

DREF Final Report

Cuba: Floods

| | |
|---|---|
| DREF Operation | Operation n ° MDRCU006 |
| Date of issue: 15 January 2021 | Glide number: SS-2020-000143-CUB |
| Operation start date: 3 June 2020 | Operation end date: 31 October 2020 |
| Host National Society: The Cuban Red Cross | Operation budget: 182,967 Swiss francs (CHF) |
| Number of affected people: 3,830 people | Number of people assisted: 689 families (3,445 people) |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Defense, Ministry of Health, Defense Committees, Civil Society Organizations. | |
| Modifications: The total amount that has been spent is CHF 128,589. There has been an unspent amount of CHF 54,378 which has been returned to the DREF fund. This underspent amount is due to: 1) Purchased items' total cost was lower than initially estimated, and 2) The increasing number of COVID-19 cases during this operation did not allow for National Society staff and volunteers to deploy to the field to conduct field monitoring. | |

[<Click here for the final financial report and here for the contact information.>](#)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the Disaster

Cuba suffered several hydrometeorological events that reached their highest intensity on 25-26 May 2020. Intense rains, floods, and strong winds especially affected the central Cuban provinces of Camagüey, Ciego de Ávila, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spíritus, and Villa Clara.

Severe Local Storms (SLS):

From 25 to 26 May, a strong local storm caused tornadoes, hail, thunderstorms, and sustained winds of more than 92 km/h.

A tornadic event was recorded in the province of Santi Spíritus with winds of up to 120 km/h. According to the Meteorological Centre in Sancti Spíritus, it was the largest and most visible local event that affected the area. Other strong local storms also generated significant damage in the provinces of Villa Clara, Ciego de Avila, and Camagüey.

Heavy rainfall:

The severe local storms were in addition to the intense rains registered in the country 20-26 May in the central provinces of Cuba: Camagüey, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spíritus, and Villa Clara, where floods occurred as a result of the severe climatic events that took place on 25-26 May.



Figure 1: Cuban Red Cross volunteers coordinate response activities. Photo: Cuban Red Cross (CRC), June 2020.

The following rainfalls were recorded:

- Sancti Spíritus: up to 148 mm of accumulated rainfall in 3 hours
- Villa Clara: up to 166 mm of accumulated rainfall
- Cienfuegos: up to 243 mm of accumulated rainfall

In the five provinces of the country, the reported damages mainly involved damage to the structures of houses. The early damage assessment determined that the events have directly impacted at least 766 families.

As the Atlantic hurricane season began on 1 June 2020, Cuba continued to be affected by the Pandemic. Additional concerns remain about the threat of vector-borne diseases such as Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika during the rainy season.

Summary of the response

The Cuban Red Cross coordinated with provincial, municipal, and community authorities to provide an initial response for the population. To this end, municipal and community response teams (GMOS and GCOS), search and rescue, and first aid teams were activated. In addition, with the support of staff from the provincial and municipal branches, the psychosocial support (PSS) and restoring family links (RFL) RFL brigades were activated along with volunteers from the Cuban Red Cross branches.

Cuban Red Cross volunteers also contributed to the rapid assessment of the affected areas of the country. The territorial governments provided resources to repair the roofs of the affected houses.

The Cuban Red Cross presented an Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) to provide relief materials to 600 families (estimated 3,000 people) as a contribution to the national response to this disaster. The request was fully coordinated with the National Response System and represents a portion overall request shared by the national authorities.

Currently, the Cuban Red Cross is also responding to the COVID-19 epidemic in the country. All the actions developed by the National Society are closely coordinated and linked to the National COVID-19 Response Plan. All actions designed by the Cuban Red Cross consider the measures adopted at the national level to control the epidemic, such as individual protections, social distancing, and "stay at home" orders. The Cuban Red Cross has operated and responded in this context in coordination with national authorities. As an integral part of the Defense Councils and response mechanisms in Cuba, the National Society and its volunteers are authorized to implement response activities throughout the country and to provide personal and collective measures aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19.

Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's actions in the country.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been in direct contact with the Cuban Red Cross to analyse the situation and offer the best possible solution to support 600 of the families most affected by these extreme weather events. Initially, the Cuban Red Cross responded with its capacities and volunteers and supported the National Government with the assessment of damages and analysis of needs.

Since March 2020, the International Federation has been supporting the Cuban Red Cross in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic with funding from Cuba's Country Plan, managed by the International Federation's Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) and with funding from the International Federation's global Emergency Appeal.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports the Cuban Red Cross in its activities to RFL and the response to COVID-19 through the ICRC regional delegation in Panama. The ICRC and the IFRC maintain constant coordination.

