



DREF Operation-Final report

Comoros | Yellow alert Volcanic eruption

DREF n°MDRKM009	GLIDE n° VO-2022-000319-COM
Operation start date: 21 September 2022	Operation timeframe: 6 months. End date: 31 March 2023
DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 172,379	
N° of people being assisted: 308 328 people (61,666 households) in 6 regions Mbadjini, Hambou, Bambao, Itsandra, Washilli and Dimani.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Comoros Red Crescent Society (CoRCS) leads the overall response operation. This action is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and French Red Cross – PIROI.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Society Direction, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, OMS	

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. DG **ECHO contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation.** The IFRC, on behalf of the **Comoros Red Crescent Society (CORCS)**, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

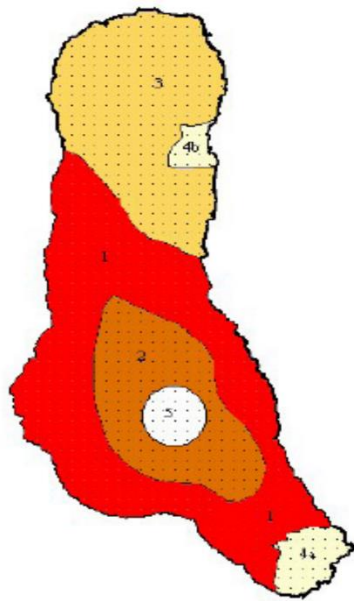
Description of the disaster

The Union of Comoros is composed of 3 main islands, Anjouan (Nzwani), Moheli (Mwali) and Grande Comore (Ngazidja). Karthala volcano, which is localized in Grand Comoros, is one of the most active African volcanoes and it is the second most active volcano in the Indian Ocean after Piton de la Fournaise in La Réunion Island.

On 15th July, the Observatoire Volcanologique du Karthala (OVK) reported a persistent microearthquakes on the western flank of Ngazidja Island on 15 July. The yellow alert was given by the Comoros authorities with a risk of eruption that could happen in coming months or follow the scenario of past alert with an eruption beyond the 6 months and up to 2 years.

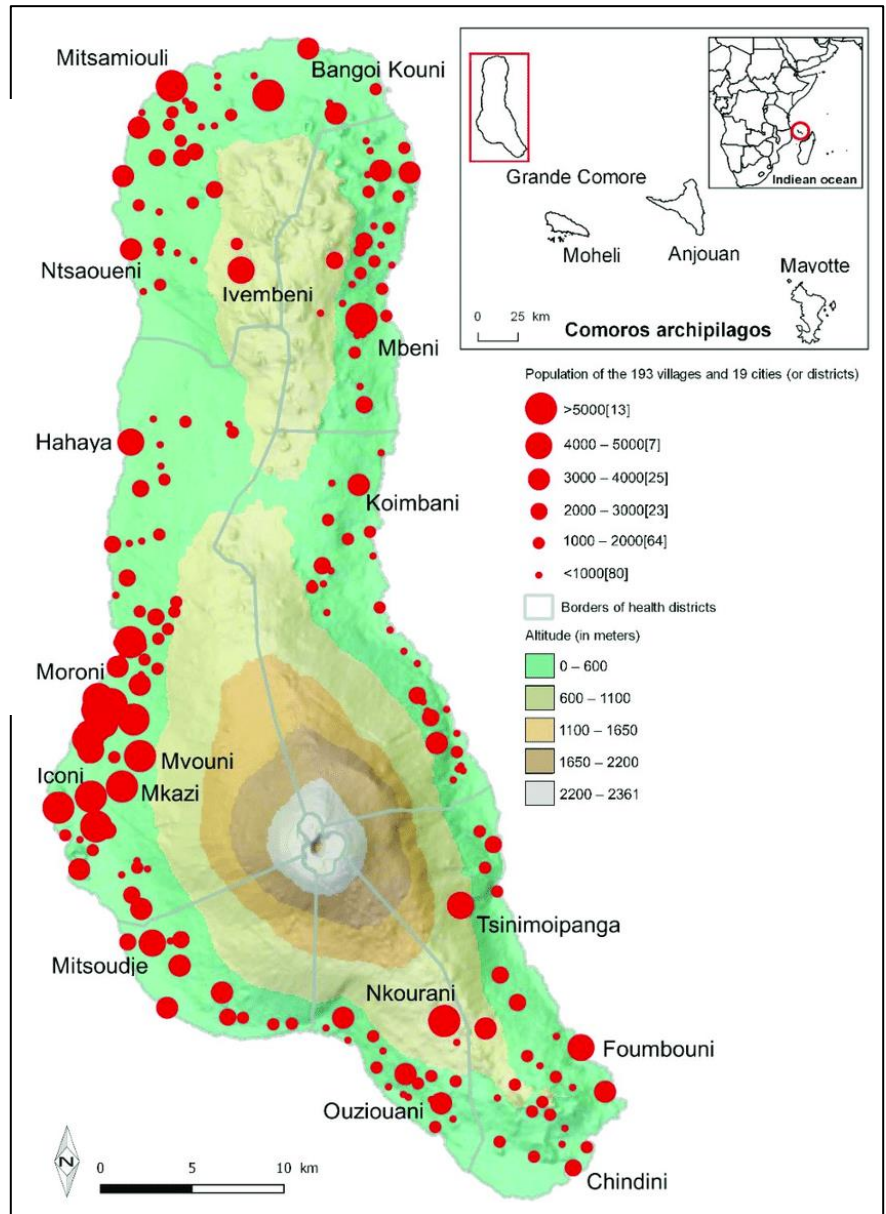
Triggering the emergency plan by the time of the alert.

