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# Emergency Plan of Action update

## Nicaragua: Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### General data

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>MDRNI006</b>
<b>Date of issue: 17 July 2014</b>	
	<b>Date of the disaster: 10 April 2014</b>
<b>Operation start date: 10 April 2014</b>	<b>Expected timeframe: 4 months, ending on 20 August 2014. This update extends the timeframe of implementation by an additional month.</b>
<b>Host National Society: Nicaraguan Red Cross</b>	<b>Operation budget: 216,859 Swiss francs</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 12,015 people</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted: 3,000 persons</b>
<b>N° of National Societies currently involved in the operation:</b> At the national level, the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) has one headquarters office, 150 staff members, 34 branches and 2,000 active volunteers.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Protection and its committees; the National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief System (SINAPRED),</li> <li>• Municipal Disaster, Prevention, Mitigation and Relief Committee (COMUPRED).</li> <li>• Municipal governments of Nagarote and La Paz Centro.</li> <li>• The Convoy of Hope, Inc. organization. It is providing supplementary aid to the municipality of Mateare, delivering hygiene and kitchen kits.</li> <li>• The National University of Engineering (UNI), conducting an assessment of housing vulnerability and supporting the verification of beneficiaries with CRN; technical advice to beneficiaries on repairing their homes.</li> <li>• United Nations activated the Cash Grant Fund for 100,000 US dollars to purchase mats, blankets, hygiene kits and informational posters regarding earthquakes. All items were delivered to SINAPRED for distribution to families affected by the earthquake.</li> </ul>	

### Summary:

**216,859 Swiss francs have been allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) in delivering immediate assistance for up to 3,000 people. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.**

An earthquake registering 6.2 on the Richter scale hit Nicaragua on 10 April 2014 at a depth of 10 kilometers, originating in Lake Managua, south-west of the municipality of La Paz Centro, Department of León. Constant aftershocks have occurred, which have mainly affected the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, La Paz Centro and Nagarote in the departments of León and Managua respectively. The earthquake resulted in structural damage to dwellings and emotional suffering to the population. Shelters for families require basic conditions to be able to meet the affected families' needs.

The DREF operation implemented by the Nicaraguan Red Cross has allowed assisting 1,016 families through psycho-social support; 799 families through basic health information; 147 families in shelters through hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans; and 450 other families through tarpaulins to cover their damaged roofs or walls. However, the National Society requests a one-month extension of the implementation timeframe in order to complete the distribution of both construction material and food vouchers. This operation is now expected to conclude on 20 August 2014.

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the Commission's European Community

Humanitarian Office (ECHO) for their generous contributions to replenish the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, 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. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) has replenished the DREF up to 50 per cent for the allocation made to this operation.

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

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

An earthquake registering 6.2 on the Richter scale hit Nicaragua on 10 April 2014 at a depth of 10 kilometers, originating in Lake Managua, south-west of the municipality of La Paz Centro, Department of León. Another significant earthquake - 6.7 on the Richter scale - occurred the next day, originating 4 kilometers west of Nandaime, Department of Granada.

Constant aftershocks have occurred since then, which have caused damage to homes, mostly in the municipalities of Mateare and La Paz Centro in the departments of León and Managua respectively. Various geological micro-faults have been activated in different areas.

The Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) is on permanent alert regarding the seismic-volcanic activity in Nicaragua, especially in the western portions of the country. Before the earthquake on 10 April, INETER had 15 seismological stations, however, 25 accelerometers were set up with government support in Managua and in areas where telluric movements occurred.

On 11 April of this year, the government of Nicaragua declared a National Red Alert, due to aftershocks and activation of important seismic faults such as those that caused significant damage during the 1972 earthquake in Managua.

At this time, the Government has lowered the alert from "red" to "yellow" for the municipalities of Managua, Ciudad Sandino, Nagarote, La Paz Centro, Nagarote and Mateare.

The biggest effects were reported in the departments of Managua and León, in the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, Nagarote, and La Paz Centro, respectively.

The main damage reported by SINAPRED on 15 April 2014, through its Disaster Operations Center, consists of damage to infrastructure (partial and total): 2,403 dwellings have been damaged, of which 178 have collapsed, have been totally destroyed or have been rendered uninhabitable; and 2,225 dwellings report partial damage, according to information from the government.

This same report also reported damage to the health-related infrastructure:

- 12 hospitals with cracked walls;
- 5 health centres with cracks;
- 15 small health posts affected.

The number of families in shelters has decreased because the government has made progress delivering new housing for the families which lost their homes. Five hundred thirty-eight families have been evacuated to two shelters, one located in the municipality of Managua, at the Nicaraguan Institute for Sports (512 families), and another one located in the municipality of Nagarote, at the railway station (26 families). Besides shelter, the families staying there receive food and medicines, and engage in some recreational activities.