Currently, the Canadian Red Cross is implementing a program in disaster preparedness and supporting the Cuban Red Cross' COVID-19 response.

The Cuban Red Cross coordinated with the IFRC on the procurement process, which was carried out by the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). The RLU carried out the process of selecting suppliers, purchasing, and logistics for moving resources to the country.

Overview of the actions of non-RCRC actors.

In all of the affected areas, the provincial and municipal Defense Councils were activated to provide immediate assistance to all of the affected population, supporting evacuation to safe shelters (protective shelters), delivery of food, assistance to pregnant women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly, and with the delivery of galvanized metal sheets for the reconstruction of the damaged roofs for a number of houses with partial damage.

The electric company assured the recovery of electrical service in the first days. Government entities delivered reconstruction materials for the damaged roofs in several communities, although not all needs have yet been met.

The Cuban Red Cross coordinates and works with national Civil Defense authorities, local governments, Risk Reduction Management Centres, and the health system.

Civil society actors, such as neighbourhood associations (CDR), women's associations (FMC), associations of people with disabilities (ACLIFIM, ANSOC, ANCI), and social workers, are also involved in the coordination, planning, and response in conjunction with the Cuban Red Cross.

All action plans are designed and coordinated together with local governments, formal and informal leaders, with an improved process of selection of beneficiaries to be reached, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

Temporary groups for the selection of beneficiaries were comprised of local government representatives, delegates from the People's Council, district delegates, social workers, and representatives of civil society (CDR, FMC, associations of people with disabilities) accompanied by the local Branch of the Red Cross. This procedure allowed for transparency and objectivity in the selection of the families to receive assistance.

Coordination with government entities made it possible to establish good coordination between warehouses, means of transport, and fuel for the custody and transfer of resources, which, although not accounted for in the EPOA, resulted in costs for provincial and municipal authorities.

Needs analysis and contingency planning

Damage from hydrometeorological events included partial or extensive damage to homes, including loss of roofs and household goods, such as personal articles and kitchen items.

There were also reports of difficulties in collecting safe water and maintaining sanitation in households that experienced significant damage to their water collection systems and sanitation and hygiene structures.

The information provided and reviewed determined that:

- Sancti Spíritus: at least 200 families were affected by the loss of roofs and flooding.
- Villa Clara: approximately 90 houses were partially damaged.
- Cienfuegos: damage occurred to homes in the rural areas of El Nicho, El Naranjo, and Aguacate.
- Ciego de Ávila: at least 76 households affected (damage to homes and a loss of livelihood)
- Camagüey: 579 houses were damaged.

The response provided to the affected population has encompassed the COVID-19 pandemic, the beginning of the hurricane season, and seasonal outbreaks related to vectors such as Chikungunya, Dengue, and Zika.

To complement the actions taken by the Ministry of Health, local governments, and the Defense Councils, the following sectoral needs of the population have been identified:

Health: Vector control activities: distribution of mosquito nets to complement vector control activities implemented by the Ministry of Health and local governments

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH): Access to hygiene and safe water for hand washing.

Shelter: Household items and roofs.

The geographical areas identified in the beginning were the provinces of Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Ávila and Camagüey

Risk analysis

The acquisition and export of material to Cuba can be a long process, subject to a strict administrative process. The success of this operation is linked to the good management of the logistic processes by the logistic services of the International Federation.

The COVID-19 epidemic has led to national restrictions such as limiting international activity and transit, which affected global supply chains for several emergency items. This situation could lead to significant delays in the process of procuring and shipping items under this Emergency plan of Action.

The transfer and use of funds by the National Society is strictly regulated and access to cash is limited.

The impact on the country of the SARS-Cov2 pandemic and the spread of infected and symptomatic cases led to the implementation of the plan of measures to combat COVID-19. These measures included the closure of interprovincial borders for personal or state transportation not authorized by the Provincial Defense Council. Therefore, the expected schedule to receive cargo in the country, the distribution to the provinces and to the municipalities, experienced changes. The epidemiological situation of Havana led to closures between August and September. The provinces of Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Ávila, which should have received the resources, experienced increases in cases and quarantine measures, which also negatively impacted the distribution processes to these municipalities.

To date, the visibility materials from the volunteers in the program have not been received.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

During this response, the Cuban Red Cross has coordinated the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan with staff at its national headquarters.

