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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Nicaragua: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRNI006	
	Glide N°: <u>EQ-2014-000049-NIC</u>	
Date of issue: 19 April 2014	Date of disaster: 10 April 2014	
Operation manager (responsible for EPoA): Pabel Angeles	Point of Contact: Dr. Oscar Gutiérrez Somarriba – President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross.	
Operation start date: 10 April 2014	Expected timeframe: 3 months, ending on 10 July 2014	
Overall operation budget: CHF 216,859		
Number of people affected: 12,015 people	Number of people to be assisted: 1,000 families (3,000 persons)	
Host National Society presence: At the national level, the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) has one headquarters office, 150 staff members, 34 branches and 2,000 active volunteers.		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation : The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) regional disaster management coordinator was deployed to Nicaragua to support with this operation. Additional support has been provided by the IFRC country coordinator.		
National Red Cross Societies present in the country include the Netherlands Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. They are all part of the active Emergency Operations Centre. The American Red Cross offers support to the development plan of the National Society, but has no staff presence in-country.		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The National Civil Protection system and its commissions, including:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster Relief System (SINAPRED, for its Spanish acronym). • The Municipal Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster Relief Committee (COMUPRED, for its Spanish acronym). 		

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

On April 10, 2014, Nicaragua was shocked by an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale. The earthquake originated in Lake Managua, in the southwestern region of the municipality of La Paz Centro in the Department of León at a depth of 10 km. Since then, constant aftershocks ranging from magnitude 2 to 5 have been felt throughout the entire country.

Another quite significant earthquake in terms of magnitude occurred on April 11, 2014 – measuring 6.7 on the Richter Scale at a depth of 113.6 km. This seismic event originated 4 km west of Nandaime, Department of Granada.

Between April 10 and April 15, the Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) recorded 400 seismic events nationwide, which took place in areas close to the Momotombo, Apoyeque and Telica volcanoes in the municipality of Managua in the Cociguina and Masachapa