Through the local governments, new housing is being built for families which have lost their homes. Fourteen families which were being sheltered in the municipality of Nagarote at the "Church on the Rock" shelter have already been moved to their new government-built homes.

No deaths directly attributable to the earthquake have been reported, however, two people died from heart failure due to earthquakes in the municipality of Managua, in the neighborhood of Villa Libertad and San Judas.

In the case of families which sustained partial damage to their homes, the national government has implemented a programme through the local governments, which consists of delivering concrete blocks, brick, iron and cement; therefore, complementary Red Cross aid could focus on the following materials: doors, sand, gravel, wooden concrete forms, cement and masonry equipment, such as trowels and measuring tape, among other items.

Classes in schools and universities have resumed and are back to normal.

INETER is constantly monitoring and watching for seismic and volcanic events. It is also providing technical and scientific information to support decision making.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of the Host National Society



Delivery of tarpaulins to affected families. Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross



Mega V application for distribution. Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross

From the moment when the earthquake occurred, the Nicaraguan Red Cross activated its Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) at the branch and national headquarters level. The staff was prepared to assist in emergency and humanitarian aid, in support of the Civil Protection System. Response teams from the national headquarters and the National Society branches in Leon, Chinandega and Nagarote supported efforts to evacuate families, gather information and conduct needs assessments in the field. The Nicaraguan Red Cross initially aided 80 families affected by the emergency which were sheltered in the municipality of Nagarote, León. The families received hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans, and lectures were given on health and hygiene promotion. Some of these families have already benefited from government-donated housing, although others are still living in shelters.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Nicaraguan Red Cross has an Emergency Operations Center at national headquarters and is coordinating and informing the Movement with regard to response implementation. Actions for this operation are being developed under a single Plan of Action.

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) is supporting the National Society to facilitate cooperation and joint efforts. National Red Cross Societies present in the country include the Spanish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross, with whom the National Executive Committee and the EOC team have established coordination.

The IFRC has a regional representation office in Honduras for both Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition to the National Societies mentioned above, the American Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Society, through the Nicaraguan Red Cross, are implementing a community preparedness project.

The Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the national representative of the IFRC are in close communication with the Nicaraguan Red Cross. PADRU has deployed four delegates, with expertise in Disaster Management, Health in Emergencies, Livelihoods and Shelter in Emergencies, to assist in the operation's implementation process. A member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) is currently in Nicaragua to provide assistance and technical support to the National Society during the operation's development.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the country**

Based on Law 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 levels 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 sectoral committees, such as water, special operations, environment, and health, among other sectors.

Currently, the government is supporting families whose homes suffered partial or total damage by providing housing and construction materials, such as cement, iron, tin, cement blocks and bricks.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Housing**

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.

Damages have been classified as follows:

1. Collapsed homes (totally destroyed)
2. Damage to roof
3. Damage to one wall
4. Damage to two walls
5. Damage to roof and walls.

The local governments continue to build housing for families whose homes collapsed. Families whose homes suffered partial damage were given concrete, tin sheeting, nails and sand, among others items, to repair the roofs or walls. However, other additional materials are necessary to restore the homes.

### **Shelter**

The number of families in shelters has decreased. Five hundred thirty-eight families have been evacuated to two shelters, one located in the municipality of Managua, at the Nicaraguan Institute for Sports (512 families), and another located in the municipality of Nagarote, at the railway station (26 families). According to the Nagarote local government, the 14 families that were housed at the "Church on the Rock" shelter have been moved to their new homes

The Ministry of Health is providing support to the population in shelters. Each shelter has a medical brigade that ensures the health of sheltered families, as well as a psycho-social support brigade, supported by the Nicaraguan Red Cross, which offers emotional support and recreational activities to the families in shelters.

## **Livelihoods**

Activities promoting the livelihoods of the population affected have returned to normal. Families have resumed their daily activities.

## **Water and sanitation**

Services for the provision of drinking water in the municipalities of Nagarote, La Paz Centro and Mateare have been restored. The National Water and Sewer Company (ENACAL) has stepped up efforts to supply water to all the affected people. At this time, the potable water provision services are running with no interruptions.

## **Health**

So far, there have been no outbreaks of contagious/infectious diseases in the 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 resulting from continuing aftershocks.

The level of stress among the elderly, children, teenagers 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 strength and confidence.

## **Selection of beneficiaries:**

The people benefitting from this effort are those whose homes suffered structural damage but that are still repairable; the support will allow them to recover their homes and enhance their capacity to cope with another seismic event.

The vulnerability criteria for the selected families are as follows:

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

## **Risk analysis**

The Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) has been constantly monitoring seismic-volcanic activity in Nicaragua by means of seismic stations. Currently, the seismic activity has decreased, especially in the municipality of Managua, and therefore the government has lowered the alert from “red” to “yellow” only for the municipalities of Managua, Ciudad Sandino, Nagarote, La Paz Centro, Nagarote and Mateare.

