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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Costa Rica: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRCR021	Glide n°:	N/A
Date of issue:	25 October 2022	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 January 2023
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 386,584			
Total number of people affected:	300,000	Number of people to be assisted:	11,500
Provinces affected:	Guanacaste, San Jose, Punta Arenas	Provinces targeted:	Punta Arenas
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) has 120 auxiliary committees, 1,147 permanent staff and about 4,500 volunteers throughout the country in nine regional offices and three National Headquarters: Administrative, Operational and Metropolitan.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Commission for the Prevention of Risks and Attention to Emergencies (CNE), Emergency System 911, Fire Brigade, Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Transport (MOPT), Traffic Police, National Institute of Meteorology (INM), Costa Rican Institute of Energy (ICE), Costa Rican Institute of Aqueduct and Sewerage (AyA), Municipal Emergency Committees (CME).			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

During the early morning of 8 October, Tropical Storm Julia generated rains in the entire national territory of Costa Rica, particularly in the South Pacific, where effects are reported due to overflowing of rivers and streams. The accumulated rainfall according to the National Meteorological Institute (IMN by its Spanish acronym) exceeded 200 mm in the extreme south of the country. As a result, there are high saturation values in the soils, particularly in the South Zone, North Pacific, and North Zone. The event maintained its influence on the territory, particularly in the South Pacific, and gradually dissipated, as well as in the North Pacific and North Zone, where weather conditions remained.



People rescued in the community of Río Claro, 10 October 2022. Source: CRRC.

The heavy rains caused flooding in several areas of the country, mainly in the South Pacific regions. The National Emergency Commission (CNE) counted a total of 379 incidents associated with Hurricane Julia in Costa Rica, with the highest number in Golfito with 212 reports, Osa with 63 incidents and Buenos Aires with 35 reports. In Coto Brus there were 19, in Pérez Zeledón 15, in Corredores seven and in Abangares five.

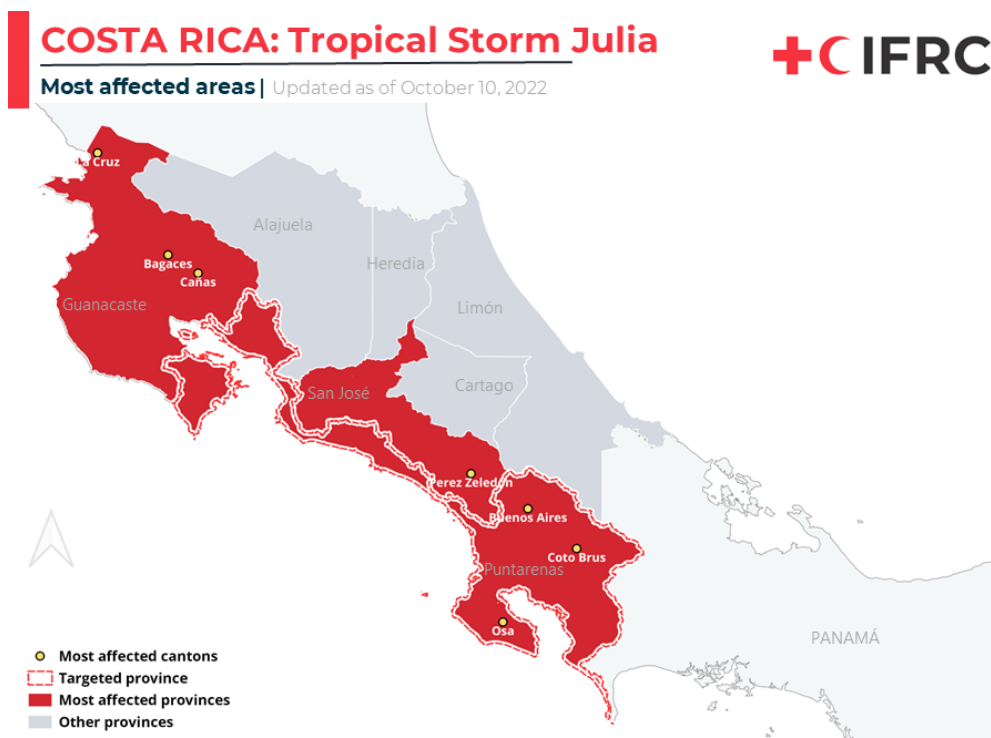
As of 10 October, 19 collective centres were available, where 825 people have been sheltered. 13 of the shelters are located in the Brunca Region with 591 people sheltered, four in the Chorotega region with 224 people, one in the Central Pacific with eight people and one in the Northern Zone with two people¹.

