111		7.944			7.944	4.167	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6.280		8.192			8.192	-1.912	
Information & Public Relations	1.870		737			737	1.134	
Office Costs	1.839		474			474	1.365	
Communications	987		1.021			1.021	-34	
Financial Charges	519		-9.047			-9.047	9.566	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
Shared Office and Services Costs	6.154		5.199			5.199	955	
Total General Expenditure	17.649		6.576			6.576	11.073	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	15.889		13.784			13.784	2.105	
Total Indirect Costs	15.889		13.784			13.784	2.105	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			752			752	-752	
Pledge Reporting Fees	400		600			600	-200	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	400		1.352			1.352	-952	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	260.743		227.203			227.203	33.540	
VARIANCE (C - D)			33.540			33.540		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPY015 - Paraguay - Drought Chaco

Timeframe: 11 oct 13 to 31 ago 14

Appeal Launch Date: 11 oct 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2015/9	Programme	MDRPY015
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2014/08	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	260.743		227.361	227.361	227.203	158	
Subtotal BL2	260.743		227.361	227.361	227.203	158	
GRAND TOTAL	260.743		227.361	227.361	227.203	158	