

Emergency Plan of Action Operations Update

Greece: Floods

DREF n° MDRGR002	Glide number: FL-2017-000168-GRC
Operations Update n° 1	Timeframe covered by this update: 15 November 2017 – 26 February 2018
Date of issue: 26 February 2018	Operation timeframe: 27 November 2017 – 27 March 2018 (4 months including a one-month extension)
Operation start date: 27 November 2017	Operation end date: 27 March 2018
DREF allocated: CHF 55,058	
Host National Society: Hellenic Red Cross	
Number of people affected: 2,000 households	Number of people assisted: 1,000 households
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 80 volunteers, 4 staff, 3 branches	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Civil Protection, local authorities, local NGOs	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This DREF Operations Update is issued to inform about a one-month timeframe extension to allow the finalization of the procurement of the relief items for the replenishment of the contingency stocks, which has been slightly delayed due to technical reasons related to institutional changes in the HRC.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 15 November 2017, the town of Mandra, Megara and Nea Peramos, which are all towns in the West Attica region of Greece (approx. 30 min drive from Athens) were flooded.

Mandra – a town of 13,500¹ inhabitants – was the most severely affected, where a wave of water suddenly rushed through the city, killing people, carrying away hundreds of cars, and devastating houses and property.

The majority of the population was affected by the floods. The most immediate impact is the loss of life. A total of 23 deaths have been reported, and 24 injured. Secondly, basements and ground floors of buildings in the city were also seriously impacted; officials estimated 80 per cent of the city area had been affected, except for some located on the hills.

According to the Ministry of Infrastructure, out of 544 surveyed, 428 buildings were damaged and in need



HRC team responding to the floods in Mandra. Photo cred: HRC

¹ Officially from the Municipality of Mandra. Census in 2011 has the city's population at 12'900.

of restorations (specifically 319 houses, 62 business spaces, one public building and 46 warehouses and basements). The water coursed especially through some of the main streets, also laying waste to all the store- and business-fronts in its path. Watermarks were visible at anywhere from 1 to 2.5 metres in height. Some houses were totally, others were partially destroyed, with many basements flooded. All possessions, from clothes, to personal items to household appliances were destroyed.

For the first week, potable water was not available through the municipality's water distribution network. Access to telecommunications and electricity was also initially cut off. Hundreds of crushed vehicles were scattered and blocking the streets. Significantly, the heating system for most people depended on boilers in the basements and were destroyed. With the rains and winter continuing and ongoing, this was a major concern.

Lastly, the psychological impact was substantial. The volunteers who conducted the survey for the assessment ended up providing psychological first aid (PFA) to many of the people who were traumatized by the floods.

Approximately 40 people were hosted in a hotel in the nearby town of Elefsina while the majority of the affected people stayed with relatives living in the town or in Athens. Many people also preferred to stay in their destroyed homes as incidents of looting were reported.

The main needs were related to food, psychosocial support, household appliances, cleaning of the debris and mud from businesses and houses, clothes, medicines, money and potable water. The government stated that indemnifications in the form of EUR 5,000 for households and EUR 8,000 for businesses would be given to the affected population, and this began to be implemented in mid-December.

The floods ended up being the deadliest event in terms of disasters in recent years in Greece.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The response by the Hellenic Red Cross (HRC) was immediate, and at the request of the Greek Civil protection. The focus was on the town of Mandra. The trained volunteer corps of the Samaritans was deployed on the day of the disaster. The vicinity to Athens made it possible to maintain a 24/7 presence for the first 1.5 weeks after the disaster. The Samaritans conducted: patrols (in shifts 24/7), first aid, search and rescue missions, assessment of the situation/damage of households (in cooperation with IFRC through questionnaires), removal of debris, coordination with local authority and civil protection, water distribution, pumping out of water from households and cleaning, emergency electricity provision on the first day through generators, and distribution of food and water to the fire brigades.