The Ministry of Public Education reported that the passage of Tropical Storm Julia caused various types of damage to 234 educational centres, most of them attached to the regional education directorates of Coto (102) and Grande de Térraba (80), in the southern part of the country. The regional directorates of Desamparados (22), Cañas (13), Pérez Zeledón (12), Puriscal (1), Aguirre (1), Puntarenas (1), San Carlos (1) and Occidente (1) were also affected, based on information provided by the 27 regional education directors.

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MOPT) reported 14 national routes affected by the effects of Hurricane Julia in the country.

As shown in the map below, the greatest impact of floods occurred in the Province of Puntarenas in the cantons of Buenos Aires, Osa, Golfito and Palmar.

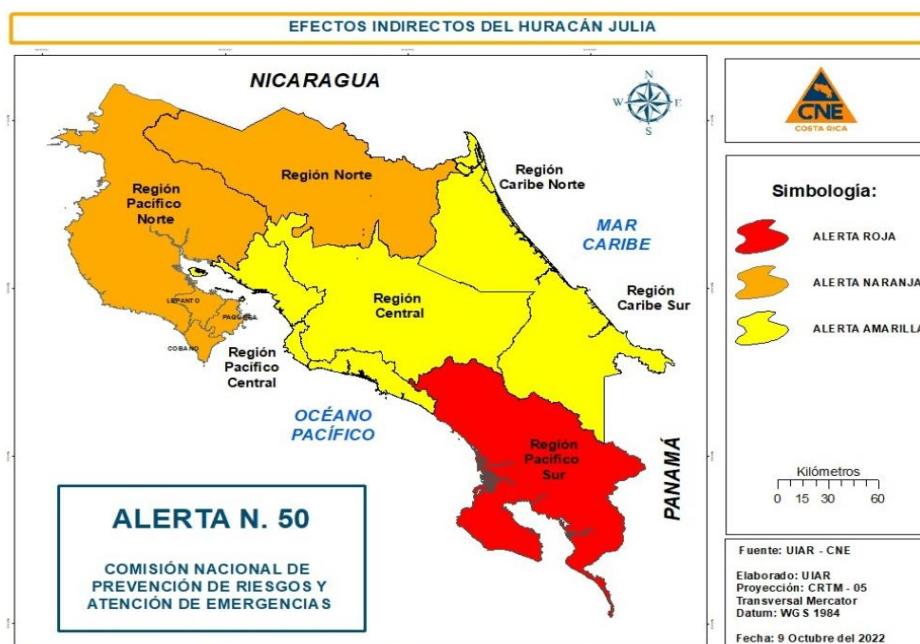
¹ <https://delfino.cr/2022/10/huracan-julia-deja-825-personas-en-alberques-234-centros-educativos-y-14-rutas-nacionales-afectadas>



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Data source: RCRC Movement. Produced by IM Team, DCCPRR, IFRC Americas.

Map of areas affected by Tropical Storm Julia and provinces targeted by the Costa Rican Red Cross. Source: IFRC.