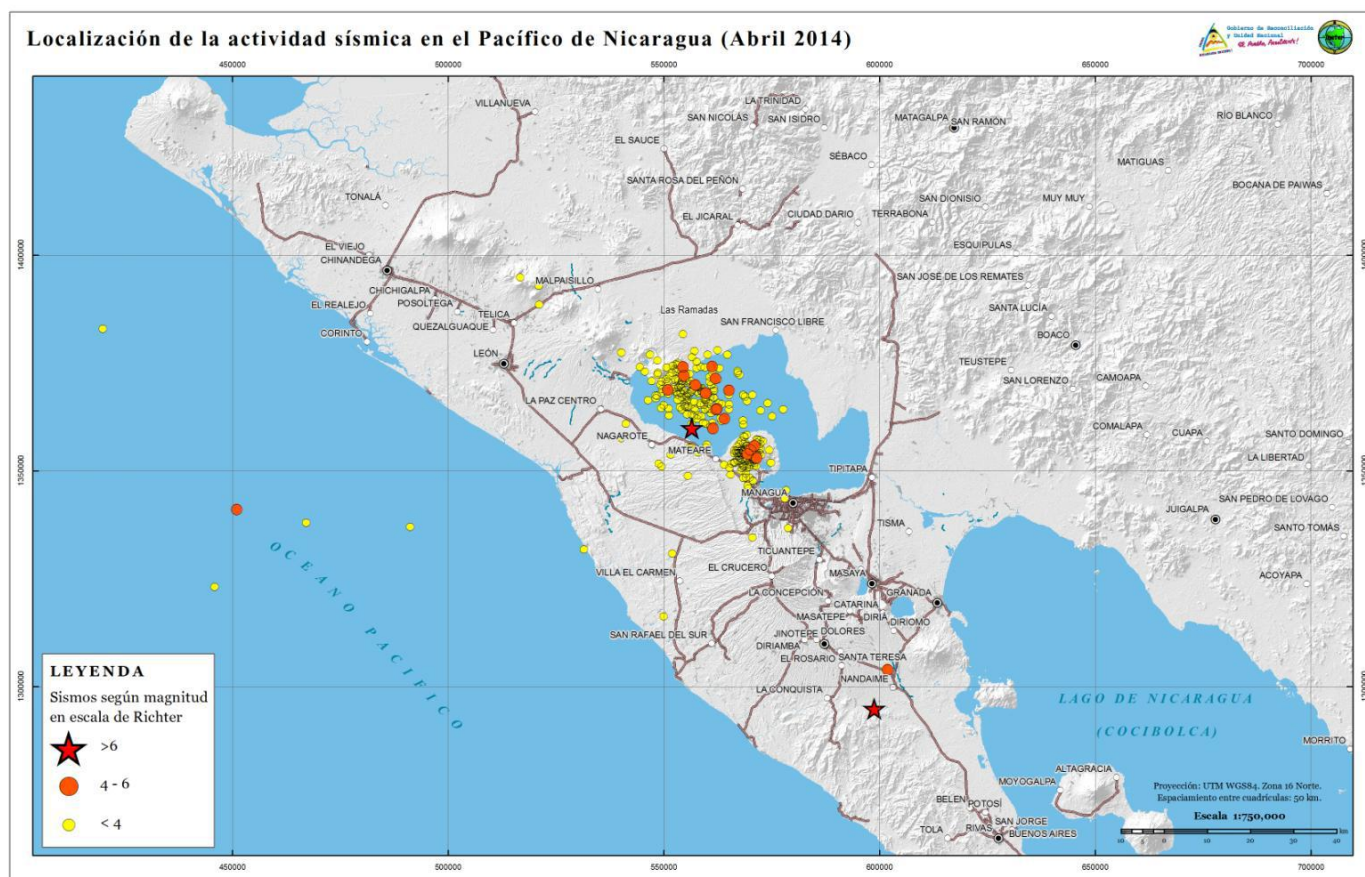


Affection of homes by the earthquake in the town of Nagatore - Department of León, Nicaragua. **Source IFRC.**

areas. On average, the frequency ranges between 41 and 96 earthquakes per day.

For its part, INETER has been permanently monitoring the behavior of this seismic activity, paying special attention to the active volcanoes in the country and reporting any changes. Experts from Cuba, Venezuela, Mexico and the United States have provided their support.

In addition, seismological equipment has been set up in order to learn about the ground deformation caused by the seismic activity and to obtain further information on currently active faults.



Location of seismic activity in Nicaragua's Pacific. **Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies.**

On April 11, the Government of Nicaragua declared a **National Red Alert**, given the constant aftershocks and activation of important seismic faults like the ones that caused significant damage during the 1972 earthquake in Managua. An appeal was made to the Nicaraguan population to remain calm and to sleep in open spaces to prevent any loss of life.

The greatest damage was reported:

- in the Department of León, in the municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro; and
- in the Department of Managua: in the municipalities of Mateare and Managua.

Until 15 April, 476 families were evacuated to three collective centres, one located in the municipality of Managua and two located in the municipality of Nagarote.

According to reports, two people have died from heart failure due shock from the earthquakes.

According to government data, a total of 2,403 homes have been affected, of which 178 collapsed, were totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. The remaining 2,225 homes suffered partial damage.

Assessments also reflect damage to local health infrastructure in the departments of León and Managua, including but not limited to:

- 12 hospitals with cracked walls
- 5 local health centers with cracked walls
- 15 small health posts affected



Activation of geological faults in communities Matiare municipality, department of Managua, Nicaragua.
Source: IFRC.



Housing affected by the earthquake in the municipality of Matiare; is observed the use of wood as a combined column with a wall of blocks. **Source : IFRC.**

Summary of current response

As previously stated, the national government has declared a National Red Alert. Government specialists have travelled to inspect and identify and evaluate which homes are not fit for shelter after the shock and which could collapse in the event of a greater earthquake. Families living in these homes and in other at-risk areas have been evacuated and relocated to the three collective centres. These families are receiving shelter, food, water and medicine.

