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Emergency appeal final report

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRKP003
GLIDE n° FL-2011-000096-PRK
Final report
7 December 2012

Period covered by this final report:
16 August 2011 to 31 August 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 2,392,728

Appeal coverage: Based on the initial appeal of CHF 3.49 million, the appeal remained at 69 per cent covered in cash and kind.

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- A revised Emergency Appeal was launched in February 2012 for CHF 2.39 million to assist 30,000 flood-affected people (up to 7,500 families) for 12 months.
- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 16 August 2011 for CHF 3.49 million for 12 months to assist 30,000 beneficiaries.
- CHF 453,413 was initially allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund(DREF) to support this operation.



Residents standing in front of their newly constructed houses in Dokdal-ri, Chongdan county. **Photo:** DPRK RCS.

Summary:

Several flood events caused by heavy rainfall, and strong winds, including typhoon Muifa, severely hit many parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), especially South and North Hwanghae, South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces between 23 June and 9 August 2011. According to sources from the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) and government, 68 people lost their lives and over 9,500 houses were destroyed or severely damaged rendering more than 25,000 people homeless. A total of 133,536 hectares of agriculture land were damaged and water supply systems were badly damaged in many communities.

The DPRK RCS, together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), immediately responded to the floods in the affected areas across the country. Rapid assessment teams were dispatched to assess the situation and identify the needs of affected people. Red Cross volunteers helped the local authorities in the safe evacuation of people and also provided assistance to the affected population through first aid services, hygiene promotion and distribution of relief items. As an immediate response, the DPRK RCS distributed non-food items like tarpaulins, kitchen sets, quilts, jerry cans, hygiene kits and water purification tablets to 6,876 families (29,933 people) who lost their houses and belongings.

The total number of direct beneficiaries of this appeal was 30,000 people in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties, South Hwanghae province which was seriously affected by floods. The operation was comprised of emergency food support, construction of flood resistant houses, emergency health and hygiene support and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems.

The emergency food relief operation significantly contributed to alleviating a critical food insecurity situation in the flood affected areas of Chongdan, Pongchon and Yonnan counties. A total of 24,827 people were supported with 288 Mt of rice and maize, which is an average of 400 mg daily ration per beneficiary in line with the SPHERE standard. The construction of permanent and flood resistant houses has contributed to safer and improved living conditions for 600 flood affected families. Activities to reduce emergency and hygiene risks took place including procurement and distribution of nine sets of household doctors' kits, training of community based health and first aid (CBHFA) trainers and distribution of relevant publications. The operation also contributed to reducing the risk of water and sanitation related diseases through the provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion up to 15,000 families (60,000 beneficiaries).

Collaboration and cooperation with local government and technical stakeholders including the National Academy of Science and the Ministry of Public Health was smooth, through which successful implementation of the operation was possible. More importantly, the appeal contributed to a longer term impact by including capacity building components, such as training of volunteers, including doctors and other community people, was integrated in many of the activities in the operation. It also helped build up the capacity of the DPRK RCS by training its staff to carry on the planned activities. By review and evaluations, the operation provided the DPRK RCS a platform to enhance its response system and prepare for future disasters.

As an important part of the evaluation and reflection process, an evaluation was done in August 2011. A lessons learnt workshop was organized towards the end of the one-year operation, and the following lessons learnt were highlighted.

- Capacity of Red Cross branches and volunteers in damage and needs assessment in emergencies should be further enhanced to facilitate an effective needs analysis process, hence better planning.
- The psychosocial support by Red Cross volunteers is very helpful to disaster victims and should consider further building up the capacity in this area.
- To increase accountability, post distribution survey is essential and should be promoted as one of the means of reviewing suitability of items, distribution procedures and obtaining feedback from beneficiaries.
- While in the past longer-term recovery aspects were less considered, throughout the programme these aspects, for example livelihoods support, have proved successful and should be considered in future disaster interventions.
- Regarding house construction, a realistic timeline should be set based on essential factors such as climate, farming season, labour availability, funding and time needed for delivering materials.
- The operation proved that cooperation and coordination with relevant stakeholders such as local authorities, the State Academy of Science and Ministry of Public Health ensures the successful implementation of operation, these factors should be considered in future operations.

