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DREF Final Report

Nicaragua: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRNI006
Date of issue: 23 March 2015	Operation end date : 20 August 2014
Date of disaster: 10 April 2014	Operation start date: 20 April 2014
Operation manager (responsible for EPoA): Pabel Angeles.	Point of Contact: Dr. Oscar Gutiérrez Somarriba – President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross.
Host National Society: Nicaraguan Red Cross	Operation budget: 216,859 Swiss francs
Number of people affected: 12,015 people	Number of people to be assisted: 3,000 people
No. of National Societies currently involved in the operation: At the national level, the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) has one national headquarters office, 150 staff members, 34 branches and 2,000 active volunteers.	
No. of other partner organizations involved in the operation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Protection and its committees. National Disaster, Prevention, Mitigation and Relief System (SINAPRED), • Municipal Disaster, Prevention, Mitigation and Relief Committee (COMUPRED). • Municipal governments of Nagarote and La Paz Centro. • The Convoy of Hope, Inc. organization. It is providing supplementary aid to the municipality of Mateare, delivering hygiene and kitchen kits. • The National University of Engineering (UNI) conducted an assessment of housing vulnerability and supported the verification of beneficiaries with the NRC and provided technical advice to beneficiaries on repairing their homes. • The United Nations activated the Cash Grant Fund for 100,000.00 US dollars to purchase mats, blankets, hygiene kits and informational posters regarding earthquakes. All items were delivered to SINAPRED for distribution to the families affected by the earthquake. 	

<Click [here](#) for the DREF final budget. Click [here](#) for the contact information>

Summary:

On 20 April 2014, 216,859 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) in the delivery of immediate assistance to up to 3,000 people.

An earthquake registering 6.2 on the Richter scale hit Nicaragua on 10 April 2014 at a depth of 10 km; it originated in Lake Managua, south-west of the municipality of La Paz Centro, Department of León. Constant aftershocks occurred mainly affecting the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, La Paz Centro and Nagarote in the departments of León and Managua, respectively. The earthquake caused structural damage to dwellings and emotional suffering within the population. The emergency shelters for families required basic conditions to be in place in order to meet the affected families' needs.

The DREF operation implemented by the Nicaraguan Red Cross over a period of four months assisted 1,016 families through psychosocial support, 799 families through basic health information, 150 families in shelters through hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans, 450 families received tarpaulins to cover their damaged roofs or walls and 450 others received vouchers for construction materials and food.



Support from Red Cross volunteers during distribution of building materials - Source: "Hoy" (written press)

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to thank the Commission's European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) for replenishing the DREF by up to 50 percent of the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Belgian, American and Australian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society 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. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to thank everyone for their generous contributions. For more information on the DREF, please click [here](#).

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A 6.2-magnitude earthquake on the Richter scale hit Nicaragua on 10 April 2014 at a depth of 10 km. Another significant earthquake, which registered 6.7 on the Richter scale and originated 4 km west of Nandaime, Department of Granada, occurred the next day.

Continuous aftershocks occurred after the earthquake damaging homes, mostly in the municipalities of Mateare and La Paz Centro in the departments of León and Managua, respectively. Various geological micro-faults were activated in different areas.

The Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) is on permanent alert regarding the seismic-volcanic activity in Nicaragua, especially in western areas of the country. Before the 10 April earthquake, 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 2014, the Government of Nicaragua declared a National Red Alert due to aftershocks and the activation of important seismic faults, such as those that caused significant damage during the 1972 earthquake in Managua. Later the government lowered the alert from "Red" to "Yellow" in the municipalities of Managua, Ciudad Sandino, Nagarote, La Paz Centro, Nagarote and Mateare.

Major damages were reported in the departments of Managua and León in the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, Nagarote and La Paz Centro.

The main damages reported by SINAPRED on 15 April 2014, through its Disaster Operations Centre, consisted of infrastructural damage (partial and total): 2,403 dwellings were damaged, of which 178 collapsed, were totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable; according to information from the government, 2,225 dwellings reported partial damage, 12 hospitals reported cracked walls, 5 health centres reported cracks and 15 small health posts were affected.