The population is being kept informed through television, radio and written media, which are broadcasting the measures that need to be taken in the event of an earthquake.

The Center for Disaster Operations (CODE), coordinated by the Executive Secretariat of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster Relief System (SE-SINAPRED). At the moment, INETER is maintaining constant surveillance and monitoring of seismic and volcanic events, and is providing scientific and technical information to support decision making. Four seismic stations have been set up with support from the Venezuelan Foundation for Seismological Research (FUNVISIS). These stations can run on solar power, should a power outage occur, and will help to improve research on the earthquakes that have been taking place in the Apoyeque volcano.

Companies which handle building materials as their core business, along with the Chamber of Builders (CATUR), in coordination with the Institute of Urban and Rural Housing (INVUR), will support the reconstruction of collapsed homes. As for those which suffered partial damage, the Government is providing support through building materials such as zinc sheets, cement and nails (for zinc sheets). Other private companies have also donated food to distribute to affected families.

The Republic of Venezuela donated 8 tons of food and support from experts in seismology and from the Venezuela Disaster Prevention System. Additional support has also been received from seismology experts from Mexico, Cuba and the United States.

The Nicaraguan Army has set up three Campaign Hospitals in Managua:

- The first is located at the Military Academy to serve the population in western Nicaragua.
- The second is located in the area known as "Don Bosco", which serves the residents of neighborhoods to the east.
- The third is located in the municipality of Ciudad Sandino, and serves people residing in Mateare and surrounding areas, as well as others in the event of a possible emergency.

Each hospital has 200 beds, four operating rooms and the capacity to provide care to some two thousand people per day. The hospital located at the Military Academy will be under the responsibility of Military Medical Corps physicians. The other two will be run by the Ministry of Health (MINSa). Medical brigades are providing care at health units located in several Managua locations.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross

The Nicaraguan Red Cross activated its Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at the national headquarters and branch levels as soon as the earthquake occurred, which today remain active. It has likewise readied both personnel and equipment, which are now prepared and available to provide assistance should a major event occur.

Experts in damage and needs assessments from National Headquarters and León, Chinandega and Nagarote branches arrived and helped coordinate the collection information, as well as damage and needs assessments. And the development of the plan of action for the response, based on those assessments, as well as coordination with local authorities. One of the products of these coordination activities, is this emergency plan of action.

During the emergency, the NRC has provided humanitarian aid to 80 of the families most affected by the earthquake. These families have lost everything and are currently housed in two shelters. Assistance consisted in the delivery of:

- 80 hygiene kits
- 80 kitchen sets
- 160 jerrycans (2 per family)

Families were also given focused talks to raise awareness regarding health, hygiene promotion and proper handling of water and to receive water storage containers and hygiene kits.

During the onset of the emergency, the NRC also supported to evacuate families living in homes in danger of collapsing, demolishing old buildings also in danger of collapsing, providing pre-hospital care and promoting blood donation and collection.



Red Cross volunteer delivering a hygiene kit, kitchen kit and jerrycans to a beneficiary. **Source: NRC**



Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteers give lectures on health, hygiene and adequate water handling to people in Nagarote shelters. **Source: NRC**

Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country

A structure has been defined and adopted by the Nicaraguan Red Cross National Council for the operation of the EOCs and the overall intervention. It also has a National Response Plan, contingency plans, and set Standard Operating Procedures. National Society has been trained in different specialties based on the role they play in EOCs. In terms of equipment, the National Society has minimum equipment and logistical capacity to provide first response to any adverse situation. There are currently 34 active branches with around 2,000 volunteers nationwide, as well as aid volunteers, youth volunteers, women volunteers and social volunteerism.

National Red Cross Societies present in the country include the Spanish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross, with whom the National Executive Committee and EOC team have established coordination. In addition, the American Red Cross, through the Nicaraguan Red Cross, is implementing a community preparedness program in the country. At the moment, they don't have a delegate in the country.

