

# SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL – ANNUAL REPORT

Comoros | Volcanic Ash

January 2025



Figure 1: Awareness-raising and establishment of feedback mechanism with the CEA committee in Chouani-Hambou, in Ngazidja – CRCogfdssz

|                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| EAP №:<br><b>sEAP2023KM01</b>      | Operation N°:<br><b>MDRKM012 / PKM514</b> | Period covered by this annual report:<br><b>01/05/2024 to 31/12/2024</b> |
| EAP approved:<br><b>23/04/2024</b> | EAP timeframe:<br><b>2 Years</b>          |  |

**Annual Budget: 139,171CHF**  
**sEAP Budget: 210,958 CHF**

## SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated a total amount of CHF 210,958 for the implementation of anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Volcanic Ash in Comoros. This Early Action Protocol includes an allocation of CHF 114,908 to preposition stock and to undertake annual readiness activities to implement early actions, if the trigger is reached. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol summary [[Link to the EAP summary on IFRC's appeals website](#)].

This report provides a summary of the annual readiness and prepositioning activities carried out during the reporting period, as well as any updates or adjustments made to the initially agreed plan. During this reporting period, the Comoros Red Crescent (CRCo) continued to strengthen its readiness and early action capacity to address volcanic eruption risks related to Mount Karthala on the country, and particularly on Ngazidja Island. Comoros remains highly exposed to multiple hazards: hydrometeorological (cyclones, floods, tsunamis), geophysical (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides), biological (cholera, dengue, chikungunya), and technological (industrial accidents). Among these, volcanic activity at Mount Karthala remains one of the most significant threats, with a high probability of impact on most of the population of Ngazidja.

In response to the recurrent volcanic risk and following the yellow alert issued in 2022 by the Karthala Volcanological Observatory (OVK), the CRCo, in close coordination with the Government, has been implementing a simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) to assist approximately 12,000 people exposed to volcanic ash hazards. The intervention aims to mitigate the health, WASH, and livelihood impacts of volcanic eruptions by providing early warning messages, promoting hygiene, and supporting access to safe water.

During the first year (May to December 2024) of implementation, progress focused mainly on strengthening institutional preparedness of the NS. This resulted in:

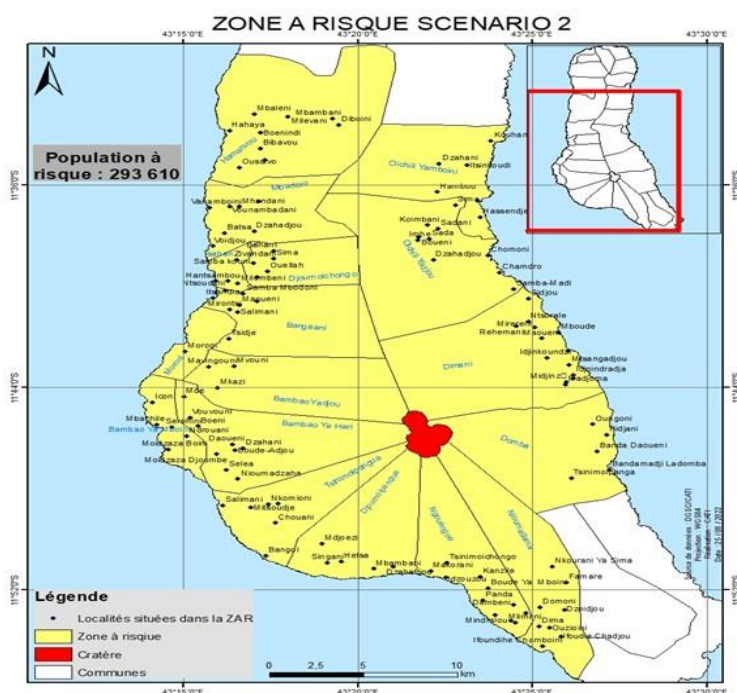
- The official launch of the project, which enabled the mobilization and alignment of the team and key stakeholders around the objectives, implementation approach, and expected outcomes, thereby laying the foundation for effective collaboration.
- The organization of two training workshops, through which the capacities of 52 CRCo volunteers were strengthened in First Aid, Psychosocial Support (PSS), nutrition and Community-Based Surveillance.