The National Emergency Commission (CNE, for its Spanish acronym) issued alert #55 on 18 October² due to increased rainfall, high soil saturation and the passage of Tropical Wave N.44, the CNE has raised the Orange Alert status for the Central Pacific, North Pacific, Cantons of Puriscal, Turruabares and Zona de los Santos. The Northern Zone and the Central Region will remain on Yellow Alert, while the South Pacific will remain on Red Alert.



Red, orange, and yellow alerts issued as a result of Tropical Storm Julia, 9 October 2022. Source: CNE

² CNE.go.cr, 18 October 2022

The National Directorate for Risk Management and Emergency Response (DINAGER) executes its Response Plan, maintaining resources to provide humanitarian assistance in the most affected places and acquiring special equipment to provide support to the community in aquatic rescue.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

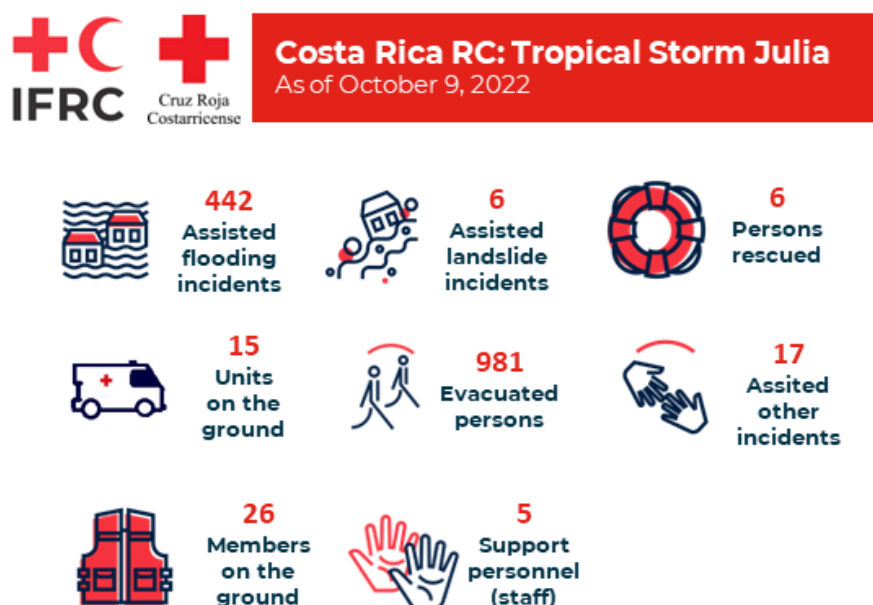
The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) prepares and responds to the different regions, deploying its capacity, coordinating with humanitarian organizations, carrying out the following actions:

- Permanent coordination with the Costa Rican national authorities through the Emergency Operations Centre and the Board of Directors of the National Emergencies Commission (CNE, by its Spanish acronym).
- The actions focused on the preventive evacuation of residents.
- Establishment of a level 5 response as of 9 October, activation of the Situation Room to capture and evaluate the Country Cooperation Strategy (ECP by its Spanish acronym) information at the regional level.
- Deployment of resources from different regions of the country to support affected areas and possible impact, as summarized below (information collected as of 9 October).

The Costa Rican Red Cross is familiar with this type of response operation and lessons learned from previous interventions have been considered by the National Society for the development of this Plan of Action. Some of the key lessons learned include:

- Take an immediate approach: Not focus the response on activities such as cleaning of wells because the rainy season will continue, and they will flood again.
- Generate alliances with municipal emergency committees, local partners, and community leaders to identify the most affected people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.
- Coordination with branches and local actors to carry out Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis.

CRRC issued internal alert levels, deployed personnel, and mobilized resources to respond to events in the country. It activated a Situation Room and the Emergency Operations Coordination Centre and maintains a presence within the National EOC and the Operations Monitoring Centres (CMO by its Spanish acronym).



Summary of actions by the Costa Rican Red Cross in response to Tropical Storm Julia, as of 10 October 2022. Source: CRRC

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) has been in contact with the Costa Rican Red Cross since its inception through its Country Cluster Delegation in Central America and the Disasters, Climate & Crises team.

