

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

KENYA: FLOODS

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE003

GLIDE FL-2006-000159-KEN

Operations update 5

24 October 2008

Appeal Extension-Recovery Phase

Period covered by this Operations Update No 5: 1 January to 30 June 2008

Appeal target: CHF 9.65 million (USD 7.97 million or EUR 5.88 million)

Appeal coverage: 105%

[<Click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 17 November 2006 for CHF 9,848,235 (USD 7,864,934 or EUR 6,157,653) for 6 months to assist 300,000 people.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 7 December 2006 for CHF 26,352,005 (USD 21,832,647 or EUR 16,563,171) to assist 563,000 people for 4 months.
- [Operations Update No 4](#) reduced the appeal budget from CHF 26.35 million to CHF 9.65 million (USD 7.97 million or EUR 5.88 million) and extended the time frame for an additional 12 months (up to 7 April 2008), to assist 189,535 people.
- This Operations Update extends the time frame for an additional 14 months (up to 8 June 2009), to enable the National Society complete post floods recovery operation.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 750,000 (USD 630,000 or EUR 470,000)



Water trucking in Mandera West. Source, KRCS

Summary: The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), through the support of the International Federation and other partners have been working towards restoring the livelihoods of the people affected by the 2006 drought and floods in Mandera and Wajir districts. The National Society has been assuring sustainable access to safe water and adequate sanitation, as well as improving the capacity of Red Cross branches and community members in disaster preparedness and response.

To ensure completion of the recovery programme, the appeal timeframe is being extended by 12 months (up to 8 June 2009) to enable KRCS to implement the activities prioritized for the recovery phase. The programme is covered under relief and livelihoods, emergency health and care as well as water and sanitation (WatSan). New objectives and expected results have been set inline with the available funds.

According to an [Interim Final Report](#) that was issued on 31 August 2007, the Kenya Red Cross Society requested to have the balance of CHF 640,476 (USD 531,957 or EUR 388,167) transferred from the drought operation ([MDRKE001](#)) to the ongoing floods operation ([MDRKE003](#)). This transfer has since been granted.

The situation

Heavy downpours were experienced in parts of Kenya at the beginning of October 2006, leading to heavy flooding. A total of 34 lives were lost and an estimated 723,000 people affected, including about 60,000 others in Isiolo, Garissa, Turkana, Lodwar, Moyale, Wajir, Mandera and Kisumu. The rains caused severe destruction to the infrastructure. Bridges were washed away and roads linking towns were cut off making transportation/access complicated for commuters and traders. Many commuters were stranded for days without food. Reports indicated that the main livelihoods in the affected areas (farming, livestock and fishery) were highly affected by the flooding. Crops were damaged and some motorized irrigation pumps and irrigation infrastructures were reported to be destroyed or washed away.

The extremely high amount of rainfall led to excess amounts of water at Kenya's hydro-electric dams, resulting in an overspill that led to the flooding of the entire Tana River flood plain and triggering the displacement of hundreds of communities on both sides of the river. This exacerbated the already precarious situation of the vulnerable communities.

The humanitarian situation unfolded in a region that is among the least developed in the country and has been suffering successive droughts over the past decade thereby further weakening the ability of the local communities to withstand disasters. The coping mechanisms of the affected communities has already been exhausted and the floods emergency was an unusual occurrence as the region is arid and is usually a drought prone area.

In response, the Kenya Red Cross Society has made several interventions that ranged from livestock off take, restocking, drilling of boreholes, and construction of earth pans in many parts of Mandera and Wajir districts. The National Society has also been undertaking drought recovery projects aimed at helping communities recover from the effects of the drought and floods as well as contribute to risk reduction activities that aim to strengthen resilience of communities against future disasters. This is in collaboration with the International Federation as well as other Movement partners including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as the Swedish, Norwegian, Netherlands, American, British, Finnish, French, Irish and Japanese Red Cross societies. Other partners include the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Médecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) and CARE International among other Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Coordination and partnerships

The Kenya Red Cross Society has been in the lead in coordinating the response and recovery operations to the disaster for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. The Federation Secretariat, through the eastern Africa zone office in Nairobi and Geneva office, coordinates international support to the National Society.

The Norwegian Red Cross special fleet of M6 trucks that was deployed in response to drought in northern Kenya early in the 2006 was used to support the floods operations. The ICRC donated non-food items for 2,000 families to the KRCS to replace stocks previously used during the ethnic clashes. The ICRC also provided two trucks for use in Garsen and Kisumu. In addition, two logisticians from the ICRC assisted at the KRCS headquarters and in Garissa.