Movement Coordination

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have a Regional Representative Office

in Honduras for both Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the National Representative of the International Federation of the Red Cross are in close communication with the Nicaraguan Red Cross. The Regional Disaster Management Coordinator was deployed to the country to support on-site assessment and coordination actions in support of the National Society. They will provide support to efforts developed through CRN Centers for Emergency Operations at headquarters and branches, led by the National Society Executive Committee and branch councils.

There is a Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Nicaragua with whom the NRC coordinate actions related to conflict, riots or other violence-related events in Nicaragua.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

Based on Act 337, response operations are coordinated by the Executive Secretariat of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster Relief System (SE-SINAPRED). The Nicaraguan Red Cross is a member of SE-SINAPRED and actively participates in meetings at the National Center for Disaster Operations (CODE). These structures are taken up at the departmental, municipal and local level by the Departmental Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster Relief Committee (CODEPRED), COMUPRED and COLOPRED, respectively.

SINAPRED is made up of representatives from all government institutions and the Red Cross. Based on their roles, each one in turn takes part in the various sectorial committees, such as water, special operations, environment, and health, among other sectors.

At the moment, the government is supporting families whose homes suffered partial damage, by providing building materials such as zinc sheets, cement and nails.

The Republic of Venezuela has donated 8 tons of food and support from experts in seismology and from the Venezuela Disaster Prevention System. Support has also been received from seismology experts from Mexico, Cuba and the United States. The United Nations System has provided technical and financial assistance to support the Government of Nicaragua.

Private companies, whose core business is building and construction supplies are working with the with the Chamber of Builders (CATUR), in coordination with the Institute of Urban and Rural Housing (INVUR), to support the reconstruction of collapsed homes. Other private companies who work with food production have also donated food to distribute to affected families.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

On-site assessments have revealed the following needs:

Shelter

According to official government information, 2,403 homes were affected, of which 178 collapsed, were totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, and 2,225 homes suffered partial damage. Needs are established for shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation. Needs revolve around repairing structural damage in homes, which is relevant because if unaddressed, this could cause the dwelling to deteriorate in the short term and the structure could suffer irreparable damage, thus endangering its inhabitants.

The local government is providing cement, zinc and sand to families with partially affected homes (cracks). As for people whose houses collapsed completely, the Government is building 36 m² solidarity houses. However, it is necessary to acquire other complementary materials to restore dwellings.

Support to collective centres

There are three active collective centres hosting 258 families. One is located in the municipality of Managua at the Nicaraguan Sports Institute (IND) and two shelters are located in the municipality of Nagarote (one at the former railway station and another at the Orlando Cáceres and Delcerman annex).

These centres are housing those families who lost everything. According to official statements, they will be taking care of by the Government. However some people in the centres are from houses which only suffered partial damages. The Ministry of Health is providing support to the population in shelters. Each shelter has a medical brigade that ensures their health and a psycho-social support brigade that plays games with the children living in shelters.

Livelihoods

In the municipality of Nagarote 13 small artisan ovens are reported damaged. Reactivating these ovens deserves special attention, as they are linked to the livelihoods of many of those affected. People generate income by selling bread, so if this economic activity is affected by the loss of these ovens, reintegrating the people affected to their daily lives after the disaster will be more difficult.

Water and Sanitation

Families whose homes were damaged are in shelters. These places need to have the minimum conditions to make it possible to continue leading a healthy life, so they need to be informed about healthy habits and proper water use and management.

The drinking water provision service in the municipalities of Nagarote, La Paz Centro and Mateare has not been suspended. The National Water and Sewer Company (ENACAL) has stepped up efforts to supply water to all affected people, however, the population lacks water storage containers, forcing them to consume it directly from the water faucet.

Health

So far, there have been no outbreaks of contagious/infectious diseases in families from the municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro, Department of Leon, or from the municipality of Mateare, Department of Managua. However, these families have suffered emotional and psychological damage due to the continuous aftershocks after the earthquakes.