As part of the capacity-building sessions, participants were also briefed on the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) mechanism and the overall objectives of the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for volcanic eruptions.


It is important to note that the implementation of the activities experienced significant delays due to concurrent contextual challenges. The validation and launch of the project took place during a resurgence of the cholera outbreak in the country, which required prioritization and temporary reallocation of financial, material and human resources to support national response efforts.

Additionally, the impact of Cyclone Chido in December 2024 further constrained implementation dynamics. Emergency response operations and support to affected communities once again mobilized the CRCo's teams and resources, slowing the initial momentum of project activities. These simultaneous events resulted in delays to several planned actions.

Throughout the reporting period, coordination with governmental partners (notably DGSC and OVK) and collaboration with technical and Movement partners were reinforced. These partnerships contributed to improved preparedness and better information sharing.



## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PLANNED OPERATION

|   |                                |                                       |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <br><b>Health &amp; Care</b> | <b>CHF preposition budget:</b> | <b>CHF preposition actual: 73,679</b> |
|   | 40,924.50                      | (only complete if applicable)         |
|   | <b>CHF readiness budget:</b>   | <b>CHF readiness actual:</b>          |
|   | 1,559.03                       | (include annual readiness actual)     |

### Narrative description of plan vs achievements

During this reporting period, the project successfully strengthened the National Society's capacity for community preparedness and health response to volcanic eruptions. A total of **52 volunteers** (29 men and 23 women) from at-risk localities participated in comprehensive thematic trainings, including malnutrition screening and identification, psychosocial first aid, and community-based epidemic surveillance. These capacity-building initiatives significantly enhanced volunteers' technical competencies to deliver effective preparedness activities in health and wellbeing at the community level.

The details of activities implemented against the original plan are presented in the table below.

### Readiness activities:

| Planned  | Implemented  |
|--|--|
| Training/retraining of 30 volunteers on (community-based epidemiological surveillance, first aid, psychosocial care) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on health risks, First Aid, Psychosocial Support, and Community Epidemic Surveillance (31<sup>st</sup> Oct to 1<sup>st</sup> Nov and 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 2024)</li> </ul> <p>This three-day training session aimed to deepen participants' understanding of health risks associated with volcanic eruptions, including respiratory problems, skin and eye irritations, malnutrition, infectious diseases, and physical injuries, while strengthening their capacity to prevent and respond effectively to these challenges.</p> <p>The session employed a theory-practice approach covering six core modules: (i) Introduction to the Red Crescent Movement, (ii) Epidemic response actions, (iii) Community-based surveillance, (iv) Psychosocial support, (v) Basic first aid, (vi) Common pathologies linked to volcanic activity and (vii) screening, identification, and management of malnutrition cases.</p> <p>The training was conducted with the technical support of district health authorities, reinforcing collaboration and coordination among partners.</p> <p>Minor adjustments were made to optimize training duration and enhance participant interaction but without affecting the overall timeframe or objectives.</p> <p>The participants developed a dissemination plan to share key lessons with other branch volunteers and to raise community awareness using appropriate, non-alarming messaging that promotes preparedness without causing undue concern.</p> |

### Prepositioning activities:

| Planned   | Implemented   |
|---|---|
| 1. Purchase and prepositioning of 4,200 dust/gas masks. | In alignment with the project implementation plan, procurement and prepositioning activities for hygiene and dignity kits, as well as personal protective equipment (PPE), have been initiated. A critical preparatory phase focused on |

2. Purchase and prepositioning of 2,100 protective glasses.

defining and standardizing the composition of each kit type to ensure that selected items are contextually relevant and operationally appropriate. This refinement and standardization process is designed to produce pre-positioned kits that are better suited to community needs and emergency contexts, thereby strengthening the National Society's overall preparedness and response capacity for future emergencies. The procurement process will commence immediately following the finalization of kit component specifications. Pre-positioning activities are scheduled for completion during the first quarter of 2025, ensuring readiness for potential volcanic emergency response.