Local implementation was done through the municipal and provincial branches of the Red Cross, with existing staff and volunteers. All actions were strictly coordinated and implemented together with the local governments' *Centros de Gestión para la Reducción del Riesgo (CGRR)* (Risk Reduction Management Centres in English and Civil Defense; as well as with the women's association (FMC) and the associations of people with disabilities (ACLIFIM, ANCI, ANSOC), considering inclusion and gender as cross-cutting measures of the response. Based on the pre-existing list established by local committees, the improved beneficiary selection process was carried out in coordination with social workers and formal and informal community leaders.

The Cuban Red Cross response strategy aims to provide emergency assistance to support the rapid recovery of the affected population. The strategy has taken into account the response to COVID-19 that is taking place in the country, the hurricane season, and possible diseases transmitted by mosquitoes such as Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika.

All actions of the Cuban Red Cross have been coordinated with COVID-19 response operations to guarantee the implementation of all health and protection measures in the response operations, complying with the biosafety protocol.

The commissions created for the selection of the beneficiaries (temporary groups) carried out a case-by-case review of the affected families. The very composition of these groups favoured the transparency of the process, made up of representatives of the communities, women's and disabled people's associations, social workers, and local governments. Family composition data was taken into account and collected. Red Cross volunteers visited the families. This work made it possible to appreciate the fairness of the process and to consider gender, age, disability, and chronic disabling or stigmatized diseases as a cause of vulnerability.

Each family received the following items:

- One (1) kitchen set
- Two (2) sets of sheets.
- Two (2) towels
- Two (2) hygiene kits (to cover the needs of 1 family for 2 months)
- Two (2) 14-liter buckets
- One (1) 250-liter water tank with cables and pipes to store clean water and perform hand washing.

Interaction with the provincial branches, the follow-through with the selection process of the beneficiaries, and the work coordinated with representatives of governments, institutions, and civil associations, allowed the early work of identifying the families to be benefited. This local work allowed the close analysis of each affected family, the prioritization of the delivery to the most vulnerable people, and the fulfilment of the work, at a time when, because of the COVID-19, transit between provinces and localities was made difficult.

The Cuban Red Cross has access to government warehouses, which are free to use and are secure. The provincial and municipal authorities guaranteed the means of transport and fuel for shipment to the destined communities. This results in additional costs to the government.

Volunteer support:

According to the IFRC Cuba 2020 Operational Plan, 7,000 Cuban Red Cross volunteers have been assured for 2020.


All volunteers involved in this response received the required PPE and training in hygiene and prevention measures for COVID-19 operations.

The Cuban Red Cross established an average of 25 volunteers per province to be mobilized in support of the response. Given that this operation covered five provinces, 100 volunteers participated in the activities. The response relies entirely on the volunteerism of the provincial branch of the Cuban Red Cross, in coordination at the municipal and community level. All volunteers received visibility materials.

In support of the work of the Cuban Red Cross, essential office supplies were also purchased for its national headquarters and branches.

As a result of the heavy rains and floods, the Cuban Red Cross reported losses of approximately 100 tents that were installed along several roads in the country to carry out, together with local authorities, activities to raise awareness of and control COVID-19. Replacement of the tents will be carried out with funds from COVID-19 and the 2020 operational plan.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

| | | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|
|  | <p>Shelter People reached: 600 families (3,000 people)</p> | | |
| Indicators: | | Target | Actual |

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| # of kitchen sets procured and distributed | 600 | 600 |
| # of bed sheets procured and distributed | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| # towels procured and distributed | 1,200 | 1,200 |

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the assessments, communities and local Cuban Red Cross committees worked in coordination with the authorities. Through the social surveys, carried out by state social workers and the Cuban Red Cross, the evaluation process was carried out to select the communities and families to benefit.

They received:

- 600 kitchen sets (1 per family)
- 1,200 personal bedding (2 per family)
- 1,200 towels (2 per family)

The above-mentioned relief items were distributed in the different provinces according to the detail in the table below:

| Provinces | Cienfuegos | Villa Clara | Sancti Espíritus | Ciego de Ávila | Camagüey | TOTAL ITEMS |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|
| Kitchen set | 23 | 89 | 178 | 133 | 177 | 600 |
| Bedding | 46 | 178 | 356 | 266 | 354 | 1,200 |
| Towels | 46 | 178 | 356 | 266 | 354 | 1,200 |

The 600 families expected to benefit were able to do so, which fully complied with its indicator, as designed.

The selection of beneficiaries was coordinated in conjunction with the relevant local authorities, thus avoiding duplication of efforts. Communities and families were identified based on partial damage.

