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DREF Operation Update no. 1

Costa Rica: Hurricane Eta



DREF Operation N° MDRCR018	Glide N°: TC-2020-000226-CRI
Date of issue: 15 February 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 11 November 2020 to 31 January 2021
Operation start date: 11 November 2020	Operation timeframe: 4 months (one-month extension) New end date: 31 March 2021
DREF amount allocated: 345,646 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people to be assisted: 7,500 (1,500 families)	
Host National Society presence: 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).	

*The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) continues to respond and support Hurricane Eta's affected communities. Due to delays in the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) authorizations and administration process, the operation has been extended one additional month to guarantee the proper implementation. This no-cost extension will enable the CRRC to continue implementing within the context of this DREF operation until **31 March 2021**.*

[<Click here for the financial report and here for the contact information.>](#)

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 30 October 2020, Hurricane Eta's indirect influence has caused variable intensity rains throughout Costa Rica, with incredibly intense rainfall in the country's Pacific areas. 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 essential 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.



CRRC volunteers supporting CVA delivery in the communities of Culiacan, Nosara, los Pargos, el Cacao de río Seco, 27 de abril, Estrada, Santa Marta and Santa María. Source: CRRC, 22 January 2021.

In Costa Rica, this system's indirect influence increased as Hurricane Eta approached Nicaraguan territory, causing intense rainfall in Pacific areas on November 2, 3, and 4 and damage to roads and institutional, electrical, aqueduct, and household infrastructure in seven provinces and more than 54 cantons. Furthermore, landslides and flooding isolated and severely affected communities. The Municipal Emergency Committees (CMEs) and National Risk Management System institutions and field personnel reported severe damage in Pacífico Norte and Pacífico Sur,

particularly in Nicoya's cantons Nandayure and Hojancha in Guanacaste and the cantons of Corredores and Coto Brus in Puntarenas. Reports of widespread damage, isolated populations, and landslides in Golfito's 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. There were affectations on national roads, three bridges, three dikes with some affectation, and 20 drinking water systems.

After Hurricane Eta, Hurricane Iota also passed through Central America between 15 to 17 November 2020. Still, in Costa Rica, it only generated light to moderate rainfall that did not significantly impact the country.

The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) planned an investment of 957 million colones (approximately 1,560,504 American dollars - USD), of which 600 million colones (about 978,372 USD) have been destined to intervention for the cleaning of roads and the clearing of waterways.

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 the 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 management of humanitarian supplies.
- 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 November 3 November, and the Emergency Operations Coordination Centre (CECOE) was activated on November 5.
- Resources have been deployed from different regions in the country to support the most affected areas:

National Society resources (average number of resources deployed daily)	
Type	Number
Operational personnel	80
Ambulances	36
Rescue vehicles	1
Operation vehicles	3
Trucks	3
Boats	1

National Society actions in the field:

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

Transfers by staff during emergency response actions:		
Hospital	People transferred to collective centres	People transferred to COVID-19 collective centres
1	283	43

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. It also assigned a delegate to support the preparation of the 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, 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.
- Due to the impact in the 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 were 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 set up a Situation Room and activated the CECO and maintains a presence in the National EOCs and in CMEs for this operation.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

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 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, 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 were 2,056 people in 77 temporary shelters in 23 cantons. There was 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 centres are managed and coordinated by the Municipal Emergency Committee (CME), which establishes the collaborating organizations' roles. The national response system was not overwhelmed and did not requested any support to the National Society.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Damage to 97 drinking water systems were reported mainly in Guanacaste, Puntarena, Zona Sur, and San José, including water source intakes, water storage systems and distribution lines. Landslides damaged pipes, affecting water supply for about 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 become contaminated from overflowing septic tanks and their proximity to the coast. Their cleaning and restoration a necessary, especially in Guanacaste and Puntarenas (mainly in the Nicoya Peninsula).

Livelihoods and food security

The floods 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 consider the migrant populations found along coastal and border areas.

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 is being continuously monitored and evaluated to ensure transparency and deter corruption.

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 February 11, a total of 198,756 confirmed cases, 35,584 active cases, 160,462 recovered cases of COVID-19 have been registered in country, with 2,710 deaths according to the Ministry of Health¹.

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](#).

¹ [Costa Rica Ministry of Health](#)

B. Operational strategy

Proposed 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 ensures the activities' implementation:

- A field coordinator
- A water and sanitation technician for hygiene promotion (under the operation)
- Livelihoods technician to implement the Cash Assistance Programme (under 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 receive appropriate psychological support and are provided with adequate protective equipment, identification, visibility, and uniforms.

Logistics and supply chain

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

- 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 provides support to the National Society and assists with quality control of the purchases made according to the authorization levels required in purchasing procedures.

IFRC's Logistics Unit in Panama assisted 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. Several informational outputs are being 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 is being used for cash Interventions.

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

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

CEA's regional team is supporting the National Society in implementing feedback mechanisms to address questions, doubts and identify rumours circulating in communities. The information collected through these mechanisms is being 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 also provides support for all data management tools, such as ODK or Microsoft Forms, or any other services 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 has a monitoring team made up of personnel from the Risk Management Department. CRRC will issue one final report at the end of the operation in addition to this operational update.

