

DREF Plan of Action

Costa Rica: Floods

DREF Operation N°	MDRCR019	Glide N°:	FL-2021-000092-CRI
Date of issue:	27 July 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
Operation start date:	27 July 2021	Expected end date:	31 October 2021
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 362,366 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	200,000 ¹	Number of people to be assisted:	7,500
Provinces affected:	7	Regions targeted:	3
Host National Society presence: The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) has 120 auxiliary committees (branches), 1,147 permanent staff members and approximately 6,000 volunteers across the country in nine regional offices and three National Headquarters: Administrative, Operational and Metropolitan Centre.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Americas Regional Office (ARO) and its Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central America.			
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 (INM), Costa Rican Energy Institute (ICE), Costa Rican Aqueduct and Sewerage Institute (AyA), Municipal Emergency Committees (CME).			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 22 July 2021, heavy rains have caused severe flooding in several areas of the country, mainly in northern and Caribbean regions and in the province of Cartago.

On 22 July, the National Meteorology Institute (INM)² reported rains of varying intensity over northern and Caribbean regions throughout the day, increasing in intensity overnight. This activity reached northern and eastern areas of the Valle Central region. Winds of up to 70 km/h were reported in the Pacifico Norte region and slightly weaker winds in Valle Central.

On 23 July, the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Care (CNE) raised the national alert status to Red for the cantons of Turrialba, Matina, Limón, Talamanca and



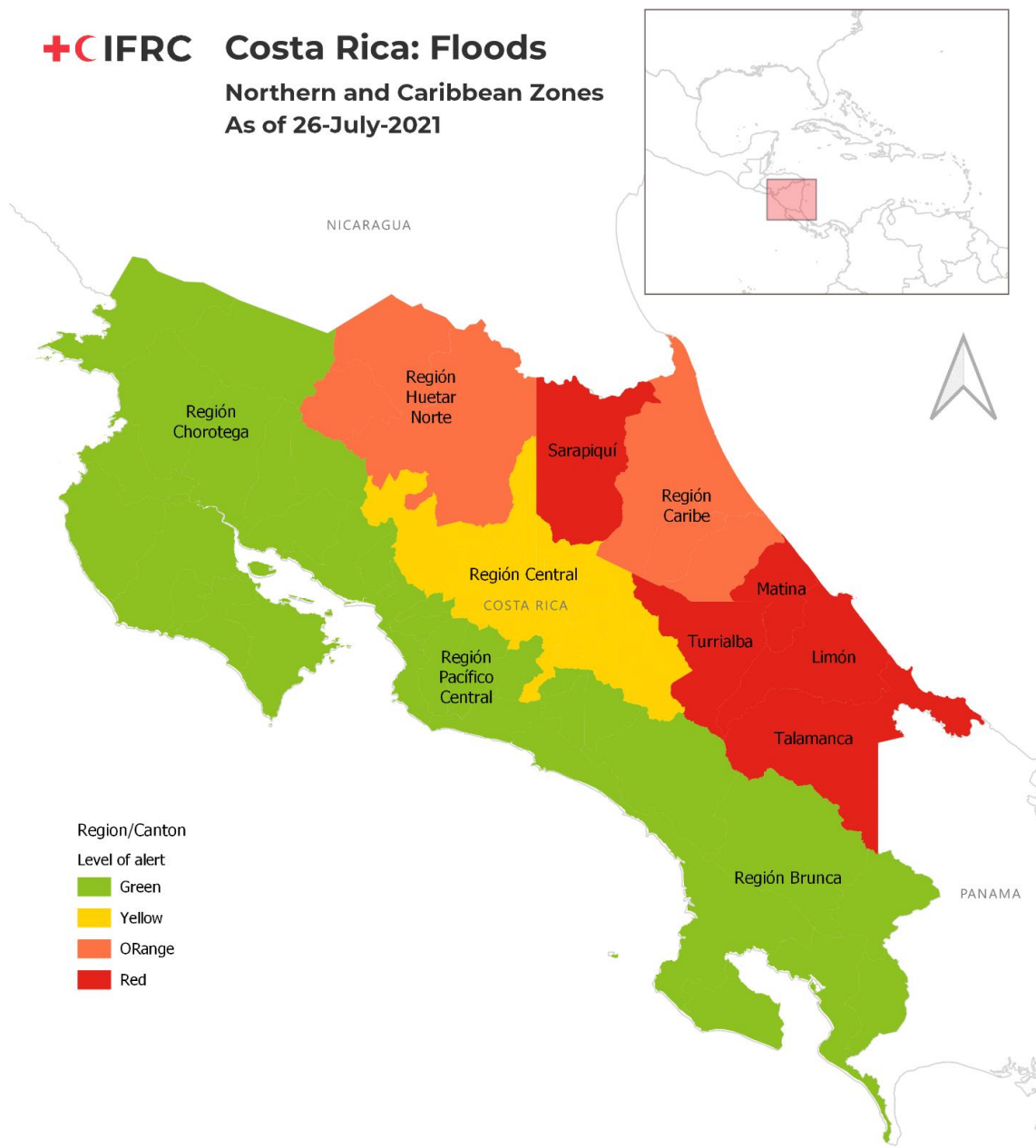
Areas flooded in Limon – Source – National Emergency Commission