When the planned inputs arrived in our country, not all of them arrived at the same time or by the same air or sea route, so we had to look for a warehouse until all the inputs were received. Subsequently, the transportation of all the inputs was coordinated and they were moved to the five provinces that were benefited. The supplies were stored in these provinces and transported by vehicle to the different municipalities and from there to the communities.

The entire system of storage and transportation of these items was provided by State Companies in coordination with the Cuban Red Cross.

The visibility items that identified the work of the volunteers who participated in the delivery of the items were transferred from the Cuban Red Cross stock. This was due to the problems associated with airport closures caused by COVID-19.

The quality of the items delivered was highlighted by the population and by the authorities, and the territorial media participated in the follow-up of the deliveries. Interviews were carried out with people who were affected and who were beneficiaries, which highlighted the population's recognition of the work of the Cuban Red Cross staff and the authorities.

Challenges:

The main challenges in the operation have been facing the SARS-Cov2 pandemic with the spread of infected and asymptomatic cases in the provinces, causing interprovincial border closures by the Provincial Defense Council, as well as airport closures. These challenges caused changes in the schedule for the distribution of supplies to the provinces and municipalities.



Health

People reached: 689 families (3,445 people)

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of mosquito nets procured and distributed | 2,400 | 2,400 |

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 2,400 mosquito nets were received and distributed to 689 families, which is 89 families more than initially planned for. The Defense Council of the province of Camagüey, after the initial launch, identified 89 families that were affected and that were not included among those selected, which was verified by the Cuban Red Cross. It was decided by the central commission to provide 89 families with mosquito nets that lived in areas of the community itself, but where feverish cases with Dengue were detected. *The Cuban Red Cross did not have to implement systems of accountability, anti-corruption, and transparency in the aid provided, since the population always uses those of the government.*

The Cuban Red Cross improved its positioning and enhanced its institutional image in the communities thanks to this operation, since the population was able to observe transparency. The relief items mentioned above were distributed in the different provinces according to the details in the table below:

| Provinces | Cienfuegos | Villa Clara | Sancti Spiritus | Ciego de Avila | Camaguey | TOTAL INPUTS |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| Mosquito nets | 92 | 356 | 712 | 532 | 708 | 2,400 |

Challenges:

The main challenges in the operation have been facing the SARS-Cov2 pandemic with the spread of infected and asymptomatic cases in the provinces, causing interprovincial border closures for personal or state transportation authorized by the Provincial Defense Council, as well as airport closures.

This led to changes in the schedule for the distribution of inputs to the provinces and municipalities.

Another challenge was the increase in the number of families in the province of Camagüey, due to feverish cases of dengue.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 689 families (3,445 people)

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # Hygiene kits procured and distributed | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| # of 14L buckets with lid procured and distributed | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| # of 250L water-tanks procured and distributed | 600 | 600 |

Narrative description of achievements

Cuban Red Cross committees have been working in coordination with local authorities.

They received:

Plastic buckets:

A total of 1,200 plastic buckets, two per family, were received and delivered to 600 families. Therefore, this action was fulfilled 100%, as planned.

Hygiene kits:

As for the hygiene kits, 1,200 were procured and distributed in their entirety to 689 families. This action was fulfilled 114.8% above target, as it was decided by the central commission to benefit 89 additional families with hygiene kits, because they lived in areas where feverish cases of Dengue were detected.

The Cuban Red Cross improved its positioning and enhanced its institutional image in the communities thanks to this operation, since the population was able to observe transparency.

The Red Cross did not have to implement systems of accountability, anti-corruption and transparency in the aid provided since the population always uses those of the government, in addition to participating in the processes of delivering the resources received.

Distribution and installation of water tanks:

600 250-liter water tanks with hardware arrived and were distributed in the country. The acquisition of the water tanks contributed to the improvement of the storage capacities at home and of safe water. However, due to shortage of installation hardware 200 families were unable to install their tanks on time and had to seek local solutions.

The above-mentioned relief items were distributed in the different provinces according to the detail in the table below:

| Provinces | Cienfuegos | Villa Clara | Sancti Spiritus | Ciego de Ávila | Camaguey | TOTAL ITEMS |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|-------------|
| Hygiene Kits | 46 | 178 | 356 | 266 | 354 | 1,200 |
| 14-litre buckets with lid | 46 | 178 | 356 | 266 | 354 | 1,200 |
| 250-litre water tanks | 23 | 89 | 178 | 133 | 177 | 600 |

Lessons learned:

The lack of hardware meant that 200 families were unable to install the tanks and had to seek local solutions.