**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

**CHF preposition budget:**

22,605.92

**CHF preposition actual: 12,482**

(only complete if applicable)

**CHF readiness budget:**

9,771.52

**CHF readiness actual:**

(include annual readiness actual)

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

**Readiness activities:**

| Planned   | Implemented  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train 160 Red Crescent volunteers in integrated Wash</li> <li>2. Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in target communities.</li> <li>3. Develop a hygiene communication plan.</li> <li>4. Identify key messages and methods of communication with beneficiaries (media and interpersonal communication).</li> </ol> | <p>Due to operational constraints encountered during the reporting period, activities under this component focused mainly on the planning and preparatory phases of volunteer capacity-building training workshops. These steps are essential to ensure high-quality training delivery and establish a solid framework for subsequent implementation phases.</p> |

**Prepositioning activities:**

| Planned   | Implemented   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purchase and prepositioning of 1,000 WASH Kits (jerry can, bucket, soap, bleach, garbage bags)</li> <li>2. Purchase and prepositioning of 200 toilet and tank cover kits (sheets, rafters, nails.)</li> </ol> | <p>Technical work was conducted to finalize the specifications of hygiene and sanitation kits designated for pre-positioning. Pre-positioning activities are scheduled for completion during the first quarter of 2025, ensuring readiness for potential volcanic emergency response.</p> |



**Protection, Gender**

**CHF preposition budget:**

15,590.29

**CHF preposition actual: 0**

(only complete if applicable)

**CHF readiness budget:**

**CHF readiness actual:**

**and Inclusion**

584.64

(include annual readiness actual)

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

In this component as well, activities focused on planning and organizing the capacity-building sessions intended for volunteers and staff on PGI.

**Readiness activities:**

| Planned  | Implemented   |
|--|---|
| 1. Training/refresher training of 160 volunteers on the consideration of PGI during targeting and distribution<br>2. Sensitization of women of childbearing age on the use of dignity kits<br>3. Identification of vulnerable persons (disabled people, pregnant women, people over 70 years old.) | This training holds strategic importance, as it is intended to reach nearly all volunteers and staff involved in community-level implementation of the project. Its core objective is to systematically embed the principles of equity, dignity, prevention of abuse, and non-discrimination across CRCO interventions. Strengthening these competencies will help ensure that activities are sensitive to the specific needs of vulnerable groups and reduce the risk of unintentional harm. |

**Prepositioning activities:**

| Planned                              | Implemented   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Procurement of 2,000 dignity kits | Procurement planning initiated as part of the overall kit standardization process to ensure dignity kits meet the specific needs of women and vulnerable populations in emergency contexts. |


**Risk Reduction,  
climate  
adaptation and  
Recovery**
**CHF preposition budget:**

14,031.26

**CHF preposition actual: 2,086**

(only complete if applicable)

**CHF readiness budget:**

194.88

**CHF readiness actual:**

(include annual readiness actual)

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

Key activities under this component focused on strengthening preparedness and coordination mechanisms for effective anticipatory action in the event of a volcanic eruption. The reporting period included the official project launch, followed by technical workshops and mapping exercises.