¹ The Emergency is still ongoing, the numbers are preliminary and based on the population exposed in the affected areas.

² [INM. Avisos Meteorológicos.](#)

Sarapiquí. An Orange Alert remains in place in the northern and the rest of the Caribbean region; Valle Central is under a Yellow alert; and Vertiente del Pacífico is under a Green Alert.³

The greatest impact from floods and/or landslides is seen in the cantons of Tamanca, Limón, Siquirres, Guácimo, Pococí and Matina in Limón; Turrialba, Paraíso, Cartago, Oreamuno, Jiménez, Alvarado and La Unión in Cartago; San José, Alajuelita, Puriscal, Santa Ana and Moravia in San José; Corredores, Quepos and Golfito in Puntarenas; Sarapiquí, Heredia and San Isidro in Heredia; and San Carlos, San Ramón and Guatos in the province of Alajuela.



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, OCHA, Government of Costa Rica.
 Produced by Information Management Team, IFRC Americas.

³ CNE. Alertas

Families have been forced to move in with relatives or to temporary collective centres.

Municipal Emergency Committees (CMEs) have reported 2,771 events in 36 cantons – 1,994 related to flooding and 380 related to landslides. In addition, seven highways are damaged: Route 32; Route 10 Paraíso-Siquirres; Route 415 Turrialba; Route 230 Pacayas-Turrialba; Route 224 Ujarrás in Paraíso; the 225 along some points of Cachí-La Suiza; and Route 36 in Bribri.

As of 25 July, the following has been reported: 29 municipalities affected, 36 temporary collective centres currently open (to assist 1,885 people), 381 people sheltered, and 200,000 people exposed to the floods (preliminary data, detailed assessment required).



*Families being rescued in Pensurth.
Source: Costa Rican Red Cross, 24 July 2021.*

LIMÓN	CARTAGO	SAN JOSÉ	PUNTARENAS	HEREDIA	ALAJUELA	GUANCASTE
Talamanca	Turrialba	San José	Corredores	Sarapiquí	San Carlos	Tilarán
Limón	Paraíso	Puriscal	Quepos	Heredia	Los Chiles	
Siquirres	Cartago	Alajuelita	Golfito	San Isidro	San Ramón	
Guácimo	Oreamuno	Santa Ana		San Rafael	Guatuso	
Pococí	Jiménez	Moravia			Palmares	
Matina	Alvarado	Montes de Oca			Sarchí	
	La Unión	Desamparados			Upala	
		Vázquez de Coronado				