As of the submission of this Plan of Action, no specific support or contribution for this operation has been received or confirmed, although Partner National Societies are in contact with the Costa Rican Red Cross.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions

The CNE has activated the Regional and Municipal Emergency Committees, which, with the support of the Community Committees, are currently moving people to safe places, rehabilitating roads, responding to incidents reported through the 911 Emergency System and organizing logistics to provide comprehensive assistance to people housed in temporary collective centers.

The CNE has requested the Emergency Committees and Institutions to:

- Monitor weather conditions at the local level and be aware of weather conditions from the periodic reports of the IMN.
- Staying activated and monitoring the sectors of greatest risk in the cantons.
- Establish permanent communication with community emergency committees.
- Review the inventories of available resources, for the attention of the affected population.

The CNE together with the Municipal Emergency Committees have established 14 temporary shelters with a total occupancy of 470 sheltered people.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The information is based on the initial stage of the emergency. The Costa Rican Red Cross is working closely with the government and will participate in a detailed assessment in the coming days.

It is worth adding that some auxiliary committees (branches) were affected, and this also limits the National Society's action in the communities. Volunteers and staff were also directly affected, and their needs must be addressed as a priority.



Livelihoods and basic needs

The rapidly rising rivers have damaged homes, crops, and family belongings. Recovery will be difficult as the physical, financial, and natural resources of families have been severely affected, which also means that the financial and food security of households will be seriously affected in the coming months.

Cash assistance should be considered to help cover basic needs, such as adequate access to food for affected families. This will prevent affected populations from resorting to negative coping mechanisms and adverse effects in local markets. Cash can avoid negatively impacting local businesses and can have a multiplier effect to revive the local economy, contributing to the rapid recovery of local markets. Support during the early recovery phase should also be considered, as harvests and economic recovery will take time.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Prevention has reported damage to drinking water systems, including water sources, storage systems and distribution lines, because landslides have damaged the pipes, so that it will be necessary to help households by providing them with the means to purify their drinking water³.

The detailed evaluations mentioned in this section have not yet been carried out. They are expected to be completed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the coming days, which will then be shared with the EOC. Market assessments will also confirm whether Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) is feasible, based on market functionality (confirming whether the supply chain is secure and whether traders can meet changes in demand) and market accessibility for affected populations.

Targeting

The National Society established the following criteria to select and assist the affected population:

- Families most affected by flooding, including people having suffered the most damage to their homes
- Most vulnerable population groups, including mono-parental families, elderly adults, pregnant women, children under five and people with disabilities.
- Households that have not received humanitarian assistance from State and other actors.

CVA selection criteria

- Meet the criteria of vulnerability.
- Reside in the affected target area.
- Direct impact on livelihoods due to flooding due to increased rainfall.

Estimated target population

Due to the level of damage that has been observed but has not yet been quantified, the Costa Rican Red Cross will prioritize aid to 2,300 families in the Puntarenas region, specifically in the communities of Buenos Aires, Osa and Golfito.

Cantons	Families	People
Osa	400	2,000
Golfito	200	1,000
Buenos Aires	1,700	8,500
Total	2,300	11,500

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Rains cease and families whose livelihoods were affected by the floods are no longer affected by flooding.	With the assistance received, people are able to overcome the effects.	Follow-up activities are carried out with communities and families assisted.

³ [CNE-2022](#)

Affected areas continue to be impacted by more rains which continue to cause flooding.	The effects of the rains and floods continue to worsen in communities, causing families to lose their livelihoods.	Search and rescue efforts resume, communities are evacuated, and humanitarian assistance is extended.
The rains persist and continue to affect the areas already impacted to a greater degree and spread to other areas.	Other areas affected by flooding and the number of affected families rises.	Search and rescue actions are resumed, communities are evacuated. Request is made for increased resources to provide humanitarian assistance to newly affected communities.