**Readiness activities:**

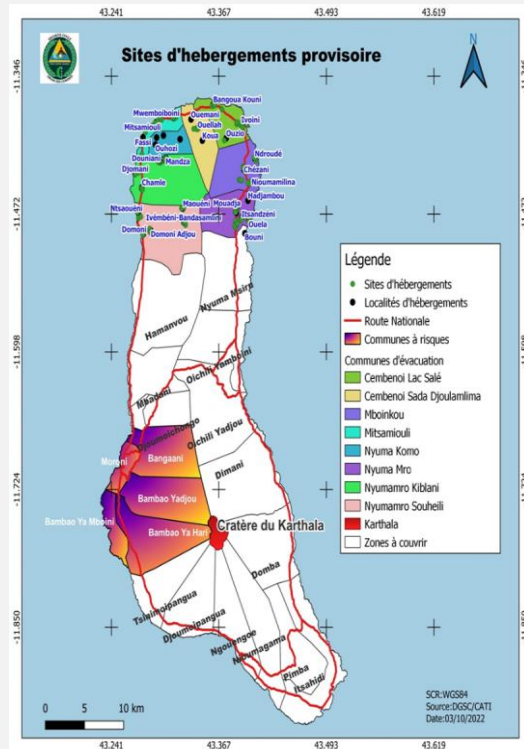
| Planned  | Implemented  |
|--|--|
| 1. Integrate early action activities into the Karthala National Emergency Plan.<br>2. Simulation of early action and evacuation procedures with two potentially affected | <b>1. Project launch workshop</b><br>The project was officially launched through an inception workshop that gathered 26 staff and volunteers from the NS, as well as 02 representatives from key stakeholders including the Directorate General for Civil Security (DGSC) and the Volcanological Observatory of Karthala (OVK).<br>The session provided an opportunity to present the project's objectives and the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) mechanism of the IFRC, ensuring a shared understanding among partners of the early action approach and coordination roles during implementation. |
|  | <b>2. Identification and mapping of potential displacement and hosting sites</b>   |

- communities (high-risk communities).
- 3. Assist in the mapping of safe places and site planning in coordination with civil security.
- 4. Design of communication support (09 large posters, 2,000 leaflets, 02 kakemonos, 10 banners.)
- 5. Design of 180 visibility kits (T-shirt, cap, key ring.)
- 6. Signing of framework contract with the media (written and audio)

A one-day technical workshop held on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, brought together technical staff from CRCO, DGSC, and OVK to identify and map potential safe and accessible sites for displaced populations in the event of an imminent volcanic eruption.

Using the 12 dimensions of resilience, including community DRM capacity, health, WASH, shelter, food security, livelihoods, infrastructure, natural resource management, social cohesion, inclusion, connectivity, and logistics, participants identified 16 priority localities: 8 in Ngazidja, 4 in Mohéli, and 4 in Anjouan.

Although Mohéli and Anjouan are not directly at risk from volcanic activity, they were selected as potential host areas, given historical population movement trends from southern Ngazidja to these islands during past emergencies.



Map of temporary reception sites in Ngazidja

| N° | Anjouan               | Mohéli  |
|----|-----------------------|---------|
| 1  | Sima                  | Mbatsé  |
| 2  | Mutsamudu             | Fomboni |
| 3  | Mjamawé               | Djoiézi |
| 4  | Bandrani<br>Mtsangani | Hoani   |

List of host sites in Anjouan and Mohéli

A prioritization ranking of these hosting sites was also established based on accessibility, population capacity, and service availability.

Classement des localités par ordre de priorité

- Ngazidja**
1. Iverebéni
  2. Mitsamiouli Ville
  3. Ntsaouéni
  4. Bangoi kouni
  5. Djomani
  6. Guella
  7. Ouzio
  8. Bangoi Neuf cent
- Mohéli**
1. Mbatsé
  2. Fomboni
  3. Djoiézi
  4. Hoani
- Anjouan**
1. Sima
  2. Mutsamudu
  3. Mjamaoué
  4. Bandrani Mtsangani

### 3. Integration of early actions into the national Karthala contingency plan


On 11–12 December 2024, a workshop was organized to initiate the integration of early actions (EAs) into the national volcanic emergency plan (Karthala plan). The meeting aimed to develop a framework for the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for key sectors, aligned with national contingency guidelines to strengthen coordination and rapid response capacities.

The workshop also included a review of existing disaster management tools (e.g., reflex sheets, rapid reaction matrices), allowing participants to adapt and harmonize them with the project’s anticipatory activities.

