

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Burkina Faso: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRBF010  
GLIDE n° FL-2010-000145-BFA  
Operations update n° 2  
8 February, 2011

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 1 October to 11 November, 2010.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 2,803,535

**Appeal coverage:** 11%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was launched on 11 October, 2010 for CHF 2,803,535 to assist 80,000 beneficiaries considered to be amongst the most vulnerable out of 133,362 persons affected by the floods.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)** CHF 270,984 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to the 1,000 most vulnerable and affected families in addition to the 600 families already assisted with the prepositioned stock provided by the International Federation and other Red Cross partners.
- **Operations Update no. 1** covering the period 12 August to 13 October, 2010 was issued and provided more details about relief activities carried out by the National Society.



Burkina Red Cross volunteers leading a training on temporary shelter/ BRCS photo

**Summary:** In July, August and September 2010, torrential rains caused extensive flooding in Burkina Faso, particularly in the provinces of Namentenga and Sanmatenga in the Centre-North region, Gnagna in the East, Oudalan, Yagha, Seno and Soum in the Sahel. Given the scale of the disaster, 15 teams of 150 Red Cross volunteers led by the BRCS National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) conducted a detailed assessment of the situation in the affected provinces. The evaluation carried out showed that 133,362 persons were affected by the floods; at least 2,500 families were without shelter. There was a tremendous and immediate need for those families to acquire survival materials (non-food items) and adequate shelter especially in areas difficult to access. The revival of livelihood opportunities was also a pressing need given the scale of the losses in subsistence homesteads and domestic livestock. Furthermore, hygiene promotion and improved access to water and sanitation remained critical for the overwhelming majority of persons affected by the floods. The results of the detailed assessment also showed that water sources consisting primarily of wells and hand-operated water pumps suffered considerable damage, with a widespread lack of sanitation. Based on detailed analysis of the needs and the vulnerability profiles of the persons who have been recorded as being affected, an emergency appeal was launched. The appeal aimed to respond to a request from the BRCS to assist the most affected families with an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors: non-food relief items (NFIs) distribution, transitional shelter, water and sanitation services, hygiene promotion, as well as enhancing livelihoods of the displaced

families. By the reporting period, activities were well underway, with achievements in delivery of NFIs, and shelter, as well as distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito nets.

## The situation

A total of 13 provinces were affected by floods in Burkina Faso due to heavy rains in July, August and September 2010. The floods affected 133,362 persons. Flooded areas were spread over large geographical zones and some villages remained isolated and inaccessible by road. Considerable losses or damage related to the livelihoods, household materials and other assets were reported. There was a potential risk of outbreaks of waterborne and communicable diseases such as malaria and cholera. The BRCS mobilized teams of Red Cross volunteers to assist the affected communities. Volunteers' activities aimed to reduce the impact of floods and to prevent the outbreak of water related diseases. The International Federation, through the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) of the Sahel Regional Representation supported the National Society to conduct a detailed assessment of the situation and to implement the relevant relief activities.

## Coordination and partnerships

The BRCS benefited support from its partners within the framework of the implementation of relief activities. Indeed, the National Society has been supported by the Luxembourg Red Cross, ICRC, Spanish Red Cross, French Embassy, WFP, other UN agencies, the Provincial Council of Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), NGOs and other humanitarian organizations. Luxembourg Red Cross and ICRC provided NFI kits and contributed in the distribution fees. Spanish Red Cross contributed in sending 500 NFI kits and supported the costs related to their distribution. The National Society signed an agreement with the French Embassy to provide 400 NFI kits to 400 households in the department of Koundougou precisely in the province of Houet. The agreement seeks also to reinforce the capacities of 75 volunteers on first aid and disaster management. BRCS also collaborated and shared information with CONASUR to avoid duplication in relief activities. The National Society shared the needs assessment results with NGOs and UN to enable implementing relief programmes.

