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# Operation Update No. 1

## Costa Rica: Hurricane Julia



<b>DREF n° MDRCR021</b>	<b>GLIDE n°:</b> <a href="#">FL-2022-000348-CRI</a>
<b>Operation update n° 1:</b> 30 December 2022	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 25 October 2022 – 20 December 2022
<b>Operation start date:</b> 25 October 2022	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 4 months (1-month extension) <b>New end date:</b> 28 February 2023
<b>Funding requirements:</b> CHF 386,584	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 386,584
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 2,300 families (11,500 people)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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).	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Through this Operations Update No. 1, the Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) aims to inform stakeholders about a **timeframe extension of 1 month**, for a total of 4 months (new end date: 28 February 2023), to continue to respond to the effects of Hurricane Julia and current floods and to provide humanitarian assistance to the people in the most affected areas without modifying the total DREF budget of **CHF 386,584**

The rationale behind the 1-month extension responds to the continuous affectation<sup>1</sup> of the country by the Tropical Waves, the Intertropical Convergence Zone, and the high-water saturation of the soils, which have continued to affect the communities in the Southern Zone by constant flooding. Due to the effect of Tropical Waves #46 and 47, the Central Pacific of the country has been affected by heavy flooding in the communities of the cantons of Garabito, Parrita and Quepos. The capital has also suffered heavy flooding, mainly in the cantons of Desamparados and Aserri, which has led the CRRC to continue responding while implementing this DREF operation. Delays have also been noted in the import process of water filters as Government authorization took longer than expected.

<sup>1</sup> Intense rainy season so far this year has recorded more than 3500 flood events, CNE.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster



*Beneficiary selection activities in Pilas Community, Buenos Aires. Costa Rica Red Cross.*

Due to the increase in rainfall, the entry of various tropical storms and Hurricane Julia, soil saturation remains high in the regions of the territory. With the arrival of several tropical waves<sup>2</sup> such as #44, 46 and 47 there were heavy rains accompanied by isolated storms mainly in the areas of the South Pacific and Central Pacific.

The heavy rains that have been falling nationally since 8 October 2022 have caused severe flooding in several areas of the country, mainly in the South Pacific and Central Pacific regions. Families have been forced to take refuge with relatives or move to collective centers set up to deal with the emergency.


The National Meteorological Institute (IMN, for its Spanish acronym) requests special attention in the Central and South Pacific due to possible landslides and floods in the face of very saturated soils and vulnerable conditions, due to heavy rains in previous days.


On 17 October, heavy rains occurred in the Central Pacific in the cantons of: Parrita, Garabito, Quepos and in the South Pacific in the cantons of: Buenos Aires, Golfito and Osa and in the Central Region in the cantons of Desamparados and Aserrí causing flooding due to overflowing rivers and obstruction of sewers; affecting homes, businesses, roads, bridges and causing major landslides in the canton.


The National Emergency Commission (CNE) has monitored and issued several alerts nationwide from the movement of tropical storm Julia to the entry of several tropical waves.


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<sup>2</sup> [Weather warnings.IMN.](#)


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**10 October 2022: Red Alert** is issued in the South Pacific. **Yellow Alert** in North Pacific, Districts of Paquera, Cóbano and Jicaral, as well as islands in the Gulf of Nicoya, Northern Zone (including Sarapiquí). Central Pacific, Caribbean and Central Region are upgraded to **Green Alert**.
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**11 October 2022: Red Alert** is maintained in the South Pacific. **Green Alert** in North Pacific, Districts of Paquera, Cobano and Jicaral, as well as islands in the Gulf of Nicoya. The alert status is lifted for the Caribbean.
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**13 October 2022: Red Alert** maintained in South Pacific. **Yellow Alert** in Central Pacific, North Pacific, Northern Zone (including Sarapiquí). **Green Alert** maintained in Central Region.
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**18 October 2022: Red Alert** is maintained in South Pacific, **Yellow Alert** is maintained in North Zone (including Sarapiquí), Central Region, **Orange Alert** in Central Pacific, North Pacific, Cantons of Puriscal and Turruabares, Los Santos Zone.
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**20 October 2022:** A general decrease in soil moisture is experienced throughout the national territory, in view of which the CNE makes the following alert changes: **Orange Alert** in South Pacific, **Green Alert** in Central Pacific, North Pacific, North Zone (including Sarapiquí), Central Region.
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**21 October 2022:** The CNE foresees that for the second half of the week the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) will remain weak and with low moisture content in southern Central America, in view of this it is established **Yellow Alert** for South Pacific and **Green Alert** for Central Pacific, North Pacific, North Zone (including Sarapiquí), Central Region.
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**5 November 2022:** The CNE raises to **Yellow Alert** the Pacific slope and the Central Valley and green alert the Northern Zone, due to the fact that the IMN indicates that the proximity of the Intertropical Convergence Zone and a low pressure system will favour rains in the coming days.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC) prepared and has been responding to the different needs across the region, deploying its capacity, coordinating with humanitarian organizations, and carrying out the following actions:

