

DREF operation n° MDRCR011 16 June 2014

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: 139,066 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 17 July 2013 to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 50,400 beneficiaries.

National Society's main objective during the DREF-Dengue operation was to educate 10,080 families distributed in 11 communities in four regions in the country regarding the importance of eliminating the breeding sites of the dengue-transmitting mosquito. 17,233 families were reached with key messages, managing to surpass the original goal. These people now have relevant information about dengue fever, in addition to basic measures to prevent the proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito



Costa Rican Red Cross volunteers conducting home visits in Atlantic areas. Source: CRRC

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the generous contributions of the Canadian Red Cross and government for the allocation made to this operation to replenish the DREF. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, the Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich foundations, and other corporate and private donors. Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

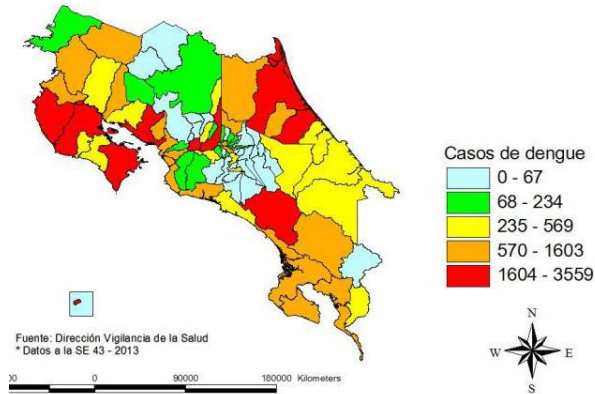
[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

According to Ministry of Health data, 45,071 cases of people infected with the dengue virus had been reported in Costa Rica by October 26. Ever since the Government declared a health alert in July this year, cases have steadily increased. Between Epidemiological Week 27 - when 14,929 cases had been reported -

and Epidemiological Week 43 (October 20-26), the increase in cases was higher compared with the same weeks in 2012. The current trend represents a 191.5% increase compared to the same week the previous year. This behavior is seen in all regions, and is consistent with the emergence of three dengue serotypes.

Casos de dengue según cantón
Costa Rica 2013



Region	Circulating Serotypes
Pacífico Central	1,2,3
Chorotega	1,2,3
Central Norte	1,2,3
Huetar Atlántica	1,2,3
Central Sur	1,2,3
Brunca	1,2,3
Central Este	1,3
Occidente	1,3
Huetar Norte	1,3

DENGUE CASES BY REGION 2012-2013				
REGION	2012	2013	%	% RELATIVE VARIATION
Pacífico Central	3252	8621	19.1	165.1
Chorotega	1508	12819	28.4	750.1
Central Norte	2821	7405	16.4	162.5
Huetar Caribe	6853	6349	14.1	-7.4
Central Sur	576	3430	7.6	495.5
Brunca	127	5444	12.1	4186.6
Central Este	114	593	1.3	420.2
Occidente	19	161	0.4	747.4
Huetar Norte	192	249	0.6	29.7
TOTAL	15462	45071	100.00	191.5

To Week 43 ending October 26, 2013
Source: Health Surveillance Directorate

15 cantons with the greatest number of cases and 2013 Incidence Rate		
Canton	Nº of cases	Incidence Rate
Nicoya	3559	6452
Puntarenas	2830	2263
Santa Cruz	2618	4377
Siquirres	2086	3361
Pococí	2085	1517
Atenas	1861	6778
Perez Zeledon	1848	1263
Alajuela	1776	641
Orotina	1603	7271
San Jose	1551	495
Liberia	1510	2192
Sarapiquí	1313	2099
Guacimo	1226	2719
Carrillo	1127	2786
Golfoito	1102	2582

*Rate per 100,00 inhabitants to EW 43 – 2013
Source: Health Surveillance Directorate

In this context, the Costa Rican Red Cross conducted community actions, mostly jointly with Ministry of Health authorities and in coordination with local authorities. The National Society conducted home visits to deliver flyers to families which contained basic measures to prevent the spread of the dengue-transmitting mosquito. At the same time, the Ministry of Health checked possible breeding sites and carried out fumigation and larva elimination efforts in homes and yards visited.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action



Teaching materials and volunteer support supplies used in visits.
Source: CRRC

The primary purpose of this DREF operation was to raise awareness in residents of 11 targeted communities regarding the importance of eliminating breeding grounds as the main method for reducing dengue incidence. 17,233 households were reached directly through home visits, in addition to working with 31 schools, managing to reach some 400,000 people indirectly through the media.

