

# ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## NICARAGUA

May, 2001

*This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.*

*Appeal No. 01.20/2000*

*Appeal Target: CHF 1,412,939 (revised budget)*

### *The Context*

Due to its geographic location and high concentration of active volcanoes and faults, natural disasters are a well-known phenomenon in Nicaragua. Hurricanes, tsunamis, and minor volcanic eruptions occurred frequently during the last decade, but the disaster with the highest impact on the country's recent history was hurricane *Mitch* in 1998. The country was devastated. For the population, still vulnerable after the civil war which ended a few years before, the hurricane represented yet another obstacle on their way to post-war recovery. Hurricane *Mitch* reduced the country to abject poverty. With 60 per cent unemployment and 1.7 million people (out of 4.35 million) living in extreme poverty, Nicaragua is the second poorest country in the Americas region. The social and economic destruction caused by hurricane *Mitch* will take decades to overcome in spite of massive foreign aid to the country, as will the social effect of the disappearance of family and friends and the uprooting of entire communities, forced to abandon high-risk areas. The activities of the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC), the bilateral participating national societies and the International Federation's delegation continued with the same dynamics. The current, fairly stable, situation allowed uninterrupted rehabilitation and institutional development activities. In the beginning of May several districts in the Chinandega area were on yellow alert as the San Cristobal volcano was spewing ash and there were a high risk of lava flows. Apart from small flows though, this did not turn out to be a major event and after several weeks of activity, the situation reverted to normality.

In early July, the NRC assisted in the aftermath of the earthquake in the Lagoon of Masaya. Although the earthquake was moderate, it caused seven casualties and serious damage to the city's infrastructure.

When the rainy season began floods were reported on the Atlantic coasts of the country, at El Rama. Fortunately, the rains diminished and no further flooding was reported. In preparation for the hurricane season in the second half of the year, disaster response and training was one of the main activities.

The nutrition deficit caused by extreme poverty and drought forced various organizations to carry out food distribution activities in July. The Federation was on alert with respect to this situation affecting large parts of the Nicaraguan territory as well as other critical problems in the country such as dengue and local incidents of Leishmaniasis, reported in specific points of the country.

The Federation's delegation in Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Red Cross participated in the launch of the *World Disaster Report* in July, which received considerable media coverage. Apart from focusing on the ongoing disasters in the region, attention was given to the importance of disaster prevention and particularly on preventive health at the community level.

## ***Objectives, Achievements and Constraints***

### ***Disaster Response***

**Objectives:** The country and the national society are engaged in a vast rehabilitation operation after hurricane *Mitch*. With support of the Federation and the national societies participating in the post-relief operation, the NRC seeks to build up its "Country Plan for Rehabilitation", including housing reconstruction, water and sanitation, logistics, communications and training.

### **Achievements**

#### ***Rehabilitation***

With support of the Federation's delegation and the participating national societies, the Nicaraguan Red Cross prepared a "Country Plan for Rehabilitation". The Federation's delegation was involved in several rehabilitation programmes with funds provided by the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the American government's OFDA/USAID, including temporary housing projects for the victims identified by the Nicaraguan Red Cross until new permanent houses are completed. Around 4,000 families affected by hurricane *Mitch* benefit from the project. These beneficiaries are unable to return to their place of original residence because of the vulnerability of the area.

| <b>ORGANIZATION</b>                   | <b>Number of Temporary Homes Built</b> |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Netherlands Red Cross                 | 299                                    |
| French Red Cross                      | 60                                     |
| Spanish Red Cross                     | 650                                    |
| Austrian Red Cross / CHICA            | 300                                    |
| <b><i>Jubilee House Community</i></b> | 400                                    |
| <b><i>CARE</i></b>                    | 358                                    |
| HABITAR                               | 109                                    |
| Rubén Darío Foundation                | 42                                     |
| MOVIMONDO                             | 160                                    |
| UNDP/INIFOM                           | 941                                    |
| Fundacion Chinandega 2001             | 320                                    |
| Ayuda en Acción                       | 18                                     |
| Maranatha                             | 6                                      |
| Entre pueblos                         | 54                                     |
| Total:                                | 3,717                                  |

Drinking water sources and basic sanitation services represent integral aspects of the temporary housing project. Construction was finished by December and a final audit of the project was done. As all the funds for construction of temporary housing were not used, OFDA/USAID approved the allocation of the balance to community based disaster preparedness activities. The programme was to be concluded by mid-February 2001.

