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Emergency appeal final report

Panama: floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Preliminary Final report
Emergency Appeal n° MDRPA007
GLIDE n° [FL-2010-000225-PAN](#)
21 December 2011

Period covered by this Preliminary Final Report:
November 2010 to June 2011.

Appeal target (current): 701,023 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: 47 per cent;
<[Click here to go directly to the interim financial report or here to view the contact details](#)>

The interim financial report shows an overspending; reallocations are being made in December and the final financial report will therefore be ready by the end of January 2012



Appeal history:

- A total of 162,563 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 14 December 2010 to support 2,045 families over 6 months, in view of the increasing needs.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 3 January 2011 extending the support to 2,545 families.
- On 10 February the Red Cross Society of Panama (RCSP) and the IFRC agreed to close the appeal and to complete a number of established activities with the remaining funds by April 2011.

Volunteers of the Red Cross Society of Panama (RCSP) carried out recreational activities with children sheltered in collective centres after the major flooding in December 2010. Source: RCSP

Summary: From early November to mid December 2010, Panama experienced a series of unusually strong rains and floods that affected 8 of the 9 provinces in the country as well as 2 autochthonous indigenous territories. In response to the emergency situation, the RCSP mobilized some 200 volunteers, 32 administrative staff and 22 National Intervention Team members to implement activities of their Plan of Action. In support of the National Society's efforts, the current Emergency Appeal assisted 1,545 families with relief items such as blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, food parcels, mosquito nets, jerry cans and cleaning kits. In addition, a water treatment plant was mobilized and safe drinking water was distributed to more than 400 families in Colón, Darién and Panamá provinces. To complement the distribution of safe water, educational talks on prevention of

diarrheic diseases were carried out with some 1,922 persons, which were also accompanied by radio spots carrying the same message. The RCSP also reached some 394 families (1,970 persons) through the distribution of 49 family tents and the management of 2 collective centres in Darién province and Embera-Wounnan autochthonous indigenous territory. Finally, 353 persons were trained in community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Partner National Societies (PNS) and governments which have made contributions to this Emergency Appeal include: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross and the Swedish government. On behalf of the RCSP, the IFRC would like to thank all donors and partners for their generous support to this appeal.

Lessons learned: Although it was not possible to complete a formal evaluation of the operation, a series of conversation with actors involved in the emergency response have highlighted some important elements:

- The RCSP has intensified its efforts to promote its work with the general public and government institutions in an effort to improve the visibility of the organization. In this regard, a meeting organized with the First Lady of Panama and government officials represented a significant step forward in this direction. However, it was also acknowledged that advocacy activities should avoid creating expectations that it may not be possible to achieve.
- It is important to ensure that families assisted by the Red Cross are reached with a comprehensive plan of action beyond the distribution of relief items, as it is considered by affected families to be one of the strengths of the Red Cross' approach and one of the organization's assets. As such, future operations should try to secure funding for activities on early recovery of livelihoods.
- The operation had a successful experience of multilateral coordination, particularly at the time of designing the plan of action, ensuring less duplication of efforts. On the other hand, and in order to improve coordination, the IFRC needs to ensure that there is clarity and consistency with their point of contact for the National Society. Changes of personnel coordinating the operation alongside the National Society can cause confusion and hinder the efficient development of agreed plans. In this regard, it is also important that all parties are clear on the agreed responsibilities.
- The methodology employed for selecting, ticketing and distribution of relief items was successful and well received, and increased the credibility of the Red Cross in the affected communities. However, there is a need to improve the tracking and monitoring systems from the point of dispatch to selected beneficiaries.

Financial situation: Due to some unavoidable administrative delays, the current narrative report is accompanied by an interim financial report. A final financial report will be available in January 2012.

The situation

From early November to mid December 2010, Panama experienced a series of unusually strong rains and floods that affected 8 of the 9 provinces in the country as well as 2 autochthonous indigenous territories. The most severe affectation occurred on 8 December when major areas of the eastern region of Panama and the Darién province were severely flooded due to overflowing of the Chucunaque River and the opening of the sluice gates of the Bayano Dam. On 9 December, the Panamanian government declared a state of national emergency to facilitate the relief response.