Out of the total revised budget for this operation, a balance amounting to CHF 27,371 remains. The balance of this fund will be reallocated to the IFRC DPRK country office long-term planning framework 2012-2015, covering the emergency preparedness project, under the disaster management programme.

Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of the final balance of funds are requested to contact IFRC within the next 30 days.

The situation

Torrential rains and tropical storms from 23 June and 9 August caused extensive flooding in the provinces of South and North Hwanghae, South Hamgyong and Kangwon when 68 people lost their lives and over 9,500 dwellings were destroyed or severely damaged rendering more than 25,000 people homeless, according to government sources. A total of 133,536 hectares of agriculture land were damaged and water supply systems were badly damaged in many communities.

Among others, it was reported that south Hwanghae province was seriously affected by floods and cyclone, in which 4,401 houses were completely destroyed and 4,052 houses severely damaged. Over 71,000 hectares of crops were damaged, aggravating the already fragile food situation. In some communities, up to 50 per

cent of all houses collapsed, while in others approximately 90 per cent of all buildings suffered some kind of damage. With the rainy season continuing at full strength, many people lived under plastic sheeting or in the remnants of their dwellings for several weeks, often at risk of imminent collapse. Two clinics were found completely destroyed and seven partially damaged. At the same time, polluted wells, boreholes, and submerged water supply sources continued to raise serious health concerns.

As an immediate response to the disaster, the DPRK government provided emergency food and non-food relief items, restoring communication network as well as the reconstruction of roads, dams, reservoirs and other damaged infrastructure. At the same time, the government appeal for external support to cope with the growing need arise from the effect of lingering rains and floods where Red Cross comes in and assist in both emergency respond and recovery intervention.

More than one year had passed since the operation kicked off. Although a number of torrential rain events and strong typhoons hit the country that caused a disaster like last year, fortunately it did not affect the same area which allowed time to restore life. With collective effort the affected people who had lost hope and aspiration during the disaster had slowly regain their pace and livelihoods.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

As a preparedness action, before the start of the rainy season the DPRK RCS had activated its emergency task force at headquarters and branch levels in close coordination with the National Flood Prevention Commission. Upon receiving information about the flood situation from the county and provincial Red Cross branches, two rapid assessment teams comprised of members of the national disaster response team (NDRT) from the disaster management, health, and water and sanitation departments were dispatched to North and South Hwanghae provinces on 19-21 July and 1-5 August 2011. Follow-up visits from three joint DPRK RCS/IFRC teams to North and South Hwanghae provinces on 25-27 July and 9-10 August verified the gravity of the situation.

Activity	Number of volunteers
Distribution and monitoring of relief items	890
Early warning and evacuation	2,960
First aid	160
Hygiene promotion	800

Based on the damage assessment and subsequent analysis, the DPRK RCS and IFRC immediately distributed relief items to 6,876 families (29,933 beneficiaries) who lost their dwellings and/or properties due to the floods ensuring that the flood affected people had access to emergency shelter and appropriate sanitation. Each family kit included two (2) tarpaulins, one (1) kitchen set, four (4) quilts, one (1) jerry can (20 litres), one (1) hygiene kit and 240 water purification tablets. Around 890 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized in the distribution of these relief items and monitored the situation. In addition, a total of 2,960 DPRK RCS volunteers were mobilized to help evacuate 42,379 people to the nearest community evacuation centres; 160 volunteers delivered first aid services; and 800 volunteers conducted hygiene promotion to the affected population. A total of 5,000 hygiene promotion leaflets were distributed.

Furthermore, to deal with the needs in South Hwanghae province where nine clinics were either destroyed or damaged, as well as health concerns caused by polluted wells, boreholes, and submerged water supply sources, the DPRK RCS mobilized 160 trained volunteers to assist the local authorities in the provision of first aid to flood-affected people. IFRC together with DPRK RCS released two inter-agency emergency health kits to South Hwanghae province through which over 20,000 affected people benefited by receiving primary health care services for a period of three months.

Specific achievements in different sectors are summarized in the following section. The original program targets required a review and readjustment to better fit with the changing situation as well as the initially unforeseen financial constraints, in particular an overall lower than expected funding levels. The changes were reflected in the revised appeal document.