The bilateral, participating National Societies (NS) of Austria, Spain, the United States, Belgium, Canada and the Netherlands are also involved in various rehabilitation projects in Nicaragua and are working together with the NRC on several projects for the rehabilitation and building of houses, schools and shelters. The majority of the participating NS involved in the housing project concluded construction activities, with only the Spanish and Canadian Red Cross Societies due to complete their projects by the beginning of 2001.

The total number of permanent houses constructed by members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is 3, 375, distributed in the following way:

| <b>National Society</b>   | <b>Ubicacion</b>  | <b>Cantidad</b> |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Belgian Red Cross-CRA     | Jinotega-Rio Coco   | 531             |
| Spanish Red Cross         | Chinandega-posoltega  | 1.43            |
| Netherlands Red Cross     | Ocotal-Madriz   | 185             |
| Canadian Red Cross (UNDP) | Estili, Managua, Jinotega, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Madriz | 941             |
| French Red Cross          | Matagalpa, Ciudad Dario                                     | 286             |
| Total                     |   | 3.38            |

### ***Relief***

The NRC assisted in the aftermath of the earthquake which struck the Lagoon of Masaya in early July, participating in the search and the rescue activities with technical advice and logistical support from the Federation. Numerous discussions were held with members of the local branch office and with participants from the Ministry of Health on the technical aspects of the search and rescue activities.

### ***The Rivas floods project***

The ECHO-funded emergency assistance programme in Rivas Department was successfully concluded. With technical support of the Federation's delegation, the Rivas Red Cross branch was responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the project.

The project targeted the population affected by last winter's floods. Some 1,350 families received distributions of food and hygiene kits, water containers, chlorine, filters and plastic tanks, hammocks and mosquito nets, and medical assistance including dental care and supply of medicines.

Seven wells were constructed while three others were rehabilitated. Various health centres were also rehabilitated as was the local branch office in Rivas.

The project reinforced the co-operation between the Nicaraguan Red Cross, SILAIS (the health programme of the Ministry of Health), the local church and fire department. The municipalities of Rivas, Tola, and San Juan del Sur were also involved in distributions.

### **Constraints**

The NRC assistance to victims of the Masaya earthquake showed the response capacity of the national society as greatly improved since *Mitch*, however, in need of refinement to certain logistical and technical elements. In order to build on experiences from this event a report was prepared. The activities carried out by the NRC during the earthquake raised a number of questions and motivated the shifting of personnel as well as other general changes in the branches. The Federation, through its ID delegate, participated and supported the NRC in activities directed at reorganizing the branch

offices. The presence of the delegate helped to minimize the negative effects of this situation, permitting a balanced and stable transition with new branch authorities.

The temporary housing programme was due to be finished by 15 August 2000, but was delayed due to difficult access, geographical disparity and lack of legal titles to land. After a two-month extension of the programme, the project was finally concluded on 15 December 2000. A wide range of organizations and participating NS were engaged in the construction process, each with their own plans and missions.

Reconstruction projects could have an important institutional development component if the national society's headquarters and the local branches are actively involved in the project. The degree of their participation is something that has to be taken into account in the future.

Some of the general conclusions that can be drawn after the reconstruction process in Nicaragua (as in other community based projects) is the importance of active participation by the beneficiaries. This serves to increase their sense of ownership and responsibility towards the project.

### ***Disaster Preparedness***

**Objectives:** The Federation will help the NRC to move ahead with its community based disaster preparedness programme begun three years ago. It will be expanded to new communities, as it was confirmed that those involved in the programme were better prepared to face hurricane *Mitch*. Training in temporary shelter management, evacuation and relief organization will be shared by communities and Red Cross volunteers.

### **Achievements**

#### ***Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP)***

The regional programme financed by DIPECHO was finalized in March 2000. The overall objective of the project was to strengthen vulnerable communities in disaster preparedness and prevention through micro-projects prepared and implemented by trained local Red Cross branches in the selected communities. Fortunately, funding from OFDA was provided through February 2001 enabling continuation of the community based disaster prevention work.

The Japanese Red Cross, through its Cocibolca project, will finance communal disaster preparedness education activities in Boaco and Chontales for a one-year period. The focus will be on organizational development, disaster preparedness and health in the community.