The level of stress among the elderly, children, adolescents and women who have seen their daily lives disrupted requires comprehensive family care that allows the affected families to express their fears, the pain of loss and the uncertainty of not knowing what the future will bring. They need to be given hope, to be consoled and to recover their self-esteem so that they can face the future with the strength and confidence their families provide.

Selection of Beneficiaries:

The people benefitting from this effort are those whose homes suffered structural damage but that are still -columns, ceilings, doors, windows and others- allowing them to improve their situation and enhance their capacity to face another seismic event. These are the families who when selected are willing, of their own, spontaneous free will, to give their all to overcome with the help of Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteers and technicians.

The vulnerability criteria for selected families are as follows:

- Families who have suffered damage to their homes
- Low socioeconomic level
- People who have been affected emotionally
- Vulnerable groups (older adults, children, people with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses, among others).
- People whose livelihood or family income have been affected

Risk Evaluation

The Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) has been constantly monitoring seismic-volcanic behavior in Nicaragua. Seismic stations have been set up to do so. Seismic activity has not ceased since April 10 when the earthquake occurred. By noon on April 17, 477 aftershocks had been recorded.

By April 16, seismic activity was still being reported in the Momotombo and Apoyeque volcanoes, which have been felt in Managua and Ciudad Sandino. One such event occurred south of Apoyeque, registering a magnitude of 2.8 on the Richter Scale at a depth of 5.5 kilometers. A magnitude 1.8 was also reported at a depth of one kilometer. In view of this situation, the Government declared a nationwide Red Alert, which is still in effect.

The Government has expressed concern regarding the seismic activity reported near Lake Managua, which could activate the faults which led to the disaster that was the 1972 earthquake. One such fault is known as the Stadium Fault.

The 1972 earthquake, which destroyed Managua, had a magnitude of 6.2 and a depth of about 5 kilometers. The current structure and urban outline of Managua; its reconstruction process and the subsequent development problems the country has faced are a direct result of the earthquake. Without a true urban hub, Managua is a series of sub-urban centers and neighborhoods that adhere to a low-density and low-height pattern of construction. Much of the housing in the city is of poor quality. According to recent estimates in the 2010 World Disasters Report, more than

79% of houses in Managua are of poor quality and 18% need complete renovations. It is estimated that every year, 3,000 homes are built without any permits or supervision in terms of the quality of the construction.¹

B. Operational Plan and Strategy

Overall objective

Reach 1,000 families affected by the earthquake in the Departments of Managua (municipalities of Managua and Mateare) and León (municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro) by providing humanitarian assistance through the mobilization of volunteers.

Proposed strategy

Initially, first response actions were conducted that involved care in shelters, with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions and psychological support activities.

The Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion component of this DREF includes assisting 150 families housed in shelters and self-made shelters in the Departments of Managua (municipalities of Managua and Mateare) and León (municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro):

- 1 hygiene kit per family
- 1 kitchen set per family
- 2 jerrycans per family

To complement these actions, educational sessions will be provided on hygiene and healthy habits that need to be taken into account in the home, community and shelter.

Psychological Support activities are aimed at 1,000 families in the same targeted areas. These include conducting support groups and recreational activities with children and adults in order to reduce stress among the population and to identify possible damage to their emotional state.

In addition, the Center for Emergency Operations manages services such as the gathering of on-site information, monitoring and tracking of the event, ambulance service, rescue and evacuation of families living in homes at risk of landslides and demolition of structures that pose a danger to the population.

Assistance in shelter to 450 families whose homes were partially affected will also be provided. This will be done by providing vouchers to purchase complementary construction materials and food, since recipients will be directing all their efforts toward working to reinforce their homes. Psychosocial support brigades will provide support to beneficiary families.

Operational support services

Through its response Plan, the Nicaraguan Red Cross is organized according to the following work sectors:

- Operations Commission
- Health Commission
- Monitoring and Tracking Commission
- Logistics Commission.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross has 34 branches nationwide, all of which are members of COMUPREDS in each Department. It will also take part in nine commissions belonging to the National CODE

Human Resources

In the first days of the emergency, more than 230 Nicaraguan Red Cross officials and volunteers, mainly from the Nagarote, León, Chinandega and Managua branches, were mobilized to care for the wounded, support evacuations, and assess and manage the emergency. The operation will cover costs for mobilizing and feeding volunteers.