The areas where the operation is being developed are highly seismic. According to recent estimates in the *2010 World Disasters Report*, more than 79 per cent of houses in Managua are of poor quality and 18 per cent 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. There is the latent risk that new earthquakes will occur which will affect dwellings and their inhabitants.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall objective**

Support the reestablishment of 1,000 families affected by the earthquake in the Departments of Managua and León, in the municipalities of Managua, Mateare Nagarote and La Paz Centro respectively, by providing humanitarian assistance through the mobilization of our volunteers.

### **Proposed strategy**

Among the first response actions contemplated were support to evacuate families living in homes at risk for landslides, gathering information in the field, monitoring and tracking the event, ambulance and rescue services, and demolition of structures which pose a risk to the population.

Also prioritized was providing aid in shelters through water and sanitation actions and hygiene promotion, and emotional support activities.

This DREF's water and sanitation and hygiene promotion component provides assistance to 150 families sheltered and self-sheltered in the departments of Managua and León, municipalities of Mateare, La Paz Centro, and Nagarote respectively, by delivering:

- One hygiene kit
- One kitchen kit
- Two jerrycans per family

To complement these actions, lectures were given on healthy habits and hygiene, to be taken into account in homes, communities and shelters.

Psychological support activities have targeted not only sheltered families, but also those affected in the community as well. These actions aim to serve 1,000 families in the departments of Managua and León, in the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, La Paz Centro, and Nagarote, respectively. This includes conducting support groups and recreational activities with children and adults, in order to reduce the stress on the population and identify possible effects on their emotional states. Providing psycho-social support to volunteers responding to the emergency has also been considered.

The operation includes assisting 450 families whose homes suffered partial damage through the delivery of vouchers to buy additional construction materials and food-for-work vouchers, in order to facilitate repair actions. Psycho-social support brigades are assisting beneficiary families.

Additionally, 450 reinforced roofs have been delivered, which are used as temporary roofs and walls by families which are in the process of repairing their homes.

### **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. The National Society will also take part in nine commissions belonging to the National CODE.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross defines the organization for disaster relief at two levels—political and operational.

## **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.

Taking into account the operational needs of the DREF, full-time staff has been hired and is working specifically on implementing the DREF Earthquake Plan. To this end, an operations coordinator and two other coordinators have been recruited: one to develop community psycho-social support and health and hygiene promotion activities through the delivery of hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans; and another coordinator in charge of delivering food vouchers and vouchers for building materials. Fifty volunteers from Managua, Nagarote and La Paz Centro are on hand to implement the operation.

In summary, the DREF operation is supporting the National Society human resources through:

- One Operations coordinator
- One shelter coordinator
- One psycho-social support coordinator
- Fifty volunteers

IFRC has mobilized a general RIT member to support the operation's implementation. In addition, technical support is being provided by the regional disaster management coordinator and the country coordinator for institutional guidance, as well as from the PADRU shelter, livelihoods and health in emergencies delegates, and IFRC communications, technology and innovation, and finance units.

## **Logistics and supply chain**

The Nicaraguan Red Cross, through its operations centre, is working with its logistics commission responsible for procurement of goods and services, using procedures established by the National Society. They are guiding the implementation of the process for food vouchers and vouchers for building materials. The National Society is supporting the operation through their vehicles to work in the field.

With help from IFRC's Zone Logistics Unit based in Panama, the operation has been supported through emergency stock pre-positioned in Nicaragua, immediately delivering 150 hygiene kits, 150 kitchen kits, 300 jerrycans, and 450 tarpaulins. In addition, five scanners were purchased and sent for the Mega V application.

## **Information technologies (IT)**

The National Society has a computerized purchasing and warehousing system and regular internet access. The ODK system is being used in this operation to identify and select beneficiaries and to distribute humanitarian aid. The radio equipment belonging to the Nagarote branch has received maintenance, in order to improve communications with the national headquarters.

IFRC has held a Mega V workshop with ten volunteers from Leon, Nagarote and the national headquarters; Mega V will be implemented during the distribution of food vouchers and of vouchers for building materials to affected families selected by the project

## Communications

The Communications and Press Directorate is keeping both the institutional authorities and the general public informed regarding the progress of the operation and by delivering messages of prevention and community earthquake preparedness. The Nicaraguan Red Cross is using its own means of communication, in order to disseminate information via the virtual platforms and through press releases and ensuring coverage by radio, TV and print media.

