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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Malawi: Karonga Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRMW013
Date of Issue: 23 February 2018	Glide number: FL-2017-000090-MW1
Date of disaster: 19 April 2017	
Operation start date: 3 May 2017	Operation end date: 3 October 2017
Host National Society: Malawi Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 223,930
Number of people affected: 55,921	Number of people assisted: 10,750 people (1,950 HH)
National Societies involved in the operation: Malawi Red Cross Society, 13 Staff and 30 volunteers in district of Karonga.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), Karonga District Council through the District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC), Act Alliance UNICEF.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Malawi experienced normal to above normal rainfall within most of its regions. Karonga district, which is located in the Northern Part of the country, received above normal rainfall mid-March which resulted in extensive flooding in most of the district. The flooding resulted in infrastructural damage as well as displacement of families in the affected communities. The displaced families were evacuated to nearby schools where camps were set up for them to stay until the water subsided.

A total number of 8,286 households (55,921 people) were affected by the flooding. About 665 houses collapsed whilst others were partly damaged. Most of the collapsed houses were semi-permanent structures. The affected households comprised of 4,759 farming families (2,974 male-headed households and 1,785 female-headed households). The remaining 3,527 households included those whose houses had been damaged partially. Of the affected population, 4,467 were children under-five years, 385 elderly people, 261 orphans and 15 people living with disabilities.

Sequel to this impact, the MRCS with support from the IFRC launched a DREF for CHF 223,930 on 9 May 2017 to support the NS to conduct an initial rapid needs assessment, while support mainly focused on ensuring that the vulnerable communities have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene. It was also aimed at ensuring that communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.

During the course of this operation, the NS issued one operational update which extended the timeframe by three months, changing the operational end date from July 2017 to October 2017. The revision followed a Needs Assessment which was conducted by the MRCS and other stakeholders to ascertain the needs of the affected communities. This was on the basis that by the time the NS received funds, the people had already started going back to their homes from the camps. As such, some of the activities that were meant for a camp set up could no longer be implemented. Since the situation on the ground had evolved, some activities budgeted for under the wash component like the procurement of handwashing buckets could no longer be implemented hence the resources under this activity in the budget were to be reallocated for decommissioning of the latrines and training of volunteers in hygiene promotion. The extension also allowed for the finalization of international procurements.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of Malawi Red Cross Society, would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

MRCS, as a membership-based organization, has 33 Divisions (Branches) and a network of more than 76,000 volunteers. It is present in all the 28 districts of Malawi. MRCS has previous experience in implementing DREF and emergency relief programs throughout the country with support from various donor partners and Partner National Societies (PNS). Over the years, MRCS has implemented several DREF operations and IFRC Emergency Appeals. MRCS has equally implemented numerous responses to drought and flooding across the country as well as a major earthquake response in Karonga in 2009 funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) through IFRC.

Over the years, MRCS has become a key partner to the government in designing and implementing different emergency response operations. In the recent 2017 flooding which affected Salima and Lilongwe City Districts, MRCS implemented a Cash Transfer Flood Response operation with funding from Danish Red Cross Society and Malawi Network of Older Persons Organization (MANEPO) in collaboration with HelpAge International. This is in addition to the Food Security Appeal currently funded by IFRC. The Netherlands Red Cross Society has supported MRCS financially to carry out a one off Cash Transfer to 17,500 households in the month of March 2017 as part of the 2016/2017 Food Insecurity MVAC Response Program.

In Karonga District, MRCS has an active Branch Disaster Response team and Staff members and have been implementing an urban WASH project funded by the EU. At national level, MRCS has trained 50 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members who were deployed to support the DREF operation in Karonga District.