As for relief, in support of the Municipality, the HRC has also largely managed the distribution of donated goods from different donors, including private ones. The IFRC contingency stock was also deployed and distributed to the inhabitants of Mandra, based on the assessment of the HRC.

Based on the list of vulnerable people (pre-floods and as a result of the floods) provided by the Municipality of Mandra, the HRC did house-to-house assessments, registering the most affected households for cash-based assistance. The assistance was EUR 400 per household, to meet the most immediate needs pending the government assistance (this cash assistance was not financed through this DREF allocation, however).

Lastly, in view of the psychological impact of the crisis, the HRC deployed PSS teams that gave assistance by visiting households.

All actions relating to this operation have been closed at the end of December 2017, except for the re-filling of the contingency stocks. As there have been some delays in this process, through this DREF Operations Update, a one-month extension is granted to finalize this part of the operation.

HRC still has private donations for the Mandra victims and is planning their use. Whether the municipality would have benefited from support of an RFL team remains an open question.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC was the only Movement partner providing support for this operation. See below for details.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Civil Protection coordinates the response of the state services in Greece. One of the key responders in the first days were the fire brigades. The military removed vehicles to clear the roads. Civil engineers were deployed from the Ministry of Infrastructure to list and register damages of buildings in Mandra. The telecommunication and electric companies restored services. The municipal water agency worked to restore the water distribution system. The police authorities were also engaged in re-directing traffic and facilitated the issuance of lost identification documents. Banks worked to issue new bank cards for people to be able to access their savings. Other local NGOs with presence included: Hellenic Lifeguards, the association of the Hellenic scouts, the Hellenic rescue team, team of restoration of disasters (under the Civil Protection department).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The needs were assessed to be two-fold:

- Immediate needs, such as water, shelter and finding loved ones.
- Recovery needs, in view of loss of assets and re-establishing of a home as well as psychological recovery.

The needs varied from one household to another. Many households were already vulnerable before the flood and losing all of their assets brought them in a challenging situation. People put considerable efforts in cleaning their houses; trying to recover the basic items they need in their daily lives from clothes to hygiene items; ensuring heating; and trying to meet their needs in water and food. As for health, the main referral hospital managed the situation with many injuries being treated. The psychological needs were also very clear. Local markets were impacted (most business fronts destroyed) but recovered quickly.

Targeting

The HRC was aiming to reach 1,000 affected households. Relief distributions were targeted to the affected population in coordination with the municipality. PSS was targeted by household visits of the most affected neighbourhoods, based on the need of individual households. For the cash, households were selected based vulnerability and level of affectation of the household.

Risk analysis

- Access and security, floods – November continued to be a season of high rains, and the roads for example were cut off again on 19 November. However, a similar wave that hit the community initially is unlikely.

The water did start to rise again, cutting off parts of the main roads, though no new damages occurred. This had a psychological impact though, as households started evacuating.

- Lack of information from municipal authorities – the authorities are not able to provide a list of the most vulnerable affected persons, affecting operations, particularly cash assistance.

This affected especially the cash programme, with a delay. The pre-selection of households also lacked some information, but this was overcome by HRC house-to-house assessments. This modality however caused further delays.

- Volunteer fatigue – with the intensive shifts and work, and decreasing ‘acuteness’ of the needs, volunteers might have reduced interest.

Notably the Samaritans corps demonstrated considerable motivation and managed to keep the sufficient number of volunteers engaged, despite the overwhelming hours required. Volunteers from other departments and staff also participated, though this is a point to further strengthen in the future.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Implemented strategy

The operational strategy proposed at the launch of the DREF was followed. It relied largely on the existing and deployed HRC Samaritans volunteer corps, that were conducting the bulk of the activities, notably at the first phase of the response (week 1-2). Other HRC sections also supported with volunteers and staff after the first week of operations. IFRC provided support technically and financially notably with stock and for the cash distribution, as well as some operational costs. As the more acute needs went down, the support in PSS and small cash injection were important. All in all, the work complemented the gaps not met by authorities. The cleaning of the houses was the only part of the plan that had more modest results.