- Permanent coordination with Costa Rican national authorities through the Emergency Operations Centre (COE) and the National Emergency Commission (CNE) Board of Directors.
- Actions focused on evacuation and attention to incidents in the affected communities.
- Establishment of a level 5 response from 18 October 2022, activation of the Situation Room and maintained a presence within the National EOC and made available its auxiliary committees, dispatch posts and regional centres in the areas affected by the floods.
- Deployment of resources from different regions of the country to support affected and potentially impacted areas.
- Through the National Directorate for Risk and Disaster Management and coordination with the Auxiliary Committees, it was possible to prioritise actions to assist the most affected communities.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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. No specific support or contribution for this operation has been received or confirmed from Partner National Societies, but they are in contact with the Costa Rican Red Cross.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The country's National Emergency System has established response and coordination actions among the different response institutions, as described below:

- The CNE has activated the Regional and Municipal Emergency Committees, which, with the support of the Community Committees, moved 227 people to safe locations between the communities of Golfito, Parrita and Quepos and Garabito, rehabilitating roads, responding to incidents reported through the Emergency

System 9.1.1 and organising the logistics to provide comprehensive assistance to the people housed in the temporary collective centres.

As the days passed and the rains diminished, many of the affected families were able to return to their homes, the rivers receded and little by little it has been possible to enter the affected communities.

The CNE has requested Emergency Committees and Institutions:

- Monitor weather conditions at the local level and be aware of weather conditions based on periodic reports from the IMN.
- Remain active and monitor the most at-risk sectors in the cantons.
- Establish permanent communication with community emergency committees.
- Review the inventories of available resources for the attention of the affected population.

The most recent weather warning from the National Meteorological Institute (INM) announced the arrival of tropical wave # 51<sup>3</sup> which will generate rainfall in the coastal area of Limon, which will contribute to the continued saturation of the soil, causing more flooding incidents.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

The information is based on the initial stage of the emergency. The Costa Rican Red Cross continues to work closely with the government.

It is worth adding that some auxiliary committees (branches) in the intervention zone have been affected in the past months, such as the Costa Rican Red Cross in Jacó de Grabito, Puntarenas which was flooded and resulted in losses and damage to equipment, which limited the National Society's action in the communities. It is therefore important to prioritize volunteers and staff in this type of event.

### **Livelihoods and basic needs**

Saturation of soils, damage to watercourses and the rapid rise of rivers have damaged homes, businesses, crops, and household belongings. Recovery has been difficult as families' physical, financial, and natural resources have been severely affected, meaning that household food and financial security will continue to be seriously affected in the coming months.

The communities in the Central Pacific, Pacific and Central Region are highly touristic, whether by manufacturing goods or providing services, and their livelihoods have been partially or totally affected by the floods.

Cash assistance has been included 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 on 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.

The detailed assessments were validated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Also, the feasibility study and market assessment for CVA has been finalized and have made it possible to identify the viability of the CVA, in terms of market functionality (confirming whether the supply chain is guaranteed and whether traders can meet changes in demand) and market accessibility for affected populations.

### **Vulnerability criteria**

Primary and secondary criteria have been identified regarding affected families as follows:

#### Primary criteria:

- Families with damages to their homes
- Single mothers

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<sup>3</sup> [Weather advisory, tropical wave #51, INM, 13 November 2022](#)

- Loss or income reduction due to impact in livelihoods
- Families whose water sources have been affected

Secondary criteria:

- Families with children under 5 years old
- Families with elderly people
- People with disabilities
- Migrants without access to assistance

CVA selection criteria:

- Fulfill primary and secondary vulnerability criteria
- Live in the affected / targeted areas
- With direct impact in their livelihoods due to floods and increase in rainfall

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Drinking water systems are reported to be affected, including water sources, storage systems and water distribution lines, where landslides, recurrent flooding, or line delays due to runoff have damaged pipes, so it will be necessary to assist households by providing them with the means to purify and store their drinking water.