In response to the flooding, MRCS constructed 12 temporary latrines and 12 temporary bathing shelters to promote good hygiene practices in the camp. The resources that were used to construct these latrines and bathing shelters were mobilized locally from one of Malawi's mobile service providers (Airtel Malawi). The NS also distributed a total number of 650 blankets from its prepositioned stocks and these were to be replenished by the DREF. The National

Society also mobilized volunteers to conduct hygiene promotion activities both in the camps and in the affected communities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Southern Africa Cluster Office provided technical support to MRCS during the entire implementation period of this DREF operation. IFRC also supported by deploying an RDRT for finance to support the NS in clearing working advances and financial management for a period of one month. A coordination system was put in place which included coordination of RCRC Movement at country level, joint monitoring of the operation, sharing of updates on the progress made and challenges. The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) provided bilateral support to the response, particularly focusing on addressing shelter, WASH and NFI requirements. Indeed, NLRC support targeted 400 households with 800 tarpaulins, 400 shelter kits, 400 Kitchen sets, 1200 mosquito nets, 800 Jerrycans/Plastic pales and 800 blankets. The Danish Red Cross (DRC) also supported through a Multi-Purpose Cash transfer.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs provided the overall coordination of the flood response through Karonga District Council and Karonga District Civil Protection Committee in particular. The Ministry of Health was active in leading and supporting all the WASH related activities. UNICEF, WVI and Act Alliance remained the only other key actors supporting the affected beneficiaries especially during the response phase of the disaster.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The District Assessment report highlighted the urgent need to assist the affected communities. This report further indicated deteriorating Sanitation situation and food shortages among the IDPs and the affected communities. The following needs were highlighted as urgent:

Shelter: There was an urgent need to meet the shelter needs of the affected families through provision of family tents and tarpaulins, as well as providing the families with non-food items such as clothes, kitchen sets, blankets and mattresses.

Food security: The affected households had lost all their food stocks hence it was necessary to provide emergency food support so that the families could meet their dietary needs. In terms of recovery, the families also needed to be supported with agricultural inputs so that they would be able to participate in the farming season and ensure that they recover from the loss of their stocks.

Education: The school children needed to be supported by school material such as books, ball points and hygiene kits.

Health: The floods brought with them the risk of water related diseases such Malaria and Diarrhoea. There was a need to ensure that families are supported to prevent any eventual outbreak of such diseases. Thus, hygiene promotion and the provision of mosquito nets were identified as needs for the affected communities.

WaSH: The assessment also identified WaSH needs ranging from chlorine, buckets, jerry cans, latrines, bathing shelters, Hygiene kits (soaps, sanitary pads, hand washing sets).

Following the approval and transfer of the DREF Funding, MRCS assembled and deployed a team to manage the operation in Karonga District. The team was supported by RDRT Finance to help them in rolling out the operations. An in-depth assessment was conducted to validate the needs that had been identified during the initial assessments. Indeed, the situation had evolved from the time the DREF was launched and most of the affected households had already returned to their original settlements.

From the assessments conducted by the NS, a total number of 1,950 beneficiaries were identified as the most vulnerable and in need of relief aid. The assessments also identified a total number of 38 latrines which needed to be dislodged, as well as 18 temporary latrines to be decommissioned. The assessment also revealed that some activities such as procurement of Chlorine and provision of hand washing facilities in the camps was no longer needed as camps had been closed at the time of the assessment. Based on the findings of the assessment, a revised work plan was developed to address the identified needs. A monitoring visit by the IFRC disaster coordinator recommended the installation of hand washing facilities in all the dislodged latrines and the rehabilitation of damaged boreholes in the schools which were once used as evacuation centres

Risk Analysis

The persistent rains continued into the operation and there was a risk that it would affect the implementation of the operation as most of the areas remained inaccessible. However, to ensure aid managed to reach the affected families, the NS continuously monitored the situation and ensured proper planning on the delivery of the relief items.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The objective of the operation was to reduce the impact of the floods and promote the wellbeing of **1,950 flood affected HH (10,750 beneficiaries)** through the provision of shelter, WASH, food security, and NFI assistance support.

Proposed strategy

The operation aimed at providing immediate support in Karonga to 1,950 households through the provision of shelter, WASH, food security, and NFI assistance. To effectively deliver on the intended objective, the following Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities were planned:



NFIs distribution at Karonga, © Felix Washon

Water sanitation, Hygiene and Health

To promote safer access to sanitation and to avoid the spread of Diarrhoeal diseases, the NS managed to conduct assessment of latrines which had been filled during the flooding for the purposes of desludging and decommissioning. A total of 35 latrines were identified for rehabilitation and desludging at Iponga, Mzinga and Kasisi of Iponga. A total number of 24 temporary latrines, which had been constructed for use during the floods, were also decommissioned (18 in flood

camps and 6 in cholera treatment centres). To promote good health and hygiene amongst women, the NS also distributed 839 sanitation kits to women of child bearing age (43% of all targeted women). A total number of 3,900 plastic buckets were distributed to 1,950 HH (2 cans per HH). To prevent the spread of Malaria in the affected communities, the NS distributed 3,900 mosquito nets to 1,950 HH (2 per HH). The National society also distributed Water Guard/Chlorine to 1,950 HH for pot chlorination.

