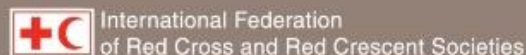


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DREF Operation Final Report

Belize: Hurricane Eta



DREF Operation n° MDRBZ006	GLIDE n° TC-2020-000224-BLZ
Date of issue: 18 August 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 15 November 2020 – 31 March 2021
Operation start date: 15 November 2020	Timeframe: 4 months End date: 31 March 2021
DREF allocated: 425,329 Swiss francs (CHF)	Number of people assisted: 3,670
Host National Society: The Belize Red Cross Society (BRC) delivers humanitarian services through its seven (7) branches (and headquarters), in close coordination with the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO), Ministry of Health & Wellness (MoHW), public authorities civil societies and non-governmental organizations to serve communities in crisis nationwide. The BRC has 420 active volunteers and 15 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO), City Emergency Management Organization (CEMO), Belize Defence Force (BDF), Belize National Coast Guards, UNICEF, IOM, USAID, Rotary Club of Belize, Association of Justices of the Peace.	
The Belize Red Cross spent a total of 293,582 CHF. The remaining balance of 131,747 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the CRRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

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

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Hurricane Eta made landfall on Nicaragua's shores as a strong Category 4 hurricane on November 4, 2020, causing destruction and excessive rain with a wind speed of 140 mph. Several Central American countries experienced the negative effects of Hurricane Eta, including Belize.

The rains started in Belize on November 3, 2020, increasing in intensity over the 4th and 5th of November. The impact on Belize was approximately twenty inches of rainfall, causing severe flooding in the Western District of Cayo and Belize District, including Belize City. More than 40 communities were affected, mainly along the Mopan, Macal, Belize, and Sibun rivers. The Macal and Mopan rivers rose more than 8.8 meters in the Cayo District, inundating every village from Arenal to Roaring Creek. On November 3, 2020, Collective Centers were activated to facilitate persons living in swampy and low-lying areas. According to the National Emergency Management Agency

(NEMO), 60,000 people living along the impacted areas have been affected, while some 5,000 persons were directly impacted¹.

The floods caused damage to residential property, utilities, farms, and road infrastructure and further added to the vulnerabilities due to COVID-19, which has had a strong effect on the tourism industry, leaving many families with limited income.

On 16 November, Hurricane Iota made landfall in Nicaragua, which brought additional rain to Belize and exacerbated the floods in many areas.

The hardest-hit communities were Arenal, Benque, Calla Creek, Bullet Tree Falls, Valley of Peace, Santa Familia, Blackman Eddy, Roaring Creek, La Rivera, Bomba, Maskall, Crooked Tree, May Pen, Rancho Dolores, Freetown Sibun, and Lemonal.

Summary of response

Before Hurricane Eta made landfall, the Belize Red Cross (BRC) closely coordinated with NEMO, the National Disaster Office (NDO). On November 3, 2020, the BRC attended the first meeting to discuss the Hurricane actions with the City Emergency Management Organization (CEMO), NEMO, and other actors.

Many volunteers of BRC were themselves affected by the floods, stranded in flooded communities, which initially affected the capacity to carry out Damage and Needs Assessments. However, Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTS), trained by the Belize Red Cross to strengthen the national response capacity, conducted DANA within their respective communities. The results were submitted to both NEMO and BRC. As communities started to reach out to BRC for assistance, the NS overcame the challenges, conducted assessments in the affected communities, and started distributions of food and household items that were available from their pre-positioned stock or were donated from private and institutional donors. Within the first weeks of the disaster, the NS reached more than 700 households with food packages, water, hygiene kits, cleaning kits, jerry cans, blankets, and COVID-19 kits, among other things.



BRC volunteers distributing household items in the affected communities. Source: BRC.

The DREF was issued on 16 November 2020, and relief items arrived in the country from Panama on 19 December. Distribution of these items and prepaid debit cards for 500 households were initiated on 27 January 2021 after detailed household level assessments and rapid market assessments.