The following information has been published in the media:

- [Radio Nicaragua - Red Cross coverage](#)
- [Hoy – Red Cross coverage](#)
- <http://www.ifrc.org/es/noticias/noticias/americas/nicaragua/familias-damnificadas-de-reciben-ayuda-en-nicaragua-65696/>
- <http://www.ifrc.org/es/noticias/noticias/americas/nicaragua/cruz-roja-nicaraguense-desarrolla-acciones-ante-alerta-roja-por-terremoto-65651/>
- <http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2014/06/03/ambito/196933-ninez-alerta-sismos>
- <http://www.hoy.com.ni/2014/06/03/capacitan-a-ni%C3%B1os/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flyVUOlrPhY#t=81>

Radio spots through six popular radio stations in the country are being used to provide information on how to act during earthquakes. This is part of the recently completed DIPECHO regional project implemented together with the National Society.

Under the project, radio spots are being broadcast over six major radio stations in the country, with audiences mainly in Managua and western Nicaragua (the places most affected by earthquakes). The spots are being aired for 9:25 hours by the following radio stations: Radio Nicaragua, Radio Éxito, Radio Mundial, Radio El Pensamiento, Radio La F, and Tu Nueva Radio Ya. The spots are intended to inform and raise awareness in communities regarding what to do in case of an earthquake and how to be organized.

N°	Radio	Coverage	Estimated inhabitants per municipality
1	Radio Nicaragua	National	6,038,652
2	Radio Éxito	Managua	1,374,025
3	Radio Mundial	Managua	1,374,025
4	Radio El Pensamiento	Managua	1,374,025
5	Radio La F	León and 10 municipalities	374,000
6	Tu Nueva Radio Ya	National	6,038,652

Links to radio spots:

- Spot 1: <https://soundcloud.com/zeniajalima/crn-vineta-terremoto>
- Spot 2: <https://soundcloud.com/zeniajalima/crn-vineta-2-de-terremoto>
- Spot 3: <https://soundcloud.com/zeniajalima/crn-vineta-3-de-terremoto>

The communications team at the IFRC Americas zone office is in permanent contact with the National Society communications team that is sending stories from the field regarding the impact of the earthquake on affected populations and the psycho-social support being offered by volunteers. These stories have been published on the IFRC website.

## Security

A security plan has been developed for this operation by the National Relief Directorate which takes into account the current critical situation due to the aftershocks and possible earthquakes. The National Society is coordinating with its branches, key actors and authorities responsible for security in the area.

During field visits, the local mayor's offices appointed community leaders and guides to assist teams in psycho-social support and hygiene promotion activities, to verify recipients and deliver materials.

All operational actions took place during daytime hours; moreover, security conditions have been previously analysed together with authorities and community leaders. All the National Society personnel and equipment are properly identified, highly visible and insured. Field tours are carried out between 7 am and 5 pm, according to the security plan.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The Nicaraguan Red Cross's National Planning Directorate is responsible for providing guidance to and monitoring the Plan of Action, ensuring the submission of narrative and financial reports. In addition, the National Society has support from a general RIT member to guide the process.

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 the conditions laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the National Society and IFRC. Financial resource management is carried out in strict compliance with National Society's internal control standards, country regulations and guidelines laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding, and the DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures are applied to the justification of expenses process are being done on IFRC formats.

According to the DREF procedures, the operation will not cover permanent structural costs, limiting the expenses to costs incurred during the length of the operation.

The National Society has a project accountant in charge of monitoring and managing the budget, in support of the team in charge of its execution.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	<b>Products</b>	<b>% achieved</b>
	<b>Output 1.1</b> Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	100%
	<b>Output 1.2</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.	80%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Implementation on time</b>	<b>% of progress</b>

	Yes	No	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches	X		100%
Develop a multi-sectoral action plan	X		100%
Detailed assessment of affectation in communities	X		85%
Four monitoring visits by IFRC Secretariat general coordinators and health.	X		75%

## Progress towards the outcome

### Coordination with various actors

In order to implement this DREF operation, coordination meetings were between the National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief System (SINAPRED) Executive Secretariat, the Nicaraguan Red Cross and the IFRC to submit the proposal, agreeing to implement the Plan of Action and establish coordination with local authorities.

Arrangements have been made with the National Engineering University to request support from senior year architecture and engineering students to gather information regarding the status of beneficiary dwellings. The students will also provide technical support and assistance to families repairing their homes.

Through assessments in the field and implementation of the operation, the Nicaraguan Red Cross met with and interviewed municipal authorities. The municipalities have conducted detailed assessments of the affected homes with support from the National Engineering University and the Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER). They are also coordinating the government support to repair and rebuild dwellings.

It is important to highlight that the mayors' offices helped the Nicaraguan Red Cross work in coordination with community leaders, who have provided guidance especially during visits in the field and while delivering information about the community, as well as in psycho-social support and health and hygiene promotion activities conducted in the municipality of Mateare.

### Shelters

Support at the shelter level is ongoing, through coordination with municipal authorities and people responsible for shelters in the affected municipalities.