No deaths were directly attributed to the earthquake were reported; nonetheless, two people died from heart failure due to the earthquake in the municipality of Managua in the neighbourhood of Villa Libertad and San Judas.

In the case of families who sustained partial damage to their homes, the national government implemented a programme through the local governments that delivered concrete blocks, bricks, iron and cement. The National Society provided complementary aid to meet the beneficiaries' needs.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the onset of the emergency, the Nicaraguan Red Cross activated its emergency operations centres (EOC) at the branch and national headquarter level. The staff members were prepared to assist in emergency and humanitarian aid in support of the Civil Protection System. The response teams from the National Society headquarters and branches in Leon, Chinandega and Nagarote supported efforts to evacuate families, gather information and conduct needs assessments in the field.

Over the course of four months, the Nicaraguan Red Cross assisted 1,016 families through psychosocial support, 799 families through basic health information, 150 families in shelters through hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans, 450

families through tarpaulins to cover their damaged roofs or walls and 450 others received vouchers for construction materials and food vouchers.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Nicaraguan Red Cross has an emergency operations centre at the national headquarters, which has coordinated with and informed the Movement about the implementation of the response. Actions for this operation were carried out under a single plan of action.

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) supported the National Society on the facilitation of cooperation and joint efforts. The Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in the country include the Italian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross with which the National Executive Committee and the EOC team established coordination.

The IFRC has a regional representation office in Honduras covering Nicaragua, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has an office in Nicaragua. In addition, the American Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Society are implementing a community preparedness project through the Nicaraguan Red Cross.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the IFRC regional representative were in close communication with the Nicaraguan Red Cross throughout the implementation of the plan of action. PADRU deployed four delegates with expertise in disaster management, emergency health, livelihoods and emergency shelter to assist in the operation's implementation process. A member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) was deployed to Nicaragua to provide assistance and technical support to the National Society during the operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Based on Law 337, all 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 the National Centre for Disaster Operations (CODE) meetings. These structures are managed at the departmental, municipal and local level by the Departmental Prevention, Mitigation and Disaster Relief Committee (CODEPRED), COMUPRED and local emergency committees (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.

The government provided support to families whose homes suffered partial or total damage by providing housing and construction materials, such as cement, iron, zinc, 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 were 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 provided support to build housing for families whose homes collapsed. Families whose homes suffered partial damage were given concrete, zinc sheeting, nails, sand, among others items to repair roofs or walls; however, other complementary materials were necessary to restore homes.

Collective Shelter

After the earthquake, 538 families were evacuated to two collective shelters: one was located in the municipality of Managua at the Nicaraguan Institute for Sports (512 families) and the other was located in the municipality of Nagarote at the railway station (26 families). Affected families have begun gradually moving in to their new homes.

The Ministry of Health provided support to the population in collective shelters. Each collective shelter had a medical brigade that ensured the health of sheltered families and a psycho-social support brigade to conduct emotional support and recreational activities with sheltered families; the NRC provided support to both of the brigades.

Livelihoods

Activities promoting the livelihoods of the affected population have enabled the families to resume their daily activities.

Water and sanitation

The drinking water provision services in the municipalities of Nagarote, La Paz Centro and Mateare have been restored. The National Water and Sewer Company (ENACAL) stepped up its efforts to supply water to all of the affected people.

Health

There have been no outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases affecting families in the municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro, department of Leon nor in the municipality of Mateare, Department of Managua. Nevertheless, these families suffered emotional and psychological strain from the constant aftershocks.

Selection of Beneficiaries:

The people who benefited from this operation were those whose homes suffered structural damage that could be repaired, e.g. columns, ceilings, doors, windows and so forth, which enabled them to reconstruct their homes and enhance their capacity to cope with future seismic events.

The vulnerability criteria for selected families were as follows:

- Families who suffered damage to their homes
- Low socioeconomic level
- People who were affected psychologically
- Vulnerable groups (older adults, children, people with disabilities and people with chronic illnesses, among others)
- People whose livelihood or family incomes were affected
- Families who were interested in repairing their homes

Risk Analysis

INETER constantly monitored seismic-volcanic activity in Nicaragua. The areas where the operation took place are highly seismic. Currently, seismic activity has decreased significantly in the affected zones.