The above mentioned regions cover two geographical areas: the area of the Pacific coast, which was seriously damaged by *Mitch* (financed by USAID/OFDA) and the regions in the Boaco and Chontales Departments (financed by the Japanese Red Cross). In both cases, the NRC is executing the programme and contributes the necessary human resources and experience to enable successful implementation of the project.

The projects aim at reducing the impact of potential disasters and at building and strengthening local structures. The projects particularly show the importance of the participation of women. Through micro projects, preventive health information and local contingency plans, women actively participated in reducing the effects and risk of a disaster in their communities. These projects illustrated that well organized initiatives targeting the most vulnerable, which build capacity at the community level, also work to improve the image of the national society.

The NRC forged a strategic alliance with the civil defence authorities to work in 100 communities and, at the end of this process, the involved communities will have developed emergency plans and simulation exercises.

Through the regional DIPECHO-funded disaster preparedness programme (which started in 1996 and covered Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) more than 40 micro projects were implemented in four departments - Estelí, Chinandega, León and Matagalpa.

A workshop evaluating community education in the DIPECHO-funded DP programme was held in Estelí in April. The workshop was jointly co-ordinated by the Federation's country delegation and external consultants. At the end of the workshop a final report on the programme was prepared and presented in Costa Rica during the regional evaluation of the programme.

In May and June, two Federation-supported national workshops on relief were held, one for directors of the Nicaraguan Red Cross branches, the other for heads of operations in the branches. The national society was given training and information on issues such as the Santo Domingo Declaration, *Strategy 2010*, development co-operation in the events of disaster, damage assessment and needs analyses, action plans and the NRC relief plan. As part of the same project, refurbishment of the radio office and workshop was completed and various relevant items were provided to the national society.

At the end of June, a regional workshop on water and sanitation was held. The main objectives of this workshop were to exchange information and experiences between the Federation and participating and operating national societies regarding drinking water and sanitation projects in Latin America and to discuss the Federation's role. The workshop was a first step towards developing a regional strategy in water and sanitation. The regional delegation could have a clear role in providing quality control, ensuring common standards and combining emergency standards with a development approach.

A consultant visited Nicaragua in June in order to conduct interviews with a range of stakeholders a part of a Federation initiative to learn lessons from the experiences gained in operations following hurricanes *Mitch* and *Georges* and the floods in Venezuela. The review findings were made available in September.

A regional disaster preparedness workshop was organized in Nicaragua in April in order to evaluate the DIPECHO programme. A criticism of the project was a lack of follow-up and companionship between the different levels (from the regional to the national level and from national to community level) which resulted in the programme co-ordinators losing sight of the regional picture. Also, there was lack of unified adherence to the execution of the project, resulting in contradictions during the implementation of the programme. As the programme was delayed there was little time to execute it, causing improvisations of workshops and loss of quality.

### **Constraints**

The Federation was unsuccessful in its 2000 application for DIPECHO funds for the CDBP programme, despite its leadership in this area. Apart from some of the mentioned constraints, problems with reporting and failure to satisfy concerns over project design contributed to this negative funding decision. The proposal will be reviewed and resubmitted for 2002. The regional DP delegate had several contacts with the DIPECHO representative. At a regional level, efforts are made towards unification of criteria in CDBP to allow easier and more satisfactory follow-up of projects in the future.

The delegation in Nicaragua was without a DP delegate since August. Lack of funding made it impossible to replace the delegate. The responsibility for the follow-up of the OFDA programme was left to the health delegate.

### ***Health and Care***

**Objectives:** Community based health programmes will be maintained, in particular the three-country *Gulf of Fonseca* project in which Nicaragua is a participant. The NRC will also be given support for the technical development of the blood bank, the country's main source of blood and blood products.

## **Achievements**

### ***Gulf of Fonseca Project***

A pilot programme was set up in 1997 for the Gulf of Fonseca (a geographical area that included territory in the countries of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua) and included community development, disaster preparedness and training in various branches, with special emphasis on health. The project is being implemented in Honduras and El Salvador in close co-ordination with the Swiss Red Cross that has a similar bilateral project in Honduras. The project is being implemented with British Red Cross funding.

The Federation has great expectations for this project. Firstly, this is because of its regional character. Secondly, because it would be a demonstration of the capability of multilateral co-operation, not only concerning the bilateral collaboration between the participating and the operating national societies, but also of inter-institutional collaboration between the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Thirdly, because it would be one of the first visible indications of the capacity of the Movement and especially of the operating national societies, to implement community health care programmes, a non-traditional activity in the region. This would bring the targeted societies closer to the implementation of the four core areas specified in *Strategy 2010*.