The Directorate of Civil Security in Comoros through the Observatoire Volcanologique du Karthala (OVK) has been established in 1988 with the scientific and technical support of the University of La Réunion and the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris. Much work has been done on Karthala volcano since then on the volcano activities and predictions, structural geology, petrology, geochemistry, and geophysics. Following the current volcano alert, the Directorate of Civil Security convened the first information meeting of all actors in risk and disaster management on August 22, 2022. Key priorities were set with stakeholders' roles that include CoRCS to already coordinate and stay in alert for the predicted risk and impact as represented in the figures below and aligned with the Karthala country plan.



Level of risk:

1. Maximum risk
2. High Risk
3. Medium risk
4. Low risk
5. Very low to no risk



Historical analysis for impact-based forecast

Following the years since first known eruption of Karthala, thousands of people were exposed to different consequences with the eruption of the volcano. This was analyzed to evaluate the socio-economic impact of the predicted impact of eruption. By the time of the intervention, historical event was analyzed to provide information on the type of risk and the various impact in the communities:

- **April 5 – 10, 1977:** Phreatic-type eruption with magmatic outpouring at Singani. About 4,000 people were evacuated from three affected villages (destroyed or partially).
- **July 11, 1991:** Phreatic-type eruption at the top of the main crater, strong release of gas.
- **April 16 – 18, 2005:** Phreato-magmatic eruption at the level of the main crater: most of the island received ash fallout, approximately 10,000 people residing in the east of the island were evacuated.
- **24 November – 08 Dec 2005:** Phreato-magmatic eruption at the level of the main crater, - Clouds of ash affecting $\frac{3}{4}$ of the island of Grande Comore, 2,000 people were displaced from their areas of residence, the cisterns of water drinking were contaminated, affecting 118,000 people.
- **May 28 – June 3, 2006:** Magmatic eruption at the level of the main crater, no significant impact on the population.
- **January 13, 2007:** Magmatic eruption of Karthala at the level of the secondary crater, no evacuation but population alerted. The eruptions were highly explosive phreatomagmatic to violent-strombolian eruptions (Smietana, 2007) and dispersed ashes and coriaceous pumice over the island and posed major threats to the population and local economy.