Moreover, there is a latent risk that new earthquakes will occur, affecting dwellings and their inhabitants.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Support the re-establishment of 1,000 families affected by the earthquake, in the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, Nagarote and La Paz Centro in the departments of Managua and León, by providing humanitarian assistance through the mobilization of volunteers.

Proposed strategy

The first response actions were planned to support the evacuation of families living in homes at risk to landslides, to gather information from the field, to monitor the event, to provide ambulance and rescue services and to identify structures that needed to be demolished because they posed a risk to the population.

Additionally, the provision of aid in collective shelters through water and sanitation actions and hygiene promotion, including emotional support activities, was prioritized.

The water and sanitation and hygiene promotion component provided support to 150 families in collective shelters and self-sheltered in municipalities of Mateare, La Paz Centro, and Nagarote in the departments of Managua and León through the delivery of:

- One hygiene kit
- One kitchen kit
- Two water containers per family

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

Psychological support activities not only targeted sheltered families, but those affected in the community as well. These actions aimed to serve 1,000 families, in the municipalities of Managua, Mateare, La Paz Centro, and Nagarote in the departments of Managua and León. . This included creating support groups and engaging in recreational activities with children and adults in order to reduce the stress on the population and identify the possible effects on their emotional states. Providing psychosocial support to volunteers responding to the emergency was also considered.

The operation included assisting 450 families whose homes suffered partial damage through the delivery of vouchers to buy complementary construction materials in order to facilitate repair actions. Psychosocial support brigades also assisted beneficiary families.

In addition, 450 reinforced roofing tiles were delivered, which were used as temporary roofs and walls by the e families who were in the process of repairing their homes.

Operational support services

Through its response plan, the Nicaraguan Red Cross was 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. It also takes part in nine commissions that are part of the National CODE.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross defines the disaster relief organization on two levels: political and operational.

Human resources

More than 230 Nicaraguan Red Cross staff members and volunteers, mainly from the Nagarote, León, Chinandega and Managua branches, were mobilized to care for the wounded, support evacuations, and assess and handle the emergency in the first few days of the emergency.

Taking into account the operational needs of the DREF operation, full-time staff members were hired to work specifically on the implementation of the DREF Earthquake Operation Plan of Action. An operations coordinator and two other coordinators were recruited: one to develop community psychosocial support and health and hygiene promotion activities through the delivery of hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans, and the other to take charge of the delivery of

the food and building material vouchers. Fifty volunteers from Managua, Nagarote and La Paz Centro were on hand to implement the operation.

The IFRC mobilized a general RIT member from its staff to support the operation's implementation. In addition, technical support was provided by the regional disaster management coordinator and the country coordinator for institutional guidance, as well as from the Emergency Shelter, Livelihoods and Health staff from PADRU, and the IFRC Communications, Technology and Innovation, and Finance units.

Logistics and supply chain

Through its operations centre, the Nicaraguan Red Cross worked with its logistics commission on the procurement of goods and services, using procedures established by the National Society. It also guided the implementation of the food building material voucher process. The National Society supported the operation with vehicles for the field work.

With support from the IFRC's Global Logistics Service (GLS) unit in Panama, the operation was supported through emergency stock pre-positioned in Nicaragua, allowing for the immediate delivery of 150 hygiene kits, 150 kitchen kits, 300 jerry cans and 450 tarpaulins. In addition, 5 scanners were purchased and delivered 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 was used in this operation to identify and select beneficiaries and to distribute humanitarian aid. The radio equipment belonging to the Nagarote Branch was repaired to improve communications with the national headquarters.

The IFRC held a Mega V workshop for 10 volunteers from Leon, Nagarote and the national headquarters, which was implemented during the distribution of food and building material vouchers to select affected families.