Cantons reporting flooded areas – Source- National Emergency Commission

Summary of the current response

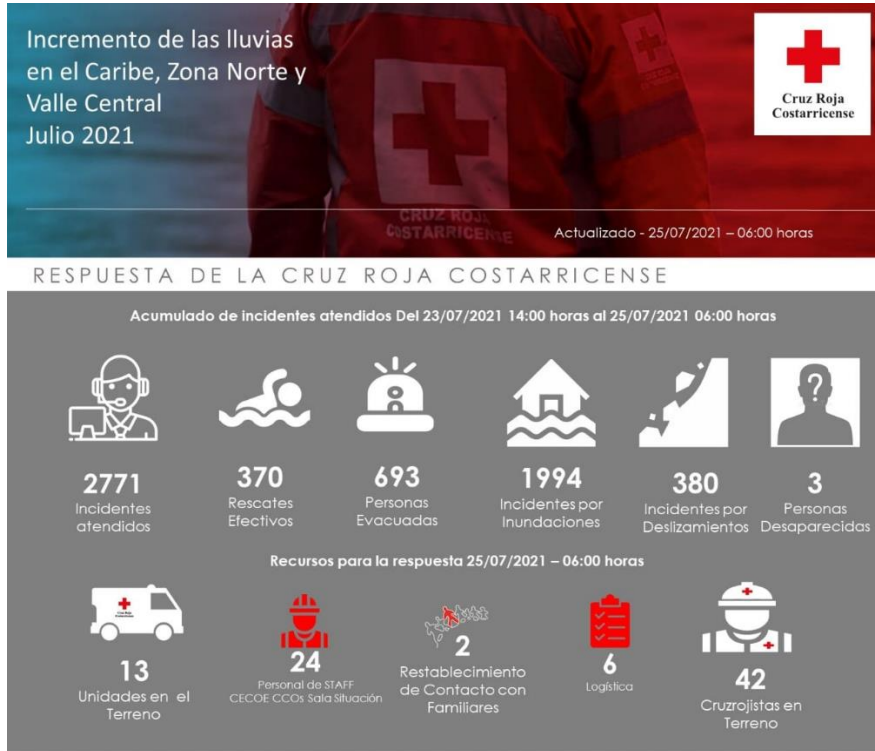
Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) has prepared and mobilized teams to respond to the floods resulting from the increased rainfall in Zona Norte, the Caribbean region and Valle Central, coordinating with humanitarian organizations and carrying out the following actions:

- Ongoing coordination with Costa Rican national authorities through the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and the CNE Board of Directors
- Red Cross actions have focused on the preventive evacuation of residents, search and rescue and outpatient care.
- As members of CMEs, institutional representatives participate in and coordinate actions with authorities and civil society representatives.
- The National Society established a Level 5 Response as of 23 July, activated the Situation Room to capture and assess information, and activated the CCOs at the regional level.

- Resources have been deployed from different regions across the country to support the most affected areas, as summarized below (information collected as of 25 July).

The CRRC has issued internal Alert Levels and has deployed staff and mobilized resources to respond to events in the country. It has activated the Situation Room and the CECOE and maintains a presence within the National EOC and the CMEs.



Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country.

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) has been in contact with Costa Rican Red Cross since the onset of the emergency through its Cluster Delegation in Central America and the Disaster and Climate Crisis team in the Americas Regional Office (ARO). It has issued informational bulletins to all IFRC staff to keep everyone apprised of the situation and prepare actions to support the National Society.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country.

The CNE has established response and coordination actions by the various first-response institutions, as described below:

- The following alerts have been declared in the country:
 - RED ALERT for the cantons of Turrialba, Matina, Limón, Talamanca and Sarapiquí.
 - ORANGE ALERT for the rest of the Caribbean and northern region
 - YELLOW ALERT for the rest of Valle Central
 - GREEN ALERT for Pacífico Norte, Pacífico Central and Pacífico Sur



- 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 assistance to people housed in the temporary collective centres.
- The CNE requires Emergency Committees and institutions to:
 - Monitor weather conditions at the local level, and remain alert to weather conditions via INM regular reports
 - Remain on active status and monitor the most at-risk sectors in the cantons
 - Maintain ongoing communications with Community Emergency Committees
 - Check inventory of resources available to assist the affected population
- The CNE together with Municipal Emergency Committees have set up nine temporary collective shelters in six cantons to serve approximately 328 vulnerable people. All are implementing the necessary COVID-19-related safety measures to prevent infection.

The INM is forecasting moderate to heavy rains throughout the northern and Caribbean regions, which given the already saturated soil, will lead to further flooding. The most significant impact from the rainfall is expected through July, as some of this rain will be reaching northern and eastern parts of Valle Central.

Actions such as the 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.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment.

Needs analysis

The information below is based on the early stage of the emergency. The NS works closely with the government and will participate in a detailed assessment in the coming days.

Health

As of 26 July; 8 health centers and 6 financial branches remained affected in Huetar Caribe, Heredia and Central Regions; mainly due to access issues to the facilities and impact on basic services (internet, water and electricity). 20 health centers have also been rehabilitate so far.