## Health and care

### Needs analysis:

The continuous aftershocks from the 10 April earthquakes have caused damage both in terms of material losses and emotional and psychological suffering to the population. The population most affected emotionally is located in the municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro in the Department of Leon, and the municipalities of Mateare and Managua in the Department of Managua.

The following have also been identified:

- Psycho-social damage to the population due earthquakes and constant aftershocks.
- Families are spending nights in open spaces.
- Insufficient brigades to provide psycho-social care.
- Audiovisual media heighten concerns and emotional instability of the affected population.

## Population assisted

The operation aimed to assist 1,000 families through psycho-social support in the municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro in the Department of León and the municipalities of Managua and Mateare in the Department of Managua, to ensure care to vulnerable groups.

Outcome 1 : 1,000 families' mental wellbeing and feeling of safety has improved after the operation	<b>Products</b>		<b>% achieved</b>
	<b>Output 1.1</b> At least 1,000 families affected by the earthquake and aftershocks have psycho-social support.		102%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Implementation on time</b>		<b>% of progress</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
Assessment and prioritization of population to be reached	X		100%
Creation and induction to psycho-social support brigades by Red Cross volunteers	X		100%
Psycho-social support training to volunteers	X		100%
Acquisition of materials to provide psycho-social support in emergencies and disasters.	X		100%
Psycho-social support sessions to communities, schools and shelters	X		102%

## Progress towards the outcome

### Assessment and prioritization of activities

Beneficiaries are being identified together with local authorities, establishing coordination with persons in charge of psycho-social support activities in communities and shelters. A group work methodology was used with both adults and children, given the fact that the target audience is large.

### Creation and induction to psycho-social support brigades by Red Cross volunteers

Volunteers previously trained in psycho-social support were convened to support community activities, and an induction process was conducted with 95 youth volunteers and relief workers. They were provided information about the overall plan and guidance on the methodology being used to approach communities.

### Psycho-social support training

A psycho-social support workshop aimed at National Society's psycho-social support brigades was taught by a National Society expert and attended by 30 volunteers from the headquarters and branches in Nagarote and Leon, which remain active in psycho-social support activities that the National Society is implementing in municipalities targeted by the DREF project.

The IFRC held a workshop on community-based psycho-social support, taught by PADRU's health in emergencies delegate, training 30 volunteers and staff from the headquarters and the Nagarote and Leon branches. The training was intended to build the installed capacity in Managua, Leon and Nagarote branches in problem assessment and understanding, the development of a Plan of Action, and implementation and reporting of community-based psycho-social support actions.



Psycho-social support workshop with children at the Mateare shelter. Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross

Plan of Action, and implementation and

## Acquisition of materials to provide psycho-social support in emergencies and disasters

Psycho-social support materials were printed to assist the affected families in Managua, Mateare, and Nagarote, using characters created by the National Society, called *Sismote* (Big Quake), *Temblorina* (Quaky) and *Cruz Rojito* (Little Red Cross), to raise children's awareness on the subject of earthquakes. These characters are used in the community to bring key messages to children through storytelling and recreational activities. In addition, materials were purchased to be used for recreational activities with children; moreover, for adults, these materials served to conduct reflection and cathartic activities.

## Psycho-social support sessions to communities, schools and shelters

To date, 1,016 families have been assisted in Managua, Mateare, and Nagarote communities, neighborhoods, schools and shelters. Activities are conducted in groups for both children and adults. Adult groups use group dynamics to express what they experienced during the earthquake as well as their feelings, which has allowed 318 adults to share and vent their stress and concerns. Moreover, psycho-support activities have been conducted with 262 children through play.

**Chart of psycho-social support provided to affected families**

Department	Municipality	Community- Neighborhood	N° of Families
MANAGUA	MATEARE	MATEARES TOWN CENTRE, FORMER RAILWAY STATION	42
		MATEARE, MUNICIPAL LIBRARY	75
		LOS BRAZILES	52
		SAN ANDRES	19
		ROSARIO MURILLO	95
	MANAGUA	DISTRICT II, Bª BOER ,COMMUNITY CENTRE	62
		SAN SEBASTIAN SCHOOL	23
		RTO. SAN ANTONIO , COMMUNITY CENTRE	45
		DISTRICT II, B° CRISTO DEL ROSARIO, PANAMERICANO SCHOOL	42
		VILLA GUADALUPE, VILLA VIRGEN DE GUADALUPE SCHOOL.	45
LEON	NAGAROTE	NAGAROTE,SHELTER AT THE FORMER RAILWAY STATION	90
		NAGAROTE CASCO, COLEGIO AMIGOS	59
		TIERRA PROMETIDA (EL CHORIZO)	88
		TIERRA PROMETIDA (EL CHORIZO) ANNEX	38
	LA PAZ CENTRO	MOMOTOMBO - MIRALAGOS	144
		MOMOTOMBO - PUERTO	97
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,016</b>

Awareness-raising has been included within psycho-social support activities using Nicaraguan Red Cross tools developed through DIPECHO projects. This methodology is used in approaches at the community level in order to promote preparedness in families, as well as confidence and security while responding to aftershocks or to a new earthquake.

