

# FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## KENYA: DROUGHT

Emergency Appeal No. MDRKE001

## INTERIM FINAL REPORT

31 August 2007

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**Interim Final Report; Period covered: 4 January 2006 to 4 January 2007; Final appeal coverage: 31.7%.**

This Interim Final Report is being issued to communicate the request of the Kenya Red Cross Society 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](#)). The transfer will contribute to building/increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities in Kenya against disasters.

[Click here to go to the attached interim financial report](#)

Through its floods operation launched in December 2006, the Red Cross has prioritized vulnerable communities in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa (North Eastern Province), Isiolo and Moyale (Eastern Province), Busia (Western Province), Nyando (Nyanza Province), and Tana River and Kwale (Coast Province) for emergency relief and recovery assistance. Since most of these areas also experienced the effects of prolonged drought in 2006, the National Society intends to transfer the balance of funds from the drought operation to the continuing floods operation. The Kenya Red Cross Society believes that a longer-term engagement directed at helping communities which were affected by the 2006 drought to recover their livelihoods will strengthen their resilience to future potential hazards and thus reduce their vulnerability to food insecurity.

#### Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 4 January 2006 for CHF 16,369,585 (USD 13,348,137 or EUR 10,142,972) for 12 months to assist 329,000 people.
- [Operations Update no. 3](#), issued on 25 July 2006, revised the Appeal and increased the budget to CHF 16.8 m (USD 13.7 m or EUR 10.4 m).
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 427,808 (USD 326,073 or EUR 276,541). Funds have been reimbursed.**

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*

### Background and Summary

Five consecutive years of drought in Eastern and Horn of Africa resulted in a critical water shortage and food insecurity situation. While the situation was extremely serious in Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Kenya's arid and semi-arid regions were particularly affected. Livelihoods were devastated and some 3.5 million people – about 10 percent of the country's population – faced the risk of starvation. The crisis was exacerbated by the failure of the October-December short rains in the north and erratic and patchy rains in the east, a situation which spelled disaster for the pastoralist community. Scores of people and tens of thousands of livestock died from starvation and hunger-related ailments while rates of child malnutrition reached alarming levels. At the beginning of 2006, the Government of Kenya declared the drought a national disaster and appealed for international support to save the lives of vulnerable people threatened by famine.

## Kenya: Drought; Emergency Appeal MDRKE001; Interim Final Report

With financial and technical support of its partners, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) mounted a major relief operation for 12 months targeting 329,000 beneficiaries in ten of the most affected districts, namely, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa (North Eastern Province), Marsabit, Mwingi, Isiolo, Makueni (Eastern Province), Kajiado (Rift Valley Province), Tana River and Kwale (Coast Province). During the intervention period, the Kenya Red Cross Society initiated projects aimed at protecting and managing livestock assets of vulnerable communities, improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable adults and children, improving access to safe drinking water and livestock water, hygiene and sanitation, and contributing towards minimizing mortality and morbidity amongst the communities.

Protection of livestock assets through the purchase and slaughter of cattle and goats was critical as livestock markets had collapsed in major centres. Families started to sell the few remaining animals at below-market prices, reducing their income levels and subsequently, their purchasing power. Many were reluctant to sell at such low prices thus putting the family livestock assets at risk of perishing. The Red Cross bought and slaughtered in total, 25,539 animals and the meat was donated back to the communities. About 600 other families were supported to restock. Similarly, the KRCS distributed 7,179 tonnes of beans, maize, oil, rice, milk and Unimix in Migori, Garissa, Machakos, Mandera, Lamu, Mpeketoni and Marsabit. Over 1,207 tonnes of Unimix were distributed to 43,200 children in Marsabit, Mwingi, Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado, Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts. These food items enabled the beneficiaries to meet their immediate food requirements.

A shortage of water for both human and animal consumption was critical in many districts. In Marsabit town, the only source of water dried up. In places where water was available, the waiting time increased from the normal 1-2 hours to 12-18 hours. Mass water trucking was carried out, with water tanks and bladder tanks supplying the essential commodity. A significant number of water pans, earth dams and shallow wells were constructed or rehabilitated by the Red Cross.