At the time of reporting, the BRC flood response has reached 1,496 affected and vulnerable households. 734 of these (3,670 people) have been served with the items or debit cards funded by the DREF. All households included in the household level assessment received assistance.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Americas Regional Office (ARO) is not directly represented in Belize but provided support through its Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) based in Port of Spain (PoS), Trinidad and Tobago. The PoS CCD supported the DREF response and the emergency plan of action (EPoA) for the Hurricane Eta floods response. A representative from the PoS CCD office went to Belize soon after the approval of the DREF to support the response, which had already commenced by the Belize Red Cross with the application of locally donated funds. Later, two delegates were deployed to Belize. The Relief and Cash Delegate arrived on 25 November for three months, and the CEA Delegate started her mission remotely on 7 December, arriving in the country on 8 January 2021.

¹ [OCHA. Central America: Tropical Storm Eta. 9 November 2020.](#)

Overview of non-RCRC Actors in Country

The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) took control of the emergency relief operations in-country. The United States, Mexico, and International Financial Institutions offered assistance with food, water, and shelter as needed. The British Army Training Support Unit Belize (BATSUB) assisted the Belize Defence Force (BDF) with search and rescue operations and the Belize National Coast Guards assisted in accessing the affected communities to NEMO and the BRC. According to the Minister of National Security, the BDF and the Coast Guard were in operation in the centre and south of the country, while his office was coordinating with the villages to help distribute food and water, subject to COVID-19 protocols.



BRC volunteers distributing PPE and relief items to affected communities. Source: BRC, 2021.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) supported displaced families in Cayo with water, hygiene, and food. UNICEF supported with emergency WASH response activities following a request from NEMO for water and food supplies. WASH partners distributed hygiene kits to the government for national and sub-national delivery. Together with UNICEF and the BRC, the American Embassy provided and distributed food packages, mattresses, and hygiene packages to flood-affected communities in the Cayo District.



BRC volunteers delivering shelter kits and teaching how to use them. Source: BRC, 2021.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Based on preliminary information from national and local authorities about flooded areas and the initial assessments carried out by the National Society, the BRC identified 42 communities to be included in the household level detailed assessments. Many affected households also contacted the BRC directly, informing them about their situation and their need for assistance.

The survey was set up in ODK Collect, and 20 volunteers were trained on the data collection through mobile phones on 15 December 2020 and 9 January 2021. 16 volunteers subsequently participated in the assessments. The assessments were carried out by BRC staff and volunteers between the 6th and 20th of January 2021, capturing data from 762 households in 42 communities. Community leaders were contacted as part of the protocols before the assessments were conducted to find the people most affected within their communities and their role as leaders in the communities.

The 762 households included in the survey comprised 3,097 people (1,609 males and 1,488 females). 41% of the households were single-headed households. 10% of the households had a pregnant or lactating woman, and 16% included a member with special needs (physically or mentally challenged or older adults).

The main needs identified in the household assessment were food, water, livelihood support, household items, medicines, and house repairs. This was also confirmed by direct contact with the BRC, whether over the phone or speaking with people in the communities. 97% of persons asked for food, while 71% reported losing livelihoods and 70% damage to their house as their main challenges.

Livelihoods

87% of the households had their main source of income affected by the floods. Many were engaged in different types of paid labour, had their own business or were farmers, and on top of being affected by COVID-19, they had now also been affected by the floods. Some described how their fields or animals had been washed away by the floods. 38% of the households had their income reduced by 50% or more, 43% of the households had suffered the loss of crops, 22% had lost animals, and 39% had lost a paid job.

94% of the households had a monthly household income of less than 700 BZD (350 USD) following the floods, leaving them with extremely limited resources to cope with their loss. To overcome the household income reduction, 38% of the households mentioned support from family, 34% were spending savings, 33% mentioned humanitarian assistance (NEMO, humanitarian organizations), and 16% mentioned support from neighbors and friends.

Shelter

Following the floods, it was estimated that up to 500 families were temporarily displaced. Many families opted to stay with family and friends, avoiding collective centers due to the risk of COVID-19. At the time of the assessment in early January, almost everyone had moved back, cleaning up and repairing their houses. 79% of the households included in the survey had their house flooded by 2 feet or more, and 32% of the houses surveyed were either destroyed or needed major repairs. Many households had also lost key household items in the floods. 38% of the households had lost their stove, 31% had lost their refrigerator, 54% had lost mattresses, 24% had lost kitchen utensils, and 38% had lost clothes.

