



## West and Central Africa: Early Warning/Early Action

Final report

Emergency appeal n°MDR61005

12 January, 2011

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 6 August 2009 to 31 August 2010.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 918,563 (USD 896,114 or EUR 605,283).

**Final Appeal coverage:** 100%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 6 August 2009 for CHF 918,517 for 9 months to assist 25,000 beneficiaries;
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 200,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support this Appeal and related action;
- **Programme update no. 1** was issued on 19 October, 2009; Period covered: 6 August - 7 October 2009; Appeal target (current): CHF 918,517; **Appeal coverage:** 91%;
- **Programme update no. 2** was issued on 10 May 2010; Appeal target (current): CHF 918,517; **Appeal coverage:** 99%;



A volunteer in a flooded community after the torrential rains

**Summary:** Despite the effectiveness of this early warning and early action (EW/EA) initiative and the related activities carried out, flooding in many countries has been very severe due to the fact that the heavy precipitation came at the end of the rainy season often after two months of normal rainy to dry conditions. The location of these rains (in areas with poor urbanization planning) exacerbated an already difficult situation. Based on ongoing updated meteorological reports from the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) highlighting heavy precipitations, other countries were covered by the EW/EA appeal. Therefore, some 51 climate risk bulletins for the humanitarian community in West Africa have been disseminated to the National Societies (NS) within the zone as early warning for appropriate actions through the Disaster Management volunteers' network comprising 93 members of RDRT, 240 members of NDRT and 600 members of CDRT (regional, national and community disaster response teams).

14 countries in West Africa experienced flooding (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Benin, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo and Guinea). Early responses conducted by National Societies and supported by the Zone office and other Movement partners (Spanish Red Cross and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), Danish and Finnish Red Cross) have been implemented to assist at least 738,664 most vulnerable people with non-food items stocks available in Dakar and Accra regional warehouses and transported to the countries. In terms of early recovery, some affected communities have been supported with agricultural tools, seeds, fishing nets and shelter kits to mitigate the impact of the disasters and restore their livelihoods and coping mechanisms.

## The situation

The West and Central Africa Zone has been systematically monitoring climate information on all timescales, linking information to action using the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) forecast for the 2009 flood season in West and Central Africa, the monthly updates and the short term forecast sent by the International Federation/WCAZ focal point based in ACMAD. The EW/EA framework was implemented using a variety of tools and different funding sources. The contingency stocks were constituted in 2008 through the EW/EA appeal with support from Participating National Societies (PNS) and standalone DREF of CHF 200,000 made available in early September 2009 which provided cash to cover the operational costs of the early response in terms of non-food items distribution, transport cost and operational costs related to NFIs distribution, health sensitization, hygiene promotion and other related costs. The annual appeal funds have been used to train National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Community based Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) and Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) members that were extensively used during the early response to floods thanks to the regular support provided by the Department for International Development (DFID), Spanish Red Cross/AECID, Irish, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies. The severity of some of the flood disasters was attributed to the fact that the rains in many areas arrived at the end of the season (after two months of precipitation under normal conditions). Poor urbanization policies exacerbated the floods in many densely populated areas.

The Early warning/Early action framework was implemented in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Benin, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo and Guinea based on short term forecasts. The regional approach allowed Disaster Management coordinators in WCAZ to allocate resources according to the needs and to move resources (NFIs and staff) from one country to another according to the context and community needs. Community participation and flexibility in resource management made available through the prepositioned contingency stocks and trained NDRT, RDRT and CDRT increased the effectiveness of early response activities. The Central African Republic (CAR), Senegal, and Burkina Faso were also supported for early response through WCAZ contingency stock based in Dakar, Accra and Yaoundé. These countries were covered by specific Emergency Appeals. The West and Central Africa Zone focused its support in providing support to affected communities in recovery mainly in Mauritania, Niger and Chad using OPEC funds. In Central Africa, no severe floods were reported. Appropriate contingency stocks were prepositioned in Yaoundé and in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The activities were carried out and the stock used for early response activities was partially replenished thanks to the cash and in-kind support from Movement partners including Danish and Finnish Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, and from OPEC and the Luxembourg government.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Achievements against outcomes

#### Overview

**Guinea Conakry:** The Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG) was engaged in supporting communities in the suburbs of Conakry and those living near swamps in the capital Conakry. The RCSG was able to respond in attending more than 5,000 affected families with hygiene promotion activities based on its pool of volunteers and with the support of the Danish Red Cross.