The combined results of the assessment carried out by the National System of Civil Protection (Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil – SINAPROC) and the Red Cross Society of Panama from 3 November 2010 to 4 January 2011 show that the end of the year rains caused 14 deaths, and affected more than 29,700 people, as shown in the table below:

Province	Deaths	Injuries	Affected families	Affected people	People in collective centres	People rescued
Bocas de Toro	1	2	325	1,625	93	134
Chiriquí	0	42	842	5,927	1,096	123
Los Santos	0	12	569	2,845	632	231
Veraguas	0		355	1,777	123	256
Darién and Embera-						

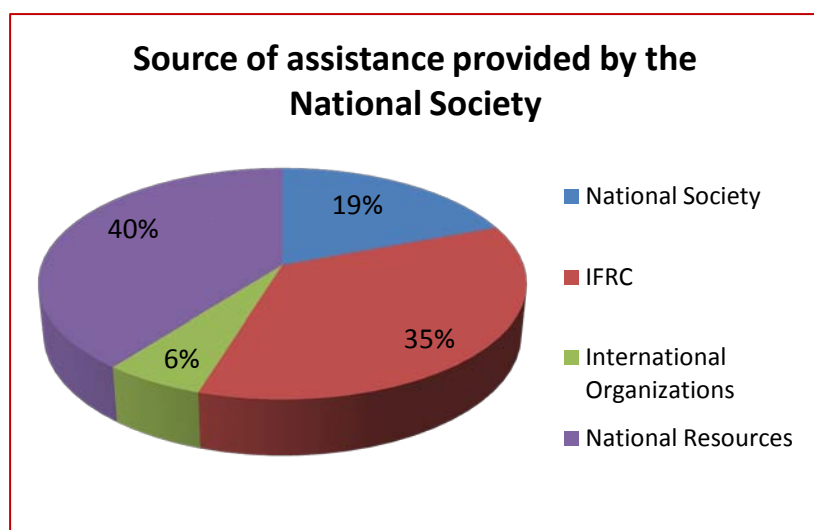
Wounnan indigenous territory	0	78	1,800	9,000	1,200	167
Panamá (East)	2	48	287	1,435	1,500	287
Panamá (West)	0	28	69	345	230	62
Panamá City	0	54	49	245	12	65
Colón	11	73	115	615	800	135
Coclé	0	8	200	967	76	48
Kuna Yala indigenous territory	0	0	1,000	5,000	0	0
TOTAL	14	345	5,611	29,781	5,762	1,508

After the rains in December 2010, the water supply in Portobelo, western Panama and Panama City was irregular for several weeks as the main water treatment plant in the country worked at only 60 per cent of its capacity and several rural pipes were washed away. Furthermore, the water of the Chucunaque River did not recede for some 45 days, severely affecting the lives of the indigenous communities that depend on its flow for communication and agriculture. The extended flooding also permanently damaged family homes and government institutions due to irreparable damages in their foundations.

The rains and floods also caused damage to several infrastructures: the cargo area of the Tocumen International Airport, one of the two bridges that cross the Panama Canal, while landslides blocked the Transistmica and Pan-American Highway, two of the main roads in the country.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes



Overview

In response to the cumulative effects of the severe rainfall in November and December 2010, the RCSP mobilized some 200 volunteers, 32 administrative staff and 22 National Intervention Team members. In support of coordination efforts, the National Society also provided their plan of action to the IFRC's Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and several Partner National Societies such as the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. By the end of the operation, and with the support of

many partners, both national and international, the RCSP was able to reach over 3,000 families as represented in the above graph.¹