The following tools are used with adults:

- Earthquakes (general information)
- Family plan
- Reinforce your home and prepare for earthquakes
- Rules of behavior during earthquakes
- Inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster risk reduction and preparedness

### **Psycho-social support sessions with the Red Cross technical staff and volunteers**

Activities are being developed together with National Society volunteers and administrative staff which will help relieve the emotional burden produced by the emergency. Fifty volunteers (20 from the national headquarters, 10 from the Leon branch, 10 from the Nagarote branch and 10 administrative staff) are participating.

An activity is planned for volunteers from the headquarters and the Nagarote and Leon branches to interact and engage in recreational and leisure activities, which encourages the socialization of experiences and work methodologies between branch volunteers.

### **Challenges**

Difficulty coordinating access to shelters with authorities to conduct activities.

### **Measures**

Meetings with authorities to coordinate complementary actions by the National Society to support the affected population

## **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**

### **Needs analysis:**

The following was identified through assessments conducted by the Nicaraguan Red Cross in the municipalities that suffered the greatest damage:

- Three shelters were established: one in the municipality of Managua and two in the municipality of Nagarote. Currently there are only two shelters, one in Managua and one in Nagarote, since the number of families has started to decline as the government has begun delivering new housing to families which lost their homes. Shelters were set up for families which lost their homes or whose homes were rendered uninhabitable; however, it was noted that part of the affected population is located in self-made shelters in open spaces.
- These families lost most of their personal belongings.
- Authorities are providing a safe space in shelters to families, including health care, food, mattresses and blankets. However, it is necessary to strengthen the measures to prevent food-, water- and sanitation-related diseases.
- The shelter located in the capital city (municipality of Managua) is getting better care from the authorities, which are meeting their needs.

### **Population to be assisted:**

The National Society aims to assist 150 families in shelters and self-made shelters in the departments of Managua and León in the municipalities of Mateare, La Paz Centro and Nagarote, respectively.

Outcome 1 : 150 families have improved their access to safe water and hygiene conditions.	Products		% achieved
	<b>Output 1.1</b>	150 families in shelters and self-made shelters in the Department of León have been reached through lectures to raise awareness regarding health, hygiene promotion and proper handling of water.	100%
	<b>Output 1.2</b>	150 families have been delivered jerrycans and hygiene kits.	98%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Assessments and prioritization of population to be reached	X		100%
Creation and induction to Red Cross volunteer teams in charge of health and hygiene lectures	X		100%
Reproduction of written and audio visual materials (water, sanitation and hygiene promotion)	X		100%
Lectures promoting hygiene and proper handling of water to families in shelters or self-made shelters	X		533%
Acquisition of hygiene kits (through stock prepositioned)	X		100%
Acquisition of jerrycans (2 per family) (through stock prepositioned)	X		100%
Distribution of hygiene kits and jerrycans	X		98%

## Progress towards the outcomes

### Assessments and prioritization of population to be reached

Priority was given to families in shelters which had lost their homes completely. It was also found that families in Mateare had found shelter in relatives' homes. Beneficiary selection was carried out in close coordination with local authorities.

### Creation and induction to Red Cross volunteer teams in charge of health and hygiene lectures

A workshop was held in Managua aimed at volunteer staff from the national headquarters and Nagarote and León branches. Twenty-seven people were trained to give hygiene promotion lectures in Managua, Mateare and León. The workshop was attended by volunteers with expertise in health National Intervention Teams and PHAST methodologies and experience with interventions at the community level. This activity was coordinated and supported by the coordinator of the National Society's Water and Sanitation Technical Unit (UTAS), who has been providing assistance and technical support to implement lectures.



Hand-washing workshop with children at the Mateare shelter Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross

### Reproduction of written and audio visual materials (water, sanitation and hygiene promotion)

Flip charts and posters have been reproduced on the following topics: hygiene, routes of transmission, hand washing and handling of water and sanitation, in close coordination with the National Health Directorate, the UTAS coordinator and a volunteer with expertise in materials design.

## Lectures promoting hygiene and proper handling of water to families in shelters or self-made shelters

We managed to surpass the goal set in terms of families benefited through lectures on hygiene promotion and proper handling of water, thanks involving volunteers trained to give these lectures into psycho-social support activities, serving the municipalities of Mateare, Nagarote and La Paz Centro.