As the days have progressed, the Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers has been restoring drinking water services while some ASADAS (communal water systems administered by the Association for the Administration of Communal Water Supply and Sewerage Systems) are still in the process of recovery.

**Targeting**

Due to the level of impact that has been observed, the Red Cross will prioritize assistance to **2,300 families (11,500 people)** in affected communities in the Central Pacific, Pacific and Central Region.

Region	Canton	Districts	Families	People
Puntarenas	Golfito	Guaycará/ Pavon/ Sabalito	200	1,000
	Osa	Palmar Norte/ Ciudad Cortes	400	2,000
	Buenos Aires	Changuema/ Pilas/ Colinas	1,700	8,500
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,300</b>	<b>11,500</b>

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
<b>Young Children (under 5 years)</b>	10%	50%	50%
<b>Children (5-17yrs)</b>	26%	50%	50%
<b>Adults (18-49 years)</b>	50%	52%	48%
<b>Elderly (&gt;50 years)</b>	14%	52%	48%
<b>People with disabilities</b>	3 <sup>5</sup> %	-	-

**Operation Risk Assessment**

The country is currently in the rainy season, so the soils are very saturated with water, so that at any time due to the increase in rainfall these cause the soils to become saturated, and rivers can overflow, causing damage to various areas of the country, so there is a constant risk that any hydrometeorological event that affects the country will increase the emergencies and needs in the communities.

Identified risk	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
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Hydrometeorological and other extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delayed implementation of activities</li> <li>- People displaced to temporary shelters</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Close coordination with humanitarian actors that are present in the intervention zone.</li> <li>- Identification of distribution points outside the communities</li> <li>- Contingency and evacuation plans.</li> <li>- Implement safety standards throughout the actions' development.</li> <li>- Information and communication with local actors.</li> <li>- Refrain from circulating in unrecommended and unauthorized areas and coordinate with different actors in the intervention zone.</li> <li>- Monitor developing hazards (hurricanes, volcanic activity).</li> <li>- Have a risk analysis for the target territories.</li> <li>- Follow-up meetings to analyse the adjustments required according to the needs of the communities.</li> </ul>
Blockage of roads and highways or transportation problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of distribution points outside the communities</li> <li>- Identification of alternative routes</li> <li>- Contingency plans</li> <li>- Close communication with local partners to identify road blockage risk in a timely manner</li> </ul>
Burnout syndrome in volunteers and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased workload on volunteers and staff.</li> <li>- Reduction in the quality of the actions.</li> <li>- Deterioration of interpersonal relationships</li> <li>- Deterioration of the mental health of volunteers and staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of MHPSS actions aimed at volunteers and staff.</li> </ul>
Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delayed implementation of activities</li> <li>- Rethink activities outside the community</li> <li>- CRRC's humanitarian operations exposed to dangers such as crime, robbery, and road accidents, among others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All staff and volunteers adhere to security norms established by CRRC.</li> <li>- Training in safer access, including the implementation of the National Society's security protocol, are fundamental factors for the safe development of the operation.</li> </ul>
COVID-19	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constant monitoring of COVID-19 cases indicators and, if necessary, looking for alternatives or rescheduling that mitigate the effects of the identified risks.</li> <li>- Correct use of personal protective equipment, as well as insurance for volunteer personnel participating in the operation.</li> </ul>
The assistance provided is not sufficient for the number of people affected.	<p>Reputational damage to CRRC</p>	<p>Establish appropriate selection criteria and conduct a CEA approach in communities.</p>
Price increase due to the inflationary trend in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease in the number of people to be reached</li> <li>- Delay in the purchase of goods and services.</li> </ul>	<p>Adjustment of the EPoA according to the situation analysis and further publication of an operational update</p>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

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 way to the ongoing actions of the State, through a programme of cash assistance and provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services (WASH).

According to the Climatology Unit of the National Meteorological Institute, the La Niña phenomenon, which has been affecting the country since May 2022, is expected to continue until March 2023, so rainfall in December is not discarded. This strategy will continue to apply to the extra month of extension for the development of planned actions. Nevertheless, CRRC is constantly monitoring the context and the actions planned in this operation.