When asked about their preferred cash or in-kind support, 15% said they preferred in-kind support, and 28% said they preferred cash. The large majority (57%) said that they wanted a combination of cash and in-kind support.

Health and WASH

Floods, in general, increase the risk of water-borne diseases like diarrhea, respiratory diseases, skin diseases, and vector-borne diseases like Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika, and Malaria, and there is a risk of an increased spread of COVID-19 if many people are together on limited space, for instance in collective centres.

When asked about the impact of the flood on their health situation, 38% of the households mentioned having been affected by a cold/flu after the floods. 19% had suffered from skin diseases, 5% had suffered from diarrhea, and 1% had had dengue. During the assessments, many households asked for mosquito nets as they saw an increase in mosquitoes following the floods. But there was also a need for hygiene kits, cleaning kits, water purification tablets, and PPE, along with dissemination of COVID-19 messages and general hygiene promotion activities to prevent disease outbreaks.

14% of the households had tap water as their main source of drinking water, 44% relied on bottled water, 36% relied on rainwater as their main source of drinking water, 4% relied on river water, and 3% got their drinking water from a well or a water pump. 91% of the households regarded their water source as clean, but this has not been systematically tested by any of the country's WASH actors.

Operation Risk Assessment

As per 31st March 2021, Belize had recorded 237 active cases of COVID-19, 12,079 cases have been confirmed, and 310 deaths have been reported.

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considered the risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic and was 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.

Throughout the flood response, measures were taken to limit the risk of COVID-19. Staff and volunteers were provided with PPE's (masks, face shields, and hand sanitizer), and social distancing was observed during training



BRC volunteers distributing COVID-19 kits. Source: BRC, 2021

and fieldwork. Planned field activities for December 2020 were postponed until January 2021 due to a reported case of COVID-19 among the staff. During distributions, beneficiaries were requested to wear a face mask, sanitized hands before entering the distribution area, and maintained social distancing.

Furthermore, the NS was actively involved in assisting families affected by COVID-19 by distributing hygiene kits, COVID-19 kits, food packages, and COVID-19 preventive measures. The NS has been working closely with the health officials by supporting training, donating PPE's and hygiene kits to front-line workers.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall operational objective was to provide disaster relief to 1,000 families (5,000 people) within Cayo and Belize Districts affected areas who had been heavily affected and/or displaced due to the floods.

Assistance was provided within shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, and WASH through in-kind and/or cash assistance. 497 households received cash grants, 242 households received food, and 289 households received household items. The response targeted the most vulnerable households affected by floods or that had their livelihoods affected due to the floods. Also, particular focus was placed on reaching households with pregnant or lactating women and members with special needs (physically or mentally challenged or older adults).

In the context of disaster, there is a strong probability of compounding existing gender inequalities and increasing the harm and risks for women, girls, and people of sexual diversity, both at home and in the community. The situation could worsen in hurricane Eta's aftermath due to overcrowding in shelters, isolation of communities, and the police force and security institutions' workload. The risk of domestic abuse increases when families are in shelters or stressed for a long time due to economic losses related to a disaster.

The response was coordinated with NEMO, Ministry of Health & Wellness and Ministry of Human Development, and other first responder agencies to avoid duplication and gaps.

Implemented strategy

Shelter:

Shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and blankets were procured and distributed to replace lost assets and support house repair. These items would support the restoration of homes that had been severely impacted. Repairs ranged from repairs to roofs, windows, floors and walls due to water damage sustained from the flood. The BRC also distributed mattresses to affected families based on the needs assessments conducted. As distributions conducted in the first weeks of the disaster were done using the National Society's stock, some of the items procured were used to replenish the stock utilized and pre-positioned for distribution in future disasters.

Livelihoods and basic needs:

The BRC Staff and Volunteers had been trained before in Cash Transfer Programming and had successfully used this modality in their latest response operation in 2016. The new Volunteers for Eta floods response also received training before the distribution. 500 households (2,500 people) were targeted for unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance, each receiving a debit card with a value of 640 BZD (320 USD) to support their immediate and recovery needs. The transfer value was reflective of the minimum wage in the country of 1.65 USD per hour or 264 USD per month², topped up with an amount to replace lost items and transportation costs to reach an ATM machine.



BRC registering people to be targeted under the Livelihoods programme. Source: BRC, 2021.