¹ No Time for Doubt, Tackling Urban Risk; IFRC – 2011.

Taking into account DREF operational needs, a full-time Operations Coordinator will be needed, who will be responsible for operational activities and DREF management. There will also be two special coordinators in charge of shelter and psycho-social issues, as well as a financial assistant to ensure timely reporting to the IFRC. There will be 80 volunteers to implement the operation, who will be supported through per diems, insurance, and visibility and personal protection equipment.

In summary, the DREF operation will support National Society human resource through:

- 1 Operations Coordinator
- 1 Shelter Coordinator
- 1 Psycho-social Coordinator
- 80 volunteers

A member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) with experience coordinating operations will be mobilized from the IFRC. Additional technical support will be offered through the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator, the Country Coordinator for institutional guidance, the Livelihoods and Health in Emergencies delegates from PADRU through monitoring visits. The communications, information technology, learning innovation and finance units of the IFRC Americas Zone office will provide the necessary back up support to the National Society.

Logistics and supply chain

The Nicaraguan Red Cross, through its Operations Center, has a logistics commission responsible for procurement of goods and services, with procedures established by the National Society. The local market allows alternatives in terms of suppliers. Nicaragua also has pre-positioned emergency stock from the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit to respond to regional emergency needs, which will provide support through the replenishment of hygiene kits, water reservoirs and acquisition of a scanner for the Mega V (also known as MegaRapid distribution system).

The Nicaraguan Red Cross also has 2 strategic warehouses in Managua and Bluffing, as well as trucks, 4-wheel drive vehicles, water trucks and ambulances at the national level.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a computerized purchasing and warehousing system and regular internet access. For this operation, Mega V and Open Data Kit (ODK) systems will be applied for the identification and selection of beneficiaries and distribution of humanitarian aid. In addition, radio communications maintenance and repair will be conducted at the Nagarote branch to improve communications with NRC national headquarters.

Communications

The Communications and Press Directorate unit will periodically inform both the institutional authorities and the general public regarding the progress of the operation and messages of prevention and community preparedness for earthquakes. The NRC be using their own means of communication and the media to facilitate the dissemination of actions as well as the Nicaraguan Red Cross virtual platforms. Radio spots will be developed to inform and prepare communities for earthquakes.

The following information has been published in the media:

- [Radio Nicaragua - Red Cross coverage](#)
- [Hoy – Red Cross Coverage](#)

The IFRC communication team in the Americas Zone office is in permanent contact with NRC communication team who is providing field stories on the impact of the earthquake on affected populations and on the psychosocial support being offered to volunteers. These stories will be published on IFRC website. Additional support will be provided as per request of the National Society, as needed.

Security

The National Aid Directorate will be in charge of developing a Security Plan to implement the operation that takes into consideration the current critical situation due to the aftershocks and possible earthquakes. It will also coordinate with branches, key actors and authorities responsible for security in the area.

All operational actions will take place during daytime hours and provided that security conditions previously analyzed with authorities and community leaders allow it. All personnel and equipment will be properly identified, highly visible and insured.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The National Planning Directorate of the Nicaraguan Red Cross will be responsible for guiding and monitoring the Plan of Action, making sure that a first-month and an end-of-operation report are submitted. In addition, they will receive support from the IFRC-PADRU Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for Central America to guide the process.

Conducting a beneficiary satisfaction survey has been scheduled as part of the operation, aiming to improve humanitarian interventions to affected populations.

Administration and Finance

The Nicaraguan Red Cross has a Financial and Accounting System and an Audit Department that ensure proper financial resource use in accordance with conditions laid down in the memorandum of understanding between the NS and the donor. Financial resource management will be according to National Society regulations and DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures will be applied to the justification of expenses process and will be done on IFRC formats.