Analysing the risk and vulnerabilities assessed in the at-risk communities, Comoros Red Crescent took part of the coordination on that early warning system and launch IFRC-DREF operation to mitigate the impact of that risk by reducing the vulnerability and exposure to volcano immediate effect on health and potable water access for at risk communities as per the risk mapping; support the early warning system, and evacuation planning for the probability of eruption potentially in the horizon.

4th October, OVK reported that activity at Karthala significantly declined. OVK recommended that the Alert Level remain at Yellow and residents were invented to limit activities on and around the volcano.

Since October, the yellow alert remains so a vigilance spot is still on because the Karthala volcano can be unpredictable as reported by OVK, so the situation still be possible to switch to orange or red alert as of August 2023 (time of this report).

Summary of current response

According to the worrying information transmitted by the Karthala volcanic observatory and confirmed by the National Emergency Plan, the Comoros Red Crescent supported by IFRC, has launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for imminent crisis to ensure readiness assistance measures in case of worse scenario (eruption). In the coordination with the Government and other partners, Comoros Red Crescent immediately initiated the community awareness in the identified community at risk. It was crucial that community be aware on the volcanic situation and be communicated on mitigation measures. In addition, Comoros Red Crescent volunteers have been trained and equipped and during the awareness sessions, they also identified water tanks at risk to be polluted either by ash or gas in case of eruption. As the situation did not move from yellow to orange alert, there was no need to distribute the tarpaulins to protect the tanks against pollution with volcanic ash or gas.

Overview of Host National Society

The CoRCS has mobilized 150 volunteers to fulfil his role as an auxiliary to the government in humanitarian domain. The volunteers have been deployed to conduct awareness sessions in different pillars such as WASH, health, shelter, and protection gender and inclusion (PGI).

A total of 234,888 persons has been reached through Health and hygiene promotion activities and 15,968 have been sensitised on risk reduction. All along the awareness sessions, there has been an emphasis in education talks focusing women and girls on gender-based violence (GBV) and psychological first aid (PFA) including people living with disabilities. In addition, CoRCS have trained their volunteers in evacuation skills, assessment, distribution, first aid and PSS that will be a strong readiness value for future operations and the early warning system for Karthala alert still ongoing. Coordinating with stakeholders was also well established and still maintained in the monitoring of the alerts and NS exit strategy.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

From Madagascar office, IFRC provides technical and financial support to CoRC through coordination, monitoring, and capacity building all along the activities. Two missions have been held by Cluster Delegation staff to directly support the National Society. The first one has been in November to support the capacity building of the volunteers on communication and awareness. The second one has been held in March during the lesson learnt workshop and elaboration of simplified early action protocol.

French Red Cross has a permanent office in Comoros. They have been a valuable partner by providing technical support to National Society. For this situation, French Red Cross prepositioned their stock to support the CoRCS provide a rapid and efficient response if triggers were met.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government activated its multi-sector response plan referring to their response experience in Karthala volcano in 2005 and 2006. Emergency measures adopted at government level led by Directorate of Civil Security:

- Assessment of the needs of the sectors concerned.
- Preparation of sectoral action plans.
- Development of the multisectoral action plan.
- Output of alert bulletins.
- Mapping of risk areas.
- Holding regular fixed meetings to share information with all stakeholders.

These key actions guided the overall plan of the NS and other stakeholders' contribution were also under this pattern.

The main coordination was through regular meetings with the various partners involved and led by the Comoros Government and institution. The Ministry of the Interior maintained a periodic meeting every 15 days at the headquarters of the civil security with the humanitarian actors in the country during the alert period. CoRCS and the

French Red Cross took part of the coordination meeting and contributed on the development of the national response and the communication plan to the population at risk.

The CoRCS maintains a good relationship with their partners by communicating with them on the update of their activities and the DREF implementation. These RCRC partners include, OVK, Civil Society Direction, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, OMS.

Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Need analysis.

Needs analysis and the Operation Risk Assessment have been undertaken all along this operation with the support of the partners in country holding the scientific information on the volcano activities and predictions.