The aim of this DREF has been mainly to support only the replenishment of contingency stocks used in relief activities and to cover some costs related to the deployment of volunteers and staff. Other elements, such as the CTP, were funded by other means, but are reported here as part of the overall response.

This Operations Update is issued to inform about a one-month timeframe extension to allow the finalization of the procurement of the relief items for the replenishment of the contingency stocks.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 1,524 (NFI) (452 households)

Male: 664

Female: 860

Requirements (CHF): 37,125.72

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with NFI	N/A	452 households (1,524 people)
# of households assisted with cleaning	N/A	194 (households)

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distribution

Relief items were dispatched in two batches to the distribution site (Mandra municipal premises) and activities started on 22 November lasting until 6 December 2018. Items were provided/distributed (refer to Table 1 on the right) on a daily basis to affected population on morning shifts mainly (and a few afternoon shifts during the first three days). The HRC Relief Coordinator together with Head of Samaritans coordinated the activities, with close collaboration from the HRC Volunteer Coordinator to arrange daily teams of volunteers to undertake the provision of services based on several criteria, like size of families and aged of the family members. Volunteers were given a refresher training on relief distribution provided by the HRC Relief Coordinator, the day prior to being deployed to the distribution site, and a briefing of the current situation.

After the very busy initial week, there was a decrease in the number of persons coming to the distribution. In view of the decrease, the needs in terms of relief items could be considered as met, and the HRC ceased the activities on 8 December. The remaining stock was donated to the HRC Samaritans as future contingency stock.

Household cleaning

Following an initial assessment upon arrival at the site, and after consultation with the local municipality officials, it was noted that there is a need for helping people clean their houses and clear the debris from them. This was assessed to be essential for people to be able to reclaim their home and start their lives again. Additionally, a pump was used to drain the basements, also in coordination with the fire brigades. The HRC's work focused on removing heavy debris from the flood which was essential in the first days; however, supporting the inhabitants in further cleaning the houses from the mud was an activity for which it was more difficult to mobilize volunteers.

The households were selected on a best estimate of needs basis. The majority of the households that were heavily damaged were much more than the available means and that rendered this estimate very difficult. Based on informal feedback, the beneficiaries were satisfied by the presence of the HRC volunteers and assistance provided. These activities were carried out mainly during the first two weeks of the floods, during which more than approximately 90 HRC volunteers were mobilized.

			DISTRIBUTED
#	Item name	unit of measurement	Quantity
1	Aluminium blanket	pcs	400
2	Blankets high thermal	pcs	745
3	Camping mats	pcs	392
4	First aid kits	bag	340
5	Plastic bag blue	pcs	540
6	Plastic food container	pcs	340
7	Sleeping bag	pcs	365
8	Kitchen sets	pcs	361
9	Plastic cup	pcs	131
10	Baby wipes 72pcs/pack	pack	524
11	Garbage bags 45l	roll of 10	485
12	Shampoo 500ml	bottles	327
13	Duffel bags	Pcs	450

Table 1: Type and Quantity of Items distributed

Challenges

Relief distribution

- Lack of up to date info sharing from the municipality on beneficiaries who needed assistance. HRC teams had thus to double check the beneficiaries lists in order to avoid duplications.
- Not enough human resources to monitor activities; HRC Relief Coordinator had to be on site to brief volunteers on a daily basis as well as to monitor activities and ensure proper reporting.

- Lack of coordination between different actors on site dealing with relief activities resulting in duplications and double coverage.
- The assessment of needs for items could have been better, which led to some items not being distributed.

Household cleaning

- There was small capacity of the available pumps. Due to the massive destruction of houses the available pumps were not enough to service the affected people.
- There was an insufficient number of proper rubber boots for volunteers to operate during removal of debris and cleaning from mud. As a result, it was extremely difficult to approach the households.