The drought and resulting severe food insecurity stretched the capacities of existing health systems to unprecedented levels. Hospitals were overcrowded, understaffed and/or under-resourced, and were unable to cope with the increasing flow of patients with malnutrition and diarrhoeal diseases. Particularly vulnerable were children, pregnant women and the elderly. Additional drugs and medical supplies were needed to support the most vulnerable. The KRCS organized medical camps and deployed outreach teams to provide urgent health services. Local health facilities were supported with emergency health kits. Massive health education and hygiene promotion campaigns were launched by Red Cross volunteers to curb possible outbreaks of vector and waterborne diseases.

The onset of floods at the end of 2006 swept away what these communities had managed to rebuild, as they were starting to recover slowly from the previous drought. The floods were triggered by heavy rains that started in October 2006 and extended uncharacteristically into January 2007. For some areas, after years of drought, rains were a blessing and brought substantial benefits, especially to the short rains cropping areas in the central highlands, south eastern and coastal lowlands as well as in the southern and north western rangelands. Their impact, however, was markedly negative on some coastal, lakeshore, north-eastern, and eastern pastoral areas.

The excess amounts of fast flowing waters submerged entire villages. Thousands of people were forced to move to higher grounds; some estimates show that over 85,000 people were displaced. Many roads and bridges were destroyed and most of North Eastern Province was inaccessible for much of November and December 2006. For weeks, some 300,000 people, including 83,000 people in Ijara, were marooned as roads linking the areas were cut off. Some families were able to return to their home villages, but many continue to face complex challenges. Water destroyed large quantities of crops and farmland and caused massive erosion of riverbanks. Food stocks, agricultural tools and irrigation pumps of those living on lower ground were swept away.



Water points constructed by the Red Cross, such as this water kiosk in Mandera district, reduced the waiting time and distance that girls and women used to cover while searching for water.

## **Kenya: Drought; Emergency Appeal MDRKE001; Interim Final Report**

Through its floods operation launched in December 2006, the Kenya Red Cross Society prioritized vulnerable communities in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa (North Eastern Province), Isiolo and Moyale (Eastern Province), Busia (Western Province), Nyando (Nyanza Province), and Tana River and Kwale (Coast Province) for emergency relief and recovery assistance. Most of these flood-affected areas were just recovering from the effects of the 2006 prolonged drought.

The vulnerability of the communities was further exacerbated by an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), which was first reported in late December 2006. The outbreak and its subsequent spread resulted in the closure of key livestock markets as well as a ban on movement and slaughter of animals. Such a situation accentuated the precarious status of pastoralists who almost exclusively depend on livestock as the principal source of food and income. All markets and meat outlets were closed. The impact was particularly severe on pastoralists in the north-east and coastal areas.

### **Coordination**

Coordination was essential to respond effectively and efficiently to the unfolding situation. The KRCS worked in partnership with the Government of Kenya, UN agencies and other organizations that responded to the government's call to come to the aid of thousands at the risk of famine in Kenya. All relief operations were coordinated by the National Disaster Committee through the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). Members of this group included the Kenyan government, UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations, among others. At the district level, coordination was undertaken by the District Steering Group. The KRCS was a member at both levels.

The World Food Programme (WFP) provided monthly food rations to an estimated 2.4 million persons, including 541,000 school children, through its drought emergency operation (EMOP). Food commodities were also made available by the Government of Kenya (7,179 tonnes of beans, maize, milk, oil, rice and Unimix). These were distributed by the KRCS which was appointed as a lead relief agency to support government food distributions in Migori, Garissa, Machakos, Mandera, Lamu, Mpeketoni and Marsabit. The government also released an equivalent of CHF 6.1 million to support the livestock off-take programme. Food distributions were also carried out by a number of local faith and community organizations that opened food collection centres throughout the country. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation allocated CHF 90,000 for water-related emergency response. The Arid Lands Resource Mobilization Programme released funding for fuel to run boreholes and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) contributed spare parts, water storage tanks and a vehicle.