Operation Risk Assessment

Identified Risk	Potential impact	Mitigation
Hydrometeorological and other extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delayed implementation of activities - People displaced to temporary shelters - The conditions of the road infrastructure in the country make it difficult for the Costa Rican Red Cross, the population and the institutions involved in the emergency to mobilize. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close coordination with humanitarian actors that are present in the intervention zone. - Identification of distribution points outside the communities - Contingency and evacuation plans. - Implement safety standards throughout the actions' development. - Information and communication with local actors. - Refrain from circulating in unrecommended and unauthorized areas and coordinate with different actors in the intervention zone. - Monitor developing hazards (hurricanes, volcanic activity). - Have a risk analysis for the target territories.
Blockage of roads and highways or transportation problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of distribution points outside the communities - Identification of alternative routes - Contingency plans - Close communication with local partners to identify road blockage risk in a timely manner
Burnout syndrome in Volunteers and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased workload on volunteers and staff. - Reduction in the quality of the actions. - Deterioration of interpersonal relationships - Deterioration of the mental health of volunteers and staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of MHPSS actions aimed at volunteers and staff.
Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delayed implementation of activities - Rethink activities outside the community - CRRC's humanitarian operations exposed to dangers such as crime, robbery, and road accidents, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All staff and volunteers adhere to security norms established by CRRC. - Training in safer access, including the implementation of the National Society's security protocol, are fundamental factors for the safe development of the operation.

COVID-19	COVID-19 cases increase, with new waves and variants in various parts of the country, making it difficult to move supplies, isolate intervention areas, and infection of CRRC front-line personnel and partners delays the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constant monitoring of COVID-19 cases indicators and, if necessary, looking for alternatives or rescheduling that mitigate the effects of the identified risks. - Correct use of personal protective equipment, as well as insurance for volunteer personnel participating in the operation.
The assistance provided is not sufficient for the number of people affected.	Reputational damage to CRRC	Establish appropriate selection criteria and conduct a CEA approach in communities.
Price increase due to the inflationary trend in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in the number of people to be reached - Delay in the purchase of goods and services. 	Adjustment of the EPoA according to the situation analysis and further publication of an operational update

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Costa Rican Red Cross aims to assist **2,300 families (11,500 people)** affected by floods and landslides, in a complementary manner to the ongoing actions of the State, through a Cash and Voucher Assistance program to support the restoration of livelihoods, provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services (WASH), such as distribution of water filters and reservoirs and hygiene promotion campaigns.

Human Resources:

For the implementation of this action plan, CRRC will hire a WASH technician and at least 20 volunteers will support the operation directly. In addition, the National Society has a multidisciplinary technical team that will ensure the execution of the activities, including:

- A field coordinator
- Livelihoods technician for the implementation of the CVA
- Staff of the administrative area - accounting in the Administrative Headquarters
- Personnel from the Directorate of Risk Management and Disaster Response (DINAGER) and their respective departments
- Staff of the Supply Department (Purchasing, storage, fleet)
- Press Department staff
- IT Department staff
- CEA Staff

Logistics and supply chain

The operation expects to procure materials nationally, as local markets carry the products required for the operation.

CRRC has a procurement department through which all supplies and equipment required by committees at the national level are purchased, as well as a central warehouse. Purchasing procedures are endorsed by the government as many processes use funds allocated by the State, requiring management to adopt these procedures for all purchases.

The Americas Regional Logistics Unit will provide support to the National Society and assist with quality control of the procurement processes executed, according to the authorization levels required in IFRC procedures.

For CVA distributions, the CRRC has a signed agreement with the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, which is endorsed by the IFRC.

Communication

CRRC has an institutional Communications Department that maintains lines and strategies, both inside and outside the organization, to ensure visibility as well as appropriate support to institutional activities during emergency response and recovery phases.