The Ministry of Health reports that medical attention in the Guatuso Health Area was reopened for emergencies, the Sarapiquí Health Area facility remains affected (isolated) and evaluations are being carried out in the collective centres in the affected areas.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Damage to drinking water systems has been reported (18 watery systems damaged), including water sources, storage systems, and distribution lines, as landslides have damaged the pipes. Artisanal wells are the primary source of water for a significant number of the communities affected by the floods. Based on experience in the area, septic tanks will probably collapse and contaminate the wells, so it will be necessary to assist households by providing them with the means to purify their drinking water. Considering the ongoing rainy season, wells cleaning has not yet been considered, and flooding might continue in affected communities. However, the final decision will be made as access to the area improves and detailed assessments are performed.

Livelihoods and food security

The rivers' rapid rise has damaged families' productive assets and belongings. 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 might include the migrant populations found along with coastal and border areas; however, no disaggregated information on affected vulnerable groups is yet available.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) should be considered to help cover basic needs, such as contributing to adequate access to food for affected families. This will avoid affected populations resorting to negative coping mechanisms and adverse effects on the local markets. Cash can avoid negatively impacting local businesses and can have a multiplier effect to reactivate the local economy, contributing to the rapid recovery of local markets. Support during the early recovery phase should also be considered, as the harvests and economic recovery will take time. However, the definition of the objective CVA will be defined at a later stage with additional information.

The detailed assessments mentioned in this section have not been carried out. They are expected to be completed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the coming days, which will then be shared with the EOC. Market assessments will also confirm if CVA is feasible, based on market functionality (confirming if the supply chain is ensured and if traders can meet the changes in the demand) and accessibility to the marketplace for affected populations.

Vulnerability criteria

Primary and secondary criteria have been identified regarding affected families:

Primary Criteria

- Families with damages to housing
- Single mothers
- Loss or reduced income due to impact to livelihoods
- Families whose drinking water sources have been affected

Secondary criteria

- Families with children less than five years of age
- Families with elderly members
- People with disabilities
- Migrants with no access to assistance

CVA selection criteria

- Meet both primary and secondary vulnerability criteria
- Reside in the affected target area.
- Direct impact to livelihoods due to flooding from increased rainfall.

Targeting

Based on the level of impact observed but not yet quantified, Costa Rican Red Cross will prioritize aid to 1,500 families (7,500 people) in Cartago, Heredia, and Limón.

Region	Cantons	Families	People
Limón	Matina, Limón, Talamanca, Siquirres, Guácimo, Pococí.	500	2,500
Cartago	Turrialba, Paraíso, Cartago, Oreamuno, Jiménez, Alvarado La Unión.	500	2,500
Heredia	Sarapiquí, San Isidro, San Rafael, Heredia	500	2,500
Total		1,500	7,500

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Best case scenario: The rains decrease considerably, and no major atmospheric phenomena are expected in the next two months. Damaged bridges are repaired promptly and access roads to communities are restored, facilitating humanitarian response.</p>	<p>Water systems for human consumption and basic needs are affected. Livelihoods are gradually restored, improving living conditions for affected families.</p>	<p>The response would include a hygiene promotion campaign as well as the distribution of filters and water storage containers.</p>
<p>Most likely scenario: The rains occur as per usual during the rainy season, which causes some delays but no major disruption to the institutional response. The roads are almost all restored except where bridges have collapsed, which will take some time to repair fully.</p>	<p>Livelihoods are affected for a longer period, which means that those affected must invest what money they have, as well as their savings, on recovering them. They will have to repurchase household and personal items, but they will also need to buy food to survive and the impact on drinking water sources.</p>	<p>Families are assisted via CVA, which can be used to recover livelihoods assets and cover other basic needs (food, hygiene, etc).</p>
<p>Worst case scenario: The rains continue to affect the most affected areas and new meteorological phenomena typical of the season occur. The roads have not been opened, families do not have access to essential services, and their livelihoods have not been restored, which worsens conditions for the affected population and exacerbates the situation of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>People do not have access to essential services, their livelihoods have not been restored, access roads have not been opened, humanitarian response teams do not have access to affected families, health conditions worsen because of the pandemic, and people cannot repair their damaged homes.</p>	<p>Revise the Plan of Action and update as appropriate to include new needs, such as CVA for home repairs. This would allow families to acquire the necessary materials and tools without using funds intended for food and other basic needs. Investigate needs in other areas such as Health and Water and Sanitation.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

Given that it is currently the rainy season in the country, soils are saturated. Any increase in rainfall will further saturate the soil, cause rivers to overflow, and affect several areas in the country. 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. Appropriate protection equipment and safety measures must therefore be used and observed when visiting and providing support to affected communities.