Most of the planned activities were successfully completed within the reporting timeframe; however, three activities - the *design and production of communication materials (posters, leaflets, banners, and other IEC tools) on the volcanic early warning and early action system*, the *simulation exercises for early action and evacuation procedures in two high-risk communities*, and the *signing of framework contract with the media (written and audio,...)* experienced delays due to the above constraints and the need for enhanced coordination among stakeholders (mainly DGSC).

### Prepositioning activities:

| Planned  | Implemented   |
|--|---|
| 1. Pre-position protection kits for 160 volunteers to mobilize (helmets, boots, gloves, masks, glasses, raincoats) | Procurement planning is underway as part of the comprehensive kit standardization process to ensure volunteer safety equipment meets operational requirements for volcanic emergency response contexts. |

|   |                                |                                   |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <br><b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b> | <b>CHF preposition budget:</b> | <b>CHF preposition actual: 0</b>  |
|   | (only complete if applicable)  | (only complete if applicable)     |
|   | <b>CHF readiness budget:</b>   | <b>CHF readiness actual:</b>      |
|   | (only complete if applicable)  | (include annual readiness actual) |

### Narrative description of plan vs achievements

In this sector, all activities are currently in the preparatory phase.


#### Readiness activities:

| Planned  | Implemented  |
|--|--|
| 1. Establishment of a community consultation and feedback mechanism. | Ongoing efforts focus on organizing the volunteer capacity-building sessions on CEA, revitalizing CEA committees, and briefing of their members on the core principles of CEA.   |
| 2. Training of volunteers on community involvement                   | In parallel, work is underway to establish or strengthen community feedback and complaints management mechanisms, ensuring that communities have safe, accessible and inclusive avenues to voice their concerns, suggestions or grievances. This approach should reinforce CRCo's accountability to the target populations and foster a trust-based relationship between intervention teams and the communities. |

#### Prepositioning activities:

| Planned | Implemented |
|---------|-------------|
| N/A     | N/A         |

## Enabling approaches

|   |                                |                                   |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <br><b>Coordination and Partnerships</b> | <b>CHF preposition budget:</b> | <b>CHF preposition actual:</b>    |
|   | (only complete if applicable)  | (only complete if applicable)     |
|   | <b>CHF readiness budget:</b>   | <b>CHF readiness actual:</b>      |
|   | 1,559.03                       | (include annual readiness actual) |

### Narrative description of plan vs achievements

#### Readiness activities:

| Planned   | Implemented   |
|---|---|
| 1. Establish a focal point for each stakeholder to better communicate | <b>1- Establishment of focal points from the stakeholders for better communication:</b> To promote closer collaboration and effective engagement from |

2. Organize an annual workshop (of the national FBF team) to inform and exchange on the protocol

all stakeholders, emphasis was placed on strengthening both internal coordination mechanisms and external partnerships.

At the internal level, a coordination mechanism led by the Secretary General was established to ensure an integrated and well-coordinated implementation of project activities across departments and technical focal points. This arrangement has generally functioned well, promoting collaboration among sectors; however, there remains room for improvement in terms of systematic information sharing and data management within the NS.

At the external level, DGSC and OVK served as the main implementing partners. At the outset of the project, a focal point was designated within each institution to facilitate collaboration and information sharing internally and with CRCo. This structure has contributed to maintaining regular communication and strengthening coordination across technical areas. Nonetheless, focal points occasionally encounter administrative bottlenecks or hierarchical validation delays, which at times slow down coordination processes.

**2- Protocol information sharing and exchange:** The project launch workshop and staff training sessions on Anticipatory Action approach served as key platforms for disseminating critical information on the EAP process and activities while enabling participants to provide strategic recommendations for a successful implementation.