**Sierra Leone:** Approximately 450 houses were reported destroyed and nearly 700 people forced to leave their homes in the affected areas of Freetown and the provincial districts. The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) played a major role in mobilising its volunteers. A total of 26 SLRCS Disaster Management Action Team members and 386 volunteers were teaming up at group levels in all affected communities, collaborating with partners such as the Office of National Security and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and other partners to mobilize all necessary support to bring the situation under control in the Western Area. In the affected districts, youth and adult Action Team members took part in the monitoring, assessment, rescue and evacuation of injured persons to the government hospitals. Non-food items were distributed to 500 families including sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, jerry cans, Water filter Purification (PUR), buckets, soap, ORS, shelter kits and kitchen sets.

**Mali:** Heavy rains in Mali caused flooding in several localities and the National Society mobilized teams of volunteers. Reports indicated that a total of 6,922 people were affected, 1,078 houses collapsed, 20mt of food

lost, and 801 latrines infected. ICRC supported the Mali Red Cross with NFI for 80 families while the Federation provided NFI for 231 families.

**Gambia:** From July to September 2009, torrential downpours and strong winds across the country resulted in heavy floods and significant damage to houses and livelihoods (over 1,986 affected). The Federation supported the Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS) through a DREF allocation in July and through the provision of NFI to assist 381 families in September. Items distributed include shelter kits, kitchen sets, and blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, soap, jerry cans, buckets and mosquito nets.

**Côte d'Ivoire:** The rainy season continued in the northwest of the country. In mid-September, the villages of Duékoué, Bin-Houyé and Zouan-Hounien were flooded, with collapsed houses affecting some 1,274 people. The National Society deployed its teams of volunteers to carry out assessments, sensitize communities on good hygiene practices to prevent cholera and water-borne diseases, to distribute food and seeds to kick-start agricultural activities, and insure food security and to distribute NFI (blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins, buckets and soap). ICRC supported the National Society in carrying out these activities.

**Ghana:** Ghana Red Cross Society (GRCS) distributed relief items to 983 most affected families through a DREF. Items distributed include tarpaulins, kitchen sets, blankets, soap, mats, jerry cans, and mosquito nets. Red Cross volunteers continue to provide first-aid treatment, psychological counselling and health education to community people some of whom moved to safer places for shelter.

**Benin:** DREF was allocated to assist 22,035 affected families. The Red Cross of Benin (RCB) with support of the Federation assisted the most affected 22,035 persons (4,407 households) with basic non-food relief items including mosquito nets, blankets, soap, water purification tablets and clothing for children. Red Cross volunteers also carried out sensitization activities on good hygiene before the distribution of relief items. Items distributed include, blankets, PUR, soap, jerry cans, clothes for children and mosquito nets.

**Central African Republic (CAR):** An appeal was launched to support the National Society to assist 6,000 beneficiaries. Volunteers were mobilized for this operation and have prepared the sites to host the flood-affected people. The 6,000 beneficiaries targeted for this operation received basic household items. The collective efforts of the National Society, the Federation, and PNS resulted in the provision of safe and adequate water and the reduction of communicable diseases and epidemic outbreaks.

**Chad:** During the nights of 12 and 14 September 2009, two torrential rainstorms hit the Capital N'Djamena, increasing the already worsening situation that started since the beginning of the rainy season. Eight urban districts were hit by the downpour and inundated. The floods caused severe damage and left many people homeless. A total of 1,000 people were affected and 545 huts and houses were destroyed. Two deaths were reported in the third district severely hit by the disaster. The Red Cross Society of Chad with the support of the International Federation provided relief items to the victims, thus reducing their vulnerability. About 1,136 families were targeted for Red Cross support, with a DREF allocated to continue the early response activities conducted by the National Society.

**Mauritania:** August is the peak of the rainy season in Mauritania. Each year, the local population of the flood-prone areas suffer from damage in agriculture and housing sectors. During the night of 28 - 29 August 2009, a heavy downpour brought floods in Rosso (Trarza region). The flooded areas were Satara, Demel Dik, Messane Vretma, Cheitarha, the Central Market and the administrative district. A total of 360 Mauritanian families (2,520 people) were forced to leave their homes in the south eastern town of Tintane with water levels reaching two metres in some areas. Two children died and 25 other people were missing and feared drowned. The floods affected 3,500 families (24,500 people).

**Niger:** In the night of 1-2 September 2009, a heavy downpour brought about floods in Agadez region. The strong precipitations caused extensive damage (3,000 ha of productive land were destroyed; 4,000 heads of cattle missing and 1,443 bags of onion lost). About 12,391 households in Dabaga, Tabelot, Tchirozérine and Agadez urban areas were severely affected.