Through the Emergency Appeal, the National Society was able to conduct relief distributions for some 1,545 families in 56 communities from seven provinces and the Embera-Wounnan indigenous territory. In addition, the RCSP mobilized a water treatment plant to support some 400 families in Colón and in the Embera-Wounnan indigenous territory, as well as more families in urban neighbourhoods of Panama. The distribution of safe drinking water was carried out alongside educational talks and radio spots focused on the prevention of diarrheal diseases. The National Society also aimed to provide a safe and dignified shelter solution for affected families in Darién and the Embera-Wounnan indigenous territory, reaching some 394 families (1,970 persons) through the distribution of 49 family tents and the management of two collective centres. Furthermore, through the support of the Emergency Appeal the RCSP was able to organize workshops and

¹ The percentage of source of assistance is an approximation calculated using the number of food parcels and hygiene kits received from different actors, as these items were the most common dominator in all donations.

prepared 353 persons from 12 communities on family disaster preparedness planning, early warning techniques and formation of community brigades for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Moreover, the capacity of the RCSP to respond to the current and future emergencies was strengthened with additional telecommunications equipment. Finally, the Emergency Appeal also supported some operational costs of PADRU and the mobilization of a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member from Uruguay to support the coordination of the operation from December 2010 to February 2011.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Families will benefit from the provision of essential food and non-food items to meet their immediate needs resulting from the floods.	
Output	Activities planned
2,545 families will receive essential relief items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments • Carry out one NIT workshop on relief distribution. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to track intended assistance • Ensure coordination with public institutions • Carry out verification and survey of the most affected population • Carry out local procurement of food items and purchase of non-food items by means of the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). • Distribute food and non-food items. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation

Impact: Due to the low coverage of the Emergency Appeal, on 10 February 2011 the RCSP and the IFRC agreed to maintain the original target set on the Preliminary Emergency Appeal. In this regard, the National Society met the immediate needs of 1,545 families through the provision of essential food and non-food items. Furthermore, by the end of the operation the RCSP was able to reach more than 3,000 families with relief items through the support of private national donations as well as with contributions of Partner National Societies, and other agencies.

The following table details the amount of items distributed across the country:

Province	No. of communities	Food parcels	Kitchen kits	Hygiene kits	Nursery kits	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Mattresses
Chiriquí	11	1,500	-	900	-	-	1,727	-
Colón	6	125	65	65	-	-	195	100
Darién/ Embera- Wounnan Indigenous territory	14	1,712	701	1,771	400	2,710	930	200
Panamá (West)	7	138	69	69	-	-	138	
Panamá (East)	3	320	100	221	-	-	110	100
Coclé	10	200	200	200	-	600	400	-
Los Santos	5	320		320	-	1,280	960	-
Total	56	4,315	1,135	3,546	400	4,590	4,410	400

With the support of the Emergency Appeal, the RCSP distributed 4,590 blankets, 1,300 hygiene kits, 1,545 food parcels, 3,760 mosquito nets and 800 kitchen sets. Following the procedure of completing assessments and providing tickets to benefited families in coordination with community leaders, the RCSP distributed items in 56 communities from 7 provinces and one indigenous territory. The type and amount of items received by each family varied based on their particular needs. In the case of mosquito nets and blankets, some families received two while others received four.

Item	Final target per item	Distributed through EA	% reached through EA	Total distributed by the RCSP	% reached by the RCSP
Blankets	5,050	4,590	91 %	4,590	91 %
Hygiene kits	1,622	1,300	80 %	3,546	219 %
Food parcels	1,545	1,545	100 %	4,315	279 %
Mosquito nets	4,690	3,760	80 %	4,410	94 %
Jerry cans	1,440	1,254	87 %	2,640	183 %
Cleaning kits	900	499	55 %	921	102 %
Kitchen kits	800	800	100 %	1135	142 %

Although at least 1,545 families were reached, the Emergency Appeal was not able to cover all the items as originally intended. However, the successful coordination with other actors enabled the National Society to reach and exceed most targets as stated in the table above². In addition, the funds from the appeal supported the distribution and transportation costs of items donated by other actors.