Community-based management of water and sanitation facilities: Efforts were made by the NS to promote community-based management of water and sanitation facilities to ensure sustainability of community resources. As such, the NS supported the community by conducting 10 hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns in communities. The campaigns comprised traditional dances, drama with hygiene and sanitation messages. The NS collaborated with community health workers who conducted hygiene and sanitation sessions with the community members. Additionally, the NS also trained 59 volunteers and teachers on hygiene and sanitation for the purposes of hygiene promotion in schools. In total, 8,000 households were visited by volunteers who were conducting hygiene promotion. Moreso, a total number of 3 water point committees were trained for school boreholes in the impact area on operation and maintenance of the borehole.



Beneficiaries receiving blankets at the camp at Imponga Primary School, © Felix Washon


Provision of Shelter: To support the families whose houses had been destroyed during the floods, the NS intervened through the provision of 3,900 tarpaulins (2 per HH), 3,900 blankets (2 per HH), and 3,900 sleeping mats (2 per HH) to 1,950 HH to address immediate shelter requirements in the IDP camps. The NS volunteers, trained in shelter construction, also supported the community members to construct

temporary shelter.

High-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming: The National society managed to deploy 50 National Disaster Response Team members (NDRT) to support the District council to conduct needs assessment in the affected areas as well as to support with beneficiary selection and registration. The NS also conducted a briefing of District Civil Protection Committee members and MRCS Branch Executive members on the operation as a means of improving coordination and ensuring that there was no duplication of efforts with other implementing partners. A total number of three meetings on beneficiary verification at Mayovya, Anglican and Iponga were conducted and attended by the Area Civil Protection Committees (ACPCs), Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPCs) and were facilitated by members of the District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC). A beneficiary satisfaction survey was also conducted to assess whether beneficiaries were satisfied with the support provided by the MRCS during the flood response. The findings of this survey will be used to inform future operations. At the end of the operation, the NS also conducted a lesson learned workshop that was attended by local stakeholders and other implementing partners.

Visibility of the NS: The communication department of the NS supported this operation through profiling of the operation and publishing of the work of the NS in local newspapers. Visibility was also enhanced through the Production and distribution of 100 bibs & 100 T-shirts for volunteers.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 1950 HH (10,750 people) Male: Female:</p>		
Outcome 3: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through shelter and settlement solutions		
Output 3.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households through the provision of household NFI's		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Procure and distribute shelter related NFIs (Tarpaulins Blankets, Kitchen sets and sleeping mats)	3,900	3,900
Procure and distribute Blankets,	3,900	3,900
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The Malawi Red Cross provided support to the affected families to meet their shelter needs. The rains had displaced families who were made to relocate at a camp that was set up on a local school ground. The NS was able to meet its target to procure 3900 blankets, 3900 tarpaulins and 3900 sleeping mats. These were distributed to targeted number of 1950 households with each household receiving two of the items. The NS, however, was not able to immediately provide this aid to the affected families but was able to ensure that as they moved out of the camp they had the NFIs to enable them to recover from the impact of the floods.</p>		

Challenges

Lack of prepositioned NFIs in the Country resulted in the delayed response as the NS awaited for NFIs procured under this DREF for distribution instead of distributing from the NS stock so that the DREF items will just replenish. The delayed distribution defeated the purpose of providing immediate shelter solution but fitted well under the recovery component of the response.