After a feasibility study in June 2000, the project is now underway in El Salvador and Nicaragua, targeting the inhabitants of 39 communities (25 in Nicaragua and 14 in El-Salvador). The project is being implemented according to schedule and covers five municipalities in the department of Chinandega, benefiting more than 150,000 people over a three-year period.

As a part of the feasibility study the health delegate and a consultant from the British Red Cross visited the targeted regions over a period of nearly a month. The visits were also utilized to contact leaders of the three national societies and the present and future stakeholders, such as governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The project started in May with a meeting of the NRC staff involved in rehabilitation of structures and procurement activities. After the meeting the national society contracted a project co-ordinator for the project.

In September the British Red Cross contracted a delegate to serve as project manager, based in El Salvador but with regional responsibility.

### ***The blood bank***

The rehabilitation of the blood bank, financed by the American Red Cross, to improve the promotion of blood donations and operating conditions, is under way. Once the reconstruction of the blood bank is completed, the health care delegate will support the NRC in executing the Blood Quality programme, promoted by the Federation world-wide. The completion of the building and technical facilities of the NCR's new blood bank in Managua should be accompanied by quality assurance activities for the products offered. The American RC is also making an effort to re-equip the blood banks at branch offices so they may complement the activities at the headquarters.

### ***General health issues***

The Federation's health delegate gives general support to health projects of the NRC, organizes activities and co-ordinates health initiatives with the participating NS. Formal and informal meetings with the participating NS took place during the autumn with regard to technical health aspects. Also, monthly meetings on health for all Movement members were introduced.

The Federation's health delegate participated in diverse training activities in connection with the Masaya earthquake as well as in the Health Care Necessity Identification Workshop for the Managua area, together with the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and local organizations. The Federation was also present in the Volunteers Workshop sponsored by the Canadian Red Cross. These last two events took place during the month of August.

### **Constraints**

The limited human and financial resources slowed down the first phase of the *Gulf of Fonseca* project.

## ***Humanitarian Values***

**Objectives:** The NRC will be given assistance in starting a volunteer recruitment and training programme, one facet of which will focus on motivation in order to build unity of purpose within the society and win back former volunteers who drifted away. The Federation will collaborate closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in reinforcing the dissemination activities of the national society which are crucial in a country ravaged by international confrontations in the recent past.

### **Achievements**

Because of the accelerated rate of volunteer turnover in the national society, there is a weakness in the knowledge and understanding of the humanitarian values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Federation therefore emphasizes, through workshops and personal contact, the very essence of the Red Cross' mission and its humanitarian and ethical values.

During the reporting period, workshops were organized on the humanitarian principles of the Movement; two directed towards the boards of directors at a department level and two at the local level. In the ordinary training of youth and relief volunteers, knowledge about humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law (IHL) was reinforced. The NRC worked closely with ICRC on organizing workshops (financed by ICRC) in IHL throughout the country. Governmental commissions responsible for promoting IHL were established, giving the NRC the possibility to influence sectors they did not traditionally collaborate with, increasing public awareness of the humanitarian mandate of the Movement.

### **Constraints**

If the national society is not able to retain its volunteers, training will have minimal impact. It is therefore urgent that the Nicaraguan Red Cross develop and implement a strategy to retain its trained volunteers.

## ***Institutional and Resource Development***

**Objectives:** The Federation will focus on reinforcing the NRC's financial and administrative systems, through reviews of statutes, regulations and administrative procedures, staff training, improvement of fund-raising systems and project management.

### **Achievements**

With funds from the Spanish Red Cross, the Federation's delegation supports the NRC and its branches in strengthening their financial system as well in project management training, including planning, monitoring and evaluation. During the third quarter of the year, initial funds were received and transferred as an operational advance to the Nicaraguan Red Cross for the execution of the

following projects: strengthening of the accounting system; expanding the planning office; strengthening of programmes; and strengthening of the financial and administrative control systems.

The proposals for three additional projects (strengthening of the volunteer force, fund-raising office and fund-raising programme) were elaborated in order to fully utilize funds. These projects were formally presented to the Spanish Red Cross' delegation in Nicaragua for approval.

Based on a feasibility study, the American Red Cross is funding the construction of a capacity building centre, which will be used for training as well as income generating by the national society.