**Regional preparedness:** Early response was conducted by National Societies supported by the Zone office and other Movement partners (Spanish Red Cross and AECID, Danish and Finish Red Cross Societies). The NDRT, CDRT and RDRT training programme implemented by the Zone enabled National Societies to take early action. A DREF was released to cover operational costs of the prepositioned NFIs in the Zone. The WCAZ was continuously working on improving its collaboration with the climatologists and the daily climate

bulletin produced by ACMAD for the International Federation. This bulletin was undergoing regular improvements to meet the expectations of the communities at risk. Since several countries within the Zone were supported in 2008-2009 through CDRT and NDRT training sessions, most National Societies put their teams on standby and some were deployed in the monitoring of the river level such as in Togo and Ghana. The International Federation Desk in ACMAD produced tailored bulletin to the Federation and that was regularly disseminated to National Societies focussing on “red alerts” related to imminent risks. Regional contingency stocks were managed in such way as to keep a given level of capacity at all times, replacing used items. The RDRT alert remained standing for 15 RDRT members ready to be deployed. Regular inter-agency meetings were organized weekly in Dakar to exchange information on “who does what and where”.

All National Societies have been part of their respective national disaster coordination bodies, thereby ensuring complementarity in disaster response interventions.

<b>Early Warning System</b>	
<b>Outcome: The relevant information is communicated and the appropriate action is taken in consultation with communities at risk.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Volunteers at community level are aware about weather forecast and are well organized to inform and support communities to be better prepared to related disasters and take early action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate an appropriate information to communities using low-cost communication networks (radio, SMS, etc.) according to the local context;</li> <li>Identify the communities at risk and build dialog structure with communities leader/management structure;</li> <li>Train the local volunteers committee in translating meteorological information to communities into intelligible messages and actions;</li> <li>Link early warning to action through contingency plan.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Despite the initial low level of response from donors, the zone was managing with the available resources in providing timely information and improving its climate risk bulletin. Some 51 climate risk bulletins for the humanitarian community in West Africa were disseminated to the National Societies within the zone through the Disaster Management volunteers’ network (93 members of RDRT, 600 members of CDRT and 240 members of NDRT). Training modules for volunteers were developed for the use of climate information.

**Challenges:** The ACMAD tailored bulletin for the Federation needs to be translated into a format that is more user friendly especially to the communities at risk and the National Societies. In collaboration with Columbia University, efforts have been made to include community leaders and structures to translate the information.

<b>Contingency planning</b>	
<b>Outcome: Refreshed trainings on contingency planning and assessment are organized.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Volunteers at the branch level are trained and well prepared, and contingency plans are focussed on predicted risks in coordination with partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refresh trainings for the branches on contingency planning with early warning system and assessment components;</li> <li>Conduct community risk monitoring (rivers, dams, rainfall);</li> <li>Carry out simulation exercises and implement contingency plan.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Contingency plans were reviewed in all flood-prone countries. In Nigeria, Benin and Togo simulation exercises took place with major stakeholders (including the UN). The contingency planning enabled the Togolese Red Cross to affirm its auxiliary role to the government and led the first aid component. The Zone office supported the Togolese Red Cross to implement monitoring on the Mano River. Technical review for this project was provided by Columbia University. With the volunteers and at risk communities participation, the early warning system in place was improved and limited the impact of the floods on 667 families (approximately 3,335 people) living in the villages of Agome-Glozou, Batonou, Agome-Seva, Sesou-Kondji, Doh – Kondji ).

**Challenges:** There is a need to address more localized contingency planning for rural areas where crops and other livelihood means were at risk. The initially low rate of funding response made it difficult to conduct rapid response.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 5,000 families affected by floods (25,000 beneficiaries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate water and sanitation kits are distributed and beneficiaries are sensitized to health risks and hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** The repositioning of water purification at strategic areas within the zone provided a quicker response whenever the flood was reported and the need identified. Water and sanitation kits were readily available at different locations of the zone for deployment where necessary and specialized trained staffs from the RDRT pool were also prepared to accompany the deployment of any kit. About 50,100 people were sensitized by volunteers on hygiene, proper use of water and sanitation kits and mosquito net distributed.

**Challenges:** Although the performance of volunteers was remarkable, there has been a need for more training and sensitization of communities on the use of PUR. The misuse of the tablets has been a challenge, and there has been a need for additional Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for public awareness on the use of PUR.