### Human Resources:

For the implementation of this action plan, CRRC will hire a WASH technician and a Livelihoods technician for the implementation of the CVA 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
- Technical staff in WASH, livelihoods/CVA
- CEA Staff
- 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
- Volunteers from affected regions

### Logistics and supply chain

The operation has prioritized 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 is providing support to the National Society and assist with procurement of water filters as well as 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: Informational outputs are being developed 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 is being 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 has been included from the first response actions, working with the teams that are carrying out the needs assessments to incorporate some key questions to develop community participation activities in the intervention. CEA's regional team is supporting the National Society in implementing feedback mechanisms to address questions, doubts and identify rumours circulating in communities. The information collected through these mechanisms is being 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 is also providing 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 reached: 0

Male: -

Female: -

**Outcome 1: 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).**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance)	800	-

### Progress towards outcomes

The first disbursement of funds for this operation was done on 22 November, however, the National Society has received in-kind food donations and has been working in the most affected areas, distributing in-kind assistance, taking into account the eligibility criteria outlined in this DREF Plan of Action.

The CVA feasibility study and market assessment has been finalized and will be shared with IFRC for validation shortly. The feasibility study covers the communities of Rio Claro, Buenos Aires, Palmar Sur and Puerto Cortes. Also, two CVA trainings have been implemented so far with volunteers to introduce data collection tools and targeting process. Currently, beneficiary selection is underway, and cards are in process of being procured. CVA distributions are planned for the first and second week of January 2023.



*The Costa Rican Red Cross transporting food in collaboration with other institutions to communities that have been cut off due to road conditions. October 2022.*



## Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 0

Male: -

Female: -

**Outcome 1: 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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with safe water services	1,500	-
# Number of WASH training sessions	4	-
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Procurement of items for distribution through RLU underway. Training sessions on WASH will be carried out once water filters are distributed.		



## Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 0

Male: -

Female: -

**Outcome 1: 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.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PGI strategies developed	1	1
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
PGI strategy to be implemented with the CVA and WASH distributions already developed for the communities of Buenos Aires, Rio Claro, Palmar Sur and Puerto Cortes.		

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: 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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of campaigns carried out	1	-
# of lessons learned workshop	1	-
# of volunteers receiving visibility	500	-
# of Volunteers receiving uniforms	15	-
# of PPE purchased	100	-
<b>Output 1.1:</b>		
Progress towards outcomes		
Social media campaign in design process. The lessons learned workshop is planned after the reception of the second tranche. Volunteer visibility and uniforms will be procured with the second tranche funds. PPE for volunteers in procurement process. CEA strategy underway, including communities of Buenos Aires, Rio Claro, Palmar Sur and Puerto Cortes.		

## D. Financial Report

See the interim financial report [here](#).

### Reference documents

Click here for:

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

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

### In the Costa Rican Red Cross

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- **Operations Coordination focal point:** Antoine Belair; email: [antoine.belai@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belai@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.

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-11	Operation	MDRCR021
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/01	Budget	APPROVED

## OPERATION UPDATE FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Dec/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRCR021 - Costa Rica - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Oct 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>386,584</b>
DREF Allocations	386,584
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-261,407</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>125,177</b>

#### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	237,522	237,538	-17
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	83,459	11,443	72,015
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	639	639	0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>321,619</b>	<b>249,620</b>	<b>71,999</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	47,819	8,400	39,418
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	17,147		17,147
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		3,387	-3,387
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>64,965</b>	<b>11,787</b>	<b>53,178</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>386,584</b>	<b>261,407</b>	<b>125,177</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-11	Operation	MDRCR021
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/01	Budget	APPROVED

## OPERATION UPDATE FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Dec/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRCR021 - Costa Rica - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Oct 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>46,965</b>		<b>46,965</b>
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	46,965		46,965
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>4,400</b>		<b>4,400</b>
Storage	2,500		2,500
Logistics Services	1,900		1,900
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>4,947</b>
Travel	4,000		4,000
Information & Public Relations	900		900
Communications	300		300
Financial Charges	300	553	-253
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>306,125</b>	<b>244,900</b>	<b>61,225</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies	306,125	244,900	61,225
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>23,594</b>	<b>15,954</b>	<b>7,640</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,594	15,954	7,640
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>386,584</b>	<b>261,407</b>	<b>125,177</b>