Communications

The Communications and Press Directorate kept both the institutional authorities and the general public informed regarding the progress of the operation and the delivery of prevention and community earthquake preparedness messages. The National Society used their own means of communication to facilitate the dissemination of actions via Nicaraguan Red Cross virtual platforms, as well as through media press releases and by ensuring there was ongoing radio, television and print media coverage.



Implementation of Mega V during distribution of construction material vouchers to repair housing - Source: "La Prensa" (written press)

Links to stories published:

- <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>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2LULV09YB-A&feature=youtu.be>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-jLdVIWB18&feature=youtu.be>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8rIButd8t0&feature=youtu.be>
- <http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2014/07/24/ambito/204581-ayuda-a-victimas-sismos>
- <http://www.hoy.com.ni/2014/07/24/lenta-recuperacion/>
- <http://www.hoy.com.ni/2014/07/28/llega-ayuda/>
- <http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2014/07/30/departamentales/205431-ayuda-afectados-terremotos>

Radio spots on six popular radio stations in the country were used to provide information on how to act during earthquakes. This was developed by the Red Cross under the recently completed DIPECHO regional project implemented together with the National Society.

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

No.	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 IFRC's communications team in Panama was in permanent contact with the National Society's communications team.

Security

A security plan was developed for this operation by the National Relief Directorate which took into account the critical situation due to the aftershocks and possible earthquakes. Additionally, the National Society coordinated with the branches, key actors and authorities who were responsible for security in the area.

All operational actions took place during daytime hours, provided that security conditions had been previously analyzed with authorities and community leaders. All volunteers, personnel and equipment were properly identified, highly visible and insured. Field tours were carried out between 7 am and 5 pm as per the security plan.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The Nicaraguan Red Cross's National Planning Directorate was responsible for providing guidance and monitoring the plan of action and ensuring the submission of the narrative and financial reports.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was drawn up as part of the operation, aiming to improve humanitarian interventions for 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 National Society and the donor. Financial resource management is carried out in strict compliance with National Society Internal Control Standards, the Memorandum of Understanding's country regulations and guidelines, and the agreements between the

National Society, the IFRC, and the DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures are applied to the justification of expenses process and made on IFRC formats.

As per DREF procedures, the operation did not cover permanent structural costs, only the costs incurred during the three-month operation.

The National Society had a project accountant in charge of monitoring and managing the budget and providing support to 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.	Products		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.		100%
	Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.		100%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches	X		100%
Develop a multi-sectorial plan of action	X		100%
Detailed assessment of impact in communities	X		100%
Four monitoring visits by IFRC secretariat general coordinators and health.	X		100%

Impacts

Coordination with various actors

In order to implement this DREF operation, coordination meetings were held between the National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief System (SINAPRED) Executive Secretariat, the Nicaraguan Red Cross and the IFRC to submit the proposal, to reach an agreement on the implementation of the plan of action and to establish coordination mechanisms with local authorities.

Arrangements were made with the National Engineering University (NEU) to request support from senior year architecture and engineering students to gather information regarding the status of beneficiary dwellings. They also provided technical support and assistance to the families repairing their homes.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross met with and interviewed municipal authorities through assessments while implementing the operation. Municipalities conducted detailed assessments of the affected homes with support from NEU and INETER, and they also coordinated government support to repair and rebuild dwellings.

Emergency assessment and the development of a multi-sectorial plan of action

As part of the NRC's response mechanisms, damage assessment teams collected information regarding the emergency in the earthquake's impact zone. Following the collection of information, the IFRC and the NRC multidisciplinary teams conducted a supplementary assessment to address the response and draw up the plan of action. Teams of psychosocial support and shelter experts conducted more specialized assessments subsequently, for which NEU provided support through their students and professionals.

Monitoring visits by IFRC

To support the operation, the IFRC mobilized a general Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member to provide technical and operational support to the plan of action's development. Likewise, three PADRU staff specializing in emergency health, livelihoods and shelter were mobilized to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Society volunteers and staff to support the operation's implementation process and the Mega V application. The IFRC's regional disaster management coordinator and the country coordinator provided organizational and technical support during the operation's implementation according to their respective roles.