Strengthening the National Society

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|----------------|
| # of volunteers that receive visibility | 100 | 100 |
| # of CRC flags procured | 50 | 50 |
| # of monitoring visits conducted | 1 | 0 ¹ |
| # of printing toners procured | 10 | 10 |

Narrative description of achievements

¹ Due to movement restrictions resulting from increasing COVID-19 cases, the monitoring visit could not be conducted.

The visibility items that identified the work of the volunteers who participated in the delivery of the items were transferred from the Cuban Red Cross stock. This was due to the problems of airport closures caused by COVID-19.

Challenges:

The main challenges in the operation have been facing the SARS-Cov2 pandemic with the spread of infected and asymptomatic cases in the provinces, causing interprovincial border closures for personal or state transportation authorized by the Provincial Defense Council, as well as airport closures. As a result of movement restrictions, the monitoring visit that was initially planned could not be conducted.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

Out of the initial budget of CHF 182,967, the actual expenditure amount is CHF 128,589. There has been an unspent amount of CHF 54,378 which has been returned to DREF. The reasons for this unspent amount include: 1) Purchased items' total cost was lower than initially estimated, and 2) The increasing number of COVID-19 cases during this operation did not allow for National Society staff and volunteers to deploy to the field to conduct field monitoring.

Please see the attached [final financial report](#).

Contact Information

Reference documents:

Click here:

- [Plan of Action \(PoA\)](#)

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

In the Cuban Red Cross National Society:

- Dr. Luis Foyo Ceballos, Executive President; crsn@infomed.sld.cu,

In the IFRC:

- Maria Tallarico, Head of Health Department, email maria.tallarico@ifrc.org
- Felipe Delcid, Continental Operations Coordinator; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Diana Medina, Communications Unit Coordinator for the Americas; email: diana.medina@ifrc.org
- Elias Ghanem, Head of IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, elias.ghanem@ifrc.org
- Raphael Hamoir, IFRC Disaster Management Coordinator, raphael.hamoir@ifrc.org

For Mobilization of Resources and Pledges:

- Marion Andrivet, Emergency Appeals and Marketing Senior Officer, phone: +507 317-3050; email: marion.andrivet@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- Maria Larios, Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (PMER) Manager; phone: +507 317-3050; email: maria.larios@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva

- Eszter Matyeka; DREF Senior Officer; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Antoine Belair; Operations Coordination Senior Officer; email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org

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.**

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2020/6-11 | Operation | MDRCU006 |
| Budget Timeframe | * | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 17/Dec/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCU006 - Cuba - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 Jun 2020 to 31 Oct 2020

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 182,967 |
| DREF Allocations | 182,967 |
| Expenditure | -128,589 |
| Closing Balance | 54,378 |

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | | | 0 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | 35,784 | 34,226 | 1,558 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | | | 0 |
| AOF4 - Health | 10,224 | 14,557 | -4,333 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | 88,821 | 79,382 | 9,439 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | | | 0 |
| AOF7 - Migration | | | 0 |
| Area of focus Total | 134,829 | 128,165 | 6,664 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | 9,319 | 70 | 9,248 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | 38,819 | 353 | 38,466 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | | | 0 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | | | 0 |
| Strategy for implementation Total | 48,138 | 423 | 47,715 |
| Grand Total | 182,967 | 128,589 | 54,378 |

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2020/6-11 | Operation | MDRCU006 |
| Budget Timeframe | * | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 17/Dec/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCU006 - Cuba - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 Jun 2020 to 31 Oct 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 126,600 | 90,790 | 35,810 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 28,200 | 20,154 | 8,046 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 44,400 | 49,838 | -5,438 |
| Utensils & Tools | 54,000 | 20,797 | 33,203 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 30,000 | 29,239 | 761 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 15,000 | 17,242 | -2,242 |
| Logistics Services | 15,000 | 11,997 | 3,003 |
| Personnel | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| Volunteers | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | 331 | -331 |
| Professional Fees | | 331 | -331 |
| General Expenditure | 10,200 | 380 | 9,820 |
| Travel | 3,000 | | 3,000 |
| Information & Public Relations | 3,450 | | 3,450 |
| Office Costs | 1,900 | 676 | 1,224 |
| Communications | 800 | | 800 |
| Financial Charges | 1,050 | -296 | 1,346 |
| Indirect Costs | 11,167 | 7,848 | 3,319 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 11,167 | 7,848 | 3,319 |
| Grand Total | 182,967 | 128,589 | 54,378 |