### National Society Capacity Building:

The National Society has responded to major disasters in Burkina Faso, relying primarily on its experienced and well trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), which includes staff and Red Cross volunteers who are specialized in first aid, shelter and WatSan. The BRCS is present in all 45 provinces throughout the country with established local committees that conduct field outreach. This enabled the rapid deployment of 15 teams of 150 volunteer surveyors across the nine provinces most affected by floods to conduct a detailed assessment of the damages. The current response capitalized on the experience acquired during the record floods of 2009 in the capital Ouagadougou, the rapid deployment of Red Cross volunteers, and the '*Build Back Better*' programme at the Yagma relocation site. Indeed, since then, the BRCS has been increasingly involved in the promotion and execution of '*Build Back Better*' practices for safer housing made with locally appropriate materials. This ongoing effort has increased the BRCS capacity for rapid response for the provision of emergency and transitional shelters. The WatSan components have been incorporated in the methodologies for better reconstruction.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The Red Cross has taken the lead in assessing the situation throughout the country. This effort relies on the readiness of the National Society for disaster management, built over the course of carrying out several disaster response operations. Additionally, 100 volunteers have been trained in first aid for four flood affected provinces. Moreover, 22 volunteers have been trained on "good and bad practises in construction". This training has enabled them to provide assistance in shelter and to sensitize communities to choose more durable construction methods. About 14 NDRT members were deployed in the seven most affected provinces where there was a shortage of human resources trained in disaster management. These NDRT members contributed significantly to the good implementation of relief activities in those communities.

## Progress towards planned outcomes

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

**Outcome: 10,000 most vulnerable flood affected households (about 80,000 people) benefit from the distribution of NFIs and clothing for children.**

Outputs	Activities planned
10,000 affected families receive non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquire and transport 10,000 sets of NFIs; with each set comprised of 2 blankets and 2 sleeping mats and kitchen utensils.</li> <li>Store NFIs in the capital Ouagadougou and pre-position NFI sets to local warehouses near distribution sites for maximum efficiency, in compliance with Red Cross policies and procedures.</li> <li>Distribute all NFI sets to 10,000 registered households.</li> <li>Monitor, document and report on distribution.</li> </ul>
2,500 most vulnerable families receive clothing for children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquire and transport 200 bales of second-hand clothing for children and 10,000 pairs of shoes for kids.</li> <li>Distribute second-hand clothing and shoes to children of 2,500 most vulnerable families in targeted communities in Gnagna, Yagha and Namentenga Provinces.</li> <li>Monitor, document and report on distribution.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

With support from the International Federation and its partners, the National Society provided 1,000 NFI sets to the affected households. The NFI sets comprise sleeping mats, buckets, blankets, jerry cans, soap, hygiene kits and kitchen kits. The following table is showing items distributed to the affected communities:

Provinces	Distribution sites	Number of targeted families	Number of assisted families
Oubritinga	The Red Cross Branch	100	100
Poni	Passana	75	75
Noumbiel	Batié	125	125
Bouguiriba	Dolo	100	100
Tuy	Houndé	100	100
Houet	Bama, Soumouso	100	100
Kouritinga	Koupela	100	100
Namentenga	Yalgo, Nagbin, Ret	300	300
Banwa	Fini	100	100
Gnagna	Mani	100	100
Gnagna	Koala	300	300
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>

### Challenges:

The distribution of second-hand clothing and shoes to children of 2,500 most vulnerable families in targeted communities in Gnagna, Yagha and Namentenga provinces has not yet been carried out. The identification and targeting of the beneficiaries was ongoing during the reporting period.