Where feasible, efforts were combined. For example, the KRCS provided support in terms of transportation and distribution of WFP and government provided food commodities. Together with the Kenya Medical Association and the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), the National Society organized medical camps to provide curative and surgical care. The Kenya Medical Association deployed a contingent of 49 physicians, surgeons and paediatricians and donated medical drugs and supplies. The NHIF donated CHF 12,712 to cover logistical costs. Additionally, with a bilateral contribution from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the KRCS rehabilitated 19 boreholes, constructed six pipeline extensions, de-silted three earth dams, equipped 12 shallow wells, installed 60 water storage tanks and provided fuel subsidies and fast moving spares for strategically located boreholes in Turkana, Marsabit, Isiolo, Kitui, Makueni and Kwale districts.

When the drought alert was first raised, in consultation with the KRCS, the International Federation's regional delegation in Nairobi submitted a request and secured an allocation of CHF 427,808 from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable the National Society to carry out a rapid assessment and start a response operation. At the request of the KRCS, the Federation launched an emergency appeal for over CHF 16 million to assist some 329,000 people in 22 districts of the country. Given the scale and complexity of the operation, the Federation mobilized additional technical support by inviting the head of the Vehicle Fleet Centre in Dubai to help the KRCS establish a Transport Support Unit (TSU). In April 2006, the regional delegation called for a meeting of the regional drought review committee. The meeting was attended by all National Societies of drought-affected countries in the region to discuss the food security situation as well as Red Cross/Red Crescent response strategies.

## Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

**Goal: Some 329,000 targeted people in Kenya have been assisted to cope with the drought, reduce its impact and initiate recovery activities.**

**Objective 1: The effects of drought are mitigated and resilience of effected communities is increased in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa (North Eastern Province), Marsabit, Mwingi, Isiolo, Makueni (Eastern Province), Kajiado (Rift Valley Province), Tana River and Kwale (Coast Province) through the protection and management of livestock assets.**

### Achievements

Animal off-take (de-stocking) was conducted in Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Garissa and Kajiado districts. In total, the Red Cross bought 25,539 animals. Prices were set by the District Steering Group, an inter-agency technical committee. KRCS and government veterinary staff selected wasted (but not sick) animals and took them to slaughter houses; the meat was then distributed to pre-selected beneficiaries. The original target was to off-take 50,000 animals (10,000 heads of cattle and 40,000 goats) in ten most affected districts. Further implementation of this activity, however, was stopped due to the onset of the rainy season, which allowed regeneration of pasture. The animals purchased and slaughtered by the Red Cross had little chance of surviving the drought and their market prices had drastically depreciated.

Additionally, the KRCS supported 600 households (out of 1,000 targeted) in six districts – Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Kajiado and Turkana – to restock. Each household was provided with 20 goats and one donkey. The Red Cross intervention contributed to strengthening household income levels and subsequently, their purchase power.

**Objective 2: 59,000 people receive adequate food rations and 37,500 children in 20 districts are provided with fortified supplementary food (UNIMIX).**

### Achievements

The KRCS assisted the Government of Kenya in transporting 7,179 tonnes of beans, maize, oil, rice, milk and Unimix to Migori, Garissa, Machakos, Mandera, Lamu, Mpeketoni and Marsabit, thus enabling beneficiaries of those food items to meet their immediate food requirements. These quantities, as shown in Table 1 below, surpassed the planned distribution of maize (4,071 tonnes), beans (708 tonnes) and oil (221,000 litres).

**Table 1: Quantity of government relief food distributed (per district)**

District	Maize (tonnes)	Beans (tonnes)	Oil (,000 litres)	Rice (tonnes)	Unimix (tonnes)	Milk (,000 litres)
Migori	810	67.5	22.41	30	0	0
Garissa	155.25	27	9	0	0	0
Machakos	2,250	0	0	0	0	0
Mandera	1,498	133.43	86	0	0	15
Lamu	180	67.5	88.56	30	0	0
Mpeketoni	653.76	33.66	9.558	0	0	0
Marsabit	458.37	390.6	47.124	18.35	18.125	20.238
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,005.38</b>	<b>719.69</b>	<b>262.652</b>	<b>78.35</b>	<b>18.125</b>	<b>35.238</b>

Over 1,207 tonnes of Unimix were distributed to 43,200 children in Marsabit, Mwingi, Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado, Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts. The distribution exercise exceeded the targeted number of 37,500 beneficiary children by 5,700.