In September a meeting was organized where the goals of the Japanese Red Cross-funded Cocibolca project were defined as well as a plan for the implementation of activities. In October, money for the planned activities was transferred to the bank accounts of each branch enabling them to start these activities by the beginning of November.

A key element in the management structure, an internal auditor, was incorporated into the routine operations of the NRC since September. The NRC considerably improved its internal financial control with the establishment of a new internal control system. The first steps in the implementation of the new national development plan were taken. Before starting the implementation of the new plan a national meeting was held with an external consultant present.

The Governing Board is participating more actively than before, which can be interpreted as a positive outcome of continued training and workshops in governance and management. The workshops also had a positive effect at the branch level and contributed to their development of human resources and a clear vision of their activities.

A Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) was completed for the first time this year and will be revised in 2001.

Upon request from the national society, the Federation has taken up the responsibility for the capacity building in three departments surrounding the Nicaragua Lake and in Masaya. No bilateral participating national societies are active in those Departments. The project's activities, separated into development, disaster preparedness and health care supposes a different mentality, with respect to the role of the NRC, from the traditional focus on blood bank, ambulances and rescue to one of capacity building, both at the branch and community levels.

The project also aims at promoting activities in departmental branch offices which received little or no support from hurricane *Mitch* funding, but that nevertheless share the country's general state of misery and underdevelopment. One of the objectives of the Federation is to support the NRC in trying to narrow the gaps between the *Mitch*-affected areas and the other areas. *Mitch* funding unfortunately led to a certain imbalance in the allocation of funds, making it more difficult to support vulnerable communities and branches in areas not affected by the hurricane. Apart from the benefits the NRC receives in this project (training of personnel, re-equipping of the branch offices, communal prestige, attraction of volunteers with non-traditional profiles, etc.), the project aims at promoting the NRC's role in delivering community services and as an actor in the development of local communities.

Visits were paid to the different geographical areas where the Federation is involved. The Boaco and Chontales Departments were visited with regards to the initiation of the Cocibolca Project. The project will be initiated in four branches in the departments of Boaco and Chontales. The Italian Red Cross is interested in the project concept and will fund the project in the department of Rio Sa Juan.

### **Constraints**

Late delivery of materials and services caused a slight delay in the programme financed by the Spanish Red Cross, with regard to the estimated calendar. This was resolved. To date, the scheduling and financial plan for each of the authorized projects were formulated.

There is a high turnover in the headquarters' management and the management team is not fully integrated. Although it was initially difficult for the national society to accept that steps have to be taken to improve its overall functionality, there is a change of attitude towards, and acceptance of, the importance of making organizational changes.

## ***Conclusions***

Regular relations are maintained with different organizations working in Nicaragua, especially the ECHO partners with whom the Federation delegates meet once a month to co-ordinate activities. These relations include a constant exchange of information, including the Federation's situation reports and Movement magazines and publications. Similar, regular contacts are maintained with the media through the press office at the NRC.

The national society holds weekly meetings with representatives of the Federation's delegation and bilateral national societies in order to ensure continuous information flow and to further improve co-ordination of activities.

As the bilateral programmes in Nicaragua increasingly focus on long term development, the profile of the delegates also changed accordingly and the co-ordination between all partners became more effective.

The reconstruction process after hurricane *Mitch* continued to be a focus of the Movement's activities in Nicaragua during 2000. With the temporary and permanent houses in place, attention next year should be on the organizational development of the Nicaraguan Red Cross. There is still a need though to sit down and evaluate the results from this reconstruction process in order to build on this experience for future projects.

A fluid communication between the different components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Nicaragua permitted a unification of efforts and distribution of aid in an effective manner. The NRC was also a protagonist in the development of programmes and activities. The support from the Federation and the participating national societies was also better integrated into the NRC's programmes and activities, which had a positive outcome for its day-to-day functions. Good relations between the different components of the Movement and well co-ordinated activities created a fruitful base for next year.

In general terms, the NRC's capacity for planning and implementing projects and programmes increased, but organizational development was very slow in fundamental areas including disaster relief, fund raising and general management. Strengthening the volunteer base and its management, decentralization and branch development, and revision of statutes are regarded as important building blocks towards a more efficient modern national society in the coming year.