**Chart of families trained in hygiene and proper handling of water**

Department	Municipality	Community- Neighborhood	N° of Families
MANAGUA	MATEARE	MATEARE TOWN CENTRE, FORMER RAILWAY STATION	42
		MATEARE, MUNICIPAL LIBRARY	75
		LOS BRAZILES	52
		SAN ANDRES	19
		ROSARIO MURILLO	95
LEON	NAGAROTE	NAGAROTE, SHELTER FORMER RAILWAY STATION	90
		NAGAROTE TOWN CENTRE, AMIGOS SCHOOL	59
		TIERRA PROMETIDA (EL CHORIZO)	88
		TIERRA PROMETIDA (EL CHORIZO) ANNEX	38
	LA PAZ CENTRO	MOMOTOMBO - MIRALAGOS	144
		MOMOTOMBO – PUERTO	97
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>799</b>

Lectures have also been aimed at children, who are shown a video called "Mrs. Hygiene", where children are sensitized regarding the rules of hygiene at home. Children learn to wash hands properly following five simple steps using plastic bowls, water, soap and towels to dry their hands. Snacks are provided once everyone's hands are clean. Forty-eight volunteers from Leon, Nagarote and Managua branches have been supporting these activities.

### Acquisition of hygiene kits and jerry cans

One hundred fifty hygiene kits and 300 10-litre jerrycans were immediately delivered from IFRC's Zone Logistics Unit stock pre-positioned in Nicaragua.

### Distribution of hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerry cans

The beneficiary selection was carried out in close coordination with local authorities from the municipalities of Mateare and Nagarote, giving priority to families, both sheltered and self-sheltered, which lost their homes. So far, 147 hygiene kits and 294 10-litre jerrycans have been distributed to 147 families in the municipalities of Mateare and Nagarote.

## Chart of hygiene kit and jerrycan delivery

Department	Municipality	Community	Jerrycans	Hygiene kits	N° Families
Managua	Mateare	Shelter: former railway station	54	27	27
		Las Hamacas	44	22	22
		Los Braciles	14	7	7
		El Esfuerzo	28	14	14
León	Nagarote	Shelter former railway station.	70	35	35
		Shelter: Orlando Cáceres Annex	26	13	13
		Shelter: El Carmen	58	29	29
<b>Total</b>			<b>294</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>

### Challenges

Challenges were encountered for coordinating with authorities for the delivery of humanitarian aid to shelters.

### Measures

The delivery of humanitarian aid to shelters was made accessible by authorities. Selection, verification and delivery to beneficiaries was done in close coordination with the appropriate municipal governments.

## Shelter and settlements (and household)/Food security

### Needs analysis:

The following needs have been identified:

- At the level of the rehabilitation of dwellings, 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 shelters which have lost their homes need basic hygiene and household items for their stay.
- People in self-made shelters need to be relocated to safe spaces with adequate housing conditions.
- Families need to be provided with psycho-social support and assistance in health and hygiene promotion.
- Some of the families which have started rehabilitating their homes have seen their family incomes affected.

## Population to be assisted:

Four hundred fifty families (20% of the houses considered<sup>1</sup>) will receive a complementary cash vouchers to contribute to the repairing of their homes and ensuring food security while the works are being carried out. Moreover, 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.

Outcome 1 :  Families in Nagarote, La Paz Centro and Mateare in the departments of León and Managua respectively, have repaired their damaged homes and families in collective centres and have benefited from humanitarian assistance in order to improve their stay	Products		% achieved
	<b>Output 1.1</b> A cash transfer programme is implemented to provide both building materials and food to 450 families.		50%
	<b>Output 1.2</b> 450 families have received tarpaulins (1 tarpaulin per family) from prepositioned stocks		100%
	<b>Output 1.3</b> 150 families in shelters and self-made shelters have received kitchen kits through prepositioned stocks.		98%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Evaluation and identification of benefitting families	X		100%
Study of feasibility and costs to implement vouchers for delivering building materials and food.	X		100%
Market study and identification, selection and contracting with merchants	X		80%
Preparation of vouchers for building materials	X		100%
Coordination with contractors and other specialists for the provision of technical support for home repairs.	X		80%
Preparation of food vouchers for one month	X		80%
Acquisition of tarpaulins (through stock prepositioned)	X		100%
Verification of families benefitted	X		100%
Distribution of food vouchers, building materials vouchers and tarpaulins		X	0%
Monitoring of exchange of vouchers at merchants and use of materials received		X	0%
Acquisition of kitchen kits (through stock prepositioned)	X		100%
Distribution of kitchen kits in collective centres	X		98%
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey with 10% of voucher recipients	X		30%

<sup>1</sup> The government will provide general support through the distribution of specific building supplies such as cement and bricks.

## **Progress towards the outcome**

### **Evaluation and identification of beneficiary families**

Beneficiary selection is based on level of affectation and vulnerability criteria in the Plan of Action. Red Cross is providing aid that is complementary to that being provided by the government. In the case of tarpaulins, the National Society identified that those most in need were families which lost their homes completely. Even though the government is providing new housing, the affected families still need a temporary roof to shelter them. Families currently repairing their homes also require a temporary roof.