A number of other organizations have been working with the KRCS to alleviate suffering caused by devastating floods during the emergency phase. KRCS partners included the World Health Organization (WHO), Centre for Disease Control (CDC), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), among others. Several consultative meetings were held to ensure that the resources available were maximized and to avoid duplication of interventions. Regular communication is being maintained with humanitarian agencies, the United Nations, government agencies and other partners.

Engagement with the local communities, authorities, international and national organizations will continue during the recovery phase of the operation to ensure a coordinated response to the prevailing needs.

National Society Capacity Building:

The KRCS has built up its preparedness and response capacity from challenges and experiences of past disaster operations. The floods operation reinforced the capacities of its personnel in the affected branches. Skills in relief distributions and the awareness of the need for coordinated disaster preparedness have also been improved. In addition, the National Society organized training for volunteers and other key personnel.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Kenya Red Cross Society has been in the lead in assisting the target population during the recovery phase of the floods operation. The operation time frame has been extended for an additional 12 months (up to 8 April 2009) to enable the National Society complete the recovery phase. In addition, some objectives, expected results and activities have been modified to reflect the current situation.

Progress towards objectives

Overall goal: Most vulnerable communities affected by a succession of disasters recovered their livelihoods and strengthened their resilience to future emergencies.

Food security and livelihoods	
Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of KRCS staff and volunteers in responding to disasters as well as in implementing food security and livelihood programmes (New).	
Expected results (New)	Activities planned (New)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security programme is scaled up. Standardized assessment procedures are developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 2 food security and livelihoods approach training to KRCS staff and volunteers. Develop a detailed assessment tool for volunteers and staff use.

Progress: The above activities will be implemented in the first quarter of 2009.

Objective 2: To enhance crop production of 21,805 flood-affected families through provision of seeds, agricultural tools and equipment.	
Expected results	Activities planned (Revised)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security conditions of 21,805 farming families have improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute agricultural tools to Garissa, Tana River and Ijara districts. Procure and distribute 6 irrigation pumps to Tana River districts. Training of 200 model farmers in irrigation agriculture Procure and distribute 8 MT seeds/seedlings for green gram, cow peas, rice, maize and tissue culture banana suckers.

Progress: The above activities will be implemented during this quarter (4th Quarter of 2008) and the first quarter of 2009.

Objective 3: To enhance the fishery production of the flood-affected people in Kipini (Tana River District) and Vanga (Kwale District).	
Expected results	Activities planned (Revised)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish production has increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 500 fishing nets and 500 lines to the target population in Kwale and Tana River districts.

Progress: The above activities will be implemented during this quarter (4th Quarter of 2008) and the first quarter of 2009.

Shelter	
Objective 4: To improve the shelter condition of 1,000 displaced families through provision of house construction materials.	
Expected results	Activities planned (Revised)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 families have decent shelter in safer locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute thatching materials, poles, binding wires and sets of construction tools. Procure 10 donkey carts and 10 donkeys to transport the building materials.

Progress: The above activities will be implemented during this quarter (4th Quarter of 2008) as well as the first and second quarter of 2009.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objective: To provide access to 9,000 families to sufficient safe drinking water within reasonable walking distance before and after resettlement.	
Expected results	Activities planned (Revised)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,000 displaced families have safe drinking water for an additional three months 1,500 families have a sustained access to safe and sufficient water after resettlement. Sustainable mechanisms have been put in place to maintain water supply in the targeted areas. Waterborne diseases risks are reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a geo-hydrological survey in 8 sites. Support the drilling and pump installation to 2 boreholes. Install 2 water storage plastic tanks with a capacity of 5,000 litre4s. Construct 2 water point distribution points. Construct 2 animal watering points. Train 6 technical officers and 18 water committees on water point management. Purchase 1 Delagua kit for water quality monitoring. Procure and distribute 6 maintenance tool kits and spare parts for boreholes.
Objective: To improve hygiene and sanitation conditions of 500 families through infrastructural inputs and education	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 households have private latrines. At least 400 people have access to communal latrines and bathing shades, in compliance with the SPHERE standards, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response. Increased community awareness on the importance of proper hygiene and sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase and distribute 500 Sanplasts. Train 30 ToTs on PHAST¹ methodology Conduct 4 mass hygiene campaigns Construct 6 VIP latrines with double aperture. Construct 6 bathing shades. Train 300 community members on oral rehydration and critical hygiene practices. Develop 10 manuals on personal and community hygiene. Mobilize 200 volunteers for community sensitization. Recruit 2 WatSan officers for 1 year to support the WatSan activities.