It became clear to the RCSP that the quality of relief items and the methodology employed for distribution (through assessments and ticketing, as well as coordination with community leaders) ensured their credibility within the affected communities. The work of the National Society was particularly important in the area of Puerto Armuelles, province of Chiriquí, where the population affected by floods were also severely affected by the closure of the banana plantation, the main income source for the majority of families. Furthermore, the fact that the National Society carried out activities beyond distribution of relief items, such as informative health and risk reduction talks, was another source of satisfaction for affected families. However, there is a need to improve coordination between all partners to ensure a more timely distribution of items and a better tracking system from warehouse to beneficiaries in future operations.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, proper sanitation as well as hygiene promotion for 1,000 families.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 1,000 families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize one water treatment plant to supply safe water in collective centres and affected areas to 1,000 families. Conduct a NIT training with locally recruited volunteers to continue hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. Conduct water quality testing and treatment of water. Distribution and trucking of safe water. Deployment of a NIT specializing in water and sanitation.
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct emergency health, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities through trained volunteers. Produce hygiene and sanitation promotion materials based on existing materials. Conduct lessons learnt sessions to feed into RCSP water and sanitation emergency response and preparedness programmes. Monitor the correct use of hygiene kit items, the handling of distributed water and use of latrines.

² The number of items donated by other actors reported in the previous update included several errors as in the case of blankets, which were completed covered by the emergency appeal, while the jerry cans, hygiene and cleaning kits were donated by other actors in higher numbers than originally stated.

Impact: The approach followed by the National Society to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases had different layers of intervention that combined the distribution of safe drinking water, jerry cans for storage, water treatment sachets (PUR), cleaning kits and bars of soap, jointly with hygiene promotion activities.



Volunteers from the Red Cross Society of Panama (RCSP) install the mobile water treatment plant in Portobello. Source: RCSP

The RCSP deployed a water treatment plant, which produced some 10,000 litres of drinking water per day, from 10 December to 25 January to Colón Province, assisting approximately 200 families. The treatment plant was later installed in the Panama province, as the main treatment plant for the metropolitan area suffered severe affectation and was producing below its capacity. In order to support the government's efforts, the National Society installed the mobile treatment plant in vulnerable neighbourhoods of Juan Diaz, 24 de Diciembre, and Cañitas from 25 January to 11 February. Due to the urban setting of these areas, it is unclear how many families were reached at this stage. However, during the 15 days when

the plant was installed in these areas approximately 150,000 litres of drinking water were produced, a quantity sufficient to support some 2,000 families. The water treatment plant was mobilized for a third time to support some 200 families in Darién province, particularly the collective centres in the Embera-Wounnan indigenous territory from 13 February to 3 March.

To guarantee a rapid response, the IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) made available water equipment that was pre-positioned in Panama to complement the treatment plant already owned by the National Society. However, it was later decided to replenish these items with the purchase of a *Water and sanitation Kit-5*. With a full Kit-5 the National Society will have access to additional equipment for water treatment. The additional water and sanitation relief items included in the Kit-5 include items such as materials for latrine construction, 2,000 bars of soap, 1,000 jerry cans and buckets and 3,000 water purification items which further strengthen the National Society's capacity for future operations.

As many communities, particularly in Darién province, are dependent on the water from rivers, the RCSP also distributed water treatment sachets (*PUR*) during the first months of the emergency when rivers were highly turbid. To ensure the appropriate use of the sachets, volunteers carried out community talks and later monitored their use. During the monitoring process, it was recognized that some families in Darién had difficulties with the measurements which prompted the decision to mobilize the water treatment plant to this area.

The RCSP distributed a total of 2,640 jerry cans, 48,450 water treatment sachets (*PUR*), 921 cleaning kits, and 1,300 bars of soap. The Emergency Appeal supported the RCSP's operation with 1,254 jerry cans, 499 cleaning kits and the 1,300 hygiene kits mentioned in the relief distribution sector, as well as the items included in the *Water and sanitation Kit-5*.