**Objective 3: Access to safe drinking water, livestock water, better hygiene and sanitation has improved in ten targeted districts, both in the immediate and medium-term.**

## Kenya: Drought; Emergency Appeal MDRKE001; Interim Final Report

### Achievements

The immediate priority was to ensure that people had safe drinking water. During the early days of the operation, the KRCS hired private firms to truck water to areas where access to water sources was direly minimal. A total of 6,467,000 litres of water was transported to the most vulnerable districts as follows: Mandera (3,808,000 litres); Marsabit (1,200,000 litres); Mwingi (940,000 litres); and Moyale (519,000 litres). As water became readily available after the onset of rains, water trucking was stopped. Focus then shifted to finding a more durable solution to ensure communities have sustainable access to water, both for human and animal consumption. Ten districts were prioritized; Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, Turkana, Kajiado, Samburu, Isiolo, Kitui and Mwingi. The KRCS purchased 30 bladder tanks for use in the ten districts. The districts were also supplied with 25 water storage tanks, which were mainly installed in schools and health centres. Twenty water pans and earth dams were also de-silted or constructed in each of the targeted districts.



A severe water shortage meant that people queued for many hours in order to draw water from boreholes. This situation was reversed, thanks to pipeline extension and water kiosks constructed by the Red Cross in Mandera.

Twenty five shallow wells were constructed or rehabilitated in Turkana, Wajir, Kajiado, Isiolo and Mwingi and were equipped with hand pumps. Eighteen water distribution systems and cattle troughs were constructed in Mandera, Mwingi, Garissa, Wajir, Samburu and Kajiado, and spare parts and fuel provided for water and sanitation projects in the same districts. Water committees drawn from Samburu, Mandera, Garissa and Mwingi districts were trained on improved water management techniques by Red Cross staff. Other completed water and sanitation projects in Mandera and Wajir districts include the construction of an additional eight communal water points, the relocation of six livestock watering points and the construction of a 50 cubic metre ground masonry storage tank for livestock water. Ongoing water and sanitation projects in Mandera and Wajir districts include the construction of water pans, each with a capacity of 18,000 cubic metres.

To improve sanitation conditions and to increase awareness on good general sanitation behaviour, the Red Cross constructed 100 hand washing and bathing facilities as well as 100 model latrines in the ten targeted districts. Refresher Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings were conducted in Kitui, Makeni, Kajiado, Mandera and Wajir districts while basic PHAST trainings were conducted in Isiolo and Marsabit districts. The Red Cross also distributed hygiene education materials.

A significant improvement in water supply has been achieved by improving the existing water distribution systems. Beneficiaries now have access to safe drinking water, thus minimizing incidences of water borne disease outbreaks. Women in particular, have easier access to water since water sources are within the proximity of their households, allowing them time for other chores.

### Objective 4: Mortality and morbidity of the vulnerable communities has reduced.

#### Achievements

Sixteen district hospitals were supplied with 20 World Health Organization (WHO) emergency health kits. In addition, 20 emergency health kits were donated to 12 districts while four other districts received two kits each. The distribution criterion was the severity of drought, vulnerability of the areas, and an increased demand for health services. To improve maternal and child health, the Red Cross also supported the rehabilitation of maternity halls and antenatal clinics at the Kutullo and El-wak health facilities.

Other activities undertaken by the National Society included health education, hygiene behavioral change communication and social mobilization campaigns. These were mainly conducted to stimulate demand for the available health services in the affected areas. In July 2006, a surgical camp benefited over 91 people in Kitui and Marsabit districts. More than 2,000 people also benefited from free medication over a two-day camp at El-wak area. The National Society also conducted malaria prevention and control campaigns in Kwale, Makeni, Kitui and Tana River districts. Twenty-one districts were reached during measles vaccination campaigns and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) distribution campaigns; in addition to de-worming medicines and Vitamin A supplements, 1.7 million ITNs were distributed.