Lessons Learned

Relief distribution

- Appointing of a core team to coordinate activities and have the overall monitoring of their implementation.
- Needs assessment should be done on in a more organised way (possibly in phases), to better catch the current situation and numbers.

Household cleaning

- There is a need for a stock of elastic boots more appropriate to be used in a flood situation
- There is a need for a greater number of pumps, with greater power to drain the water and with increased continuous service hours.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 595 people (233 households)

Male: NA

Female: NA

Indicators:	Target	Actual
80% of households surveyed stated that the grant helped them with the recovery (PDM)	80%	98%*
350 households reached with cash	350	233

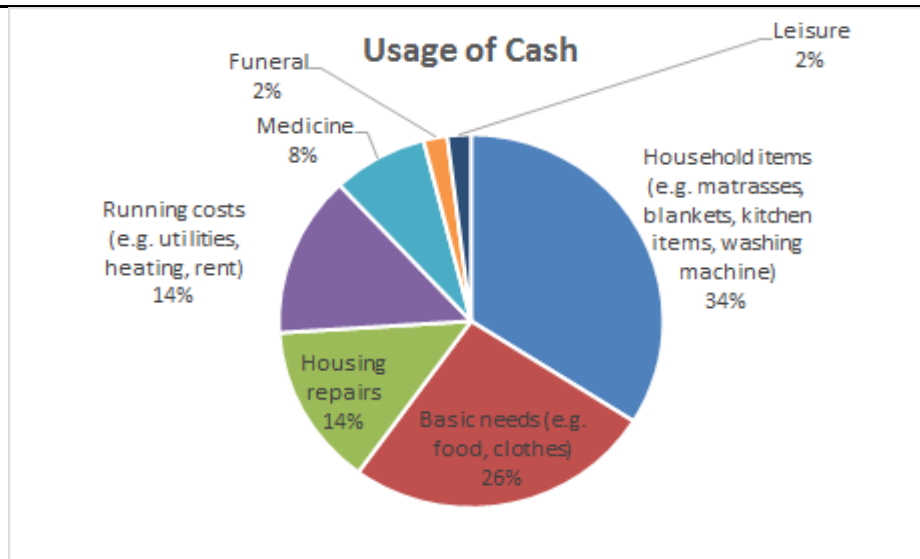
Progress towards outcomes

The HRC, with the support of the IFRC, implemented a cash transfer programme to assist affected households in covering immediate needs through bank transfers of EUR 400 per selected households. The transfer value was decided based on available funding and additional assistance provided by the government. This assistance was not covered through the DREF funding.

As RC could not cover the total number of the affected households in Mandra, the RC focused on either utterly/partially destroyed households or very vulnerable ones that were in need of assistance even before the disaster; mainly elderly people, low pensioners, and affected population with health problems. In addition, the IFRC/HRC discussed a set of vulnerability criteria, which were presented to the Mayor of Mandra for their consent in order for the selection to start. During the registration process, the HRC teams conducted more than 400 home visits and interviews based on street maps and a list provided by the Municipality containing more than 1,000 households that were affected by the floods. While beneficiary selection was based off the Municipality lists, the HRC cash team had full freedom and authority to select the number of households according to RC-set criteria. The first persons received cash approximately one week after the disaster, the last ones one month.

A Helpdesk was set up in the field and the existing HRC hotline was promoted as the main feedback mechanism points for the cash assistance. The CTP and CEA developed a brief questionnaire (10 questions) to collect information from the beneficiaries regarding the implementation of the programme. The questions aimed at receiving feedback on the satisfaction level, beneficiaries' preference of transfer mechanism, ways of spending the amount, etc. The sample used was 40 households (17%) of the caseload.