Province	Jerry cans	Water treatment sachets (PUR)	Cleaning kits	Soap
Chiriquí	96	9,000	-	600
Colón	130	650	-	130
Darién	800	28,800	500	570
Panamá	574	4,800	100	-
Este				
Coclé	400	2,000	-	-

Los Santos	640	3,200	321	-
Total	2,640	48,450	921	1,300

Although the National Intervention Team (NIT) training was not completed due to the limited coverage of the Appeal, the RCSP was able to carry out some hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. With the use of illustrated flipcharts and posters, RCSP volunteers complemented these distributions with community talks on the appropriate treatment and storage of water, and on the prevention of diarrheic diseases. As the table below details, 1,922 persons were reached with key information:

Province	Community	No. of persons
Chiriquí	San Bartolo	132
	San Valentín	183
	Majagual	120
Colón	Portobelo	187
	Río Gatún	97
	Achiote	188
Los Santos	Bebedero	131
	Pueblo Nuevo	122
	Chará	134
Darién	El Salto	258
	Lajas Blanca	223
	Cana	147
Total		1,922

As part of the sanitation and hygiene promotion strategy, the RCSP carried out a radio campaign for two weeks in December 2010. The radio messages were aired twice per day through the radio station *Voz sin Fronteras* with information on the correct treatment and use of water, including the use of the water purification tablets.

Emergency Shelter

Outcome: Ensure that the most vulnerable families have a healthy, safe and dignified emergency shelter solution to preserve their physical and mental well-being and prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.	
Outputs	Activities planned
50 family tents are installed in a community identified as priority in Darién province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments Coordinate with government institutions to provide a shelter solution to target families.

Impact: The emergency shelter approach carried out by the Red Cross Society of Panama had three different levels to contribute to the effort of providing a healthy, safe and dignified solution.

Firstly, during the first week after the emergency, the RCSP worked alongside government authorities to manage two collective centres in Chepo and Mañanitas (East Panama), providing assistance to 80 families. Volunteers and staff distributed food parcels, many used for community meals, carried out assessments and ticketing for future distributions, and provided psychosocial support to 52 adults and 27 children. This activity was carried out with the support of the area's parliamentary representative, following which the National Society handed over the management of the collective centres to the Ministry of Social Development.

Secondly, the National Society provided tents to 49 families in Darién Province and the Embera-Wounnan Indigenous Territory. The majority of them, 32 tents, were installed in Yaviza (Darién) and the rest in El Salto (10 tents), Canglón (2 tents) and Mogote (2 tents), as well as in the community of El Real (3 tents) in Darién province. One tent could not be installed due to problems with the unit (more information in the challenges section). These tents were used to assist households affected by the rains that could be partially supported by relatives and friends, but needed space to rest and keep their possessions. As previously agreed, the families in Yaviza staying in the tents provided by the RCSP were assisted with food, health services and sanitation through collaboration between the Mayor's Office, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health and the Office of the First Lady.

Thirdly, the RCSP also set up and managed two collective centres in Canglón and Metetí in an effort to avoid the displacement of families to centres at a further distance opened by the governmental authorities. This was the first time that the National Society undertook this type of commitment since early 1990 (after the United States intervention of December 1989) and many lessons were learned through the process. The centres, set up in the communities' schools that were closed for summer leave, were opened for 45 days while river waters receded. The RCSP improved the structures by building showers and doing minor repairs. In addition, the living conditions were improved through the provision of food parcels for communal dining, mattresses, blankets and recreational items, such as table games, radios and television.

In collaboration with traditional indigenous authorities, the National Society organized the community into different groups, each in charge of a particular task, such as security duties, kitchen duties and solid waste management. This approach of division of tasks had a significant impact on the families' involvement and well-being as there were cultural differences between volunteers and the beneficiaries of the Embera People. For example, some families had informed of discomfort due to changes in their diet, an aspect that was resolved once they became involved in the preparation of the food. Although a similar approach was also implemented with the families in tents in the community of Yaviza, it was not as successful as in Canglón and Metetí where the communities already had a permanent structure of traditional indigenous leaders that supported the operation.