## **Kenya: Drought; Emergency Appeal MDRKE001; Interim Final Report**

An outbreak of Kala-azar exacerbated the vulnerability of the drought-affected communities. Six children died in Wajir District and six others were hospitalized. To contain the outbreak, Red Cross volunteers launched a massive education campaign to raise community awareness on the Kala-azar threat. Medical personnel were mobilized from Wajir and Isiolo to spray houses in a bid to kill sand flies.

### **Objective 5: Logistical capacity has been sustained to access beneficiaries in remote locations.**

#### **Achievements**

The National Society's logistical capacity was strengthened with 50 off-road cargo trucks, five cargo trucks and 50 bladder water tankers complete with service and spares. The first consignment of trucks was on the road by 1 April 2006. The water tankers were used to truck water for communities and animals in far flung districts, such as Mandera.

In a bid to strengthen the capacity of KRCS branches – especially the Mandera and Wajir branches – office premises for the Mandera branch were purchased at a cost of CHF 47,520 (KES 2.7 million). The Wajir branch, which was constructed in 1984, was given a major facelift through a renovation exercise that has increased the value of the facility. Today, the facility is the premier meeting place for workshops and seminars and has the potential of transforming into an income generating project for the branch. Two Land Cruiser vehicles, four motor cycles, a computer and printer, a digital camera and a water kit were purchased for Mandera and Wajir branches.

The Red Cross project team carried out participatory community-based first aid (CBFA) trainings in Wajir and Mandera districts to increase service delivery to needy communities during accidents and disasters. A total of 90 Red Cross volunteers were trained in CBFA (40 in Mandera and 50 in Wajir). The two branches were also provided with first aid kits and first aid equipment. The training and equipment has improved branch capacity and will be increased in future for more coverage.

### **Objective 6: Assorted non-food items have been provided to 5,000 households (particularly displaced and drop-out pastoralists) affected by drought, clashes and floods.**

#### **Achievements**

Some 72 families displaced by the floods in North Horr and Loyangalangi divisions of Marsabit District, were supplied with blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, jerry cans and soap. The National Society pre-positioned the remaining non-food items in branches located in areas vulnerable to drought, clashes and floods as part of their contingency stock.

### **Objective 7: Effective, reliable and efficient information technology (IT) and radio communication has been secured between the drought-affected areas and the headquarters as well as within the affected districts**

#### **Achievements**

To strengthen communication between the KRCS branches in drought-affected areas and the national headquarters, the National Society was supported in the installation and use of ten high frequency (HF) base stations and ten HF mobile stations in Moyale, Marsabit, Kajiado, Makueni, Machakos, Isiolo, Kitui, Mwingi, Samburu and Kilifi districts. Additionally, seven very high frequency (VHF) repeater stations, seven VHF repeater cabinets and 35 VHF handsets were provided in Marsabit, Garrisa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Machakos, Makueni and Moyale districts. Kenya Red Cross Society radio operators and drivers were also trained and a call sign system, which is now used throughout the organization, was introduced. These measures facilitated faster response to the disaster.

#### **Advocacy**

Several contacts were made with the local and international media to conduct interviews and/or to produce and publish articles to raise public awareness about the plight of drought-affected populations. Newspapers, radio and television stations were encouraged to publish solidarity articles appealing for public and corporate sector support to assist the drought-affected people.

#### **Lessons learned**

The objectives of the emergency response operation were largely met, although the sheer scale of the disaster – which affected 70 per cent of the country's land mass – stretched the capacity of the KRCS to the limit. Concerted efforts were made to support the National Society through the Federation's technical staff as well as dedicated short-term delegates.

## Kenya: Drought; Emergency Appeal MDRKE001; Interim Final Report

The poor road infrastructure – 80 percent of the drought-affected areas were in northern Kenya where there are no tarmac roads – meant that Red Cross vehicles deployed for the operation required frequent maintenance, translating into high maintenance costs. This experience will be used to inform future project planning and budgeting.

The succession of droughts in the past decade has significantly weakened community coping capacities. Without meaningful recovery efforts, future prospects of the people living in arid and semi-arid lands of the country will remain bleak. A long-term development strategy is needed to help communities living in disaster prone areas to strengthen their resilience by investing in diversification of their livelihoods.