Health & care

Needs analysis:

The continuous aftershocks from the 10 April earthquakes caused material loss and emotional and psychological suffering within the population. The most affected population emotionally was located in the municipalities of Nagarote and La Paz Centro in the department of León and the municipalities of Mateare and Managua in the department of Managua.

The following issues were also identified:

- Psychosocial suffering within the population due earthquakes and constant aftershocks.
- Families were spending nights in open spaces.
- Insufficient brigades to provide psychosocial care.
- Audiovisual media heightened the affected population's concerns and emotional instability.

Population to be assisted

The operation aimed to assist 1,000 families through psychosocial 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 and to ensure care to vulnerable groups within these areas.

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

Impacts

Assessment and prioritization of activities

Beneficiaries were identified in conjunction with local authorities, thereby establishing coordination with people in charge of psychosocial support activities in communities and in shelters. A group work methodology was used with both adults and children, as the target audience was large.

Creation and induction to psychosocial support brigades by Red Cross volunteers

Volunteers previously trained in psychosocial support issues were convened to support the community activities and an induction process was conducted for 95 youth volunteers and relief workers. They were provided information about the general plan and guidance on the methodology being used to approach communities.

Psychosocial support training

A psychosocial support workshop aimed at the National Society's psychosocial support brigades was taught by a National Society expert and attended by 30 volunteers from headquarters and the branches in Nagarote and Leon.

The IFRC held a workshop on community-based psychosocial support, which was taught by PADRU's emergency health officer and trained 30 volunteers and staff from headquarters and the Nagarote and Leon branches. The training was intended to build the installed capacity in the Managua, Leon and Nagarote branches in problem solving and assessment, plan of action development, and implementing and reporting on community-based psychosocial support actions.

Procurement of materials to provide psychosocial support in emergencies and disasters

Psychosocial support materials were printed to assist the affected families in Managua, Mateare, and Nagarote, using characters created by the National Society, such as Sismote (Big Quake), Temblorina (Quaky) and Cruz Rojito (Little Red Cross) to raise children's awareness on earthquakes. These characters were used in the community to bring key messages to children through storytelling and recreational activities. In addition, materials were purchased for recreational activities with children. These materials were also used with adults to conduct reflection and cathartic activities.

Psychosocial support sessions to communities, schools and shelters

The National Society reached 1,016 families in communities, neighbourhoods, schools and shelters in Managua, Mateare, and Nagarote. Activities were conducted in groups for both children and adults. Adult groups used group dynamics to express what they experienced during the earthquake as well as their feelings, which allowed 318 adults to share their concerns and relief their stress. Moreover, psycho-support activities were conducted with 262 children through play activities.

Chart of Psychosocial support provided to affected families

Department	Municipality	Community- Neighbourhood	N ^o 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, B ^a Boer ,Community Centre	62
		San Sebastian School	23
		Rto. San Antonio , Community Centre	45
		District Ii, B ^o 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
Total		1,016

Awareness-raising was included within the psychosocial support activities using Nicaraguan Red Cross tools developed through DIPECHO projects. This methodology was 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 future earthquake.

The following tools were used with adults:

- Earthquakes (general information)
- Family Plan
- Reinforce your Home and Prepare for Earthquakes
- Rules of Behaviour during Earthquakes
- Inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster risk reduction and preparedness

Psychosocial support sessions for Red Cross technical staff and volunteers

Activities were developed with National Society volunteers and administrative staff, which helped ease the emotional burden produced by the emergency. Fifty volunteers (20 from National Headquarters, 10 from the Leon branch, 10 from the Nagarote branch and 10 administrative staff) participated.

Challenges

It was difficult to coordinate access to collective shelters with authorities, which made it more challenging to conduct activities.

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 collective shelters were established: one in the municipality of Managua and two in the municipality of Nagarote.
- The government began delivering new housing to families who lost their homes. Shelters were set up for families who lost their homes or whose homes were rendered uninhabitable; however, it was noted that part of the affected population was living in self-made shelters in open spaces.
- These families lost most of their personal belongings.
- Authorities provided safe spaces in shelters to families, including health care, food, mattresses and blankets. However, it was necessary to strengthen measures to prevent food, water and sanitation-related diseases.