Whilst the National Society considers that the management of these collective centres was mostly successful and that families were satisfied, they acknowledge the challenges encountered. The RCSP is considering the possibility of acquiring basic construction materials, and other equipment for basic infrastructure improvements that could be pre-positioned in order to have them available in a timely manner.

People who benefitted from emergency shelter support ³			
Province	Communities	No. of families	No. of people
Panama (east side)	Mañanita	80	400
	Chepo		
Darien	Yaviza	32	160
Embera-Wounnan Indigenous territory	Las Blancas	282	1,410
	El Salto		
	Canglón		
	Metetí		
	Mogote		
TOTAL	8	394	1,970

In addition to the above-mentioned activities, the RCSP also collaborated with the Rotary Club-Panama to assess 200 families in the Darién that benefitted with shelter kits from *Shelterbox*.

Challenges: As previously mentioned, some quality problems were detected in the IFRC's standard family tents. As the quality control of materials provided during emergencies is an important factor for the IFRC, the shelter programme of the Americas Zone Office and the Regional Logistic Unit, in coordination with technical departments in Geneva, organized an official meeting with the RCSP to assess the tents. However, the tents that arrived from the field on the day of the test had already deteriorated to an extent which prevented a reliable analysis.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and socio economic impact from disasters by community based programming to identify and tackle disaster risks and build community resilience.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Enhanced preparedness for disaster response through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risk and increase volunteer engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and / or strengthening community committees to implement disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities. Launch community-based awareness campaign on disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

³ Provision of tents or support through setting up and management of collective centres.

Impact: to enhance community's preparedness for disaster response and reduce the risk of deaths, injuries and social impact, the RCSP held workshops based on a modified version of the methodology of the Latin American Risk Reduction Activities (LARRA) programme implemented by the American Red Cross. As a result, 353 persons from 12 communities participated in the workshops.

Province	Communities	No. Persons
Chiriquí	San Bartolo	27
	San Valentín	25
	Majagual	20
Colón	Portobelo	32
	Río Gatún	28
	Achiote	23
Los Santos	Bebedero	24
	Pueblo Nuevo	23
	Chará	25
Darién/ Embera-Wounnan Indigenous territory	El Salto	58
	Lajas Blanca	38
	Cana	30
Total	12	353

The community-based approach followed by the National Society ensured that the communities themselves selected the persons that participated in the workshops. The goal of the activity was to lay the foundation in relation to disaster preparedness, providing the basic knowledge that could be further developed into a community strategy at a later stage. Therefore, participants were divided in three groups, each group receiving information on family disaster preparedness planning (evacuation plans, division of tasks within the family, setting meeting points), early warning (systems for monitoring natural hazards) and the formation of community brigades (how to form a brigade, who should be part of it and division of tasks). The RCSP ensured that the methodology used enabled participants to present ideas based on local contexts and needs.

Some of the communities reached with the support of the **Emergency** Appeal, such as Lajas Blancas and El Salto, had previously been targeted by the RCSP's risk reduction programme and the current workshops were intended to reinforce those activities. Although additional work will be needed to further prepare communities and reduce risks, it is worthy of note that the communities that had received some previous training were able to implement some of the strategies during the emergency in December 2010 and even alerted neighbourhood areas, greatly reducing the threat to lives. As a result, the National Society is optimistic that the continuation of these activities will have significant impact in the future. To ensure the continuation of this process, the RCSP has created a list with the names of community members that have been trained to facilitate contact in future emergencies.

Early Recovery

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 500 families (2,500 people) who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the floods.	
Outputs	Activities planned
500 families will receive support to restart their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy in prioritized affected areas. • Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations and/or NGOs). • Provide technical support and replace community and household assets as needed depending on assessment findings. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities. • Establish exit strategy.

Unfortunately, this sector of the emergency appeal did not receive funding and the RCSP was not able to complete any activities beyond assessments.