*Results indicate that 98% of recipients used the cash grant to cover a variety of recovery needs emerging from the disaster:



98% of households used the cash assistance to cover recovery related needs, while 2% spent it on other items. This calculation is based on the analysis of the PDM results regarding the question about the usage of the cash assistance received. Expenses that are related to recovery include: purchase of household items such as mattresses, blankets, washing machines, kitchen items (34%), covering basic needs such as food and clothes (26%), financing housing repairs (14%), paying for running costs such as heating and rent (14%) and medicine (8%). One household used the money to pay for funeral expenses. Only one household spent the financial assistance on items that are not related to recovery have been excluded (such as books and toys).

Challenges

Some of the main challenges encountered by the team were as follows:

- Lack of identification documents: The majority of the seriously affected households did not have any official document (police ID, bank accounts) as everything had been lost in the floods. At the request of the municipality, the police set up a quick on-site issuance process.
- Slow registration process: The process was slow due to a) the low number of available HRC social workers (only 2 HRC social workers forming 2 registration teams per day), b) time-consuming home visits since the social workers often had to provide PSS to traumatized people in need of support and comfort.
- Local authorities had some challenges in responding: insufficient number of staff in view of the large needs, difficulties in coordination.
- Difficulties in the field: streets/houses without visible numbering, small houses not visible from the street and unregistered by the local authorities in our lists. The rapid geographical mapping was challenging.

Lessons Learned

The cash programme in Mandra was an excellent exercise for the HRC to pilot the Cash Transfer Programming in an emergency setting for the first time. Some of the lessons learned documented were as follows:

- Need for a closer cooperation among HRC Divisions, departments and staff during non-emergency settings to foster better cooperation and synergy in times of emergency. Including: Need for a clear plan of action, roles and responsibilities, code of conduct, communication lines, coordination and guidelines in emergencies so that all sectors, staff and volunteers involved in the operation know their field of responsibility, roles and reporting lines.
- Need to establish a pre-agreement with a bank so that the HRC has a system for emergencies (now done through IFRC financial system).
- The physical presence of the cash team via helpdesks during the implementation of the programme led to the beneficiaries feeling more secure and reducing misunderstandings.



Health

People targeted: 500 people

Male: 377

Female: 333

Requirements (CHF): 8,385.48

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with search and rescue (and first aid)	500	504 (FA)
# of people reached with psychosocial support	216	206

Progress towards outcomes

Search and rescue, and first aid

The patrol teams for search and rescue (SaR) and first aid (FA) were formed from the available pool of volunteers in the field (more experienced volunteers preferred or placed as team leaders). Teams of four were formed and equipped and were given instructions for routine patrols around the city, or for targeted patrols in areas where search and rescue was indicated as a big potential due to the density of destroyed cars, houses etc. by authorities. The SaR and FA patrol teams were sent in the field on a 24-hour basis in order to cover as many areas as possible during the first week. The volunteers searched houses, damaged cars, helped injured people, sought missing persons, checked on the well-being of vulnerable people (elderly, youth).

Psychosocial support

The needs assessments concerning the PSS needs was done with the Municipality staff and in communication with the inhabitants. People affected by the floods expressed mainly the following feelings/difficulties:

Adults' reactions:

- Fear of possible repetition of this event, stress, anger, sleeping problems or nightmares, unwillingness to return in their homes, feelings of helplessness, desperation, unsafe for the future.
- Post-traumatic images from people seen carried away by the flood.
- Many expressed that in the initial phase they focused on restoring their homes, jobs; and so they do not have time to think / realise what happened. But they do not know how they will feel later (possible post traumatic reactions).

Children's reactions:

- Post traumatic images seeing people being carried away by the flood.
- Sleeping problems.
- Being afraid of starting raining again.
- Feelings of appreciation of being alive.