Need analysis was detailed during the planification phase. See [here](#) for more details.

As a summary, the needs were analyzed based on the different type of eruptions that could materialized and the various consequences that could come with any scenario. This analysis was possible based on historical impact as per description above. Indeed, it was established and further detailed under the IFRC-DREF [planning document](#) that Karthala erupted regularly (with an average frequency of one eruption every 6–8 years) over the past 100 years until the phreatic eruption of 1991. The areas at risk representing around 115 villages located *in at-risk areas with an estimated population of 293,610 inhabitants throughout 44,042 persons could be displaced.*

One of the immediate considerations was the contamination of water sources, storage that was the main risk for any type of possible eruptions based on past eruptions and forecasted impact. Making this the main risk to mitigate aside of the protection against gases classified toxic or not; dust, ash and larvae fumes that could likely worsen the situation of people with specific health needs, pulmonary related diseases, pregnant and lactation women, children under 5 etc. These vulnerabilities being increased by the challenge during evacuation for these categories of people.

Furthermore, with consideration of the economic activities, peoples' livelihoods such as farming, livestock, fishing, and tourism are in high risk to be impacted. The price of foodstuffs following any eruption that could likely rise and the security of people leaving with vulnerabilities highly exposed. The destruction of shelters evaluated also as one of the huge losses that could impact the livelihood, health, and resilience of the communities after the eruption.

Since October, the yellow alert remains so a vigilance spot in still on because the Karthala volcano can be unpredictable as reported by OVK, so the situation still be possible to switch to orange or red alert. Karthala volcano is one of the most active African volcanoes and it is the second most active volcano in the Indian Ocean after Piton de la Fournaise.

Scenario planning

The launch of this operation follows a scenario with a probability of eruption to happen given the historical analysis, existing risk, and the potential impact with consideration of existing vulnerabilities and exposure.

The scenario on which this plan was launched was based on the existing probability of the eruption to hit during the 6 months coming. By the end of this DREF, the alert was maintained to yellow, despite the reduction of the volcano activities, the scenario continues to the worst case on which the effective eruption could happen in an average of 1 or 2 years from the first activities. These scenarios were predicted based on historical analysis of previous eruptions showing different timelines between the first seismic activities and the effective eruption from months to years. As per the scenario described under the EPoA, the alert still active and the risk still existing following the OVK information, the CoRCS will maintain a vigilance and conduct the hold-on anticipatory actions through a simplified early action protocol that could cover the returning period of at least 2 to 4 years (revision included). Learnings and activities in place through this DREF will inform the planning in a longer term that could cover the risk of volcano eruption for at least 2 years. Time for average effective eruption or hold of volcano activities in the past. This intervention already provide path for a strong coordination with partners in country involve in the early warning system and monitoring the volcano activity.

C OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of the operation was to prevent the consequences already encountered in the previous volcanic eruptions by contributing to good population communication/awareness and provide water protection support to cisterns/tanks at risk of volcanic pollution. The CoRCS focused on readiness with three main areas of support:

- (i) **Mobilisation of volunteers and Capacity building through training and equipment.**
- (ii) **Community awareness and assessment of risk encountered by volcanic eruption.**
- (iii) **Coordination and Monitoring of the situation with the Government and partners.**

The [MDRKM009 Comoros operation](#) was approved on 21.09.2022 for 4 months with an allocation of CHF 172,379 to cover some readiness activities during the Yellow phase and some actions in case of the orange phase activated (evacuation, distribution of protections). The NS has implemented 80% of the activities triggered by this yellow alert.

There has been an extension of two to maintain community readiness and the yellow alert was still activated. As the DREF plan of action could not go beyond 6 months, the NS opted at developing a simplified early action protocol for volcanic eruption. The coordination, preparedness activities will continue within the developed protocol while preposition of items will be fully conducted in the EAP as this was not triggered during the 6 months. Indeed, the NS planned initially to distribute tarps and PPE/mask, but due to the situation which has been maintained to the yellow alert and no update against that from OVK, this activity has been hold on.