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*All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.*

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## *Annual Financial Reports 2000*

### *- Explanatory Note -*

#### **1. Consolidated Response to the Appeal**

- This report provides a global picture on the funding situation of a specific appeal at a specific time.
- The cash column indicates all cash contributions channelled through the Federation, together with the balance carried forward from the previous year. Financial statements in support of the reported income are available upon request.
- The in-kind contributions (goods and services provided in response to the appeal objectives) are registered in a stand-alone system, based on the information provided by the respective donor. The values of these donations are based on information received from donors, and will be reported as such in the income and expenditure part of the consolidated report.
- Direct cash or in kind contributions made to Operating National Societies or in kind donations made to the Federation Delegations in response to the appeal are recorded as in-kind contributions in the report.

#### **2. Balance of Funds - Cash Only**

This report is a summary cash statement, providing the information on the balance carried forward from the previous year, cash income (including reallocations), cash expenditure (including reallocations - ref. part III of the consolidated report), and the closing balance at the end of the year.

#### **3. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditures**

This section of the report provides a comparative analysis of the total expenditures (cash and in-kind) versus the last approved budget of the appeal.

- The cash column reports on all expenditures booked against the Federation projects and cost centres . It relates only to the use of cash contributions received by the Secretariat for the specific appeal. Financial statements in support of the reported expenditure are available upon request.
- The in-kind columns (goods/services and personnel) report on the in-kind contributions donated in response to appeals, as per the information received from donors. This information is shown both as contribution and as expenditure against the specific appeal, and is consolidated, together with the cash expenses, against the appeal budget. As financial information is not always available from PNS, and for consistency reasons, a flat rate is applied for the calculation of personnel costs.
- The consumption rate represents the level of total expenditures (cash and in-kind) compared to the total income available (opening balance, cash and in-kind contributions),

#### **4. Pledges vs. Contributions**

Attached to this financial report is the list of pledges against the respective appeal.

- The comparative analysis of the list of pledges and the list of actual contributions provides a clear insight into any outstanding pledges in response to the appeal.
- Any differences in values between the two reports are due to fluctuations in exchange rates at the time of booking and the time of reception of the contribution.

| INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES                      |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
|   |                  |                 |                 | Interim report    |                  |
|   |                  |                 |                 | Annual report     | X                |
|   |                  |                 |                 | Final report      |                  |
| <b>Appeal No &amp; title: 01.20/2000 Nicaragua</b>                                    |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| <b>Period: year 2000</b>  |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| <b>Project(s): PNI000, 004, 005, 160, 506</b>   |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| <b>Currency: CHF</b>  |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| <b>I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL</b>  |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| FUNDING   | CASH             |                 | KIND & SERVICES |                   | TOTAL            |
|   | Contributions    | Reallocations   | Goods/Services  | Personnel         | INCOME           |
| Appeal budget   | 1'412'939        |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| less  |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| Cash brought forward  | 484'453          |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT   | 928'487          |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| <b>Contributions from Donors</b>  |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| American Govt (DGUS)  | 83'910           |                 |                 |                   | 83'910           |
| American Govt (DGUS)  | 296'548          |                 |                 |                   | 296'548          |
| American Govt (DGUS)  | 333'409          |                 |                 |                   | 333'409          |
| American Govt (DGUS)  | 424'800          |                 |                 |                   | 424'800          |
| Cayman Islands RC (DNKY)  | 7'513            |                 |                 |                   | 7'513            |
| Cayman Islands RC (DNKY)  | 7'176            |                 |                 |                   | 7'176            |
| Danish RC (DNDK)  | 38'155           |                 |                 |                   | 38'155           |
| Japanese RC (DNJP)  | 355'312          |                 |                 |                   | 355'312          |
| Japanese RC (DNJP)  | 24'287           |                 |                 |                   | 24'287           |
| Japanese RC (DNJP)  | 44'976           |                 |                 |                   | 44'976           |
| <b>Spanish RC (DNES)</b>  | <b>328'632</b>   | <b>See note</b> |                 |                   | <b>328'632</b>   |
| <b>Spanish RC (DNES)</b>  | <b>328'632</b>   | <b>See note</b> |                 |                   | <b>328'632</b>   |
| <b>Spanish RC (DNES)</b>  | <b>328'632</b>   | <b>See note</b> |                 |                   | <b>328'632</b>   |
| Swedish Govt. via RC (DGN)  | 26'325           |                 |                 |                   | 26'325           |
| Austrian RC (DNAT)  |                  | 14'000          |                 |                   | 14'000           |
| British RC (DNGB)   |                  | 23'865          |                 |                   | 23'865           |
| British RC (DNGB)   |                  | 23'815          |                 |                   | 23'815           |
| Canadian RC (DNCA)  |                  | 90'000          |                 |                   | 90'000           |
| Icelandic RC (DNIS)   |                  | 1'444           |                 |                   | 1'444            |
| Japanese RC (DNJP)  |                  | 26'800          |                 |                   | 26'800           |
| Japanese RC (DNJP)  |                  | 40'000          |                 |                   | 40'000           |
| Finland   |                  |                 |                 | 52'566            | 52'566           |
| France  |                  |                 |                 | 44'353            | 44'353           |
| Japan   |                  |                 |                 | 60'123            | 60'123           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>2'628'309</b> | <b>219'924</b>  |                 | <b>157'042</b>    | <b>3'005'275</b> |
| <b>Coverage</b>   | <b>283.1%</b>    | <b>23.7%</b>    |                 | <b>16.9%</b>      |                  |
| <b>Note: These spanish contributions are carried forward to cover our appeal 2001</b> |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
| <b>II - Balance of funds</b>  |                  |                 |                 |                   |                  |
|   |                  |                 |                 | Opening balance   | 484'453          |
|   |                  |                 |                 | CASH INCOME Rcv'd | 2'848'233        |
|   |                  |                 |                 | CASH EXPENDITURE  | -2'189'648       |
|   |                  |                 |                 |                   | -----            |
|   |                  |                 |                 | CASH BALANCE      | 1'143'038        |