People receiving CVA support. Source: BRC, 2021.

The multi-purpose, unconditional cash assistance was implemented through Visa debit cards, a tested, reliable, and transparent mechanism widely used by IFRC in the Americas. The cash grants allow the most vulnerable, low-income families to cover their immediate needs regarding shelter, health, WASH, and livelihoods. The cash modality enabled each household to prioritize their specific needs and has the added value of stimulating local markets that directly or indirectly impact the floods.

Health:

Due to the high risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases, the target population's health promotion activities were provided by distributing information material and health promotion campaigns through social media use. To reduce the risk of COVID-19, PPEs were distributed to the targeted households. Similar items were procured for distribution to community health workers in the targeted communities, as they face increased risk due to their job.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion:

As the floods could negatively impact the drinking water quality, the NS distributed cleaning kits, hygiene kits and information on best practices on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. Buckets and jerrycans were also distributed to facilitate the safe storage of water, and aqua tabs were procured and distributed through trained community health workers. Community Health Workers in every targeted community were involved in the household distribution and use of the aqua tabs and monitored. Educational pamphlets were issued to each household on how to use the tablets upon distribution. COVID-19 kits, funded by other donors, were also distributed. Community clean-up kits were distributed to 34 village councils and community leaders to assist in the prevention of stagnant water due to blocked drains within their communities during the flooding.

Item	General Composition
Cleaning Kits	Broom, mop, cleaning solution, gloves, chlorine bleach, scrubbing brush, sponge
Family Hygiene Kits	Washing powder, soap, shampoo, toilet paper, rags, toothpaste, toothbrush, sanitary towels
COVID-19 kits / PPEs	Masks, gloves, hand sanitizer and Clorox wipes
Community Clean-up Kits	Wheelbarrows, shovels, spades, rakes, pickaxe, heavy-duty gloves

² [Minimum wage in Belize.](#)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The assessments focused on the households most severely affected by the floods. Communities assessed were selected based on local knowledge of community leaders, local volunteers, and the NS staff. During assessments, the community directed the Red Cross to the most affected areas within each community.

Beneficiaries were all contacted before distributions to inform them of the time and place for distributions. All received detailed information regarding the assistance at distribution sites in brochures to take with them. Community leaders helped find people who could not be reached and did not come to the distribution points. BRC ensured that people adhered to social distancing and sanitizing their hands at all distribution sites to adhere to COVID-19 regulations. All beneficiaries, volunteers, and staff wore masks. The few persons who showed up without masks were provided one.

The operation's feedback mechanism was via a hotline offering both the possibility of WhatsApp and regular phone calls. All beneficiaries were given the number as a support mechanism. Requests and other feedbacks were collected at distribution sites, on the office phone, and on private phone numbers of staff circulated to some of the communities. The hotline received 51% of calls, 29% called to personal phones of staff members, and 13% on distribution sites. Disaggregated by gender, 47% were male and 53% female. Most people who called in were requesting assistance as they had not been assessed in the first round of assessments conducted, or 79%, followed by 10% of callers who needed assistance with the debit card they had received. The Belize Red Cross received 140 calls from 27 January (first day of distributions) to 10 February 2021.

For the second round of distributions, four households included after the first distribution list had been finalized due to re-evaluation of criteria. Then two communities were prioritized, one based on households still being in a shelter during the initial assessment and one based on the impact of floods. All households were informed about the result of the assessment in the second round of distributions.

Along with all distributions, a Social Media campaign with a supportive message was designed. The social media campaign focused on supportive messaging with infographics regarding Water and Sanitation, COVID-19, and vector-borne diseases.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):

Two child abuse cases were detected and reported in two separate communities during the distributions. One of the cases is currently being dealt with by police and the Social Services Dept. of the Ministry of Human Development. The BRC has two staff trained in PGI and is represented on the district Gender-Based Violence Committee.

Operational support:**Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting:**

Operational updates were provided through the ARO Weekly Operations Report and the weekly Operations & Monitoring Meetings. Lessons Learned workshops were conducted with staff and volunteers after the completion of the assessment phase. Similarly, feedback sessions to follow up on the distribution phase were conducted. Market price monitoring took place in mid-February.