As part of the DREF-supported containment strategy, 46 clean-up campaigns were conducted in various communities, involving residents, teachers and National Society staff.

Working with communities involved previous training to volunteers and National Society staff, emphasizing in the characteristics of the disease and means of transmission and dispelling any myths present in the country.

The eleven communities selected for the project were:

Region	Canton	Community/Settlement
North Central	San José	La Carpio
		Barrio México
Central Pacific	Parrita	Parrita
	Garabito	Garabito
	Puntarenas	Barranca
	Orotina	Orotina
	Puntarenas	Aguirre
Brunca	Pérez Zeledón	Pérez Zeledón
Huetar Atlantic	Siquirres	Siquirres
	Pococí	Pococí
	Matina	Matina

Among the main challenges faced by the National Society was knowing how to plan work in the field, mobilize personnel from one region to another, as well as coordinate with other driving forces in communities, schools and high schools in the best way possible. In addition, the Costa Rican Red Cross intervened in communities such as Carpio and Barrio Mexico in the nation's capital, which are difficult to access given the existing violence situation. Fortunately, the level of credibility that the Costa Rican National Society enjoys is very high, which made it easier to reach difficult to access areas and to get the support of community leaders, which resulted in a more effective and direct approach to communities.

Challenges were tackled through constant communication with focal points in each region. It is worth mentioning that the choice in focal points was a success for the project, since they were locals who had a broader knowledge of the area and knew the best way to carry out the work.

The DREF-Dengue project included providing informational material to Red Cross Auxiliary Committees which had not been included among the 11 selected communities. This gave added value to the operation. These committees were located in areas affected by the increase in dengue cases in the previous three

months, and several activities, such as health fairs and visits to schools and communities were organized. The DREF-Dengue project provided informational material to use in these activities.

A total of 608 volunteers were involved in the operation.

Communications:

A communications Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member was mobilized to Costa Rica to support the Costa Rican Red Cross communication team in providing emergency communications coverage to the DREF funded dengue operation, as part of the regional dengue response coverage. In coordination with the National Society it was agreed that the support would be given to produce communications deliverables; human interest stories, case study, and filming of audio visual material to later be edited into videos for use on YouTube and other media.

All deliverables were met and published in English and Spanish on www.ifrc.org and www.cruzroja.org, the material was then shared with the National Society via email and tweeted on [@IFRC_es](https://twitter.com/IFRC_es) and [@Federation](https://twitter.com/Federation) for broader dissemination. As agreed the case study prepared was then considered to be included in the Dengue Advocacy Report¹.

It must be stressed that the actions of this communications RIT and of the general advocacy report (and related products) was not funded by this specific DREF operations, but by other operations within the region, which in turn benefitted this operation.

Achievements against outcomes

Health in Emergencies			
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through information and awareness-raising regarding prevention measures for 50,400 people in 11 communities in the Central Pacific, Brunca, Huetar Atlantic and Central regions, as well as in other dengue-prone areas, for three months.	Outputs		% of achievement ²
	10,080 families are reached with information about prevention and early detection of signs of complications from dengue in 11 communities in the Central Pacific, Brunca, Huetar Atlantic and Central regions.		171%
	22 schools and high schools are reached with information about prevention and early detection of signs of complications from dengue in 11 communities in the Central Pacific, Brunca, Huetar Atlantic and Central regions.		141%
	Mass media campaigns reach more than 50,400 people with dengue prevention information.		794%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress ³
	Yes	No	
Selection of Beneficiaries.	X		100%
Conduct 11 dengue control workshops for 220 persons, including community leaders, representatives of local institutions and volunteers.	X		100%
Conduct 10,080 home visits twice a month to raise awareness about dengue prevention and epidemiological surveillance.	X		100%
Develop 1 course on Epidemics Control for 24 Costa Rican	X		100%

¹ Published by the IFRC in 2014 and available [through this link](#).