**Special note:** A final report – which will provide more details on achievements, impact and constraints/challenges met in the course of implementing the drought operation – will be issued shortly.

### 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.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

#### The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a 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

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE001 - KENYA DROUGHT

interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRKE001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>16,840,847</b>				<b>16,840,847</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		194,850				194,850
Australia - Private Donors		223				223
British Red Cross		79,310				79,310
Finnish Red Cross		155,650				155,650
French Red Cross		8,958				8,958
IFRC		1,639				1,639
Irish Government		77,723				77,723
Irish Red Cross		156,853				156,853
Japanese Red Cross		332,142				332,142
Libyan Red Crescent		1,000				1,000
Monaco Red Cross		31,300				31,300
Netherlands Red Cross		1,929,134				1,929,134
Norwegian Red Cross		825,473				825,473
On Line donations		15,038				15,038
Other		505				505
Swedish Red Cross		1,033,700				1,033,700
Switzerland - Private Donors		200				200
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>4,843,697</b>				<b>4,843,697</b>
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
American Red Cross		3,300				3,300
Irish Red Cross		0				0
Norwegian Red Cross		375				375
Unidentified donor		-3,675				-3,675
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or</b>		<b>-0</b>				<b>-0</b>
<u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u>						
Other		357,122				357,122
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>357,122</b>				<b>357,122</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
IFRC		25,213				25,213
Norwegian Red Cross		96,306				96,306
Other		12,173				12,173
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>133,692</b>				<b>133,692</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		<b>5,334,511</b>				<b>5,334,511</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>5,334,511</b>				<b>5,334,511</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>		<b>5,334,511</b>				<b>5,334,511</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		<b>-4,694,035</b>				<b>-4,694,035</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>640,476</b>				<b>640,476</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE001 - KENYA DROUGHT

interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRKE001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>16,840,847</b>					<b>16,840,847</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	594,000		83,230			83,230	510,770	
Food	5,009,322		137,822			137,822	4,871,501	
Water & Sanitation	3,785,073		134,960			134,960	3,650,113	
Medical & First Aid	1,226,305						1,226,305	
Utensils & Tools	182,000		50			50	181,950	
Other Supplies & Services	309,831						309,831	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>11,106,532</b>		<b>356,061</b>			<b>356,061</b>	<b>10,750,471</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	698,746						698,746	
Computers & Telecom	20,614		29,191			29,191	-8,578	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	15,588						15,588	
Others Machinery & Equipment	29,456						29,456	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>764,404</b>		<b>29,191</b>			<b>29,191</b>	<b>735,212</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			7,953			7,953	-7,953	
Distribution & Monitoring	586,908		76,781			76,781	510,128	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,638,078		115,083			115,083	1,522,994	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>2,224,986</b>		<b>199,817</b>			<b>199,817</b>	<b>2,025,169</b>	
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	296,044		218,163			218,163	77,881	
Delegate Benefits	59,428						59,428	
National Staff			7,766			7,766	-7,766	
National Society Staff	649,170		299			299	648,871	
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>1,004,642</b>		<b>226,228</b>			<b>226,228</b>	<b>778,414</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	124,288		29,330			29,330	94,958	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>124,288</b>		<b>29,330</b>			<b>29,330</b>	<b>94,958</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	16,506		63,245			63,245	-46,739	
Information & Public Relation	2,001		1,016			1,016	985	
Office Costs	99,606		10,794			10,794	88,812	
Communications	44,965		21,721			21,721	23,244	
Professional Fees			273			273	-273	
Other General Expenses	358,263		1,021			1,021	357,242	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>521,341</b>		<b>98,070</b>			<b>98,070</b>	<b>423,271</b>	
<b>Federation Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			3,456,746			3,456,746	-3,456,746	
<b>Total Federation Contributions &amp; Tr</b>			<b>3,456,746</b>			<b>3,456,746</b>	<b>-3,456,746</b>	
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	1,094,655		298,591			298,591	796,064	
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>1,094,655</b>		<b>298,591</b>			<b>298,591</b>	<b>796,064</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>16,840,847</b>		<b>4,694,035</b>			<b>4,694,035</b>	<b>12,146,812</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>12,146,812</b>			<b>12,146,812</b>		