The HRC PSS unit that was deployed, consisted of four volunteers divided into two groups accompanied by HRC PSS focal person (social worker or psychologist). They visited the affected people at the places of residence and communicated with them in the frame of PFA provision. Beneficiaries could express their feelings and concerns in relation to their experience of the floods. Also, they were provided with some cookies, coffee, juice or water.

The IFRC PSS staff counsellor was included into the operation for staff support as well as some time accompanying the HRC staff in their work with the community. The positive impact of the PSS services provided to the affected population was acknowledged by the people assisted.

Challenges

Some of the main challenges met were as follows:

Search and rescue & first aid

- The accommodation of volunteers who stayed for more than one shift on the field. This was partially remedied by providing folding camp beds in the operational base (Municipal Hall of Mandra).
- Mobility of the First Aid units to reach some locations. The available transport means with off-road capability were limited.
- Transportation of volunteers back and forth to the operational base
- Due to the morphology of the city of Mandra there was limited reception of radio communications in specific locations. There is a need for improved telecommunications systems, such as a mobile unit.

Psychosocial support

- It was the first time the PSS mobile unit was deployed by the HRC and building capacity in practice was a main challenge. The lack of volunteers for PSS activities for rapid deployment was not anticipated.
- PFA refresher trainings will be provided to further capacitate volunteers as well as PFA training for new volunteers during next period.
- Collaboration with other actors including Public Services needs to be developed further in respective cases to ensure a coherent and accurate treatment of the affected population.

Lessons Learned

Search and rescue & first aid

- There is a need to establish a better communications base
- There is a need for better planning of volunteer transportation to and from the affected area (support services).
- There is a need to establish better accommodation quarters for resting and privacy for the operational unit for longer operations.

Psychosocial support

- The collaboration with the local authorities and other public actors like schools in the frame of the needs assessment and coordination of the PSS services provision.
- The inclusion of the staff PSS external counsellor for the HRC staff provided good support
- The responders, such as the Municipality were also affected.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached:

Male: 220

Female: 221

Indicators:

Target

Actual

hygiene kits distributed

600

441

Progress towards outcomes

The HRC, since the onset of the disaster, provided different types of items received from private donations, including food, water and blankets. Apart from this, to meet the different needs following initial assessment done by first responders team of Samaritans, the HRC volunteers requested from the IFRC contingency stock 600 hygiene kits to be dispatched on 20 November planned for distribution, based on a population list from the Municipality. Kits were dispatched in one batch to the distribution site (Mandra municipal premises) and activities started on 22 November until 6 December. Items were distributed on a daily basis. The HRC Relief Coordinator together with Head of Samaritans Sector coordinated the activities. Items were distributed based on the families' size, and age and gender of their members. As the interest in the items eventually decreased, the needs can be considered to have been met. (The target has been set based on the assessed need of the beneficiaries, however, at the distribution stage there were less people collecting the kits.) These items will be replenished from this DREF.

Challenges

Please refer to the "Challenges" section under "Relief distribution" to see the main challenges faced during the implementation of the activities implementation.

Lessons Learned

Main lessons learnt through relief activities implementation, could be outlined as following:

- Types of items. Kits from IFRC's contingency stock contained items that could last for a couple of days and were not as relevant for urban settings or family use but rather for meeting needs of population on the move. Some beneficiaries were reluctant to receive this specific kit.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC supported the HRC, and the operation and in launching the DREF in the following ways:

- Strong support in conducting the initial assessment.
- Based on previous work on DM, and the Emergency Appeal, IFRC suggested a number of potential actions within the capacity of the HRC, but not traditionally implemented as DM response for Greeks by HRC. These included: PSS and cash assistance. Furthermore, the IFRC strove to have the different units of the HRC to work more strongly together as one operational unit at field level, which is one of the challenges the HRC faces.
- The communications work (see narrative on communications below) outside of Greece was supported by IFRC. IFRC PMER also provided support from the start of the operation to discuss with HRC on what kind of data would be collected from the response. Ideally this will also support HRC in the long-term to have an effective M&E framework integrated into their DM system.
- Generally, the IFRC programme coordinator, PMER and communications coordinator provided continuous support to the operation, also at field level. IFRC finance department supported with the CTP bank transfers.