² This field represents the percentage of the output that has been reached, according to the figures it specifies.

³ This field represents the percentage of completion of a given activity, according to the timeframe planned.

Red Cross volunteers.			
Conduct 11 dengue workshops for 220 teachers and students to become community promoters.	x		100%
Conduct 22 talks in schools and high schools on dengue prevention.	x		100%
Printing of information materials.	x		100%
Development of radio spots	x		100%
Dissemination campaigns on prevention of dengue fever over the radio, in the press and via loudspeakers in public places	x		100%
Distribution of information materials to Auxiliary Red Cross Committees whose municipalities are on alert	x		100%

Impact:

The National Society was able to implement a strategy that not only dispelled doubts and myths regarding the dengue virus, but that raised awareness on the importance of everyone's involvement in eliminating breeding grounds. Among the major challenges faced was making people feel really responsible for keeping their yards clean and free from dengue-transmitting breeding places. By the end of the operation, the Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) had managed to work directly with 17,233 families through 3 phases of home visits, which are listed in the following table:

Table 2.: Home Visits

Region	Canton	Community/ Settlement	Family visits 1	Family visits 2	Family visits 3
Central Norte	San José	La Carpio	2,129	1,108	134
		Barrio México	354		
Pacífico Central	Parrita	Parrita	752	489	60
	Garabito	Garabito	964	297	3
	Puntarenas	Barranca	844	703	94
	Orotina	Orotina	947	568	8
	Puntarenas	Aguirre	659	314	-
Brunca	Pérez Zeledón	Pérez Zeledón	1,145	-	-
Huetar Atlántica	Siquirres	Siquirres	1,399	769	-
	Pococí	Pococí	961	778	38
	Matina	Matina	698	1,017	-
Totals			10,852	6,043	337
17,233 families					

In addition to informative visits, random visits were made to conduct a survey in order to know the opinion of the people living in the 11 selected communities with which the work had been carried out. This satisfaction tool helped determine if families had been visited by CRRC staff, if they had received dengue prevention information, and if breeding sites were identified and eliminated. 337 satisfaction surveys conducted in 11 communities determined that the work done by the National Society was effective, since in most of the households visited the families' response was satisfactory. Some commented that they were very interested in continuing with clean-up efforts in their homes and communities.

Actions to be carried out after the operation ends include keeping in communication with the various committees to see how the dengue issue evolves and to continue using the informational materials produced by the project.

To start implementing actions, the National Society began with training processes and the production of informational materials in the third week of July. It also started purchasing materials to conduct home visits, such as clipboards, pens and other necessary items. Purchases included protective items for staff such as long-sleeved t-shirts to protect arms, repellent to prevent mosquito bites and sun block. 90 units of sun block and repellent were purchased. Farmagro SA, the company who sold the fogging machines, donated 8 protective suits with their respective face masks for use by fumigators.

Staff protection for community actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T-shirts - 200 units • Long sleeves - 100 pairs • Caps - 200 units • Repellent - 90 units • Sun Block - 90 units

Before starting the home visits, National Society volunteers and staff involved in the intervention were informed on how the work would be conducted –including routes, meal times, hydration stations, group leaders and security details. Informational materials were then handed over as well as the sun block, repellent and any other materials they might need during visits. During these tours, there was always one team who was responsible for hydration and for providing assistance in the event of any unforeseen situations along the way.

During this three-month project, 764 people - including Red Cross members and community leaders - were trained on the following subjects to conduct home visits: what is the dengue virus; how does it occur; and the vector characteristics, and signs and symptoms of the disease. The training was developed foreseeing any possible questions that needed clarifying among beneficiaries. Furthermore, at least 142 National Society members visited the IFRC's Virtual Learning Platform. The following were the courses taken by volunteer and permanent staff:

- Strategy 20/20
- The World of the Red Cross
- Code of Conduct
- Safe Access



A school-based intervention with beneficiaries. Source: CRRC

The following table indicates the number of people trained, including community leaders:

Dengue conceptualization and control workshops

Region	Community	Number of Workshops	Participants	
			Volunteers	Community Leaders
Central Norte	La Carpio	4	294	66
	Barrio México	2	68	15
Pacífico Central	Parrita	1	18	14
Pacífico Central	Garabito	1	12	8
Pacífico Central	Barranca	1	29	19
Pacífico Central	Orotina	1	17	10
Pacífico Central	Aguirre	2	12	24

Brunca	Pérez Zeledón	1	17	-
Huetar Atlántica	Siquirres	1	20	-
Huetar Atlántica	Pococí	3	89	-
Huetar Atlántica	Matina	1	32	-
Total		18	608	156

A total of 22 National Society members attended the Epidemics Control for Volunteers (ECV) course on the main precautions that should be taken in the event of an epidemic. The course also explained how to draft situation reports, as during the project several participants sent reports describing the situation in their areas. The course was taught by three instructors, including the RIT member who was there to support the country operation. It is worth noting that the RIT had to spend an additional month supporting the operation, which in turn increased expenses in contrast to those originally budgeted. This, however, allowed better coordination work as well as increased support to the National Society.

In order to make use of technological tools, 18 Smartphones were purchased and configured to use the Open Data Kit (ODK) application. In addition, 29 people attended a course on how to use the tool to collect beneficiary data. In this case, training was provided by IFRC's Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for Central America. For communication purposes, 16 mobile phones units were used in the Atlantic areas. The staff using it stated that this is an application that facilitates data gathering. Depending on the forms used, collecting data is simple and efficient.

The second element of the national strategy was the work conducted in schools in identified communities.

The dynamics of workshops held in schools and high schools consisted in a presentation on the basic steps to help prevent the spread of the dengue-transmitting mosquito, as well as an induction about what is the dengue virus, how does it occur, vector characteristics and signs and symptoms of the disease. Teachers were given lectures in order to provide them with guidance which they in turn could continue using in their classrooms. Some of the actions in schools and high schools involved children taking this information home. As homework, the children were to use the picture provided to check their houses, under the supervision of their parents, in order to identify breeding sites of the dengue vector and eliminate them. Finally, children and young people held a cleaning day at their schools and communities. This strategy allowed carrying out prevention work with 7,199 students and 324 teachers.

Dengue prevention workshops in schools

Region	Canton	Community/ Settlement	Schools/High schools	Students	Teachers
Central Norte	San José	La Carpio	1	291	10
		Barrío México	1	520	36
Pacífico Central	Parrita	Parrita	2	140	5
	Puntarenas	Barranca	2	178	0
	Orotina	Orotina	2	98	5
	Puntarenas	Aguirre	6	737	45
Huetar Atlántica	Siquirres	Siquirres	1	175	7
	Pococí	Pococí	8	1,278	46
	Matina	Matina	8	3,782	170
Totals			31	7,199	324

It is worth mentioning that all persons trained work as community promoters that replicate messages in their communities and schools. In addition, the close coordination kept with the Ministry of Health, as well as local authorities and school authorities, led to increase efficiency on the use of teaching materials and a significant reduction on the total expenses in this regard.

The third element consisted in a massive media campaign. The dengue prevention campaign was conducted through a radio station which had radio coverage in 95% of the national territory (La Mejor FM 99.1). This allowed having a broader scope. 30-second spots were aired for one week.

In addition to spots aired over the radio station previously mentioned, the 5 project focal points were given a CD with 4 recorded spots to broadcast over loudspeakers or local radio stations in each region. According to radio station data from audience surveys, it is estimated that some 400,000 people heard the radio messages.

The media campaign was further broadened thanks to space provided by five television stations, either through news stories or interviews, in addition to about 20 articles in newspapers and internet pages. Details of these can be found in the **annex**.