Lessons Learned

Through the implementation of this DREF, MRCS has learnt that it is important to have some stock prepositioned which can be distributed once a disaster has been reported. As Malawi is affected by floods on an almost yearly basis, there is need for contingency planning to ensure effective response to the floods. This is also something that can be built into long term programming especially by having a crisis modifier budget which can be activated at the time of the floods. There is also a need to improve on local resource mobilization so that the NS is also able to raise funds which can enable it to be timely responders.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1950 HH (10,750 people)

Male:

Female:

Outcome 2: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Output 2.1: NS provides communities with knowledge and best practice to improve community-based management of water and sanitation facilities.

Output 2.2: NS provide communities with knowledge and best practice on treatment and reuse of wastewater

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Installation of 50 Hand washing buckets in 5 Camps.	50	0
Provision of Sanitation kits to 839 women of Child bearing age (43% of all targeted women)	839	839
Provision of 3,900 plastic pales (x2 per HH)	3,900	3,900
Provision of 3,900 mosquito nets (x2 per HH)	3,900	3,900
Volunteers conduct Hygiene Promotion activities both in the camps as well as in the affected communities	1,950	8,000
Provision of Water Guard/Chlorine to 1,950 HH for pot Chlorination)	1,950	1,950
Desludging of Latrines in schools which have been used as camps	50	35

Narrative description of achievements

Under this outcome, the NS managed to support the communities with services that would ensure their safe access to water and good hygiene. The services included the desludging of the latrines, which has proven to be the most cost-effective way of supporting latrine interventions in camps, especially where the camping was done in schools. The initial plan was to dislodge 50 latrines but after assessments only 35 were identified for this process. The NS also

managed to rehabilitate 24 latrines, painting and putting doors on them. The installation of hand washing buckets in camps was no longer done because the affected families had already moved out of the camps by the time the NS started implementing project activities. The funds for the installation of hand washing buckets were, however, put to good use as they were used to install 20 hand washing systems at the school where the latrines had been rehabilitated to promote a culture of hand washing in school children and to avoid the spread of diarrhoeal diseases amongst school children. Due to the demand for water at the camp/ school, where affected families were living, the one borehole at the school site broke down. The NS thus supported the maintenance of the borehole to ensure adequate supply of water at the camp and even after the response to the school children.

Challenges

No major challenges were encountered under this activity. The NS was able to provide necessary aid to the communities albeit the delays in getting the aid to the people.

Lessons Learned

MRCS has also learnt that desludging is one of the cost-effective way of supporting latrine interventions as opposed to the construction of the actual latrines themselves.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 1: The operation provides quality assistance to reflect the needs of the affected population

Output 1: The situation, including immediate risks, damages and potential needs is assessed

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Deployment of National Disaster Response Team Members	50	50
Briefing of District Civil Protection Committee members and MRCS Branch Executive members		1
Sensitization Meetings with Camp Leaders & Local Authorities		3
Identification of beneficiaries (Fuel and meals for stakeholders)	1,950	1,950
Monitoring and Supervisions of response activities		Done
Beneficiary Satisfaction/Exit Survey	1	0
Lesson Learnt Workshop	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

From the beginning of the operations, Malawi Red Cross deployed a National Disaster Response Team which supported the field assessment and verification of beneficiaries to support the district staff and volunteers. The NDRT members also supported the team with briefing meetings on the operation at different levels. The NDRT members further supported the general monitoring of the operation including exit surveys, which formed basis for the lessons learnt workshop. During the lessons learned workshop, the NS identified that there was a need to improve on timeliness when responding to disasters. However, this can be enhanced if the NS has contingency plans that can easily be activated when flooding occurs. The NS was urged to update its contingency plan as well as to look at options like having a crisis modifier in all its long-term programming. Improvement on community feedback and engagement in planning was also noted as essential and the NS would need to work on developing feedback systems that are aligned to its context.

Challenges
Delayed assessments of other areas which were not reachable resulted in agencies to delay in raising the disaster alerts. It is worth mentioning that the assessments were marred by mobility challenges and most of the roads were washed away rendering some of the areas inaccessible.
Lessons Learned
Coordination with other stakeholders and involving local stakeholders in beneficiary identification is essential. It helps to reach out to the most affected and avoid duplication of efforts. There is a need to develop better feedback and accountability systems hence, it is recommended that NS would need to get training to improve on Community engagement and accountability.