Progress:

- 20,000 persons reached with hygiene messages.
- Five pit latrines constructed in Ganyurey, Wagalla and Barmil.
- Hydro-geological survey conducted at Borehole 11 trading centre.
- 10 Communal latrines constructed
- Two cholera wards opened in Mandera in January and February 2008.
- Water trucking undertaken in Mandera West.
- Three cholera wards managed in Wajir District during cholera outbreak
- 100 community members and 120 school club members trained on PHAST in Wajir District.
- Five centres in Mandera District targeted for roll out of PHAST; Mandera Town, Lafey, Rhamu, Elwak, Borehole 11 and 12 schools in greater Mandera area.
- A total of 21 members of Gagab water users association in Mandera district trained in water source management, revenue management and reporting.
- A total of 20 members of water users association in Salalmac Location in Wajir District trained in water source management.

The "Bore Hole 11" community and the people in Mandera West District have been the most affected population. Bore Hole 11 is a settlement that started around the 11th bore hole drilled by the Ministry of Roads in 1979 during the construction of the Mandera-Wajir Murram road. The bore hole, though still used, has drastically reduced water yield since it was hurriedly constructed without casing. The Ministry of Water drilled another bore hole 50M away from it and the quality of water is highly saline and can only be used by livestock. Thus, there was a need to do hydrological study on the intrusion of the fresh water.

¹ PHAST: Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

There is need of drilling a fresh water replacement bore hole. This will serve the 9,000 people living in the area who are dependant on the borehole. It will reduce congestion at Bore Hole 11 and there will be increased water business between Elwak and Bore Hole 11 Town, since all drinking water is now fetched from there.

In an attempt to find a lasting solution, the KRCS has planned to carryout a hydrological survey to study availability of underground water along the Kenya-Ethiopian Border and Mandera Central-West Border. The National Society has already constructed a total of 12 water kiosks and 6 livestock troughs, including 6 kilometres of pipeline. If the survey results are approved by the Ministry of Water, KRCS shall drill a replacement borehole in the village.



Volunteers who were involved in disease prevention campaign in Wajir District. Source, KRCS

A total of 10 communal demonstration VIP latrines were constructed in **Mandera District**; 1 at Fino, 3 at Lafey, 2 at Rhamu, 3 at Bore Hole 11 and 1 at Kutulo locations of Mandera District. Each latrine is supposed to serve 10 families and as well as serve as a demonstration for community to replicate it on their own and to reinforce PHAST activities targeted in the area by the project. The project provided the materials for construction and the skilled labour, while the community dug the ground and provided unskilled labour. This was aimed at increasing ownership of the project.

The Kenya Red Cross Society, with support of Swedish Red Cross constructed an earth pan at El-Ram. This was meant to serve 3,500 people in the area and 40,000 livestock populations. Similarly, with the support of Coca Cola Company, a borehole was drilled at Kutulo Location and this was to serve over 9,000

people and 250,000 livestock in the area. The project also contributed some funds towards its completion and training of the Water Users Association.

Though the capital cost was paid for by Kenya Red Cross Society, the recurrent cost and maintenance of the project will be the responsibility of the community. In a bid to encourage and increase project ownership to the community, the committees managing these resources were trained on water management, other health related concerns and emerging issues.

The Gagab earth pan that had been constructed held little water. A village meeting was held and the people agreed that it be used by the people only for domestic purpose. All the 800 households were asked to fetch 2 Jerri cans (40 litres) per day per family. This was done for 40 days and later reduced to 30 litres per day per family. The pan dried completely on the 17 March 2008. In response, the Ministry of Water delivered two trucks of water and, rains in Ethiopia brought flash water run-off along Lag Warera thus saving the community. Overall, the population depended entirely on the KRCS constructed pan. It was estimated to have saved an estimate cost of KSH 11.4 million that would have been used on water trucking. A twenty- person committee was trained in water management of the water points. An interim committee was then appointed to oversee the project

A total of 25 people were trained at Kutulo, where both the committees of El-Ram and Kutulo were put together and taken through various areas of study including: The New Water Act 2002; Common challenges in water supply management; Water quality and pollution; Bore hole/pan operation and maintenance; HIV and AIDS; Financial management; Community-based monitoring and evaluation. The water management committee of Dilmanyale water supply was also trained on water management, where a total of 20 persons were trained.