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 reached: 381 people (215 families)

Male: 188

Female: 193

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of homes repaired through cash voucher assistance	500	215

Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who receive assistance through vouchers to repair their homes	500	215

Progress towards outcomes

The shelter activities carried out in December, included tours to identify beneficiaries in Guanacaste, San José, Puntarenas, and the southern areas of the country.

The table below provides a list of the communities benefitted with home repair cards, by region:

Region	Canton	Community	Beneficiaries	
Guanacaste	Hojancha	Estrada	23	
		Santa María	2	
		Santa Martha	1	
	Nicoya	Nosara, Holliwood	2	
	Santa Cruz		Barrio el Cementerio, C. Cortes	14
			Bolsón	10
			Culiacan	16
			El Cacao, Rio Seco	6
			Los Pargos	4
			Ortega	19
			Paso hondo	2
			Pueblo Nuevo de Tempate	7
			Rio tabaco	1
			Tempate	1
			Tucurrique	12
Subtotal		120		
San José	Acosta	Bijagual	3	
		Cangrejal	22	
		Las Vegas	5	
		Naranjal	7	
	Subtotal		37	
Puntarenas	Golfito	Bambel 2	8	
		La Gamba	1	
		San Pedro	5	
	Osa	Barrio el Cementerio, C. Cortes	6	
		El Embarcadero, C. Cortes	10	
	Parrita	La Ligia	19	

		Sardinal	4
	Quepos	Calle Los Pérez	5
		Subtotal	58
		Total	215

Based on the recommendation of IFRC Logistics, the process to acquire the cards (electronic vouchers) was carried out twice, which delayed start-up. The cards' activation, which had been set for 24 December, had to be pushed back to December 28 because the provider had delays.

Another challenge encountered was that both the initial data regarding the emergency and the forecasts predicted several affected communities. However, while many were affected, most were remote communities with small populations, which required more logistics and time efforts to be reached. Various government institutions quickly responded to the most affected communities. Hence, the population was already tired of answering surveys and had already received some aid. To overcome these challenges, CRRC volunteers carry out door-to-door assessments in remote, low-income communities to extend the original support and identify people not reached with help.

CRRC is also assisting community members by providing transport to the stores where they can redeem their cards and then help them take the materials acquired back to their homes.

Press releases:

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?vanity=DinagerCR&set=a.961318161064573>

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?vanity=DinagerCR&set=a.974527096410346>

<https://www.facebook.com/140032002832088/posts/1751409771694295/>



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 385 people (246 families)

Male: 194

Female: 191

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families whose livelihoods are strengthened through access to food.	500	246

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who receive food assistance through vouchers	500	246

Progress towards outcomes

This activity, carried out in December, included tours to identify beneficiaries in Guanacaste, San José, Puntarenas and the southern areas of the country.

The table below provides a list of the communities benefitted with food vouchers, by region:

Region	Canton	Community	Beneficiaries	
Guanacaste	Cañas	Puerto Nispero	26	
		Estrada	22	
	Hojancha	Santa Marta	1	
		Santa María	5	
		Nicoya	Nosara, Holliwood	2
	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Barrio el Cementerio, C. Cortes	7
			Bolsón	15
			Culiacan	15
			El Cacao, Rio Seco	6
			Los Pargos	4
			Ortega	24
			Paso hondo	2
			Pueblo Nuevo de Tempate	7
			Rio tabaco	1
			Tempate	2
			Tucurrique	11
Subtotal			150	
San José	Acosta	Bijagual	3	
		Cangrejal	22	
		Las Vegas	5	
		Naranjal	7	
	Subtotal			37
Puntarenas	Golfito	Bambel 2	11	
		La Gamba	1	
		Las vegas	3	
		Las Vegas Rio Claro	1	
		San Pedro	5	
	Osa	Barrio el Cementerio, C. Cortes	5	
		El Embarcadero, C. Cortes	15	
	Parrita	Playa Bandera	7	
		Sardinal	6	
	Quepos	Calle Los Pérez	5	
Subtotal			59	
Total			246	

A supplier that fulfilled requirements was identified for the cards' (electronic vouchers) acquisition but the administrative process with the supplier was delayed, so the cards were finally acquired on 4 January and delivered on 8 January.



Distribution of humanitarian aid through Cash Vouchers Assistance (CVA) in the community of Bolson



Beneficiaries of Bolson community making purchases with CVA



The distribution is possible with the support of the CRRC Fleet Department, the regional structure of Guanacaste and the Auxiliary Committees in Hojancha and Santa Cruz.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,144 people (674 families)

Male: 1,626

Female: 1,518

WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families with improved access to drinking water	1500	674

WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments	3	3

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who receive a household water filter.	1500	674
# of wells cleaned	100	71

WASH Output 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with hygiene promotion campaigns	1500	674

WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with hygiene promotion campaigns	1500	674

Progress towards outcomes

WASH Output 1.1:

Communities were visited in December 2020 to identify the issues there, and the communities targeted for WASH activities have been constantly monitored. Problems have also been monitored via the community, municipal and national institutions tasked with addressing them.