Finally, information on the operation was published three times in the Humanitarian Network for the Americas (REDHUM) webpage, and eight notes were written about it on the National Society website. Additional notes were written in social networks. An average of 2,500 people saw this information.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome: The risk of dengue fever has been reduced through hygiene promotion and vector control in 11 communities in the Central Pacific, Brunca, Huetar Atlantic and North Central regions for three months.	Outputs		% of achievement
		10,080 families are supported with actions to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and fumigation.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Support community cleaning campaigns for the elimination of mosquito breeding grounds (twice a month).	x		100%
Distribution of community cleaning kits	X		100%
Acquisition and of equipment and chemicals (larvicide and fumigation).	x		100%
Support fumigation and larvicide campaigns in 11 communities.	x		100%

Impact:

A total of 35,309 families benefited from having their homes fumigated through this DREF operation. Additionally, 46 clean-up campaigns were conducted in communities, collecting 38.5 tons of solid waste which were properly disposed of. These community activities had support from local governments in terms of transportation and from residents, teachers and National Society staff.

Table 1: Community cleaning campaigns

Region	Canton	Community/Settlement	Sweeps	Amount of materials eliminated (tons)
Central	San José	La Carpio	1	3 tons

Norte		Barrio México	2	1/5 ton
Pacífico Central	Parrita	Parrita	4	3 tons
	Garabito	Garabito	4	4 tons
	Puntarenas	Barranca	7	6 tons
	Orotina	Orotina	11	10 tons
	Puntarenas	Aguirre	4	2 tons
Huetar Atlántica	Pococí	Pococí	6	4 tons
	Matina	Matina	7	5 tons
Total			46	38,5 tons

Kits were delivered to Auxiliary CRRC Committees to assist with the clean-up. These committees were located in areas with the highest incidence of dengue cases. Each Committee in turn delivered the kits for clean-up efforts organized in each region's communities, schools and high schools. Kits contained trash bags, gloves to protect the hands of garbage collectors, repellent and sunblock.

Table 1: Kit distribution

Region	Canton	Auxiliary Red Cross Committee	Number of kits delivered
Central Norte	San José	Desamparados	10
		León XII	20
Pacífico Central	Parrita	Parrita	10
	Garabito	Jacó	10
	Puntarenas	Esparza	11
	Orotina	Orotina	20
	Puntarenas	Quepos	10
Brunca	Pérez Zeledón	Pérez Zeledón	10
Huetar Atlántica	Siquirres	Siquirres	20
	Pococí	Guápiles	10
	Matina	Guácimo	10
TOTAL			141

The 35,309 homes were fumigated with supplies purchased by the National Society. We need to point out that CRRC staff was not able to directly perform fumigation actions as originally planned due to problems with the volunteer insurance. However, thanks to the good relations established from the very beginning between the DREF-dengue project and the Ministry, the latter's staff was able to handle both the machines and the chemicals purchased. The original plan was to acquire 6 fumigation machines, however, a total of 8 machines were acquired in the end.

Table 3.: House fumigations

Region	Canton	Community	Homes fumigated
Central Norte	San José	La Carpio	4000
		Barrio México	2600

Pacífico Central	Parrita	Parrita	8075
	Garabito	Jaco	7634
Region Chorotega	Carrillo	Carrillo	4500
	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	8500
Total			35,309

Lessons learned and results of external evaluation

Between February and March 2014, a regional external evaluation was conducted of dengue response operations in 2013. During this evaluation, the CRRC's response was analyzed and the following table shows the main achievements and challenges identified:

Country	Main Achievements	Main Challenges
Costa Rica.	→ Integrating the entire School Community in awareness-raising actions. The involvement of parents, teachers and students generates greater impact and greater capacity to replicate the messages transmitted, as actions are being conducted with agents of change at the community level who can contribute to greater sustainability and continuity of the actions developed.	→ This DREF has been CRRC's his first experience in an epidemics operation, which has represented a great challenge in terms of coordination and organization. → In order to strengthen installed capacities, it would be desirable for the National Society to have a Health Emergency area/department that facilitates preparedness processes and establishes a contingency plan that includes a decentralized management system for preparing future DREF operations. This type of system allows streamlining implementation processes and monitoring the activities.
	→ Establishing home follow-up visits to verify if transmitted messages are being implemented has served to reinforce continuity and to monitor if good health practices have been adopted by families	→ Another aspect that needs to be taken into account in preparedness and in its resulting contingency plan is establishing a deeper analysis at the internal level where National Society and branch capacities and resources are measured against the scope of the project. Thus, actions will be more balanced and will contribute more effectively to achieving the objectives and achieving institutional strengthening
	→ The induction provided to focal points on accounting and accountability was a successful and necessary process for efficient fund execution.	→ Taking advantage of the opportunities that the DREF provides to open a discussion process within the National Society to include Community Health-related actions in the National Strategic Plan so that this strengthens CRRC's responsiveness and allows the National Society to work together with the community, integrating it as an active party in action development