Logistics and supply chain

The NS had activated the logistics department during the operation. As this operation was for Imminent crisis, some international procurement was planned. PPE and tarpaulins were supposed to be purchased if the alert moved from yellow to orange. By the end of the operation, the volcanic state remained the same and no main danger has been declared. This made the cancellation of international procurement; however, the strategy will be included in the simplified early action protocol developed for Karthala eruption.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the emergency plan of action was carried out according to IFRC minimum standards. Monitoring visits to the affected communities have been conducted to assess progress regularity and guide any required adjustments to the proposed response. The PMER officer at Cluster delegation level undertook regular monitoring with CoRCS staff to ensure qualitative and timely data quality availability.

By the end of the operation, a lesson learnt workshop was organised to reflect on the situation, coordination aspects, agility, sustainability, and preparedness for the future.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Water, sanitation, and hygiene People reached: 234,888. Male: 51%: 119,793 Female: 49%: 115,095		
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of waterborne disease risk in targeted communities		
Output 1.1: Water protection and treatment is provided through awareness raising and water cistern covers		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of population supported for water tanks protection	1,500 households	0
# of people reached by awareness raising activities	93,610 people	234,888 people
# of volunteers and staff trained	TBD	145
Narrative description of achievements		
Communities in Comoros do rely on containing water for home usage in tanks. During the volcanic eruption with either ash or gas, water from uncovered tanks get affected and polluted. A total of 145 community volunteers have been mobilized to identify the tanks which were not covered and that can be affected. The purpose was to support the communities to clean the tanks and cover the open ones with tarpaulins. In the target areas, 190 cisterns have been identified. This response was planning to provide tarpaulins to vulnerable households with non-covered tanks. Since the volcanic situation remained at yellow alert, the distribution of tarpaulins was hold on till the end of the operations.		 <i>Volunteers covering the water storages.</i>



Awareness by volunteers

The 145 trained volunteers and staff raised awareness of the importance of cleaning and covering the cisterns. This allows communities to access potable water as a way of promoting water hygiene and the prevent water-related diseases. According to the target areas, a total of 234,888 people has been reached on awareness and promotion of water hygiene and cisterns protection.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached¹: 15,968.

Male: 51%: 8,144

Female: 49%: 7,824

Outcome 1: communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to cope with the disaster

Output 1.1: communities take concrete steps to strengthen preparedness for rapid and effective disaster response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by awareness raising on volcano risk	293,610 people	15,968people
# of people benefiting from the distribution of dust masks	15% of the population at risk	0
# of volunteers trained on risk communication	70	145

Outcome 2: Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities

Output 2.1: Maintaining effective response preparedness and maintaining the NS emergency response capability mechanism

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of Security briefing for volunteers	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The CoRCS with DREF funding carried out the priority activities highlighted in the plan of action. These are activities related to the risk reduction for the protection of the population in the event of a volcanic eruption, WASH activities for the protection of drinking water polluted by volcanic ash and health activities related to the prevention of water-related diseases in the event of water pollution by volcanic ash.

The activities carried out are:

- The trainings of 145 staff and volunteers took place at the headquarters of the regional office of Ngazidja from 24/10/2022 to 5/11/2022 as well as 10 civil security agents.
- A communication module was added to the training curriculum to strengthen participants' skills in how to convey the appropriate the message across to the population. Six (06) trainers facilitated this training. A principal challenge was that the degree of certainty in forecasting varied widely with time. A problem with such forecasts, however, was that they typically use descriptive terms such as "likely" to convey the hazard. So, this was the important to communicate in time the situation and facilitate the information management during the response.