**Prepositioning activities:**

| Planned | Implemented |
|---------|-------------|
| No      | n/a         |



**Secretariat Services**

**CHF preposition budget:**

**CHF preposition actual: 33,609**

(only complete if applicable)

(only complete if applicable)

**CHF readiness budget:**

**CHF readiness actual:**

13,641.50

(include annual readiness actual)

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**


**Readiness activities:**

| Planned  | Implemented   |
|--|---|
| 1. IFRC technical support mission<br>2. Monitoring the implementation of preparedness activities<br>3. Training of National Society staff and volunteers on AA | <p>The IFRC, through its Indian Ocean Islands delegation, provides regular technical guidance to the NS to ensure that project activities remain fully aligned with international standards and to strengthen coordination with national partners. On-site support is also provided during field monitoring missions conducted by IFRC staff.</p> <p>In addition, monthly coordination meetings are held to review progress in the implementation of preparedness activities, identify operational gaps, and deliver targeted support to the team.</p> <p>Furthermore, a capacity-building session was organized for 25 CRCo staff and volunteers to enhance their understanding of the Anticipatory Action</p> |

approach, its key components, and the operational steps required for the effective implementation of early actions.

**Prepositioning activities:**

| Planned | Implemented |
|---------|-------------|
| No      | N/A         |

|  |                                |                                   |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  <p><b>National Society Strengthening</b></p> | <b>CHF preposition budget:</b> | <b>CHF preposition actual:0</b>   |
|  | (only complete if applicable)  | (only complete if applicable)     |
|  | <b>CHF readiness budget:</b>   | <b>CHF readiness actual:</b>      |
|  | 4,677.08                       | (include annual readiness actual) |

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

**Readiness activities:**

| Planned   | Implemented   |
|---|---|
| 1. Training of NS volunteers and staff on the FBF mechanism<br>2. Design of the contingency plan, tools (report, monitoring, evaluation, roadmap.)<br>4. Logistics capacities (maintenance and vehicle rental, local stock rental, etc.)<br>5. Focal point for anticipatory action to carry out readiness and early action activities.<br>6. Annual stakeholder coordination meeting. | Focus here was on strengthening the institutional, technical, and logistical capacities of the NS to enable smooth and effective project implementation.<br><br>A training session was organized for 25 CRCo staff and volunteers to enhance their understanding of the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) mechanism and its operational procedures, a new funding approach for the NS.<br><br>Work also began on the development of key contingency planning tools, including reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and roadmap instruments to guide preparedness and early action efforts. |

**Prepositioning activities:**

| Planned                                    | Implemented   |
|--|---|
| 1. Prepositioned area backup power sources | Following technical assessment, it was determined that the NS existing solar system converter, currently out of service, will be repaired. The repair work is scheduled for completion in early 2025. |

**CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, PROPOSED AJUSTMENTS**

The implementation of readiness activities during the reporting period on progress, although several operational and contextual challenges were encountered, providing valuable lessons for future planning and budgeting cycles.

A major constraint arose from the cholera outbreak that affected the country between 2024 and early 2025. The outbreak required the mobilization of both government and National Society resources for emergency response, temporarily diverting human and logistical capacities away from the implementation of planned anticipatory activities. Similarly, Cyclone Chido, which damaged infrastructure and disrupted supply chains, resulted in delays

in the delivery and transportation of materials and restricted access to some field locations. Despite these disruptions, project teams-maintained continuity through close coordination with partners and the reallocation of resources, allowing activities to resume as soon as conditions permitted.

In terms of coordination, both internal and external mechanisms experienced temporary slowdowns. Internally, coordination led by the Secretary General functioned effectively, but further efforts are required to enhance systematic information sharing and data management. Externally, the DGSC and OVK focal points played an active role, although occasional administrative bottlenecks and hierarchical validation delay sometimes hindered joint decision-making. To address these issues, the frequency of coordination meetings was increased, and real-time monitoring mechanisms were strengthened to improve alignment and ensure continuity of action.