In addition, the National Society conducted a lessons learned workshop at the operation's closing. The workshop was attended by 20 people, including the focal points of the project, volunteers, administrative staff

and staff from the National Directorates of Relief and Operations. Among the main lessons learned during the workshop, we highlight:

- The project must be widely disseminated and known within the entire National Society
- Better preparedness and readiness related to selection of focal points
- Do not publicize actions which later will not be possible to fulfill (fumigations, in some cases)
- Increase national and local project management knowledge

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability

(planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 17 July 2013 for 139,066 Swiss francs for three months to assist 50,400 beneficiaries.



Click here

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



- Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:
1. Enable healthy and safe living.
 2. Reduce vulnerability and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.



ANNEX: Dissemination of prevention messages over other media

N°	TV	Coverage	Spot
1.	Channel 7, Noticiero Telenoticias	10 notes	Reports on NS efforts
2.	Channel 6, Noticias Repretel	1	Reports on NS efforts
3.	Channel 11, Noticiero NC Once	1	Interview and story on the project Duration 8 min
5.	Programa matutino Giros, Channel 6	1	Story on the Project Duration: 2 min 50 sec
5.	Channel 13, Sistema Nacional de Radio y televisión	2	Reports on NS efforts

N°	Radio Station	Coverage	Spot
1.	Radio Nacional	1	1-hour interview
2.	Radio ADN	3	
3.	Radio Columbia	1	

N°	Written and digital media	Coverage
1.	Newspaper- La Nación	8 publications
2.	Newspaper- La Extra	3 publications
3.	Digital Medium - Navégalo	4 publications
4.	Digital Medium CRHOY	1 publication
5.	Digital Medium BS noticias	2 publications
6.	Channel 15.com	1 publication
7.	Newspaper- puravida.com	1 publication

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCR011 - Costa Rica - Dengue

Timeframe: 17 Jul 13 to 17 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Jul 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2013/12	Programme	MDRCR011
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		139,066				139,066	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		139,066				139,066	
C4. Other Income		139,066				139,066	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		139,066				139,066	
D. Total Funding = B +C		139,066				139,066	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		139,066				139,066	
E. Expenditure		-133,564				-133,564	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		5,502				5,502	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCR011 - Costa Rica - Dengue

Timeframe: 17 Jul 13 to 17 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Jul 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2013/12	Programme	MDRCR011
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			139,066			139,066		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,695		41,424			41,424	271	
Teaching Materials	41,137		26,652			26,652	14,484	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	82,831		68,076			68,076	14,755	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,837		3,776			3,776	-939	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,837		3,776			3,776	-939	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,728		9,056			9,056	-4,328	
National Society Staff	8,795		10,636			10,636	-1,842	
Volunteers	2,270		990			990	1,280	
Other Staff Benefits	7,301		7,187			7,187	113	
Total Personnel	23,093		27,870			27,870	-4,776	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,511		9,437			9,437	-926	
Total Workshops & Training	8,511		9,437			9,437	-926	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,404		2,898			2,898	506	
Information & Public Relations	3,168		7,251			7,251	-4,083	
Office Costs	1,135		1,291			1,291	-156	
Communications	4,842		3,272			3,272	1,570	
Financial Charges	757		1,542			1,542	-785	
Total General Expenditure	13,306		16,253			16,253	-2,948	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	8,488		8,152			8,152	336	
Total Indirect Costs	8,488		8,152			8,152	336	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	139,066		133,564			133,564	5,502	
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,502			5,502		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCR011 - Costa Rica - Dengue

Timeframe: 17 Jul 13 to 17 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Jul 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2013/12	Programme	MDRCR011
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	139,066		139,066	139,066	133,564	5,502	
Subtotal BL2	139,066		139,066	139,066	133,564	5,502	
GRAND TOTAL	139,066		139,066	139,066	133,564	5,502	