The cascading of PHAST at community level has been ongoing. The target communities for PHAST training was 165,000 people in 5 centres of Mandera District. The people in parts of Mandera District have since recovered from the recent cholera outbreak that occurred in May 2008, where a total of 11 deaths were reported and 336 in-patients were treated and discharged. PHAST activities were carried out by 21 women volunteers in Elwak Town who do actual town cleaning besides doing health education. They were supported by nine youth coach volunteers who do health education and carry out disease prevention campaigns.

To increase awareness on disease prevention, IEC materials in the form of billboards were produced. These were distributed in Lafey, Mandera, Elwak, Rhamu Borehole 11 and Kutulo areas in Mandera District. The awareness materials are aimed at supporting disease prevention and control campaigns.

In **Wajir District**, a mass hygiene campaign was carried out in Wajir Town, following the outbreak of cholera that originated from neighbouring Somalia. A total of 20,000 people have been reached. VIP latrine construction was carried out in Ganyurey, Wagalla and Barmil. In total, five latrines have been completed (3 in Ganyurey and 2 in Qajaja) and 2 are under construction. This work is being done in tandem with the PHAST activities.

20 community members in Khorof Harar were trained on water source management and 80 community members in Barwaqo and Bute locations were trained in PHAST methodology.

A total of 80 Red Cross Club members from schools have been trained in PHAST activities with the aim of encouraging safe water and sanitation behaviour among the school-going youth. This training will also help in community level penetration in PHAST dissemination, as the trained youth will cascade the knowledge to their parents. In order to improve the quality of work at community level, 10 previously trained PHAST trainees of trainers (ToTs) underwent a refresher training to entrench their knowledge base and also share experiences from the field.

In addition, billboards have been erected in three centres namely Barwaqo, Habaswein and Wajir livestock market centre. During the period under review, trained PHAST focal persons were able to cascade PHAST knowledge to communities. Wajir District targeted communities totalling 20,000 people in two centres.

Challenges

- There were other disasters in the area that required the branch intervention including cholera outbreak, political disturbance and drought in Mandera and Wajir districts. This overstretched the capacity of the National Society.

Health	
Objective 1: To contribute to reduction of mortality and morbidity of the flood affected population.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced mortality and morbidity among the flood-affected population. • Reduced risks of vector-borne and waterborne diseases. • Improved access to basic healthcare and reproductive health services among the flood-affected population, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). • Improved capacity of the community and rural health facilities to respond to disease epidemics. • Increased awareness of health issues, including HIV and AIDS, malaria, Rift Valley Fever (RVF) and other common diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print and distribute community health education information, education and communication (IEC) materials. • Conduct community-based first aid (CBFA) training to 100 volunteers. • Support the Ministry of Health in implementing the medical outreach sessions. • Procure and distribute Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) and other assorted drugs to support the rural health facilities. • Procure and distribute 10,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs) for malaria control and spray 5,000 households at community level. • Contribute to the renovation/rehabilitation and equipping of 3 rural health facilities. • Support sexual and reproductive health activities through provision of delivery kits to 5 health facilities. • Conduct routine monitoring of health activities at HQ and branch levels.

Progress: Progress on the implementation of activities will be provided in the next operations update.

Capacity Building	
Objective 4: To strengthen capacities of the KRCS headquarters and branches in the flood-affected areas (Coast and North Eastern regions) to prepare for and respond to current and future emergencies.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All set objectives of the operation have been met within the announced timeframe. • KRCS has technical know-how and logistical capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to future emergencies, including health epidemics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 30 community members on community-based disaster management (CBDM). • Training 20 RCATs on First Aid, search and rescue and basic disaster management. • Train 40 volunteers in disaster management.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality and efficiency of donor financial reporting has improved. • Skilled Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) are able to respond during disasters. 	
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Progress: Mandera District has been one of the few districts in Kenya that has been faced by many disasters. Some of these include recurrent drought, animal disease, domestic fire, floods, ethnic conflict, locust invasion, recurrent cholera outbreaks, malaria, food shortage and gross unemployment.