D. THE BUDGET

The National Society requested for DREF support amounting to **CHF 223,931** which was meant to support the WASH, Health and shelter needs of the affected families. Of the total support, the NS made use of **CHF 193,561** which is about **86%** of the total funds. As such, a total amount of **CHF 30,369** will be returned to the DREF. The following variances were encountered during the implementation of this DREF operation:

Explanation of variances

- There was an over expenditure of CHF 7,402 on the WASH activities due to the installation of hand washing systems at the schools where latrines had been rehabilitated to encourage safe hygiene practices among school children and to reduce incidences of diarrhoeal diseases which are common in Karonga. There were also extra costs due to the rehabilitation of the borehole at the school where the affected families were resettled, and the borehole had stopped functioning. This is because the borehole was the only source of water and hence due to the increased number of people it was important for the water source to be rehabilitated.
- First Aid kits were not budgeted but these were purchased to allow the NS to provide the essential service to the affected families during the response resulting in a variance of CHF 762.
- The relief items from Zimbabwe came through Lilongwe and hence there were unanticipated costs for storage of the relief items before they were dispatched to the field and this resulted in a variance of CHF 2,017.
- The transport and vehicle costs were under budgeted and this resulted a variance of CHF 12,119 which was mainly for the distribution of NFIs from Lilongwe to Karonga as well as for the distribution to the affected families.
- There was also no budget set aside for international procurements which resulted in a variance of CHF 11,706 which was for transportation of NFIs.
- Volunteer allowances were under budgeted but were engaged longer than anticipated as they were providing hygiene promotion services in the communities hence there was a variance of CHF 2,582.
- The NS received DREF funds late, this means that by the time the funds were received, there was need for a lot of workshops and further engagement with local stakeholders to come up with a strategy which led to revision of the EPoA. Hence budget was underspent, creating a variance of CHF 6726.
- Office costs were budgeted for a period of 3 months but there were extra costs that came with the three months extension of the DREF resulting in a variance of CHF 769.
- There is a variance due to exchange rate losses under financial charges of CHF 6,479.

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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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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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMW013 - Malawi - Karonga Floods

Timeframe: 03 May 17 to 03 Oct 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 May 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/1	Programme	MDRMW013
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2017/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		223,931				223,931	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		223,930				223,930	
C4. Other Income		223,930				223,930	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		223,930				223,930	
D. Total Funding = B + C		223,930				223,930	

* 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		223,930				223,930	
E. Expenditure		-193,561				-193,561	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		30,369				30,369	

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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)			223,931			223,931		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	58,500		40,786			40,786	17,714	
Clothing & Textiles	66,300		24,784			24,784	41,516	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,400		14,802			14,802	-7,402	
Medical & First Aid			762			762	-762	
Utensils & Tools	15,875		9,963			9,963	5,912	
Other Supplies & Services	2,306		18			18	2,288	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	150,381		91,115			91,115	59,266	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			2,017			2,017	-2,017	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,407		12,137			12,137	9,270	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,000		16,119			16,119	-12,119	
Logistics Services			11,706			11,706	-11,706	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	25,407		41,979			41,979	-16,572	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	11,166		11,809			11,809	-643	
Volunteers	650		3,232			3,232	-2,582	
Total Personnel	11,816		15,040			15,040	-3,224	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,710		14,436			14,436	-6,726	
Total Workshops & Training	7,710		14,436			14,436	-6,726	
General Expenditure								
Travel	12,000		5,758			5,758	6,242	
Information & Public Relations	1,700		1,850			1,850	-150	
Office Costs	400		1,169			1,169	-769	
Communications	850		463			463	387	
Financial Charges			6,479			6,479	-6,479	
Other General Expenses			3,133			3,133	-3,133	
Total General Expenditure	14,950		18,852			18,852	-3,902	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	13,667		12,140			12,140	1,527	
Total Indirect Costs	13,667		12,140			12,140	1,527	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	223,931		193,561			193,561	30,369	
VARIANCE (C - D)			30,369			30,369		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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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 management	223,931		223,930	223,930	193,561	30,369	
Subtotal BL2	223,931		223,930	223,930	193,561	30,369	
GRAND TOTAL	223,931		223,930	223,930	193,561	30,369	