The provision of supplying a permanent water system to 1000 families was reduced to 600 families, based on government recommendations to relocate some of the affected families. Distribution plans for water filters within the proposed program was removed also because of population relocation. The planned two-month emergency food supply activities were reduced to one month due to the availability of funding which affected the overall plan as well. Those affected families who did not receive support through this plan relied on the existing government relief systems

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Achievement against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: To provide 6,000 affected and displaced families (approximately 24,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province, with essential food and non-food items to meet their immediate needs.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
To provide emergency food to 6,000 families who are most vulnerable to food insecurity as the result of the floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select 6,000 families (24,000 people) in critical food situation, focusing on the most vulnerable like children under five year old, pregnant and lactating women and aged people. • Train 120 volunteers in food distribution procedures and monitoring and evaluation. • Mobilize 300 Red Cross volunteers to register target beneficiaries in close coordination with local authorities. • Conduct distribution of emergency food ration (400 grams per person per day) to 24,000 people for one month (original plan was provision of food for two months), specifically those who are not covered by current WFP food assistance, and monitoring by IFRC/DRPK RCS with full access to all beneficiaries. Monitor and evaluate the distribution and impact while carrying out continued assessment. • Purchase 5,000 quilts for pre-positioning (as a replacement of distributed quilts).
To Improve the DPRK RCS response capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the distribution and conduct ongoing assessment. • Conduct lessons learnt and review workshops in south Hwanghae and Kaesong city (60 staff and volunteers).

The immediate relief operation significantly contributed to the need of the affected population, especially –to alleviating the critical food insecurity situation in Chongdan, Pongchon and Yonan counties. A total of 6,051 families (approximately 24,827 people) were supported with 288 Mt of maize and rice, which is an average of 400 mg daily ration per beneficiary for one month. To facilitate the distribution of food, distribution points were set up in 23 communities for one month. Beneficiary selection criteria were developed at the communities using participatory approach, where priorities were given to those families with high dependency ratios including the homeless, disabled, elderly and children. Around 210 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized and assisted in the identification, registration and distribution process.

The operation also contributed to increased disaster response and relief capacity. A total of 600 copies of the DPRK RCS relief guidelines were printed and distributed to the branch staff and volunteers, which was developed in line with relevant IFRC standard relief operation guidelines. A lesson learnt and operation review workshop was held in Haeju city with the participation of 35 Red Cross staff and volunteers. The workshop helped the National Society to share the experiences gained in the flood operation and follow-up recovery activities and brainstormed for improved capacity of the National Society in the area of disaster response and relief.



Emergency food distribution to flood affected people in Soari, Yonan County, South Hwanghae province. **Photo:** DRPK RCS

Challenges and constraints

Damage and needs assessment techniques and skills, especially in the branch level should be improved to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of information collection which in turn can facilitate a better analysis process. Beneficiary selection in rural areas presented some challenges as many places were difficult to access due to damage of roads and communication networks. This in turn caused delays in the initial process. However, with assistance of local Red Cross volunteers and the local government, these activities were resumed and successfully brought to a close.

Shelter

Outcome: To provide good quality construction materials and technical support for the reconstruction of 600 flood-resistant houses (approximately 2,400 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province.

Outputs (expected results)

600 families will have safer permanent houses through the construction of houses with materials and technical support.

Activities planned

- Select 600 most vulnerable families (2,400 people) in the worst affected areas of Chongdan, Yonan, Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province.
- Design new houses in accordance with government building codes for flood-resistant dwellings, in close collaboration with appropriate design institutes and state academy of science, and also ensuring newly built houses have access to safe water and latrines.
- Support the construction of flood-proof houses through the distribution of quality construction materials, and monitoring by IFRC/DRPK RCS with full access to all beneficiaries.
- Develop and distribute proper construction practice manual and IEC material.
- Train 120 volunteers on safer shelter building skills so they can provide proper guidance and technical assistance to the disaster victims in the construction of their houses.
- Workshops for community people responsible for the construction of their own houses.
- Monitoring of quality of ongoing construction by professionals, and provide guidance where required.