All the mentioned disasters have required the intervention of Kenya Red Cross Society's' Mandera Branch to address them with the support of the Kenyan Government's ministries and collaborating organizations. The need to have an effective District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) that brings together all the aforementioned is paramount considering the increasing frequency of the disaster. This calls for capacity building of the participants of the disaster response team.

In response, a total of 45 people were trained in district disaster response training and a strategic action plan was also developed. The training involved branch staff, volunteers, uniformed armed personnel, relevant line ministries and partner organizations. Among the topics taught included: KRCS Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy; Introduction to Disaster and Climate Change; Public Health in Emergencies; Incident Command System; Management of water crisis in Mandera; Mass incident casualty; Emergency Assessment; Introduction to Financial Management; Writing an appeal/report; Developing strategy for three most common disasters in Mandera District as well as an Integrated Disaster Response Action Plan.

As a result of the training, the Mandera Branch has been able to respond to several disasters including:

- Opening and managing two cholera wards in the months of January and February 2008.
- Supporting 40 clash and fire affected people in Rhamu.
- Giving First Aid to the Mandera-Rhamu accident where three persons died and over 11 were injured
- Undertaking water trucking in Mandera West.
- Facilitating peace building activities along the Rhamu triangle, where three warring clans live and clashes have left 6 persons dead and over 200 injured in the post-election clashes in Mandera District.

The Wajir Branch has also been able to respond to the following disasters:

- Wajir Cholera outbreak and management of three cholera wards.
- Wajir High School fire incident.

The KRCS Mandera and Wajir branches have undergone extensive capacity improvement. The administrative capacity to manage the branches has been facilitated by provision of branch running costs and support for staff salaries and volunteer allowances, which has in turn enabled the branches to fully respond to a number of disasters.

The Mandera Branch has opened up a guest accommodation facility that is expected to raise funds that will be used to cater for basic core cost of the branch. This included the construction of a store that can carry five 10MT truck loads, equipping of three guest-wing rooms as well as construction of a large conference hall that accommodates over 50 persons.

The Wajir Branch hall and accommodation facility has been equipped with furniture, cutlery, crockery and furniture for the hall and conference equipment. Currently, it is the premier meeting place for seminars and workshops by government agencies and NGO's in Wajir. It will attract sufficient funding for the branch to set up a development fund that can be used to expand the accommodation wing of the facility. This will encourage the branch to generate its own income and therefore meet its own costs and also serve as a model branch for the North Eastern Region of Kenya.

The ability of the branches to respond to several disasters has been a direct achievement of the capacity building of the branches. Another multiplier effect of the project has been volunteer enrolment, where their retention in the branches has increased. The profile of KRCS and the Movement in the districts has been raised positively, a fact that is also attributed to the Swedish-supported Drought Rehabilitation Project.

Public Relations
Objective: To ensure effective and efficient dissemination of information on KRCS floods response

operation to all stakeholders within and outside the country.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved knowledge on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and mode of operation. Improved publicity, timely reporting, effective coordination, increased public support and new partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct integrated training in dissemination and communication for 30 focal persons. Conduct 3 local level dissemination sessions for communities.

Progress: The above activities will be implemented in 2009.

Monitoring and evaluation

Objective: To ensure that the planned activities meet the set objectives and positive impact created at the community level.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned activities are effectively implemented and evaluated. Enhanced coordination of all planned activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an impact assessment and survey for the floods emergency and recovery operation. Conduct routine monitoring of implementation of all activities at national, regional and district levels. Conduct coordination meetings with partners and stakeholders.