To implement the CVA 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

The National Society has several years of experience with Cash and Voucher Assistance. Since the response to the Hurricane Otto emergency (MDRCR015 DREF Operation) and other Floods events (for more information [click](#)

[here](#)) with the support of the IFRC, it trained 20 humanitarian workers and members of the institution in Cash and Voucher Assistance. Since then, it has implemented its own programs and has been part of the Cash Hub.

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 23 July, there were 1,139 new reported cases of COVID-19 in Costa Rica with total of 398,608 cases reported since the start of the pandemic.⁴

National Society responses to COVID-19 are 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 CVA programme, aimed at covering basic needs and delivering water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, such as distributing filters and water storage containers, and hygiene promotion campaigns.

Human Resources

To implement this Plan of Action, Costa Rican Red Cross has a multidisciplinary technical team that will ensure the implementation of the activities:

- A field coordinator
- A water and sanitation technician for hygiene promotion (charged to the operation)
- A Livelihoods technician to implement the Cash Assistance Programme (charged to the operation)
- Administrative - accounting personnel in Administrative Headquarters.
- 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.
- Volunteer staff from affected regions.

In addition, IFRC will deploy a member of the Rapid Response Personnel to support the NS.

⁴ [Ministerio de Salud Costa Rica - Situación Nacional Covid-19](#).

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 tasked with tracking financial reports and ensuring the quality of the intermediate outputs and final reports submitted.

Logistics and supply chain

The operation expects to procure materials both nationally and internationally, as local markets do not carry the products required for the operation.

- 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 Global 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 and 1,500 jerrycans 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.

Communications 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 the 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)

CEA is a key cross-cutting component of the IFRC's response across all operations and programmes and will focus on supporting interventions in the DREF areas of focus. During an emergency, the priority is to bring life-saving information to affected populations. Through the channels that the community trusts, emergency response operation will distribute messages that enable affected people to have information about what to do, where to go and how to protect themselves from COVID-19 as well as other flood-related diseases (diarrhoea, dengue, chikungunya, zika, among others). Given the pandemic, it will be necessary to continue to distribute pandemic protection messages and ensure mechanisms to monitor rumours and misinformation.

Establishing reliable feedback channels is key to ensuring community participation, transparency of operations and accountability to the community. The operation will ensure that these mechanisms are in place and the feedback collected is used to improve the operation and respond to the needs expressed by the community. Feedback mechanisms are also an important part of early identification of protection needs and will work in coordination with PGI teams to ensure that these needs are addressed.

Information technology (IT)

CRRC has an IT department that supports the National Society's administrative and operational functions. It will also support 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. This operation will issue one interim progress report and one final report at the end of the operation.

IFRC-CCD will support the NS, assigning the Regional DM Coordinator for Central America to monitor visits in Costa Rica in different stages 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



Livelihoods and basic needs:

People targeted: 4,000 (800 families)

Male: 2,000

Female: 2,000

Requirements (CHF): 246,494

Needs analysis: According to preliminary data collected and official sources; residents' homes and livelihoods have been affected by the floods and landslides, as many are 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. Costa Rican Red Cross is one of the National Societies with more experience implementing CVA programs since 2009. During the last year, their capacity has increased with more technical staff and delivering cash in each operation using debit cards and vouchers for recovery.

Risk analysis: The main risk is that the number of families whose livelihoods have been affected exceeds the number of families that the National Society is able to assist. Therefore, selection criteria established for this operation must be clearly stated. The NS will establish a Community Engagement and Accountability approach to inform the objectives, selection process and complain mechanism.

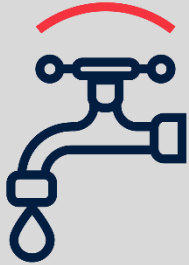
Population to be assisted: 800 families whose livelihoods have been affected. However, the emergency is still ongoing in these areas, so the National Society has been unable to conduct a damage assessment and identify the communities to be assisted. Each family will receive 275.00 American dollars (USD) to cover the immediate needs. According to official data from the government,⁵ the monthly expenditure of a family is around 1,112 USD. 250 USD is used to cover the food basket, health, household cost (water, gas, and other expenses), an extra 25 USD have been included for transportation costs and additional fees.

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 for protection, gender and inclusion; 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.