Administration and Finance:

The Director-General of the NS, who has extensive experience in disaster response, provided the overall oversight and direction for the operations. An experienced Project Manager, supported by a dedicated team, took charge of the detailed planning and management response operation.

The IFRC POS CCD assigned a dedicated Programme Manager to support the National Society. The IFRC PMER, Programmes, and finance teams from the CCD provided the necessary support and guidance to the NS operations

team to ensure that IFRC policies and procedures were followed during the planned activities under DREF. IFRC also provided the operational support needed for budget review and validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Society on expense justification procedures, including invoice review and validation.

Human Resources:

The DREF operation was supported by:

- One Project Manager, for 4 months
- One Logistics Officer, for 4 months
- One Finance Officer, for 4 months

In addition, 16 volunteers and additional staff members of the Belize Red Cross have actively supported the operation's targeted areas.

The Belize Red Cross has 420 volunteers. They have all been insured through the IFRC volunteer insurance scheme, and visibility material was provided to the volunteers involved in the response activities.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 operation, the National Society has been dedicated to the response. Surge personnel was deployed for three months to support the cash transfer programming and the CEA components. The surge personnel had also assisted in the general execution, monitoring, and reporting of operational activities.

Logistics:

All procurements related to this operation have followed the IFRC's standard procurement procedures and Sphere Standards for household item purchases. The IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Panama had procured and shipped most household items included in the response: shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, buckets (14L), and jerrycans collapsible (10L). This approach was chosen to reduce the NS's workload and minimize the number of funds transferred to the NS via the Working Advance system. The National Society locally procured mattresses, cleaning kits, and aqua tabs per the IFRC procurement procedures. The household items procured in Panama benefitted from the tax exemption on the Belize Red Cross's imported goods.

Communications:

In the early days of the disaster, a Communication Delegate was deployed from the POS CCD to cover the situation and the main actions. The material was disseminated through various channels, including on social media. Likewise, BRC posted updates on their flood response through their Facebook page, and they provided messages on the creation of safe water and dengue prevention.

Security:

Belize Red Cross volunteers have been trained in basic safety standards (based on the Stay Safe manuals and Safer Access guidelines). They were equipped with the necessary visibility material (uniforms according to BRC regulations) and were provided with accident insurance made available by the Movement. 50% of the BRC volunteers deployed in the flood operation are trained National Intervention Team members (NITs).

All volunteers have been briefed on the possible risks faced due to COVID-19 and were provided with the necessary PPEs to conduct their duties effectively and safely.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

At the time of reporting, the BRC floods response has reached 1,496 affected and vulnerable households. 734 of these (3,670 people) have been served with the items or debit cards funded by the DREF. All households included in the household level assessment will receive assistance. The CTP programme closed at the end of February.



Shelter

People reached: 1,435

Male: 746

Female: 689

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
# households provided emergency shelter and settlement assistance	500	500

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with household/shelter items (at least one). The names of the communities are as stated above. The communities and beneficiaries were selected based on the HH surveys conducted with the use of the ODK tool and a specific list of criteria developed by the team and based on the needs identified through assessments. NEMO also provided their input.	500	500

Progress towards outcomes

500 households have been reached with shelter related items. The following items were distributed:

ITEMS	#
Shelter Toolkits	500
Mattresses	200
Blankets	1,500

The NS distributed some pre-positioned items and replenished part of the stock distributed for the next disaster. This includes 1,447 blankets, 286 shelter tool kits, and 1,000 tarpaulins. It was decided not to distribute any of the tarpaulins as none of the households were affected by wind damage or had suffered damage to their roof.

In addition to the items funded by the DREF, the National Society distributed 419 blankets with funding from other donors.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 2,380

Male: 1,238

Female: 1,142

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families assisted to meet basic needs	500	476

Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
One cash feasibility study and Rapid Market Assessment done	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

476 households received a debit card with a value of BZ\$640 (320 American dollars - USD), which is reflective of the minimum wage in the country of 1.65 USD per hour or 264 USD per month, topped up with an amount to replace lost items and transportation costs to reach an ATM machine. A folder with guidance on using an ATM machine and some key information on the program was distributed together with the debit cards.