The main lessons learned highlight the need for early multisectoral coordination, flexible resource allocation, and the establishment of a risk management and contingency plan that accounts for the possibility of simultaneous emergencies such as epidemics and climate-related events. Continued investment in logistical preparedness, data systems, and community coordination platforms will be essential to sustain efficiency and responsiveness during future anticipatory activations.

## **FINANCIAL REPORT**

While the Year 1 transfer to the National Society complied with the approved budget and AP codes, its timing coincided with the ERP system rollout. During this transition period, procedural ambiguities resulted in certain expenses being recorded under incorrect AP codes. As the 2024 financial period has been closed, all necessary expenditure reclassifications will be carried out in 2025 to ensure full alignment with the approved budget structure.

A detailed financial report is shown below.

# FBAF Early Actions

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2024/4-2024/12   Operation PKM514 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2024/4-2024/12   Budget APPROVED  |

Prepared on 13/Nov/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRKM012 - Comoros - Volcanic Ash (EAP) / sEAP2023KM01

Early Actions Timeframe: 23 Apr 2024 to 30 Apr 2026

## I. Summary

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance                 | 0               |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>210,958</b>  |
| DREF Anticipatory Pillar        | 210,958         |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-121,856</b> |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>          | <b>89,102</b>   |

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

| Description   | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance       |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction                        | 12,875         | 2,086          | 10,789         |
| AOF2 - Shelter  |                |                | 0              |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs                    |                |                | 0              |
| AOF4 - Health   | 54,748         | 73,679         | -18,931        |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene                  | 32,377         | 12,482         | 19,895         |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion                 | 16,175         |                | 16,175         |
| AOF7 - Migration                                      |                |                | 0              |
| <b>Area of focus Total</b>                            | <b>116,175</b> | <b>88,247</b>  | <b>27,929</b>  |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies                  | 7,211          |                | 7,211          |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management    |                |                | 0              |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 15,785         | 33,609         | -17,824        |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC                           | 0              |                | 0              |
| <b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>              | <b>22,996</b>  | <b>33,609</b>  | <b>-10,613</b> |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                    | <b>139,171</b> | <b>121,856</b> | <b>17,315</b>  |

## FBAF Early Actions

### INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                |           |          |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2024/4-2024/12 | Operation | PKM514   |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2024/4-2024/12 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 13/Nov/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRKM012 - Comoros - Volcanic Ash (EAP) / sEAP2023KM01

Early Actions Timeframe: 23 Apr 2024 to 30 Apr 2026

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description                                 | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance      |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b> | <b>12,264</b>  |                | <b>12,264</b> |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                 | 0              |                | 0             |
| Medical & First Aid                         | 12,264         |                | 12,264        |
| Other Supplies & Services                   | 0              |                | 0             |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>   | <b>0</b>       |                | <b>0</b>      |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                  | 0              |                | 0             |
| <b>Personnel</b>                            | <b>0</b>       |                | <b>0</b>      |
| National Staff                              | 0              |                | 0             |
| National Society Staff                      | 0              |                | 0             |
| Volunteers                                  | 0              |                | 0             |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>             | <b>974</b>     |                | <b>974</b>    |
| Workshops & Training                        | 974            |                | 974           |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                  | <b>1,559</b>   | <b>2,921</b>   | <b>-1,362</b> |
| Travel                                      | 0              | 2,911          | -2,911        |
| Information & Public Relations              | 0              |                | 0             |
| Communications                              | 0              |                | 0             |
| Financial Charges                           |                | 10             | -10           |
| Other General Expenditure                   | 1,559          |                | 1,559         |
| <b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>        | <b>111,498</b> | <b>111,498</b> | <b>0</b>      |
| National Society Expenditure                | 111,498        | 111,498        | 0             |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                       | <b>12,875</b>  | <b>7,437</b>   | <b>5,438</b>  |
| Programme & Services Support Recover        | 12,875         | 7,437          | 5,438         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                          | <b>139,171</b> | <b>121,856</b> | <b>17,315</b> |

## Contact information

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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### Reference



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