### Non-Food item emergency stock storage and distribution

Outcome: Pre-positioning of Non-Food Items for 25,000 beneficiaries	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Contingency stocks are provided with NFI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply NFI through PNS support and with the Federation Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai;</li> <li>Strengthen warehouse maintenance and management. Supply NFI through PNS support and with the Federation Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai;</li> <li>Provide warehouses within the flood prone regions with NFI.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** 14 countries were flooded in West Africa with at least 738,664 people affected. Stocks available in Dakar and Accra regional warehouses were transported to the countries and were used to assist the most vulnerable people. In line with the early warning and early action planning, the prepositioned stocks served to complement the country stock mobilized locally for rapid response. About 24,625 people were assisted with deployed stock as detailed in the table below:

Countries	Targeted Families	Tarpaulins	Blankets	MII	Sleeping mats	Jerry cans	Buckets	Tents	Shelter kits	Kitchen sets	Soap	ORS	PUR
Gambia 1	31	31	0	62	62	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Gambia 2	50	0	100	100	100	50	50	10	50	50	50	250	300
Gambia 3	300	600	600	300	600	300	300	0	0	0	300	0	0
Mauritania	400	0	800	800	400	400	400	0	0	400	1,200	2,000	0
Sierra Leone	500	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	0	500	500	6,000	2,500	3,000
Guinea	300	600	600	300	600	300	300	0	0	0	300	0	0
Mali	231	0	462	231	462	231	231	0	231	0	231	0	0
Niger	500	0	0	500	1,000	0	500	0	500	500	500	0	0
Nigeria	500	0	1,000	500	1,000	0	0	0	500	500	500	0	0
Senegal	863	199	1,338	1,532	1,726	863	669		0	179	8,028	3,345	18,370
Burkina Faso	1,250	2,173	1,000	2,000	3,500	250	750	0	0	1,250	750	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>10,450</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>8,095</b>	<b>21,670</b>

**Challenges:** Due to deteriorated road conditions because of floods in West Africa and customs formalities at the borders, some transport times to deliver supplies to affected areas took longer than anticipated.

Livelihood	
Objective: Reduce climate-related impact on livelihoods.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Seeds and agricultural tools are procured and distributed to targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the targeted beneficiaries;</li> <li>Procure and distribute seeds and agricultural tools;</li> <li>Provide advice and technical support;</li> <li>Improve the seed storage system;</li> <li>Set income generating activities.</li> </ul>
Secure seeds for planting are available and community income are improved	

**Progress:** Communities affected by floods in Niger, Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria, Chad, Senegal and Mali were supported with agricultural tools, seeds, fish nets and shelter kits to mitigate the impact of the disaster and restore their livelihoods and coping mechanisms.

- In Niger**

Based on the results of joint assessment carried out by FAO and the government, the Red Cross Society of Niger supported the most vulnerable communities with seeds, agricultural tools, livestock, power driven pumps, donkeys and fertilisers, as shown by the table below:

Designation		Quantities	Areas of distribution				
	Variety		Agadez Urban Area	Tabelot	Tchiro-zérine	Dabaga	Ingall
Market gardening seeds (pack of 25g)	Onion	2,000	0	560	840	600	0
	Tomato	500	0	140	210	150	0
	Cabbage	500	0	140	210	150	0
	Lettuce	500	0	140	210	150	0
	Carrot	500	0	140	210	150	0
Agricultural tools	wheelbarrow	76	0	14	22	15	25
	Rake	200	0	56	84	60	0
	mattock	200	0	56	84	60	0
	hoe	200	0	56	84	60	0
Agricultural tool kits including spade, hoe, machete, shears, saw, rope and nails		500	65	120	180	135	0
Fertilisers (bag of 50 kg)	Urea	110	0	31	46	33	0
	NPK 15-15-15	110	0	31	46	33	0
Livestock		978	468	143	214	153	0
Power driven pump		49	0	7	10	7	25
Donkey		34	0	10	14	10	0

**Impact:** By making available agricultural input and livestock, Niger RCS and its partners contributed to improving food security and livelihood for the affected populations. Farmers were provided with seeds to help them revive their livelihoods. This contributed to the community becoming more self-sufficient and reduced their dependence on food assistance.

**Constraints/Challenges:** It is very difficult to access remote communities. Due to armed conflict in the Northern part of the country, monitoring and evaluation still remains a major challenge.