Population to be assisted:

The National Society aimed to assist 150 families in collective 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:	Products	% achieved
150 families have improved their access to safe water and hygiene conditions.	Output 1.1 150 families in shelters and self-made shelters in the Department of León have been reached through lectures that raise awareness on health, hygiene promotion and proper handling of water.	100%

Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
	Output 1.2 150 families have received jerrycans and hygiene kits.		
Assessments and prioritization of population to be reached	X		100%
Creation and induction of 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 for families in shelters or self-made shelters	X		533%
Acquisition of hygiene kits (through pre-positioned stock)	X		100%
Acquisition of jerry cans (2 per family) (through pre-positioned stock)	X		100%
Distribution of hygiene kits and jerrycans	X		100%

Impacts

Assessments and prioritization of population to be reached

Priority was given to families in collective shelters who 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 of 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 Leon branches. Twenty seven people were trained to give hygiene promotion lectures in Managua, Mateare and Leon. The workshop was attended by volunteers with expertise in health National Intervention Team (NIT) and PHAST methodologies with experience in interventions at the community level. This activity was coordinated and supported by the coordinator of the National Society Water and Sanitation Technical Unit (UTAS), who provided assistance and technical support on the implementation of the 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 were 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, 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

The National Society managed to surpass the goal of families who benefited from the lectures on hygiene promotion and proper handling of water thanks to the volunteers who were trained to incorporate these lectures into psychosocial support activities; these lectures were delivered to residents of the municipalities of Mateare, Nagarote and La Paz Centro.

Chart of families trained in hygiene and proper handling of water

Department	Municipality	Community- Neighbourhood	N ^o . 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) Anexo	38
	La Paz Centro	Momotombo - Miralagos	144
		Momotombo – Puerto	97
Total			799

Lectures were also aimed at children, who were shown a video called "Mrs. Hygiene", which sensitized children on the hygiene rules that must be observed at home. Children learned proper hand-washing following five simple steps using plastic bowls, water, soap, and towels to dry their hands. Snacks were provided once all of the children's hands were clean. Forty-eight volunteers from the Leon, Nagarote and Managua branches supported these activities.

Acquisition of hygiene kits and jerry cans

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

Distribution of hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans

The beneficiary selection was carried out in close coordination with local authorities from the municipalities of Mateare, Nagarote, León and Paz Centro, giving priority to families, both sheltered and self-sheltered, who lost their homes. The National Society distributed 150 hygiene kits and 300 10-litre jerry cans to 150 families in the municipalities of Mateare, Nagarote, León and Paz Centro.

Chart of hygiene kit and jerry can distributions

Department	Municipality	Community	Jerrycans	Hygiene kits	No. of 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
	León	Barrio Sutiava	2	1	1
	Paz Centro	La Paz Centro	4	2	2
Total			300	150	150

Challenges

One of the challenges was coordinating the Red Cross delivery of humanitarian aid to shelters with the authorities.

Shelter and settlements (and household)/Food Security

Needs analysis:

The following needs were identified:

- At the dwelling rehabilitation level, families needed building materials.
- Due to the activation of micro-faults, soil surveys needed to be conducted to avoid future risks when rebuilding homes.
- Collapsed homes needed to be rebuilt.
- The affected population needed technical assistance for the rehabilitation and rebuilding process.
- Families in shelters who had lost their homes needed basic hygiene and household items for their stay.
- People in self-made shelters needed to be relocated to safe spaces with adequate housing conditions.
- Families needed to be provided with psychosocial support and assistance in terms of health and hygiene promotion.
- The earnings of some of the families who had started rehabilitating their homes had been affected.



Beneficiary receiving a food voucher. Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross

Population to be assisted:

Four hundred fifty families, (20 per cent of the houses considered) received a complementary cash voucher to help repair their homes and to ensure they had food security while repairing their houses. Additionally, 150 families in two out of the three collective 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 received food parcels. In the initial budget, the plan was to provide cash through the cash transfer programme (CTP) to 450 families (food Security and livelihoods), which they could use to buy food. However, this was later changed and the expenditure incurred was for gift cards for 300 families and food parcels for 150 families.