The construction of permanent and flood resistant houses has helped to ensure safer and improved living conditions for the 30,000 flood victims (600 families). The beneficiaries were selected in close coordination with local authorities and relevant agencies to avoid duplication. The 600 most vulnerable families were selected and registered as beneficiaries in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in South Hwanghae province.

With technical support from the State Academy of Science, the DPRK RCS conducted house construction skill training in October targeting 65 technicians from 10 flood-affected communities.

During the training, local technicians gave their feedback to make shelter design more culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly and contributing to improve livelihood. Taking into account feedbacks, the State Academy of Science upgraded the house design in line with the National Standard Construction Curriculum and Guidelines of the DPRK and developed technical guidelines to be used for house construction process. A total of 1,000 copies of the house construction manual were printed and used that contributed to ensure the quality of construction. The trained technicians helped to provide guidance in the construction process.

For procurement of the house construction materials, the IFRC standard procurement procedures were followed. The essential house construction materials such as 8,280 metric tonnes of cement, 180 metric tonnes of steel bar and 4,080 m³ of timber were delivered to 10 communities in early December 2011. At the



A newly constructed house in Kalsan-ri, Chongdan county, south Hwanghae province. **Photo:** DPRK RCS.

target communities, people collected locally available construction materials like stones, gravel and sand. Each household has access to a toilet, running water in taps or hand pumps in their premises.

House construction stopped during the winter season and continued from early March 2012. In order to ensure good quality, regular monitoring on house construction processes was done by technicians from the State Academy of Science, provincial and county relevant authorities as well as the DPRK RCS and IFRC. House construction for 600 families was completed by August 2012.

The permanent shelter component is the first ever in DPRK appeal history. Because of the programme, 600 families were able to build up permanent shelters, which also proved to the DPRK government that apart from the traditional area of relief and health support that DPRK RCS provided to the vulnerable, support of recovery was also possible. Through interviews with beneficiaries, it is shown people that had lost hope and aspirations during disasters had slowly regained their confidence for life.

Challenges and constraints

Harsh winter increased vulnerabilities of the flood affected people, specifically those who lost their houses due to the floods. In addition, IFRC did not have a qualified shelter delegate in-country; therefore, it was difficult to supervise the quality of construction. As a measure to overcome this challenge, the DPRK RCS contracted the State Academy of Science to assist with the training as well monitoring of the construction process. While this was the first time this approach in DPRK comes forward that proved to be useful, it is also observed that monitoring could be further strengthened with more in-country shelter technical support.

Emergency health and care	
Outcome: The health risks among 7,500 flood-affected families (approximately 30,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in South Hwanghae province will be reduced.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Improved knowledge and practices of the population on the prevention and care of diseases related to floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 Red Cross CBHFA trainers, focusing on psychological support and prevention of waterborne and water-related disease and ARI, jointly with the water and sanitation team. • Train 150 community-based volunteers on health promotion with a special focus on epidemic control. • Conduct disease prevention and health promotion campaigns targeting flood-affected population for four months. • Train 30 household doctors with special focus on mother and child care in emergencies. • 200 copies of volunteers CBHFA tool kit printed and distributed. • Provide household doctors with ri-kits and midwifery kits.

Thirty household doctors completed training on 25-26 October and 28 November-3 December 2011 in Haeju city, South Hwanghae province. The workshop helped household doctors increase their capacity, availability and quality in the delivery of basic health services in flood-affected areas, particularly in case management, safe motherhood, hygiene promotion, and disease control and prevention.

Household doctor training packages were printed as training materials which improved participants understanding of health and hygiene practices.

The trained household doctors carried out CBHFA/hygiene promotion activities among Red Cross volunteers and community people. CBHFA tool kits were adapted into the Korean language and used for the training of trainers and training of volunteers. Fifty (50) Red Cross trainers and 150 Red Cross volunteers were trained about the use of these CBHFA tool kits (Module 1-7) and behaviour change communication. In addition, the



A household doctor presenting on basic health services in emergency. **Photo:** DPRK RCS.

CBHFA tool kits were useful for volunteers and household doctors for dissemination of health messages in the community and promote safer behaviours. These activities had contributed to reduce emergency health and hygiene risks.