The ODK tool is being used to verify families through cell phones that allow geo-referencing beneficiaries. This tool is linked to the Mega V system, which allowed optimizing the delivery of vouchers to beneficiaries. Two surveys were conducted. One allowed the assessment of the homes' vulnerability to earthquakes and was carried out with support from senior class students from the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture. The other is a socio-economic survey taken by a Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteer. Four hundred fifty families have been currently selected and verified.

### **Study of feasibility and costs to implement vouchers for delivering repairing materials and food**

The process to select suppliers takes many aspects into account, such as: proximity of the suppliers to beneficiaries (distance) and product availability and diversity. The importance of delivering vouchers is that the beneficiaries can obtain the materials they need, as the National Society's support is complementary to the support being provided by the government.

PADRU's livelihoods and emergency shelter delegates have been mobilized to support response and to contribute with evaluations and implementation of vouchers and monitoring home repairs.

### **Market study and identification, selection and contracting with merchants**

The Nicaraguan Red Cross' Purchasing Department is responsible for developing this activity based on standards in the National Society's Internal Control Manual and country regulations. There is also a purchasing committee responsible for reviewing bids and quotes submitted by the Purchasing Department. The committee has the final say regarding purchases, taking into account aspects such as: delivery times, inventory availability, product quality, work experience, and legally updated documents, among others.

Assessments and studies have allowed identifying suppliers with whom to implement the building material vouchers and food vouchers. In the case of less accessible communities, suppliers and the Red Cross will help with transport.

### **Preparation of vouchers for building materials and food**

The quote and supplier selection process has been conducted according to the National Society's Internal Control Manual and taking into account the accounting and administrative procedures required. The purchasing committee met to review and select bids and is currently in the process of drawing up supplier contracts.

A format has already been created for the vouchers for building materials, which are currently in the process of being printed. In the case of food vouchers, the supplier will provide the vouchers according to its own security standards.

### **Coordination with contractors and other specialists for the provision of technical support for home repairs**

The National Engineering University has been providing support through senior class students from its School of Engineering and Architecture, gathering information on the status of homes and providing technical support

and guidance to families repairing their homes. To this end, the National Society used the tool developed under the DIPECHO projects called "Reinforce your home and prepare yourself for earthquakes".

### **Distribution of food vouchers, building materials vouchers and tarpaulins**

Vouchers for building materials are scheduled to be delivered next week. Food vouchers will be delivered at the same time with home repairs.

### **Monitoring of exchange of vouchers at merchants and use of materials received**

Monitoring will be carried out once the vouchers have been delivered to beneficiaries. A team from the Nicaraguan Red Cross and the university, in coordination with local-level authorities, will be monitoring the correct use of materials received.

### **Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey with 10% of voucher recipients.**

Surveys will be conducted upon the delivery of vouchers and once the intervention is over, using the ODK tool. A representative sample will be selected for the surveys.

### **Acquisition of tarpaulins**

Four hundred fifty tarpaulins were immediately delivered from IFRC's Zone Logistics Unit stock pre-positioned in Nicaragua. This facilitated distribution to the affected homes. The materials were delivered to 450 families whose homes were damaged and required covering roofs and walls undergoing repairs or reconstruction.

**Chart for Tarpaulin Distribution**

Department	Municipality	Community/Neighborhood	Tarpaulins	N° Families
Managua	Mateare	Los Braciles	106	106
		Rosario Murillo	84	84
		Las Hamacas	22	22
		Buen Pastor Annex	25	25
		El Esfuerzo	28	28
		Xilua	15	15
		Schools: José Daniel Ortega 2, José Dolores Estrada 2 and Emanuel Mángalo and Rubio 2	6	6
		Buen Pastor Annex	14	14
León	Nagarote	Tierra Prometida	150	150
<b>Total</b>			<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>

### **Acquisition and distribution of kitchen kits in shelters**

One hundred fifty kitchen kits were immediately delivered from IFRC's Zone Logistics Unit stock pre-positioned in Nicaragua. This facilitated their distribution to sheltered families, which were delivered together with hygiene kits and jerrycans. These materials were delivered to 147 families housed in shelters.

### Kitchen kits delivery chart

Department	Municipality	Community/Neighborhood	Kitchen kits	N° Families
Managua	Mateare	Shelter: Former Railway Station	27	27
		Las Hamacas	22	22
		Los Braciles	7	7
		El Esfuerzo	14	14
León	Nagarote	Shelter: Former Railway Station	35	35
		Shelter: Orlando Cáceres Annex	13	13
		Shelter: El Carmen	29	29
<b>Total</b>			<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>

#### Challenges

1. Aftershocks have been increasing and have altered the amount of damage to dwellings.
2. Difficulty identifying beneficiaries through evaluations by authorities.

#### Measures

1. Housing assessments by the National Society with support from university students.
2. Coordination meetings with authorities