| <b>Appeal No &amp; title: 01.20/2000 Nicaragua</b>       |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Period: year 2000</b>                                 |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| <b>Project(s): PNI000, 004, 005, 160, 506</b>            |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| <b>Currency: CHF</b>                                     |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| <b>III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures</b> |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
|  |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
|  |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Description  | Appeal Budget              | CASH Expenditures | KIND & SERVICES |                | TOTAL            | Variance        |
|  |                            |                   | Goods/services  | Personnel      | Expenditures     |                 |
| <b>SUPPLIES</b>  |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Shelter & Construction                                   |                            | 480'347           |                 |                | 480'347          | -480'347        |
| Clothing & Textiles                                      |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Food/Seeds   |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Water  |                            | 3'475             |                 |                | 3'475            | -3'475          |
| Medical & First Aid                                      |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Teaching materials                                       |                            | 27'875            |                 |                | 27'875           | -27'875         |
| Utensils & Tools   |                            | 48'457            |                 |                | 48'457           | -48'457         |
| Other relief supplies                                    | 14'400                     | 14'498            |                 |                | 14'498           | -98             |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>14'400</b>              | <b>574'653</b>    |                 |                | <b>574'653</b>   | <b>-560'253</b> |
| <b>CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>                                  |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Land & Buildings   |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Vehicles   |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Computers & Telecom equip.                               | 58'840                     | 94'533            |                 |                | 94'533           | -35'693         |
| Medical equipment  |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Other capital expenditures                               |                            | 33'659            |                 |                | 33'659           | -33'659         |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>58'840</b>              | <b>128'192</b>    |                 |                | <b>128'192</b>   | <b>-69'352</b>  |
| <b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>                           | <b>35'840</b>              | <b>131'878</b>    |                 |                | <b>131'878</b>   | <b>-96'038</b>  |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>35'840</b>              | <b>131'878</b>    |                 |                | <b>131'878</b>   | <b>-96'038</b>  |
| <b>PERSONNEL</b>   |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Personnel (delegates)                                    | 510'520                    | 357'838           |                 | 157'042        | 514'880          | -4'360          |
| Personnel (local staff)                                  | 270'800                    | 272'292           |                 |                | 272'292          | -1'492          |
| Training   |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>781'320</b>             | <b>630'130</b>    |                 | <b>157'042</b> | <b>787'172</b>   | <b>-5'852</b>   |
| <b>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</b>                      |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Assessment/Monitoring/experts                            |                            | 28'836            |                 |                | 28'836           | -28'836         |
| Travel & related expenses                                | 31'575                     | 65'099            |                 |                | 65'099           | -33'523         |
| Information expenses                                     | 30'679                     | 25'402            |                 |                | 25'402           | 5'277           |
| Administrative expenses                                  | 304'861                    | 165'107           |                 |                | 165'107          | 139'754         |
| External workshops & Seminars                            |                            | 133'839           |                 |                | 133'839          | -133'839        |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>367'115</b>             | <b>418'283</b>    |                 |                | <b>418'283</b>   | <b>-51'168</b>  |
| <b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>                                 | <b>155'424</b>             | <b>137'052</b>    |                 |                | <b>137'052</b>   | <b>18'372</b>   |
| <b>OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS</b>                            |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
| Transfer to National Societies                           |                            | 100'529           |                 |                | 100'529          | -100'529        |
|  |                            | 68'929            |                 |                | 68'929           | -68'929         |
| <b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>                                      | <b>1'412'939</b>           | <b>2'189'648</b>  |                 | <b>157'042</b> | <b>2'346'690</b> | <b>-933'750</b> |
| <b>Consumption rate:</b>                                 |                            |                   |                 |                |                  |                 |
|  | Expenditures versus income |                   | 78%             |                |                  |                 |
|  | Expenditures versus budget |                   | 166%            |                |                  |                 |