Communications objectives based on target audience:

- **External Communications.** A number of informational outputs will be implemented to maintain a line of transparent and objective information on what Red Cross is doing to assist those affected by emergencies, aimed at the general population and especially beneficiaries, for example, via social networks, interviews, bulletins.
- **Documentation.** Providing evidence of support processes in emergency situations fosters credibility with donors and the general population, e.g., archives of published news stories, photo bank, beneficiary stories.

Community Engagement and Accountability

CEA's approach is transversal and is used in the activities carried out as part of the different intervention strategies. It seeks to integrate the communication and participation of the affected and target communities. The activities proposed as part of CEA's approach include sharing timely information with communities to support community preparedness and primary response actions, promoting physical and mental health during and after the flood emergency through social networking, small group sessions, newsletters, and other actions. Similarly, establish a mechanism for complaints, consultations, and recommendations during the emergency. In addition, the CEA toolkit will be used for cash Interventions.

The National Society has a team trained in CEA and this capacity will be used to further strengthen the area within the team and volunteers.

The CEA approach will be included from the first response actions, working with the teams that will do the needs assessments to incorporate some key questions to develop community participation activities in the intervention. CEA's regional team will support the National Society in implementing feedback mechanisms to address questions, doubts and identify rumours circulating in communities. The information collected through these mechanisms will be introduced into the intervention areas to improve, modify, or refine the intervention.

Information technology (IT)

CRRC has an IT department that supports the National Society's administrative and operational functions. It will also provide support for all data management tools, such as ODK or Microsoft Forms, or any other service as required.

Security

The National Society has a Security Office responsible for analysing risks and generating guidelines. These guidelines are always followed during operations, and potential scenarios are analysed to minimize risks.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

CRRC will have a monitoring team made up of personnel from the Risk Management Department. This operation will issue one final report at the end of the operation. A lessons learned workshop is planned to be held at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

The Financial-Accounting Department has trained personnel available to provide the necessary support to the work areas included in the Plan of Action.

The Financial-Accounting Department's strategy focuses on:

- Having department personnel available to work on specific aspects of the operation.
- Complying with the issuance of reports and constant monitoring of compliance with and correct use of budget items.
- Informing the various work area coordinators about optimization and proper use of resources allocated to the Plan of Action.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 2,200

Female: 1,800

Requirements (CHF): 237,522

Needs analysis: due to the floods and landslides that affected the different communities throughout the country, the inhabitants have had their homes and livelihoods affected, since many are small scale farmers, packing and harvesting workers, and workers in the sector. Support will be provided to cover the food needs of affected people and will be complementary through the feasibility study.

Risk analysis: The main risk identified is that the number of families with their livelihoods affected will be greater than the targeted, so the selection criteria must be clearly stated. The hurricane season is still ongoing, and the soils are already very saturated due to heavy rains, so there is a probability that new emergencies will arise due to meteorological events, and operations will have to be temporarily suspended.

Population to be assisted: Implement a CVA program for 800 families (approx. CHF 252.50 per family) located in the area declared as red alert and that meet the established selection criteria. When calculating the transfer value for the Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPC) both the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)⁴ and minimum monthly salary⁵ in Costa Rica were considered. The value calculated is an estimate of the amount of money required to cover, fully or partially, a household's basic and/or recovery needs such as medicines, home repairs, and recovery of household goods and is used as a reference according to previous cash transfer programs carried out.

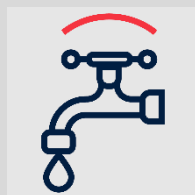
The CRRC has implemented several operations with cash transfers using different delivery methods such as prepaid cards and IFRC cards. In the last year, a new mechanism was identified with a national bank, which has been validated by IFRC, which allows the CRRC to be more agile and to reduce costs. The CRRC has staff with experience in the management of transfer programmes and its distributions.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Assistance will consider Sphere standards and the sustainable livelihoods framework.