According to DREF procedures, the operation will not cover permanent structural costs, only costs incurred during the three-month operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	# of assessments conducted (<i>general and/or sectorial</i>)											
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	Assessment reports which show beneficiaries are consulted (<i>assessment reports, plan of action</i>) Assessment reports which provide data on affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (<i>assessment reports</i>)											
Output 1.2 The management of the operation is implemented by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectorial plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed											
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches	■											
Develop a multi-sectorial action plan	■											
Detailed assessment of affectation in communities	■	■	■									
4 monitoring visits by IFRC Secretariat general coordinators and health.	■	■	■					■				

Shelter and settlements (and household items) / Food security

Needs Analysis: The assessment mission of the Nicaraguan Red Cross and the International Federation of the Red Cross travelled to affected areas and observed firsthand the extent of the damage. Most homes suffered damaged to their roofs and walls. The constant aftershocks have worsened the conditions of the homes that had only suffered mild to moderate damage after the earthquake. According to the authorities, 178 houses have collapsed (totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable) and 2,225 homes were partially affected.

The damage caused to homes by the latest earthquake is related to the following factors:

- The affected area is highly seismic due to the volcanic chain.
- Activation of geologic micro-faults that have locally affected certain communities.
- Construction materials used by the population in the area are of poor quality.
- Most of the population in the affected area does not observe construction standards.
- Since the population living in these municipalities is low-income, most do not use steel reinforcement in beams and columns.
- In some cases, the traditional daub and wattle system is used.
- They combine different types of materials that are not compatible (stone, clay brick and mortar block).

Some 258 families are housed in three collective centres located in the municipality of Managua and Nagarote. Most of these families' homes collapsed completely. The authorities are providing security, food, blankets, mattresses, medical care and emotional support. The number of families varies depending on the damage to their homes following the aftershocks. The evaluation mission observed self-made shelters in open places where families have relocated to areas close to their damaged homes.

The following needs have been identified:

- At the dwellings rehabilitation level, families need building materials.
- Due to the activation of micro-faults, soil surveys need to be conducted to avoid future risks when rebuilding homes.
- Collapsed homes need to be rebuilt.
- The affected population needs technical assistance for the rehabilitation and rebuilding process.
- Families in collective centres who have lost their homes need basic hygiene and household items for their stay.
- The people in self-made shelters need to be relocated to safe spaces with adequate shelter conditions.
- Families need to be provided with psycho-social support and assistance in health and hygiene promotion.
- Some of the families who have started repairing their homes have seen their family incomes affected.

Population to be assisted: 450 families, (20% of the houses considered as the most affected inside the partially damaged houses community as the Government will provide a basic minimum and general support through distribution of specific materials such as cement and bricks) will receive a complementary cash voucher to contribute to the repairing of their homes and to ensure food security while repairing their houses. Besides, 150 families in 2 out of the 3 shelters and self-made shelters in the municipalities of Nagarote, La Paz Centro in the department of León and Mateare in the department of Managua respectively will receive kitchen kits.