Additionally, household doctors' kits were procured and distributed to nine ri clinics on March 2012.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion for up to 15,000 families (approximately 60,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to the 10 worst affected communities through reconstruction of damaged water supply systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following assessments, select 10 worst affected project communities, or 1,309 households. • Complete a detailed design for the reconstruction of the water supply systems based on the detailed field survey. • Procure and deliver construction materials in accordance with the design to 10 communities. • Complete reconstruction of the water supply system in accordance with government standards. • Conduct two three-day water and sanitation technical workshops and five one-day on-the-spot water and sanitation technical workshops to train 150 volunteers on the construction, operation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the target communities. • Print and distribute 75 water and sanitation technical manuals (information, education and communication pack) to community technicians. • Monitor and evaluate the process of rehabilitation of water supply systems by DPRK RC/IFRC.
Appropriate household latrines and wastewater collection facilities are provided to the 600 most vulnerable families in the 10 selected communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare appropriate design of latrine and wastewater collection systems according to the local and cultural context. • Procure and deliver construction materials to the households and communities to reconstruct latrines and wastewater collection systems in accordance with the design. • Monitor and evaluate the construction of latrines and waste water collection systems.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a training of trainers (ToT) for 60 people (increased from 50 in the original plan of action) in hygiene promotion. Conduct training of volunteers for 150 volunteers in hygiene promotion (to target 60,000 beneficiaries). • Print and distribute 200 packages of IEC materials on hygiene promotion to be used in the health promotion campaign. • Conduct household-level monitoring of hygiene behaviours.

The DPRK RCS water and sanitation technicians completed detailed designs of water supply and waste water collection systems and conducted water and sanitation technical workshops targeting 35 local technicians including technical workshops in the field, 100 local technicians, 50 trainers and 150 volunteers for hygiene promotion. The technician trainings help to ensure the water supply systems are sustainable. Also, 200 packages of IEC materials on hygiene promotion were printed and distributed to the people in the flood affected areas. Red Cross volunteers that participated in the training of trainers (ToT) and training of volunteers (ToV) hygiene promotion workshops conducted hygiene promotion activities in respective villages in close cooperation with health institutions. IEC materials provided by the Red Cross were widely used in their regular dissemination activities and these materials were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and Red Cross volunteers. They were effective and useful in the spread of hygiene messages and behaviour change. Furthermore, the supply of clean and safe water as well as sanitation facilities in the individual beneficiary's houses was helpful for changing and keeping good personal and domestic hygiene behaviours. Based on the detailed design of water supply and wastewater systems, construction materials were purchased following the IFRC standard procurement process and were delivered in December 2011. In total 10 gravity-fed water supply system were installed while other four communities were supported with shallow-

tube wells which serves 1,309 households. Latrines were built in the same community that the Red Cross had supported the construction of permanent shelter that benefited 600 households.

Before the flood, water was collected from a distant source in the communities, but now safe water supply is more accessible, saving time particularly for women and girls. The quality of drinking water has improved with access to water at their kitchen directly. When people used traditional pit latrines, environmental contamination was high, but each family has well protected latrines with septic tanks now, thus, environment contamination has reduced significantly.

With more water in their disposal, families are able to grow more vegetables in their kitchen gardens.

Challenges and constraints

As it was difficult to do any construction in freezing temperatures during the 2011 winter, the DPRK RCS and IFRC together decided to start construction work from March onwards, thus delaying the project completion.

Logistics

Logistics support has been actively provided by the Regional Logistic Unit (RLU). RLU worked closely with the IFRC country office and DPRK RCS logistics team, especially in procuring emergency relief supplies. Procurement was followed using standard IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed and delivered in an efficient way.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Communications activities have focused around highlighting the humanitarian situation while simultaneously positioning the Red Cross as a primary responder to the crisis. The role and response of the DPRK RCS and IFRC was promoted through a variety of communications channels and platforms. A number of interviews by the international media were conducted to promote Red Cross work on the ground

Please refer to the following website for stories from the field.