The multi-purpose cash assistance had targeted the communities that were hardest hit by the floods. All targeted households in the selected communities received debit cards to avoid dissatisfaction and conflict among community members if some would receive cash and others in-kind assistance. The BRC expected that many households would spend the cash on food or livelihood inputs, as this was identified as one of the main needs by 97% and 71% of the assessed households.

A cash feasibility analysis was done based on secondary information as well as an assessment of the availability of ATMs in Belize. The assessment showed that cash was a feasible response option, although many households would have to go far to reach an ATM machine.

A rapid market assessment was conducted, including 13 shops in 11 communities. The assessment showed that the shops in the targeted communities are mainly small shops selling basic food and hygiene products. For instance, to buy other items, shelter material, or livelihood inputs, people would have to go to the nearest bigger town. Some of the shops had themselves been affected by the floods, and among their main challenges was the lack of liquidity and the request for credit from their customers. The distribution of cash in these communities helped to overcome these challenges.



Health

People reached: 3,670

Male: 1,908

Female: 1,762

Outcome 2: The immediate risk to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health and hygiene services	500	1,204

Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PPE distributed to families	500	633

Progress towards outcomes

BRC operated a COVID-19 response programme simultaneously with their response to floods caused by Hurricane Eta. As funding was available for PPEs (COVID-19 kits) from other sources, the DREF did not fund any PPEs for flood-affected households. With support from the COVID-19 Global Appeal ([MDRCOVID-19](#)), 633 COVID-19 PPE kits were distributed. The COVID-19 kits included masks, gloves, hand sanitizer, and Clorox wipes. COVID-19 kits were also provided to Community Health Workers in close contact with community members that may be infected. Also, an extra 571 Hygiene Kits were distributed with NS funds.

Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential reduced

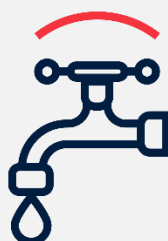
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with disease control activities	1,000	734

Output 4.1: Community based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of awareness-raising sessions at the community level	3	0
# of families reached by health promotion campaigns, and disease prevention and control activities	1,000	734

Awareness-raising sessions at the community level were not carried due to the COVID-19 movement restrictions.

Information material, including health and hygiene, was produced and distributed with household items and debit cards about health promotion, and disease prevention and control activities. The messages included information on handwashing and creating safe water after a flood.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 1,435

Male: 746

Female: 689

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with water-related services	2,000	2,148

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
# people benefit from water that is fit for human consumption	2,000	2,148

Progress towards outcomes

Main sources of drinking water were identified in the household assessment. 19% of households rely on unsafe drinking water sources (wells, rivers, or rainwater) in the Cayo district. In the Belize district, 59% of households rely on these three sources. Contact was made with the national WASH Working Group, of which BRC is a member, together with the Ministry of Health. However, no monitoring of the water quality in the flooded communities had been done by any members, as they were busy with COVID-19 related activities. The National Society has two water purification plants from an earlier response operation, but both needed servicing and repair. With funding from other sources, they were sent to be repaired to be ready for the next disaster.

Instead of distributing bottled water in sufficient quantities to the target population, it was decided to distribute water purification tablets. However, while preparing for distributions, it was found that the tablets were sold out in the country. In February 2021, 24,000 aqua tabs were procured and distributed to 2,000 people (400 households) through Community Health Workers. Additionally, 148 water pouches were distributed in two communities.

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (household items) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# family hygiene kits delivered to target population	500	500
# cleaning kits distributed	500	500

Progress towards outcomes

500 households were reached with hygiene-related items through the DREF. The following items were distributed:

ITEMS	#
Hygiene kits	500
Cleaning kits	500
Buckets	90
Jerry cans (10 litres)	962

The NS distributed some prepositioned items and replenished part of the stock distributed for the next disaster. This includes 208 hygiene kits and 258 jerry cans. Most of the buckets were stuck together and could not be separated and distributed and could not be used.

With funding from other sources and prepositioned stocks, the NS also distributed 577 hygiene kits, 479 cleaning kits, 23 buckets, and 462 jerry cans in the early stages of the response before the DREF items arrived from Panama.

National Society Strengthening

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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of insured volunteers	420	420
# of volunteers equipped	100	16

Progress towards outcomes

420 volunteers have been included in the volunteer insurance programme of IFRC for the full calendar year of 2021. 16 volunteers that were part of the DREF operation received vests, raincoats, rubber boots, and COVID-19 kits, including masks, shields covered with COVID-19 funds.