DREF OPERATION

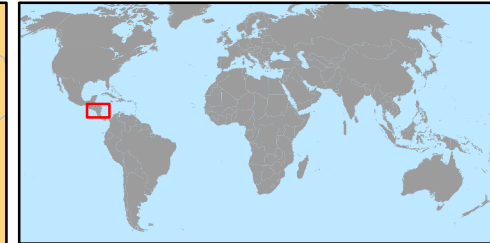
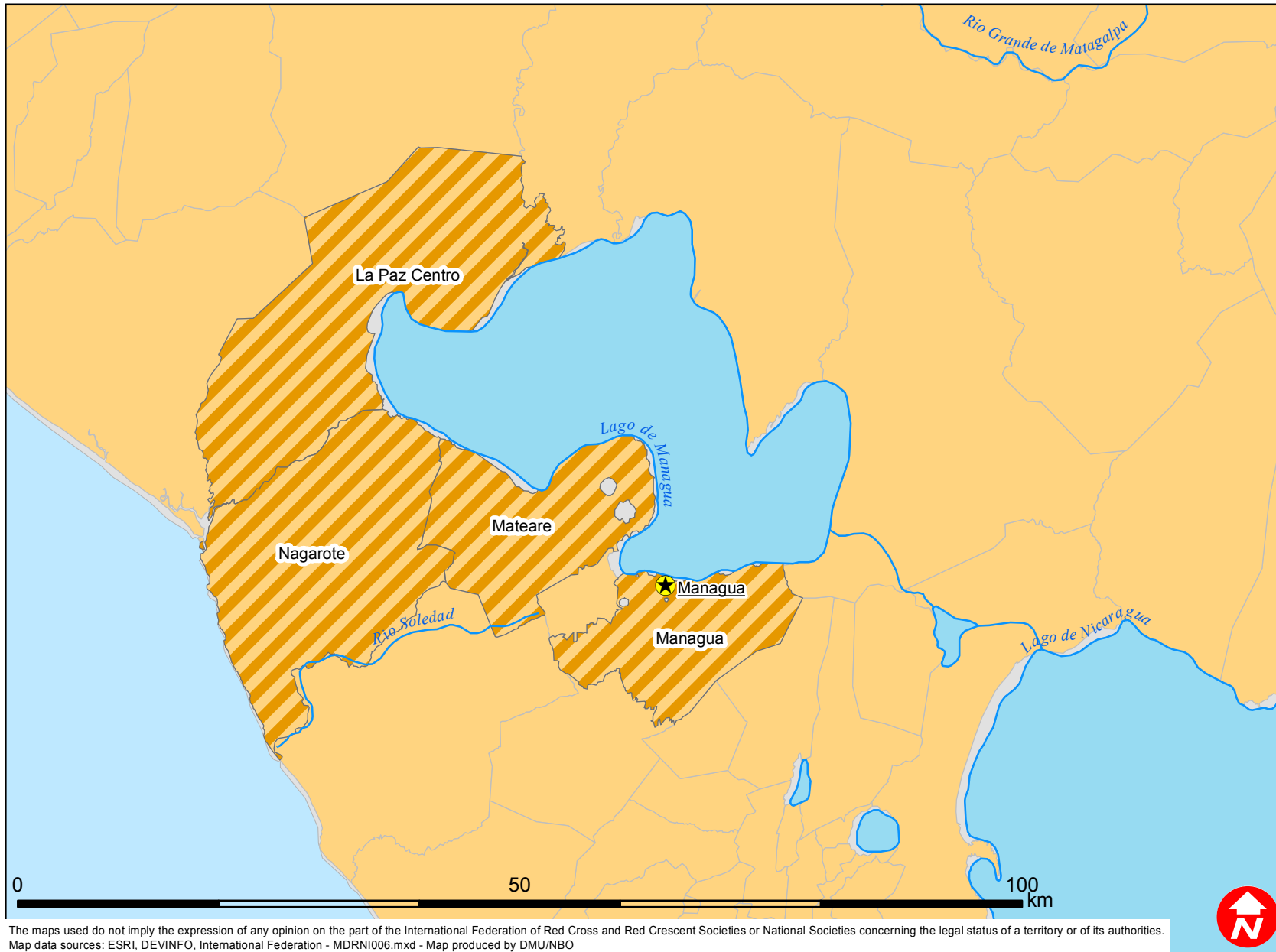
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Nicaragua Earthquake

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	7,133
Shelter - Transitional	71,328
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,038
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	21,178
Utensils & Tools	4,200
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	35,664
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIE	142,541
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	1,321
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,870
Logistics Services	881
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	14,072
International Staff	13,209
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	7,529
Volunteers	7,340
Other Staff Benefits	1,057
Total PERSONNEL	29,134
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	4,579
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	4,579
Travel	5,284
Information & Public Relations	2,113
Office Costs	2,818
Communications	2,378
Financial Charges	704
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	13,297
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	13,236
Total INDIRECT COSTS	13,236
TOTAL BUDGET	216,859



Nicaragua: Earthquake



 Most affected areas