### Transitional shelter

**Outcome: To ensure that 3,000 families that are still living in improvised shelters or in “alternative sites” receive appropriate materials and tools to build transitional shelters or to repair their damaged houses in some 80 targeted communities.**

Outputs	Activities planned
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<p>3,000 most vulnerable families are safely accommodated in transitional shelters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map shelter needs and identify intervention sites within target areas.</li> <li>• Identify and target 3,000 highly vulnerable families without adequate shelter.</li> </ul>
<p>3,000 displaced families receive materials to build safer shelter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable the provision of emergency shelters to families still living in relocation sites.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of safe, adequate and appropriate transitional shelter solutions using a '<i>Build Back Better</i>' approach.</li> </ul>
<p>3,000 beneficiary families are sensitized on best building practices during the reconstruction process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute emergency shelter kits for up to 500 units to families still living in relocation sites.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute building materials and tools to 2,500 families to repair and improve traditional damaged clay houses (materials include cement, corrugated sheets, wood, accessories, fixtures, basic hardware tools).</li> <li>• Procure construction materials based upon sorted beneficiary registration lists.</li> <li>• Work out settlement agreements with beneficiary families and local authorities, including families who are rebuilding their homes;</li> <li>• Distribute construction materials once families have agreed to the settlement agreements.</li> </ul>
<p>120 local builders and families affected by the floods are trained in safe construction '<i>Build Back Better</i>' to reduce their vulnerability and to support the reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize shelter workshops for the Burkinabe Red Cross volunteers to strengthen capacity for sensitization.</li> <li>• Conduct basic '<i>Build Back Better</i>' workshops to disseminate knowledge and good practices for safer traditional housing construction in the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable building methods where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter and reconstruction activities.</li> <li>• Define eligibility criteria and select 120 participants and family beneficiaries to '<i>Build Back Better</i>' for Builders workshop.</li> <li>• Update the existing BRCS curriculum on good traditional housing improvement and construction methods including training-of-trainers (TOT) approach to the workshops for builders (masons, brick makers, carpenters, apprentices). The methodology draws from the 2009 BRCS experience and trainings with the French institute CRATerre and the Burkinabe initiative LOCOMAT.</li> <li>• Coordinate and collaborate with LOCOMAT regarding the selection of local materials as well as the updating of the guidance on traditional housing construction.</li> <li>• Conduct six '<i>Build Back Better</i>' for Builders workshops in convenient locations near the intervention sites. The trainers who will facilitate the workshops include Red Cross volunteers, staff, former CRATerre/LOCOMAT trainees, and local resource persons.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

With the technical support of volunteers and the construction materials provided by the BRCS, a total of 200 safe and durable shelters have been built in seven provinces. The following table gives more details about the number of housing constructions in the selected sites.

Provinces	Sites	Number of shelters built
Namentenga	Boumyiri	20
	Retkoulga	20
	Faagtenga	10
Gnagna	Manni	20
	Coalla	20
Houet	Koundoungou	20
	Sala	3
	Soumousso	2
Tuy	Djué	25
Yagha	Solhan	20
Soum	Arinbinda	30
Banwa	Djontala	10
Total		<b>200</b>

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

**Outcome: The risk of water- and vector borne diseases has been reduced through the provision of safer water, adequate sanitation as well as health- and hygiene promotion to 10,000 families (80,000 beneficiaries) in 11 provinces for six months.**

Outputs	Activities planned
6,000 women and girls over 12 years have been provided with hygiene kits and 10,000 families have received buckets, jerry cans and soap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify registration lists based on the existing data on beneficiary identification of 6,000 women and girls over 12 years in Gnagna, Namentenga and Sanmatenga provinces.</li> <li>Acquire 6,000 hygiene kits.</li> <li>Acquire and transport 10,000 buckets, 10,000 jerry cans, and 10,000 pieces of soap for 10,000 most vulnerable families affected by floods.</li> <li>Prepare distribution plans.</li> <li>Distribute the kits at target distribution points.</li> <li>Monitor, document and report on distribution activities.</li> <li>Evaluate activities and ensure adequate reporting.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population affected by the floods is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train five health BRCS staff (Health Coordinator, 3 supervisors/Team leaders) in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHAST).</li> <li>Provide sufficient IEC materials produced locally for awareness raising activities for the BRCS volunteers.</li> <li>Mobilize 150 BRCS volunteers and 20 trained NDRT team leaders and supervisors;</li> <li>Procure and distribute water purification tablets and sensitize the communities on their use.</li> <li>Organize at least 100 community awareness raising sessions on health, water treatment, and good hygiene and sanitation practices in at least 100 targeted communities.</li> <li>Facilitate the creation of Water and Hygiene Committees in each of the 100 targeted communities.</li> <li>Organize at least one follow-up supervision visit at each site.</li> <li>Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.</li> </ul>