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

Impacts

Evaluation and identification of beneficiary families

Beneficiary selection was based on the earthquake's level of impact on the family and vulnerability criteria described in the plan of action. The National Society provided aid that was complementary to that being provided by the government. In the case of tarpaulins, the National Society identified that those most in need were the families who had lost their homes completely. Even though the government was providing new housing, the affected families still needed a temporary roof to shelter them. Families who were repairing their homes also needed a temporary roof.

The ODK tool was used to verify families through cell phones that allowed for the geo-referencing of beneficiaries. This tool was linked to the Mega V system, which optimized the delivery of vouchers to beneficiaries. Two surveys were conducted; one survey, which was carried out with support from the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture's senior class students determined the vulnerability to earthquakes of the beneficiaries' homes, while the other one was a

socioeconomic survey undertaken by a Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteer. Four hundred fifty families were selected and verified through these processes.

Study of feasibility and costs to implement vouchers for delivering repair materials and food

The supplier selection process took many aspects into account, such as the suppliers' proximity to beneficiaries (distance) and product availability and diversity. The importance of delivering vouchers is that the beneficiary is able to 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 staff were mobilized to support the response, conduct evaluations, implement the voucher delivery and monitor the home repairs.

Market study and identification, selection and the hiring of the merchants

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

Assessments and studies identified suppliers with whom to implement the building material and food vouchers. In the case of the less accessible communities, suppliers and the National Society assisted with the transportation of the construction materials.

Preparation of vouchers for building materials and food

The quote and supplier selection process was conducted as per the National Society's Internal Control Manual and the required accounting and administrative procedures. The purchasing committee met to review and select bids and to process supplier contracts.

A format had already been created for the building material vouchers, which were printed. In the case of food vouchers, the supplier provided the vouchers according to their own security standards.



Card provided to affected families to buy food - Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross

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

The National Engineering University provided support through senior class students from its Schools of Engineering and Architecture, gathering information on the status of homes and providing technical support and guidance to families repairing their homes. The National Society used the tool developed under the DIPECHO project called "Reinforce your Home and Prepare Yourself for Earthquakes". As part of this process, 12 volunteers received training on the use of this tool, who in turn replicated the knowledge to the 450 families assisted through the construction material vouchers to repair their homes.

Distribution of food vouchers, building materials vouchers and tarpaulins

The distribution of construction material vouchers was carried out during the last stage of the operation. Four hundred fifty previously evaluated and selected families in the municipalities of Mateare, Nagarote and La Paz Centro in the departments of Managua and León received vouchers to purchase building materials in order to repair their homes. Likewise, food vouchers were delivered in the community of Momotombo to facilitate community home repair actions. The National Society provided transportation due to the community's remoteness.

Chart of food and building materials vouchers

Department	Municipality	Community	Food Vouchers	Building materials vouchers	No. of Families
Managua	Mateare	Los Braziles	81	81	81
		Materare	69	69	69
León	Nagarote	Nagarote	150	150	150
	La Paz Centro	Momotombo	130	130	130
		Papalonal	20	20	20
Total			450	450	450

Tarpaulins were delivered to the families who needed to cover and protect their homes' ceilings and/or walls the most. The distribution process is described below.

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

Monitoring started once the vouchers were delivered to the beneficiaries. A team from the Nicaraguan Red Cross and UNI, in coordination with local-level authorities, monitored the proper use of the received materials.

Acquisition of tarpaulins

Four hundred fifty tarpaulins were immediately delivered from the IFRC's Global Logistics Service unit's pre-positioned stock. This facilitated the distribution of the stock to the affected homes. The materials were delivered to 450 families, whose homes were damaged and required covering for roofs and walls that were undergoing repairs or reconstruction.