NS team during radio sessions for early warning information

- The volunteers conducted community awareness, based on the types of alert and possible scenario. The awareness was about the protecting drinking water against the risks of pollution and the prevention of water-related diseases. As of end of March, the volunteers have reached **234,888** persons on Health and hygiene promotion activities. The messages also covered the importance of covering cisterns and safe storage, safe drinking water insurance and consumption, water hygiene and the prevention of water-related diseases.
- On this people reached, CoRCS ensured to have dedicated awareness sessions to **15,968** on disaster risk management, existing risks and understanding of the alert level, evacuation priorities etc. These communications aimed at mobilising and informing the communities most at risk in volcano surrounding villages; putting an accent on communities' representative members and main actors to support the messages and be ready as well to support activation of orange/red alerts.
- Communication tools have been developed to support awareness. The 400 posters and 400 leaflets have been produced and displayed in public squares in at-risk villages and leaflets were shared with community outreach volunteers. 140 T-shirts have been produced with a volcanic alert message and distributed to volunteers who provide community awareness on the risks associated with the volcanic eruption.
- As this operation was anticipating an imminent crisis, including the purchase and distribution of PPE (masks for children and adults) and tarpaulins. However, the volcanic state remained the same and no main danger has been declared. This made the cancellation of international procurement; however, the strategy will be included in the simplified early action protocol (s-EAP) being developed for Karthala eruption.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1 National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated so that National Societies have the legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills, and capacities to plan and implement activities (This Implementation Strategy should not be included in an action plan for a DREF operation)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers mobilized and deployed	70	145
# of volunteers briefed on security measures	70	145
# of volunteers trained in CEA/PGI and volcanic prevention measure	70	145

Output 1.1: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of villages covered by the teams deployed	115	115
# of cars deployed	TBD	1
# of monitoring mission conducted by branch	16	10
# of monitoring mission HQ conducted	2	2
# of IFRC monitoring and technical support	2	2

Output 1.2: Capacity building of NS to support disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness at local level

#of surge deployed (01)	1	0
#of mission from IFRC delegation (02)	2	2
# of Coordination meetings with local authorities /government/KVO and partners (08)	8	8
# of Security briefing for volunteers (1)	1	1
# Lessons learnt conducted	1	1
# Lessons learnt report	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The Surge has not been deployed in the operation timeframe since the yellow alert has not changed and NS was final ly not in need of additional support to manage the only activities which mainly was community awareness. IFRC and PIROI partners also providing the support where needed. A remote support from the IFRC CCD office has been regular to the NS through meetings and working sessions. In addition, two missions of IFRC delegation have been undertaken to support the capacity building in awareness, support in lessons learnt workshop and design a s-EAP.



Work session on feedback collected and awareness activities.

The National Society mobilized 145 volunteers who were debriefed on security instead of 70 planned, in order to be able to cover the distances and at-risk villages in the shortest time possible as there was no way to evaluate when the alert will change from yellow to orange/red. The need to quickly activate the branches and have been ready to intervene needed to scale-up the capacity on the field for effective and timely results in any scenario. They were deployed in 115 villages representing the highest risk of displacement (refer to the figure on first pages). The cost for surge and activities not carried out supported this

new team structure. The activities were updated during the workshop which presented the lessons learned and the s-EAP developed.

A lesson learnt workshop were organised at the end of the intervention. All disaster risk management partners were invited to the workshop. They included the Ministry of the Interior, the Directorate General of Civil Security, the United Nations system (WHO and UNICEF), the Kathala Volcano Observatory and the WASH department of the Ministry of Health. The project volunteers were represented by 10 people.

After the opening speech by the Vice-President of the Comorian Red Crescent, the introductions of the participants and the presentation of the objectives of the workshop, the Secretary General of the Comorian Red Crescent gave a presentation of all the activities of the project. This was monitored by a series of interactive discussions.

Some key reflections to be deep analysed were identified 3 groups were set to discuss and share on the WASH group, the disaster risk reduction group, and the coordination the best practices, challenges, and learnings. Main learnings of the workshop are summarised below.

Challenges

The uncertainty of the trigger for the orange and red alert to activate the early actions.