<p>Safer water is provided to some 80,000 persons in 100 communities as damaged wells and pumps are treated, repaired, and improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the mapping of areas with the most damaged water systems.</li> <li>• Rank, prioritize and select 100 intervention sites for maximum impact.</li> <li>• Remove stagnant waters and treat surface waters and main water points in the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Repair bore-hole wells and hand/foot operated water pumps in selected sites of the 100 most vulnerable communities.</li> <li>• Improve wells (with higher walls, pulley bars and concrete slabs) in 100 communities identified as being highly at risk and most exposed to recurrent floods.</li> </ul>
<p>The most affected people in 100 communities have improved access to safer water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively participate in the WASH coordination meetings, advocate for the Red Cross and report on WASH cluster strategy and action to the IFRC technical and operational management.</li> <li>• Support the CONASUR, the Head Office for Water Resources (DGRE) and the National Office for Water and Sanitation (ONEA) in the restoration of primary distribution systems in flood-prone areas</li> </ul>
<p>The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through sanitation campaigns in 100 communities at risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of volunteers of the BRCS in water treatment, the use of purification materials, and good hygiene sanitation practices.</li> <li>• Train BRCS 20 WatSan, hygiene and health awareness trainers using SARA/PHAST, with CREPA (<i>Centre Regional pour l'Eau Potable</i>) modelled methodologies.</li> <li>• Procure detergent, chlorine/bleach, wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, picks, pitchforks, gloves, masks, plastic boots, t-shirts and hats, for 15 teams and community mobilizers who will operate in at least 100 targeted sites.</li> <li>• Organize community clean-up actions of public places, villages, river banks, stagnant waters, and water points.</li> <li>• Facilitate the identification and adoption by the communities of adequate waste disposal sites and measures.</li> <li>• Organize basic health campaigns.</li> <li>• Hold at least 100 community sensitization meetings.</li> <li>• Prepare appropriate materials and conduct community sensitization on the use of water purification tablets; on disease identification and prevention (for malaria and cholera) and referral advice.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
<p>The risk of vector borne diseases has been reduced through vector control for about 10,000 families (i.e. 80,000 people).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of 20 BRCS volunteers through training in disinfection techniques and the use of pulverizing equipment.</li> <li>• Treat traditional and bore-hole wells in at least 100 targeted sites.</li> <li>• Disinfect latrines in targeted sites as part of the clean-up actions.</li> <li>• Malaria net distribution to 8,000 families who had previously not benefitted from net distribution under DREF.</li> <li>• Hang up activities for those 8,000 families.</li> <li>• Follow up activities for 2,000 families who had already benefitted from the malaria net distribution under the DREF operations.</li> <li>• Include malaria key messages in the distribution activities as well as into the health sessions planned.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
The risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through the rehabilitation and improvement of pit latrines for at least 10,000 families in 100 communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and rehabilitation of 80 communal latrines in 40 relocation sites (i.e. schools), including the vacated sites.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and improvement of 1,000 latrines in 100 communities with works including the construction of concrete slabs, the deepening of pits, and the improvement of latrine structures (doors, corrugated roofs, fixtures and walls).</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the WatSan activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
Mortality and morbidity is reduced through the provision of preventive health care oriented programmes for 8,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 20 volunteers on prevention messages on communicable diseases, malnutrition messages and detection and referring detected malnourished children.</li> <li>• Purchase and transport 16,000 mosquito nets and distribute 2 to each of the 8,000 families.</li> <li>• Carry out hang-up and communities fighting malaria sensitization activities complemented with provision of nails and strings for volunteers during the campaigns.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

The National Society, with support from the International Federation procured and distributed 1,000 hygiene kits and 1,000 mosquito nets to the most affected households in the provinces of Ouhritenga, Poni, Nounbiel, Bougouriba, Tuy, Houet, Kourittenga, Namentenga, Banwa, and Gnagna. Also 75 family latrines and 56 temporary showers were provided in the provinces of Houet, Tuy, Banwa, Namentenga, Gnagna, Soum and Yagha.