Progress: Progress on the implementation of activities will be provided in the next operations update.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The media will be more engaged more in publicizing the KRCS intervention. In this regard, the National Society, with technical support from the EA Zone communications unit, will implement a communications strategy to ensure that the KRCS is featured in local and international media. The KRCS also released hotline mobile numbers for donations to assist the affected people.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Interim Financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE003 - Kenya - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/11-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/11-2008/6
Appeal	MDRKE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	9,646,293					9,646,293
B. Opening Balance	150,000					150,000
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	65,247					65,247
British Red Cross	734,232					734,232
British Red Cross (from British Government)	1,193,455					1,193,455
Brunei - Private Donors	1,207					1,207
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	419,760					419,760
Danish Red Cross	1,055,938					1,055,938
DREF	-150,000					-150,000
Finnish Red Cross	155,650					155,650
Irish Red Cross	79,550					79,550
Japanese Red Cross	644,142					644,142
Monaco Red Cross	40,188					40,188
Netherlands Red Cross	53,015					53,015
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	1,591,000					1,591,000
Norwegian Red Cross	16,315					16,315
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	952					952
On Line donations	45					45
Other (from British Government)	1,545					1,545
Other (from Swiss Government)	363					363
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	1,410,243					1,410,243
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	74,637					74,637
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	12,034					12,034
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	3,000					3,000
C1. Cash contributions	7,402,517					7,402,517
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	241,350					241,350
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	10,940					10,940
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	252,290					252,290
Inkind Goods & Transport						
American Red Cross	133,250					133,250
British Red Cross	656,811					656,811
Danish Red Cross	131,210					131,210
Finnish Red Cross	508,642					508,642
German Red Cross	62,845					62,845
Japanese Red Cross	302,574					302,574
Norwegian Government	79,594					79,594
Norwegian Red Cross	8,844					8,844
Spanish Red Cross	399,729					399,729
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	2,283,497					2,283,497
Inkind Personnel						
Netherlands Red Cross	13,847					13,847
Norwegian Red Cross	30,173					30,173
C4. Inkind Personnel	44,020					44,020
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	9,983,791					9,983,791
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,133,791					10,133,791

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE003 - Kenya - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/11-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/11-2008/6
Appeal	MDRKE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Appeal Coverage	105%					105%
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II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	150,000					150,000
C. Income	9,983,791					9,983,791
E. Expenditure	-9,522,523					-9,522,523
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	611,268					611,268

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE003 - Kenya - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/11-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/11-2008/6
Appeal	MDRKE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		9,646,293					9,646,293	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	2,040,300	156,401				156,401	1,883,899	
Clothing & textiles	668,600	308,499				308,499	360,101	
Seeds,Plants	233,749						233,749	
Water & Sanitation	1,019,105						1,019,105	
Medical & First Aid	533,203	233,169				233,169	300,034	
Teaching Materials	63,647						63,647	
Utensils & Tools	1,369,294	151,996				151,996	1,217,298	
Other Supplies & Services	24,150						24,150	
ERU		1,327,293				1,327,293	-1,327,293	
Total Supplies	5,952,048	2,177,358				2,177,358	3,774,690	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	54,545	265,399				265,399	-210,854	
Computers & Telecom	44,043						44,043	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	98,588	265,399				265,399	-166,811	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	97,377	59,925				59,925	37,452	
Distribution & Monitoring	154,473	453,893				453,893	-299,420	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	434,690	19,654				19,654	415,036	
Total Transport & Storage	686,540	533,472				533,472	153,068	
Personnel								
International Staff	202,543	151,103				151,103	51,439	
National Staff		3,243				3,243	-3,243	
National Society Staff	429,267						429,267	
Consultants	43,899	13,738				13,738	30,161	
Total Personnel	675,709	168,084				168,084	507,625	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	229,323	2,125				2,125	227,198	
Total Workshops & Training	229,323	2,125				2,125	227,198	
General Expenditure								
Travel	245,774	48,557				48,557	197,216	
Information & Public Relation	24,599	74				74	24,525	
Office Costs	83,506	2,665				2,665	80,841	
Communications	47,815	11,006				11,006	36,809	
Professional Fees		94				94	-94	
Financial Charges		247				247	-247	
Other General Expenses	975,383	210				210	975,173	
Total General Expenditure	1,377,076	62,853				62,853	1,314,223	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		5,827,194				5,827,194	-5,827,194	
Total Contributions & Transfers		5,827,194				5,827,194	-5,827,194	
Programme Support								
Program Support	627,009	486,038				486,038	140,971	
Total Programme Support	627,009	486,038				486,038	140,971	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	9,646,293	9,522,523				9,522,523	123,770	
VARIANCE (C - D)		123,770				123,770		

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE003 - Kenya - Floods

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/11-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/11-2008/6
Appeal	MDRKE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Goal 1: Disaster Management							
PKE011	Floods 2006	150,000	9,982,229	-9,520,961	611,268	9,646,293	125,332
PKE013	Floods 2006 TSU	0	1,562	-1,562	0		-1,562
Sub-Total Goal 1: Disaster Management		150,000	9,983,791	-9,522,523	611,268	9,646,293	123,770
Total	Kenya - Floods	150,000	9,983,791	-9,522,523	611,268	9,646,293	123,770