Logistics	
Outcome: The local logistics and transport capacity of the Red Cross Society of Panama to respond with relief items is strengthened with the support of standardized items prepositioned in the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit in Panama as well as with technical support for local procurement.	
Output	Activities planned
Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support facilitate the procurement and distribution of relief items and water and sanitation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent two 4x4 vehicles to support the operation. • Local procurement of food items and purchase of non-food items by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). • Procurement of local transport services through the RLU transport network • Management of the logistics mobilization of the appeal and maintain relations with donors

Impact: The IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) had a strong involvement with the emergency operation, supporting not only the dispatch of relief items through the emergency appeal, but also those items donated bilaterally or that were pre-positioned in the National Society stock. Following the RCPS's distribution plan, the RLU provided kitchen sets, hygiene kits, blankets, family tents, mosquito nets, jerry cans and equipment for water treatment.

In addition, the RLU provided two 4x4 vehicles through the vehicle rental programme. These vehicles were rented for four months (until April 2011) to supplement the RCSP's fleet that consists of 2 trucks, 4 vehicles (4x4) and 3 boats.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (NGOs) 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.



The IFRC's work is guided by *Strategy 2020* which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRPA007 - Panama - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 dec 10

Appeal Timeframe: 10 nov 10 to

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Appeal	MDRPA007
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	701,023					701,023
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	2,127					2,127
British Red Cross	49,074					49,074
German Red Cross	6,162					6,162
Japanese Red Cross Society	23,100					23,100
Norwegian Red Cross	32,090					32,090
Red Cross of Monaco	6,296					6,296
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	57,308					57,308
The Canadian Red Cross Society	19,421					19,421
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)	48,404					48,404
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund)	39,925					39,925
C1. Cash contributions	283,907					283,907
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
American Red Cross	32,724					32,724
British Red Cross	10,978					10,978
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	43,702					43,702
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	327,609					327,609
D. Total Funding = B + C	327,609					327,609
Appeal Coverage	47%					47%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	327,609					327,609
E. Expenditure	-336,467					-336,467
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	-8,859					-8,859

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPA007 - Panama - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 dec 10

Appeal Timeframe: 10 nov 10 to

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Appeal	MDRPA007
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		701,023					701,023	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	16,800	11,659				11,659	5,141	
Clothing & Textiles	78,278	33,021				33,021	45,258	
Food	97,728	59,741				59,741	37,987	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	48,960	103,425				103,425	-54,465	
Teaching Materials	4,800						4,800	
Utensils & Tools	43,200	22,612				22,612	20,588	
Other Supplies & Services	187,320	794				794	186,526	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	477,086	231,252				231,252	245,835	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	14,400	4,216				4,216	10,184	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	18,432	22,653				22,653	-4,221	
Logistics Services	13,097	7,313				7,313	5,784	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	45,929	34,182				34,182	11,747	
Personnel								
International Staff	11,862	22,048				22,048	-10,186	
National Staff	7,200	267				267	6,933	
National Society Staff	39,168	1,276				1,276	37,892	
Volunteers		8,287				8,287	-8,287	
Total Personnel	58,230	31,878				31,878	26,352	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	3,840						3,840	
Professional Fees	480						480	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	4,320						4,320	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	27,840	1,005				1,005	26,835	
Total Workshops & Training	27,840	1,005				1,005	26,835	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,832	2,770				2,770	6,062	
Information & Public Relations	9,600	4,599				4,599	5,001	
Office Costs	11,040	7,364				7,364	3,676	
Communications	5,760	2,900				2,900	2,860	
Financial Charges	9,600	-672				-672	10,272	
Total General Expenditure	44,832	16,961				16,961	27,871	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	42,785	20,493				20,493	22,292	
Total Indirect Costs	42,785	20,493				20,493	22,292	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		297				297	-297	
Pledge Reporting Fees		400				400	-400	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		697				697	-697	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	701,023	336,467				336,467	364,555	
VARIANCE (C - D)		364,555				364,555		