### Livelihoods

**Outcome: The food needs of the affected population are improved through the support of household coping mechanisms with the provision of cash transfers to 2,200 most vulnerable woman-headed households, pregnant women, and the severely disabled along with livelihoods revival opportunities in the form of livestock, homestead gardening inputs, and tools to some 50,000 beneficiaries for six months.**

Outputs	Activities planned
2,200 women heads of households, pregnant women, and the severely disabled have increased access to markets for domestic consumption to reduce food scarcities within the most vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set vulnerability criteria and use the existing database of registered families to sort the lists of eligible households in targeted areas of Solhan and Masila (Yagha), Manni, Coalla, Thion and Liptougou (Gnagna), Bouroum, Yalgo, Nagbingou and Tougouri (Namentenga) using a ranking exercise to ensure that recipient households are among the poorest and the most vulnerable, given the very limited resources.</li> <li>• Reference the lists of potential beneficiaries with those of other actors (NGO) who already assisted families with cash grants to avoid duplication and overlaps.</li> <li>• Select the 2,200 most vulnerable women heads of households, pregnant women, and severely disabled to be assisted.</li> <li>• Coordinate with actors already involved in livelihoods revival and conduct a rapid feasibility drawing on existing methods practiced in Burkina Faso and select the most appropriate mechanism for the delivery of the cash transfers (i.e. voucher programme with 'coupons').</li> <li>• Distribute cash grants in the amount of CFA 25,000 per head of household to 2,200 most vulnerable families (i.e. with pregnant women, woman-headed households, and the severely disabled).</li> <li>• Conduct three supervision and follow-up missions.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a survey on the use of the grants and on consumption patterns with a sample of at least 500 recipients. The survey will be completed and the results available within three months after the end of grant distributions.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> <li>• Compile and report on the results of the survey.</li> </ul>
<p>10,000 affected people have secured their savings and revived their household coping activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify potential beneficiaries refining the existing database and target 10,000 women affected by the floods that practice or rely on household/domestic cattle breeding, in communities of Arbinda (Soum) and Deou, Tin-Akoff (Oudalan) areas.</li> <li>• Map out the existing women village banks (<i>Groupements Villageois Féminins</i> - GVF) in the targeted areas.</li> <li>• Cross-reference GVF membership of potential women beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Select 100 GVF village banks for 'livelihoods revival' support; the selected GVF will include at least 2,200 identified most vulnerable women out of the 10,000 eligible women beneficiaries</li> <li>• Coordinate with other actors (NGO, veterinary) involved in livelihoods and food security in the area to avoid duplication.</li> <li>• Transfer cash grants to 100 GVF women village banks for the purchase of cattle heads (i.e. cows).</li> <li>• Support and participate in providing technical assistance to the GFV for cattle selection, purchasing, and the use of efficient cattle feeding methods as well as working with existing communal assets and participants to project implementation to ensure the viability of GFV activities.</li> <li>• Conduct follow-up and supervision missions.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> </ul>
<p>5,000 households (some 40,000 people) have reclaimed parts of their homestead.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select 5,000 eligible heads of households involved in homestead gardening and/or subsistence farming, based on the results of the detailed evaluation and additional information gathered in communities in Pensa (Sanmatenga), Solhan, Masila (Yagha), Bouroum, Yalgo, Nagbingou and Tougouri (Namentenga), Manni, Coalla, Thion and Liptougou (Gnagna), Zorgho and Mogtedo (Ganzourgou), Bobo Dioulasso area (Houet), Kampti (Poni), Ziniaré and Dapelogo (Oubritenga), and Dolo (Bougouriba) areas.</li> <li>• Procure and provide inputs for subsistence gardening including seeds for vegetables, fast maturing small crops and gardening tools (hoes, spades, sickles, buckets, and hand-held sprinklers) to 5,000 households most affected by the floods.</li> <li>• Support and participate in providing technical assistance to beneficiary households and GFV regarding seeds selection, water management, seedbeds location and composting to ensure the viability of the subsistence gardening activities.</li> <li>• Conduct 12 homesteads gardening workshops in targeted sites with volunteers and selected beneficiaries to ensure that well prepared vegetable gardens are maintained and improved beyond the first maturations, and to facilitate the replication of knowledge-sharing and good practices throughout the target communities.</li> <li>• Recruit and train one Red Cross homestead gardening focal point to follow-up on the activities and to develop a strategy allowing beneficiaries to continue working on their homesteads over the next season without external support.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and reporting activities.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