| Nicaragua  |             |                  |      |                  |            | ANNEX 1   |
|--|-------------|------------------|------|------------------|------------|---|
| APPEAL No. 01.20/2000                                    |             | PLEDGES RECEIVED |      |                  |            | 29.05.2001  |
| DONOR  | CATEGORY    | QUANTITY         | UNIT | VALUE CHF        | DATE       | COMMENT   |
| <b>CASH</b>  |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |
| REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->                           |             |                  |      | <b>1'412'939</b> |            | <b>TOTAL COVERAGE<br/>108.8%</b>  |
| Balance carried forward from 1999                        |             |                  |      | <b>484'453</b>   |            |   |
| REALLOCATION OF INCOME                                   |             |                  |      | 153'124          |            |   |
| AMERICAN - GOVT  |             |                  |      | 83'910           | 21.11.00   | NATIONAL COORDINATION   |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS - RC                                      |             |                  |      | 4'250            | USD        | 7'176   |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS - RC                                      |             |                  |      | 4'245            | USD        | 7'110   |
| JAPANESE - RC  |             |                  |      | 25'960'000       | JPY        | 408'299   |
|  |             |                  |      |                  | 15.08.00   | CAPACITY BUILDING 4 BRANCHES, CONSTRUCTION RELIEF WAREHOUSE EXTENSION, RECONSTRUCTION OF SHCHOOL FENCE, PRUCHASE DIDACTIV MATERIAL FOR DP AND VISIBILITY EDUCATION, ID DELEGATE COSTS |
| NORWEGIAN - RC   |             |                  |      | 163'250          | NOK        | 31'073  |
|  |             |                  |      |                  | 26.10.00   | HEALTH, FONSECA BAY   |
| SPANISH - RC   |             |                  |      | 15'481'000       | ESP        | 150'000   |
|  |             |                  |      |                  | 02.07.1999 | For appeal 2000   |
| SPANISH - RC   |             |                  |      | 89'518'000       | ESP        | 02.07.1999  |
|  |             |                  |      |                  |            | transferred to Appeal 2001  |
| SWEDISH - GOVT   |             |                  |      | 150'000          | SEK        | 27'300  |
|  |             |                  |      |                  | 06.10.00   | HEALTH DELEGATE COSTS   |
| WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME                                     |             |                  |      | 17'785           | USD        | 27'994  |
|  |             |                  |      |                  | 04.02.00   | NATIONAL COORDINATION   |
| <b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH</b>                        |             |                  |      | <b>1'380'439</b> | <b>CHF</b> | <b>97.7%</b>  |
| <b>KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)</b>           |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |
| DONOR  | CATEGORY    | QUANTITY         | UNIT | VALUE CHF        | DATE       | COMMENT   |
| Finland  | Delegate(s) |                  |      | 52'566           |            |   |
| France   | Delegate(s) |                  |      | 44'353           |            |   |
| Japan  | Delegate(s) |                  |      | 60'123           |            |   |
| <b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES</b>               |             |                  |      | <b>157'042</b>   | <b>CHF</b> | <b>11.1%</b>  |
| <b>ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET</b>                       |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |
| DONOR  | CATEGORY    | QUANTITY         | UNIT | VALUE CHF        | DATE       | COMMENT   |
| <b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED</b>                                |             |                  |      | <b>0</b>         | <b>CHF</b> |   |
| <b>THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:</b> |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |
| PNI000, PNI004, PNI005, PNI160                           |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |
|  |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |
|  |             |                  |      |                  |            |   |