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Progress towards outcomes

Three staff members were dedicated to the flood response operation, and others supported, as necessary. 16 volunteers were directly involved in the assessments and distributions in the communities.

The office and warehouse space of BRC and vehicles and office equipment were used to support the operation. Mobile phones donated under previous responses were used to support the data collection in ODK Collect.

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

Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge deployments to support the operation	2	2
# of monitoring visits	1	1
# of lessons learned carried out	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

A representative from the POS CCD office came to Belize soon after the approval of the DREF to kick-start the DREF response until delegates could be identified and deployed. Two delegates were deployed to Belize. The Relief and Cash Delegate arrived on 25 November for three months, and the CEA Delegate started her mission remotely on 7 December, coming into the country on 8 January 2021. Before the arrival of the POS CCD Representative, the NS had commenced its response with funding from local donors.

Lessons Learned workshops were held at the branch level on 21 January 2021, collecting feedback from staff and volunteers on the assessment phase. Similar workshops were held in February, focused on the experience gained from the distributions.

Market price monitoring was conducted in February, including the shops that participated in the Rapid Market Assessment.

Output S2.1.3: National Society compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Progress towards outcomes

Regular communication with the Chairpersons of the communities occurred and liaison with the NEMO district offices to keep the people informed. Direct contact with focal points within these communities established over the years of work by the NS effectively communicated operational plans during the response. Information was shared with NEMO Headquarters as often as possible to ensure there was no duplication of efforts. A hotline number was also established and disseminated for beneficiary feedback. Community members outside of distributions also utilized the hotline to request support.

D. Financial Report

The total amount allocated for the DREF Operations was 425,329 CHF. Of this amount, 293,582 CHF was spent during the period of implementation. The table below provides a summary of the amounts spent.

Expense Category	Amount
Relief Items, Construction & Supplies	224,742
Logistics, Transport & Storage	19,929
Personnel	20,690
Other Direct Expenses	10,303
Indirect Costs	17,918
Total	293,582

131,747 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.

Please see the attached [link](#) to Financial Report.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [DREF Operation Update no. 1](#)

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

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/06	Operation	MDRBZ006
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2021/06	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 15/Jul/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBZ006 - Belize - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 15 Nov 2020 to 31 Mar 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	425,329
DREF Allocations	425,329
Expenditure	-293,582
Closing Balance	131,747

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	127,971	90,198	37,773
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	160,018	155,694	4,324
AOF4 - Health	6,901		6,901
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	14,706	12,938	1,768
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	309,596	258,830	50,766
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	82,193	29,097	53,096
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	33,540	5,655	27,885
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	115,733	34,752	80,981
Grand Total	425,329	293,582	131,747

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/06	Operation	MDRBZ006
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2021/06	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 15/Jul/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBZ006 - Belize - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 15 Nov 2020 to 31 Mar 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	259,718	224,742	34,976
Shelter - Relief	25,150	25,150	0
Clothing & Textiles	17,361	17,361	0
Food	114	114	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,988	19,328	1,660
Medical & First Aid	283	283	0
Teaching Materials	30,255		30,255
Utensils & Tools	14,880	14,880	0
Cash Disbursement	150,686	147,626	3,060
Logistics, Transport & Storage	67,882	19,929	47,953
Storage	1,470	1,470	0
Distribution & Monitoring	39,141	6,270	32,871
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,581	7,581	9,000
Logistics Services	10,691	4,608	6,083
Personnel	48,452	20,690	27,762
International Staff	18,162		18,162
National Society Staff	26,737	17,137	9,600
Volunteers	3,553	3,553	0
Workshops & Training	1,176	1,176	0
Workshops & Training	1,176	1,176	0
General Expenditure	22,142	9,127	13,015
Travel	10,573	3,295	7,278
Information & Public Relations	6,480		6,480
Office Costs	4,144	2,144	2,000
Communications	2,300	1,500	800
Financial Charges	-1,354	2,188	-3,543
Indirect Costs	25,959	17,918	8,041
Programme & Services Support Recover	25,959	17,918	8,041
Grand Total	425,329	293,582	131,747