WASH Output 1.2:

So far, 36 communities have received water filters. During the distribution process, beneficiaries are given a talk on how to use and assemble the filters. This is done in small groups, per recommended COVID-related safety measures. Besides the initial explanation of how to use and handle the water filters, any household water treatment method implemented is being monitored for appropriate usage to prevent water-borne diseases. It is also essential to keep an eye out during this monitoring to safely check if the households have the items to store and handle that water safely (clean jerrycans or containers with a lid).

The process has gone a little slower, as this has required greater logistical efforts and time in the communities.

Province	Canton	Community	Filters
Guanacaste	Hojancha	Barrio Los Molina	3
		Lajas	18
		Santa Marta	6
	Carrillo	Juanilama	34
		Santa Ana	18
		Santa Ana / Oriente	4
	Subtotal		
Zona Sur (Puntarenas)	Corredores	Campiña	16
		Cangrejo Verde	17
		Central Campesina	50
		Ciudad Neily	1
		Coto 41	4
		Coto 42	66
		Coto 45	49
		Estrella del Sur	4
		Kilómetro 24	4
		La Cañada	2
		La Estrella del Sur, Coto 44	2
		Las Pangas	9
		Los Castaños	33
		Puente Negro, Kilómetro 24	10
	Golfito	Altamira, Pavones	21
		Alto Conte	46
		Alto Rio Claro	1
		Gorrion	11
		Guaycara	2
		Kilómetro 23	23
		La Tigra, Viquilla 1	9
		Rio Claro Guaymi de Pavones	1
		San Pedro	6
		Vista al Mar, Pavones	10
		Subtotal	
Puntarenas	Parrita	Finca La Ligia	20
		Isla Palo Seco	22
		Playa Bandera	27
	Quepos	Calle Los Perez	7
		Capital	96
		Isla Damas	22
Subtotal			194
Total			674



Preparation for filter distribution and well cleaning in communities of Coto 41



Preparation of filters for distribution in the Alto Conté indigenous community

Damage to wells were identified in two specific regions - southern Costa Rica and Guanacaste. The wells in the southern region have been cleaned and deployment to Guanacaste to clean wells. So far, this activity is still ongoing.

Province	Canton	Community	Wells
Puntarenas	Corredor	Campiña	2
		Central Campesina	10
		Coto 41	2
		La Estrella del Sur, Coto 44	5
		La Cañada	1
		Las Pangas	7
		Los Castaños	15
		Puente Negro, Kilómetro 24	10
	Guaicara	Kilómetro 23	2
	Guaycara	Gorrión	4
		Kilómetro 23	1
	Laurel	Cangrejo Verde	12
	Total		

WASH Output 2.4:

Hygiene promotion activities have been addressed through talks and distribution of materials during filter distributions and well cleaning. These sessions are also an opportunity to remind people of the measures that need to be taken to prevent the COVID-19 outbreak.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# volunteers that receive safety and wellbeing trainings and PPE	50	48
# of volunteers that receive PSS	50	48

Progress towards outcomes

Before undertaking the various activities in the targeted areas, volunteers are given a talk on the activity to be implemented, security issues and the necessary COVID-19 prevention measures.

Volunteers are also provided with the personal protective equipment required for the activity to be implemented (WASH, CVA, and others).

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output 1.1: Effective and respected preparedness for effective response and surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
One lesson learned workshop carried out	1	0
# of monitoring visits by IFRC	3	0
Progress towards outcomes		
The lessons learned workshop has been planned for the last month of implementation.		
IFRC monitoring visits on the field are on hold due to the COVID-19 institutional prevention measures. Virtual calls and monitoring calls are being maintained. Funds allocated to this activity not implemented will be returned to the DREF fund.		

D. Financial Report

See Annex attached.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF Plan of Action.](#)

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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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/01	Operation	MDRCR018
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2021/02	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15/Feb/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCR018 - Costa Rica - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 11 Nov 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	345,645
DREF Allocations	345,645
Expenditure	-243,164
Closing Balance	102,481

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	133,445		133,445
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	79,982		79,982
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	92,069	40,910	51,159
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	305,495	40,910	264,585
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	30,246	399	29,847
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	9,905	201,855	-191,950
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	40,151	202,253	-162,103
Grand Total	345,646	243,164	102,482

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/01	Operation	MDRCR018
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2021/02	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15/Feb/2021

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MDRCR018 - Costa Rica - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 11 Nov 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	42,000	35,745	6,255
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	42,000	35,745	6,255
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,000	2,681	319
Distribution & Monitoring	2,500	1,395	1,105
Logistics Services	500	1,286	-786
General Expenditure	9,300	752	8,548
Travel	6,000		6,000
Information & Public Relations	1,000	332	668
Office Costs	900		900
Communications	900		900
Financial Charges	500	419	81
Contributions & Transfers	270,250	189,175	81,075
Cash Transfers National Societies	270,250	189,175	81,075
Indirect Costs	21,096	14,811	6,285
Programme & Services Support Recover	21,096	14,811	6,285
Grand Total	345,646	243,164	102,482