⁵ [National Statistics Institute](#)

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs: Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of targeted households that have enough incomes to meet their survival threshold. Target: 800											
	Livelihoods and basic needs: Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of people reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs Target: 4,000 ⁶ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries vs. planned Target: 220,000 Swiss Francs # of staff/volunteers trained to provide clear information to communities during assessments Target: 50 volunteers											
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP008	Carry out a CVA feasibility study to identify the best option to deliver the cash to the families, it includes a rapid market assessment												
AP008	Develop a CEA plan of action in coordination with wider programme development plan												
AP008	Necessary training organised to support staff and volunteers to implement CEA activities and approaches												
AP008	Identify and register beneficiaries for the project												
AP008	Identify encashment locations												
AP008	Deliver Cash to 800 families.												
AP008	Conduct post-distribution process and impact monitoring												
AP008	Hiring a CVA technical to provide support and monitoring of the implementation												

⁶ Each family will receive USD 275; it has been calculated based on the [monthly expenditure](#) of a family in Costa Rica (Food).



Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 81,153

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 get their water from artisan wells and rivers.

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 and communicated

Population to be assisted: 1,500 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. Families will receive 1 water filter with capacity of 4 liters and 1 additional container (jerrycan to storage water).

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 for protection, gender and inclusion; 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 Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities							# of people with improved access to drinking water. Target: 7,500 people						
	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 households that receive a water filter and a water storage device Target:1,500 households						
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Weeks													

AP026	Training to families on the use and maintenance of water filters												
AP026	Procurement and distribution of 1,500 water filters												
AP026	Procurement and distribution 1,500 jerrycans												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities Target: at least 1,500 people (1 per family) # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities Target: at least 50 volunteers throughout the project											
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).												
AP030	Develop and disseminate a hygiene communication plan												
AP030	Design/Print WASH materials												
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.												
AP030	Hiring a technical on WASH												



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

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

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 533

Needs analysis: During emergencies, women and children are most at risk. Situations of gender-based violence can occur at all times and all levels of society. They can increase in crises or disasters; therefore, women's specific needs should be considered part of the response strategy and crosscutting manner to reduce gender-based discrimination. It is also essential to guarantee access to specific spaces to become involved, participate, make decisions, and express their needs. For gender-based violence, it is necessary to establish prevention and reporting mechanisms and measures for National Society staff and women from communities where the Red Cross works. It is also necessary to identify vulnerabilities and strengthen capacities using a gender-equality approach.

Risk analysis: will be identified during the detailed assessment.

Population to be assisted: 1,500 families included in this Action Plan will be assisted through continuous monitoring of the activities and review of the materials produced.

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 for protection, gender and inclusion; 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	PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	A PGI plan implemented during the three months of the DREF operation Target: 1 plan											
	PGI Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	# of volunteers trained on PGI Target: 50 volunteers											
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning	■	■	■									
AP031	Hold a basic training on PGI to branches and their volunteers		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP031	Use Minimum Standard Commitments as a guide to support sectoral teams to include measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
AP031	Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 34,187

P&B Output Code	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	NS has the necessary resources to implement the operation during the 3 months of the operation											
	Output S1.1.3: National Society compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	# of people hired to implement the EPoA Target: 2 people hired # of feedback methods that meet humanitarian assistance principles and rules Target: 1 feedback system											
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP042	The National Society has the human resources to carry out planned activities												
AP084	Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making												
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or CEA tracking), are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation												
AP042	Lessons Learned Workshop												
AP042	Visibility and protection equipment for volunteers												
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	IFRC provides support to the NS during the 3 months of the operation.											
	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	# of Rapid Response Personnel deployed Target: 1 for two months # of monitoring visits by IFRC delegates Target: 3 monitoring visits											
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP046	Deployment of a Rapid Response Personnel to support NS												
AP046	Monitoring visit to provide technical support to the NS												
AP046	Logistic support for international procurements												

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

MDRCR019 - Costa Rica: Floods

27/7/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	52,500
Utensils & Tools	3,750
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	56,250
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000
Logistics Services	500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,500
Travel	6,000
Information & Public Relations	1,000
Office Costs	900
Communications	900
Financial Charges	500
General Expenditure	9,300
Cash Transfers National Societies	271,200
Contributions and Transfers	271,200
DIRECT COSTS	340,250
INDIRECT COSTS	22,116
TOTAL BUDGET	362,366

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	246,494
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	81,153
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	533
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	24,282
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	9,905
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		362,366