The identification and listing of potential beneficiaries as well as the selection of the areas of intervention were still ongoing during the reporting period. The National Society has planned afterwards to conduct the 'livelihoods revival' support activities. The distribution of cash grants to the most vulnerable families (i.e. with pregnant women, woman-headed households, and the severely disabled) and some food security activities (gardening and/or subsistence farming) were in their initial stages at the time of reporting.

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

MDRBF010 - Burkina Faso - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 11 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 09 aug 10 to 30 apr 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/8-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/8-2011/4
Appeal	MDRBF010
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>2,803,535</b>					<b>2,803,535</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	<i>48,957</i>					<i>48,957</i>
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>48,957</b>					<b>48,957</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	<i>270,984</i>					<i>270,984</i>
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>270,984</b>					<b>270,984</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>319,941</b>					<b>319,941</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>319,941</b>					<b>319,941</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>11%</b>					<b>11%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>319,941</b>					<b>319,941</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-270,115</b>					<b>-270,115</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>49,826</b>					<b>49,826</b>

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>2,803,535</b>						<b>2,803,535</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	930,750							930,750
Clothing & textiles	54,413							54,413
Seeds,Plants	39,348							39,348
Water & Sanitation	603,669							603,669
Medical & First Aid	2,600	15				15		2,585
Teaching Materials	6,557							6,557
Utensils & Tools	418,400							418,400
Other Supplies & Services	180,329							180,329
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>2,236,066</b>	<b>15</b>				<b>15</b>		<b>2,236,051</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	10,656							10,656
Computers & Telecom	1,434							1,434
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	7,992							7,992
Others Machinery & Equipment	8,197							8,197
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>28,279</b>							<b>28,279</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	6,762							6,762
Distribution & Monitoring	22,060							22,060
Transport & Vehicle Costs	44,667	161				161		44,507
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>73,490</b>	<b>161</b>				<b>161</b>		<b>73,329</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
Regionally Deployed Staff	73,770							73,770
National Staff		110				110		-110
National Society Staff	113,730	332				332		113,399
Consultants	6,168							6,168
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>193,669</b>	<b>442</b>				<b>442</b>		<b>193,227</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	36,075	40				40		36,035
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>36,075</b>	<b>40</b>				<b>40</b>		<b>36,035</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	25,820	6,943				6,943		18,877
Information & Public Relation	10,266	18				18		10,248
Office Costs	6,148							6,148
Communications	14,754	279				279		14,475
Financial Charges		-8,292				-8,292		8,292
Other General Expenses	7,861	-467				-467		8,328
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>64,848</b>	<b>-1,520</b>				<b>-1,520</b>		<b>66,368</b>
<b>Programme &amp; Service Support</b>								
Programme & Service Support	171,108	16,486				16,486		154,622
<b>Total Programme &amp; Service Support</b>	<b>171,108</b>	<b>16,486</b>				<b>16,486</b>		<b>154,622</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		254,491				254,491		-254,491
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>254,491</b>				<b>254,491</b>		<b>-254,491</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,803,535</b>	<b>270,115</b>				<b>270,115</b>		<b>2,533,420</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,533,420</b>				<b>2,533,420</b>		