Lessons learnt

Following the presentation of the results of the group work, discussions focused on strengthening the following points:

- Strengthening the coordination of all risk management stakeholders through regular meetings throughout the duration of the project.
- Continuing to raise awareness of rainwater harvesting tanks so that all tanks are covered and protected.
- Have all evacuation plans for localities in the event of a red alert.
- Reinvigorate all village management committees and make them aware of their responsibilities with regard to potential village evacuations.
- The uncertainty posed by this type of alert require to continue the activities implemented, if possible, to keep the population aware of the danger. This justifies the extension and the planning for a protocol for Anticipatory actions as the alert remains.
- All localities in areas at risk must be prepared for the yellow, orange, and red alert systems to ensure that evacuations are properly managed in the event of a volcanic eruption.

D. Financial Report

The overall budget for this operation is CHF172,379 of which CHF 115,731(67,1%) was spent. A balance of CHF 56,648 will be returned to the DREF pot. This balance covers mainly the procurement that were not completed as per plan given that the triggers for activating the procurements in the orange or red phasis were not met (the volcano alert being orange/red).

EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanation
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	71,033	16,365	54,668	Underspent: This is due to the purchase of tarpaulins and PPE which was hold on as the yellow alert remained unchanged.
Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,800	5,294	-2,094	Overspent: The NS was given a task to conduct community awareness in many localities. The difficult access to the affected areas led to more transport means and caused this observed variance.
Personnel	61,425	48,844	12,518	Underspent: The surge deployment has been held on as the context has not changed. However, under this description, the costs related to volunteers were overspent due to the indemnities given to the national society volunteers who were deployed for this the operation. As the operation's timeframe has been extended, the volunteers continued to conduct the activities.
Workshop & Training	17,500	21,829	-4,329	Overspent: This was caused by the need of the NS to train all volunteers and staff mobilised for the operation.
General Expenditure	9,100	16,335	-7,235	Overspent due to the regular travels related to monitoring and coordination by the NS staff to ensure operation's quality of response.
Operational Provisions	10,521	7,063	3,457	Underspent due to the expenses which have not been executed especially the tarpaulins and PPE that were planned to be internationally purchased.
Grand Total	172,379	115,731	56,648	Underspent due to the expenses which have not been executed especially the tarpaulins and PPE that were planned to be internationally purchased.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022-2023	Operation	MDRKM009
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Jul/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKM009 - Comoros - Karthala Volcano Eruption Alert

Operating Timeframe: 21 Sep 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	172,379
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	172,379
Expenditure	-115,731
Closing Balance	56,648

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	15,464		15,464
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	73,094	5,062	68,032
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	37,488	85,338	-47,850
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,130		2,130
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	128,176	90,400	37,776
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	8,839	989	7,850
EA02 - Secretariat Services	23,963	11,110	12,852
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	11,401	13,231	-1,830
Enabling Approaches Total	44,203	25,331	18,872
Grand Total	172,379	115,731	56,648

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022-2023	Operation	MDRKM009
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Jul/2023

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MDRKM009 - Comoros - Karthala Volcano Eruption Alert

Operating Timeframe: 21 Sep 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	71,033	16,365	54,668
Shelter - Transitional	18,000		18,000
Food		6,034	-6,034
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,000	4,437	-437
Medical & First Aid	43,233		43,233
Teaching Materials	5,800	5,894	-94
Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,800	5,294	-2,494
Distribution & Monitoring	1,200		1,200
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,600	5,294	-3,694
Personnel	61,425	48,844	12,581
International Staff	22,500		22,500
National Society Staff	6,000	2,578	3,422
Volunteers	32,925	46,267	-13,342
Workshops & Training	17,500	21,829	-4,329
Workshops & Training	17,500	21,829	-4,329
General Expenditure	9,100	16,335	-7,235
Travel	1,300	13,374	-12,074
Office Costs	1,200	1,145	55
Communications	1,600	1,958	-358
Financial Charges	5,000	-143	5,143
Indirect Costs	10,521	7,063	3,457
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,521	7,063	3,457
Grand Total	172,379	115,731	56,648

Contact information.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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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**.