⁴ <http://www.infoagro.go.cr/EstadisticasAgropecuarias/CBA/202202-CBA.pdf>

⁵ https://www.mtss.go.cr/temas-laborales/salarios/decretos/decreto_43633_MTSS.pdf

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods																	
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).												# of families reached with CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance) Target: 800 families					
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP081	Feasibility study, market analysis and program design																	
AP081	Purchase of cards for CVA																	
AP081	CVA Training for Volunteers																	
AP081	CVA Distribution Plan																	
AP081	Design and printing of materials																	
AP081	PDM and monitoring																	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 4,125

Female: 3,375

Requirements (CHF): 83,459

Needs analysis: A large part of the affected population does not have access to safe water due to the affectation and/or destruction of their water sources, in some of the communities they are supplied from artisanal wells, rivers.

Risk analysis: There may be limited access to the communities as part of the effects suffered and not enough assistance for the number of people affected, so the selection criteria must be well defined. The hurricane season is still ongoing, and the soils are already very saturated due to heavy rains, so there is a probability that new emergencies will arise due to meteorological events, and operations will have to be temporarily suspended.

Population to be assisted: A total of 1,500 families whose homes have been affected will be assisted. At this time the effects continue in the areas and the damage assessment has not yet been finalized, so the communities to attend have not yet been identified in detail.

Standards / Benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, considering the Minimum Standards established in the Sphere Manual; the fundamental principles and mandate of the International Federation; the International Federation Strategic Framework for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities; the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments on Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; the Policy of Social Inclusion, the WATSAN Mission Assistant Tools, which is the specific IFRC and movement framework for WASH interventions, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence of the CRRC; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow the provision of quality humanitarian assistance with dignity

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities																
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities																<i># of families provided with safe water services</i> Target: 1,500 families <i># Number of WASH trainings</i> Target: 4 training sessions
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribute 1,500 household water products (filters).																
AP026	Train the population of the target communities on the safe use of water treatment products																
AP026	Training on water, sanitation, and hygiene for volunteers																
AP026	Hiring a WASH Technician																



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People targeted: 7,500 people

Male: 4,125

Female: 3,375

Requirements (CHF): 639

Needs analysis: The aim is to generate an adequate approach to the population in general without any type of restriction or discrimination.

Risk analysis: Situations of discrimination can occur in the population during the emergency and its care, as well as in the material that is produced.

Population to be assisted: The 1,500 families contemplated in this Action Plan will be assisted, with continuous monitoring of the activities and review of the materials generated.

Program standards/benchmarks: Minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies, IFRC's Gender and Diversity Policy, the IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies, laws, and regulations of the Costa Rican State.

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.																	
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.												# of PGI strategies Target: 1 strategy					
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP031	Prepare a Strategy to assist the affected population based on criteria selected from the IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.																	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 64,965

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected													# of campaigns carried out Target: 1 Campaign # of lessons learned workshop Target: 1 Workshop # of volunteers receiving visibility Target: 500 Volunteers # of Volunteers receiving uniforms Target: 15 Volunteers # of PPE purchased				

Budget

See Annex.

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.

DREF OPERATION

MDRCR021 - Costa Rica - Floods

25/10/22

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	46,965
Teaching Materials	14,000
Cash Disbursement	204,025
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	264,990
Storage	2,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	13,500
Logistics Services	1,900
Logistics, Transport & Storage	17,900
National Society Staff	13,500
Volunteers	40,300
Personnel	53,800
Consultants	1,700
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,700
Workshops & Training	3,000
Workshops & Training	3,000
Travel	4,000
Information & Public Relations	10,400
Office Costs	2,000
Communications	3,900
Financial Charges	1,300
General Expenditure	21,600
DIRECT COSTS	362,990
INDIRECT COSTS	23,594
TOTAL BUDGET	386,584

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	237,522
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	83,459
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	639
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	47,819
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	17,147
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		386,584