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/korea-democratic-peoples-republic-of/>

Conclusion

DPRK is a country that is prone to floods and typhoons, while disaster response and preparedness is incorporated into its annual planning. The level of effort and coverage is still limited mainly due to lack of resources. The 2011 appeal operation allowed extensive Red Cross responses, and achieved immediate impact in the emergency phase where relief materials were provided in a timely manner. At the same time, a recovery plan was implemented to support the targeted population with shelter, a safe drinking water supply and health components.

The DPRK RCS, with its well trained emergency capacity has been quickly granted access to rapidly deploy their assessment and response teams which included not only branch but also community level volunteers and trained medical staff. The impact of this special Red Cross position could be further enhanced with even better technical skills in assessment, analysis and planning of the actions, as well as continuous effort in disaster preparedness activities on all levels. This will be continuously supported by IFRC through its country annual plan and the remaining fund of this operation will be integrated as part of the disaster preparedness plan.



A beneficiary getting safe water in her home in Dokdal-ri, Chongdan county. **Photo:** DPRK RCS.

The operations in the appeal would not have been successful without close coordination with different stakeholders on the ground and support from the international community. On behalf of the DPRK RCS, IFRC would like to thank all partners in providing their generous support to this operation.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.

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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.
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MDRKP003 - DPR Korea - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 19 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2012/8
Appeal	MDRKP003
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	2,392,728					2,392,728	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	44,275					44,275	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	129,940					129,940	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	3,947					3,947	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	150,550					150,550	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	257,036					257,036	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	565,753					565,753	
<i>German Red Cross</i>	43,167					43,167	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	115,200					115,200	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	77,330					77,330	
<i>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	45,918					45,918	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	12,229					12,229	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	405,606					405,606	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	163,151					163,151	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	301,898					301,898	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,000					1,000	
C1. Cash contributions	2,317,003					2,317,003	
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	68,048					68,048	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	68,048					68,048	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	3,956					3,956	
C4. Other Income	3,956					3,956	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,389,006					2,389,006	
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,389,006					2,389,006	
Coverage = D/A	100%					100%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	2,389,006					2,389,006	
E. Expenditure	-2,361,635					-2,361,635	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	27,371					27,371	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2012/8
Appeal	MDRKP003
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,392,728					2,392,728	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	21,600	19,279				19,279	2,321	
Construction - Housing	1,510,320	1,513,424				1,513,424	-3,104	
Clothing & Textiles	60,857	60,857				60,857	1	
Food	138,427	138,427				138,427	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	196,796	191,940				191,940	4,856	
Medical & First Aid	19,121	19,121				19,121	-0	
Teaching Materials	29,453	27,846				27,846	1,606	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supj	1,976,574	1,970,894				1,970,894	5,679	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	4,845	2,145				2,145	2,700	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,845	2,145				2,145	2,700	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,904	10,310				10,310	-5,406	
Distribution & Monitoring	26,057	26,674				26,674	-617	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	45,478	46,302				46,302	-824	
Logistics Services		3,050				3,050	-3,050	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	76,438	86,336				86,336	-9,898	
Personnel								
International Staff	42,875	45,826				45,826	-2,951	
National Staff	1,590	1,176				1,176	415	
National Society Staff	9,448	8,288				8,288	1,159	
Total Personnel	53,913	55,291				55,291	-1,377	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	37,909	15,716				15,716	22,193	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	37,909	15,716				15,716	22,193	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	61,833	45,954				45,954	15,879	
Total Workshops & Training	61,833	45,954				45,954	15,879	
General Expenditure								
Travel	4,378	4,171				4,171	207	
Information & Public Relations	7,600	7,086				7,086	514	
Office Costs	7,539	9,770				9,770	-2,231	
Communications		275				275	-275	
Financial Charges	10,093	6,894				6,894	3,199	
Shared Office and Services Costs	120	4,888				4,888	-4,768	
Total General Expenditure	29,730	33,084				33,084	-3,354	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	145,681	143,145				143,145	2,536	
Total Indirect Costs	145,681	143,145				143,145	2,536	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	4,705	6,870				6,870	-2,165	
Pledge Reporting Fees	1,100	2,200				2,200	-1,100	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	5,805	9,070				9,070	-3,265	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,392,728	2,361,635				2,361,635	31,093	
VARIANCE (C - D)		31,093				31,093		