Chart for Tarpaulin Distribution

Department	Municipality	Community/Neighbourhood	Tarpaulins	No. of 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
Total			450	450

Acquisition and distribution of kitchen kits in shelters

One hundred fifty kitchen kits were immediately delivered from the IFRC's GLS unit's pre-positioned stock in Nicaragua. This facilitated their distribution to sheltered families, which were delivered together with hygiene kits and jerrycans. These materials were delivered to 150 families in the collective shelters.

Kitchen kit delivery chart

Department	Municipality	Community/Neighbourhood	Kitchen kits	No. of 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
	Léon	Barrio Sutiva	1	1
	La Paz Centro	Paz Centro	2	2
Total			150	150

Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey with 10 per cent of voucher recipients

A satisfaction survey was administered to 417 families (93 per cent) who received building material vouchers to repair their earthquake-damaged homes. According to the results, in terms of the material used, 67 per cent repaired their roofs with zinc sheets, 27 per cent reinforced walls, 4 per cent replaced roofs and 2 per cent retiled. One per cent of the respondents thought that the "Reinforce your Home and Prepare yourself for Earthquakes" training workshop was important, and 97 per cent put into practice the knowledge acquired when repairing their homes, especially in installing zinc sheets, proper use of iron rods, columns and beams and foundations. Ninety-eight per cent of people surveyed believed that the humanitarian aid provided by the National Society corresponded to their needs, 99 per cent believed that the aid met their needs and 100 per cent felt that the aid was timely, orderly, useful, safe and provided in a friendly manner. Furthermore, 100 per cent of respondents said that the National Society's assistance was good.



A Red Cross volunteer conducting a beneficiary survey using ODK on a cell phone. Source: Nicaraguan Red Cross

Challenges

1. Aftershocks intensified, which increased the damage to the dwellings.
2. Difficulty identifying beneficiaries through evaluations conducted by authorities.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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[Click here](#)

1. DREF final budget [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 (Sphere) 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.



Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNI006 - Nicaragua - Earthquake

Timeframe: 20 Apr 14 to 20 Aug 14

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Apr 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/4-2015/2	Programme	MDRNI006
Budget Timeframe	2014/4-8	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		216,859				216,859	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		216,859				216,859	
C4. Other Income		216,859				216,859	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		216,859				216,859	
D. Total Funding = B + C		216,859				216,859	

* 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		216,859				216,859	
E. Expenditure		-196,905				-196,905	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		19,954				19,954	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2014/4-8	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)			216,859			216,859		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	7,133		4,907			4,907	2,225	
Shelter - Transitional	71,328		72,180			72,180	-852	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,038		3,766			3,766	-728	
Teaching Materials	21,178		12,768			12,768	8,411	
Utensils & Tools	4,200		4,281			4,281	-81	
Cash Disbursement	35,664		36,375			36,375	-711	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	142,541		134,277			134,277	8,264	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,321		26			26	1,295	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,870		7,403			7,403	4,468	
Logistics Services	881		1,549			1,549	-669	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,072		8,978			8,978	5,094	
Personnel								
International Staff	13,209						13,209	
National Staff			-6			-6	6	
National Society Staff	7,529		7,228			7,228	301	
Volunteers	7,340		14,163			14,163	-6,823	
Other Staff Benefits	1,057		213			213	844	
Total Personnel	29,134		21,597			21,597	7,537	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	4,579		4,924			4,924	-345	
Total Workshops & Training	4,579		4,924			4,924	-345	
General Expenditure								
Travel	5,284		9,440			9,440	-4,156	
Information & Public Relations	2,113		2,534			2,534	-420	
Office Costs	2,818		2,692			2,692	126	
Communications	2,378		3,089			3,089	-711	
Financial Charges	704		-2,741			-2,741	3,445	
Other General Expenses			97			97	-97	
Total General Expenditure	13,297		15,111			15,111	-1,814	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	13,236		12,018			12,018	1,218	
Total Indirect Costs	13,236		12,018			12,018	1,218	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	216,859		196,905			196,905	19,954	
VARIANCE (C - D)			19,954			19,954		

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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	216,859		216,859	216,859	196,905	19,954	
Subtotal BL2	216,859		216,859	216,859	196,905	19,954	
GRAND TOTAL	216,859		216,859	216,859	196,905	19,954	