Lessons learned, and beneficiary satisfaction surveys

The IFRC facilitated a multi-sectoral lessons learned session with the participation of the different HRC units and management. This report will inform the DM development work in 2018. This helped the HRC acknowledge a number of points to strengthen e.g. fundraising mechanisms, but also acknowledge the meaningfulness of their holistic response to the disaster. The IFRC encouraged the HRC to do a beneficiary satisfaction survey for the cash assistance. As a good practice, the interviews were done by HRC CEA, separating the monitoring and programme functions.

Communications

Following the devastating floods that hit West Attica (Mandra, Megara, Nea Peramos) on Wednesday 15 November 2017, leaving behind more than 20 dead and missing people, the HRC was mobilized immediately offering substantial help and support to the affected residents. The Communication Office of the HRC, following the instructions given by the HRC President and after direct communication with both the Head of Samaritans and the Head of HRC mission in Mandra, issued successive press releases (which were consequently reproduced by more than 10 over news web sites) informing the public on the presence and activity of the HRC Rescuers and the operation development.

Additionally, HRC collaborated with SKAI TV channel's initiative "All Together We Can" inviting volunteers to visit the affected areas and provide their assistance, where necessary, under the guidance of the Head of the Samaritans Mission in Mandra.

The IFRC also supported the HRC in gaining visibility for their efforts through IFRC and PNS channels. The Red Cross was featured in a story by the Associated Press and this article plus others has been picked up by outlets across the world including CBS46.com, ABC News, New York Daily News and a range of New Zealand media. There has also been widespread coverage in Greek. In addition, photos and videos of the floods and HRC's efforts were actively featured in IFRC's twitter stories.

↘ [Click here](#)

Click [here](#) to see the interim financial report

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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 (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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRGR002 - Greece - Floods

Timeframe: 27 Nov 17 to 27 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Nov 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/11-2018/01	Programme	MDRGR002
Budget Timeframe	2017/11-2018/02	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		55,059				55,059	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		55,058				55,058	
C4. Other Income		55,058				55,058	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		55,058				55,058	
D. Total Funding = B + C		55,058				55,058	

* 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		55,058				55,058	
E. Expenditure		-4,198				-4,198	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		50,860				50,860	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRGR002 - Greece - Floods

Timeframe: 27 Nov 17 to 27 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Nov 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/11-2018/01	Programme	MDRGR002
Budget Timeframe	2017/11-2018/02	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			55,059			55,059		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	16,832		461			461	16,371	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,275						10,275	
Teaching Materials			340			340	-340	
Utensils & Tools	8,054						8,054	
Other Supplies & Services			666			666	-666	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	35,160		1,467			1,467	33,693	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	4,659						4,659	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,474		2,419			2,419	3,055	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,132		2,419			2,419	7,713	
Personnel								
National Staff	2,329		42			42	2,288	
Volunteers	2,329						2,329	
Total Personnel	4,659		42			42	4,617	
General Expenditure								
Office Costs	582						582	
Financial Charges	1,165		14			14	1,151	
Total General Expenditure	1,747		14			14	1,733	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	3,360		256			256	3,104	
Total Indirect Costs	3,360		256			256	3,104	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	55,059		4,198			4,198	50,861	
VARIANCE (C - D)			50,861			50,861		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRGR002 - Greece - Floods

Timeframe: 27 Nov 17 to 27 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Nov 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/11-2018/01	Programme	MDRGR002
Budget Timeframe	2017/11-2018/02	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	55,059		55,058	55,058	4,198	50,860	
Subtotal BL2	55,059		55,058	55,058	4,198	50,860	
GRAND TOTAL	55,059		55,058	55,058	4,198	50,860	