- In Mauritania**

In partnership with the Federation, the Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) conducted a needs assessment mission in the floods affected communities. Following meetings with local authorities, the list of most affected people was established, and the needs were identified with community members. Using the pair-wise ranking methodology, the following activities were selected: community shop for Moudjeria and N'Beika; mill grain for Letfetar; and 7,500m of wire fencing for Tourougueiline. Food commodities were purchased and placed in

community stores for 200 affected households in the town of Moudjeria and N'Beïka. The following table is showing the items distributed to the two communities:

Commodities	Rice (kg)	Wheat (kg)	Pasta (kg)	Wheat flour (kg)	Biscuits (box)	Milk (unit)	Sugar (kg)	Oil (L)	Salt (kg)	Tea (kg)	Soap (bars)
Quantities	1,500	1,500	1,000	400	20	1,920	1,000	1,500	300	500	3,500

A mill grain was purchased for 145 households in Letfetar; and 7,500 m of wire fencing to enclose the community field. The approach used during the operation was exclusively based on the expressed desire of the community. All communities were sensitized and a committee was set up to take the responsibility of managing the equipment, procedures and processes upon agreement of community members.

**Impact:** This intervention has contributed to improving the resilience of communities. In Moudjeria and N'Beïka, communities agreed to establish a system that facilitates access of the most vulnerable people to food. Also, income generated will be used to fund other community activities. To ensure the success of this activity, the management committee has been exclusively composed by women in N'Beïka whereas in Moudjeria positions of deputy are reserved for women. In Letfetar, the availability of a mill to grind their grains has allowed beneficiaries to save financial resources for other social needs. Indeed, beneficiaries reported that they otherwise have to spend CHF 5 to grind a bag of 50 kg of grain. Moreover, this activity was time consuming because they had to travel over 10 km before finding a mill. In Tourougueiline, enclosing the community field has reduced crop destruction by animals, and led to an increase in the yields. At the end of the harvest time, a perimeter of pasture can be established for livestock which could contribute to the fertilization of fields.

#### **Constraints or Challenges:**

The major constraint has been the swift flow of information at National Society level. This has created confusion at times and slightly delayed the implementation of some of the planned activities. The lack of willingness of the National Society in following the International Federation procurement procedures has also delayed the implementation of the action plan.

#### **Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

The Dakar zone office, in close cooperation with the National Societies involved in the preparedness and response activities and with the support of colleagues in Geneva, have been fully involved and engaged in promoting the appeal and concept. Various press pieces have been produced and released, and media coverage through interviews and press conferences has been organized at zone and at country levels. A tracking system has been put in place to record various actions undertaken from the alert to the actual occurrence of flooding.

[<Final financial report below and contact details below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

## How we work

All IFRC's 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:**

- In **Senegal**: Momodou Lamin Fye, Regional representative for Sahel, phone: +221 33 869 3641; fax: +221 33 820 25 34; email: [momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org](mailto:momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org); Aita Sarr Cissé, Disaster Management Coordinator a.i; phone: +221.33.869.36.54; email: [aita.sarr@ifrc.org](mailto:aita.sarr@ifrc.org);
- In **Johannesburg**: Dr Asha Mohammed, Head of Operations, email: [asha.mohammed@ifrc.org](mailto:asha.mohammed@ifrc.org), phone: +27.113.03.97.00, fax: + 27.11.884.38.09; +27.11.884.02.30
- In **Geneva**: Christine South, Quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.45.29, email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/8-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/8-2010/5
Appeal	MDR61005
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>918,563</b>					<b>918,563</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	5,943					5,943
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	4,966					4,966
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	30,300					30,300
<i>Luxembourg Government</i>	75,552					75,552
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	610,625					610,625
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	10,231					10,231
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>737,616</b>					<b>737,616</b>
<b><u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u></b>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	96,425					96,425
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	76,400					76,400
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>172,824</b>					<b>172,824</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>910,441</b>					<b>910,441</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>910,441</b>					<b>910,441</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>99%</b>					<b>99%</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>910,441</b>					<b>910,441</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-910,162</b>					<b>-910,162</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>278</b>					<b>278</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR61005 - West and Central Africa - Early Warning/Early Acti

Appeal Launch Date: 06 aug 09

Appeal Timeframe: 06 aug 09 to 31 may 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/8-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/8-2010/5
Appeal	MDR61005
Budget	APPEAL

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>918,563</b>					<b>918,563</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	383,300	43,822				43,822	339,478	
Construction Materials		18,295				18,295	-18,295	
Clothing & textiles		95,197				95,197	-95,197	
Food		39,345				39,345	-39,345	
Seeds,Plants		44,203				44,203	-44,203	
Water & Sanitation	123,800	54,639				54,639	69,161	
Medical & First Aid	229,900						229,900	
Teaching Materials		11				11	-11	
Utensils & Tools		206,222				206,222	-206,222	
Other Supplies & Services		41,189				41,189	-41,189	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>737,000</b>	<b>542,924</b>				<b>542,924</b>	<b>194,076</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		11,520				11,520	-11,520	
Distribution & Monitoring	63,500	73,464				73,464	-9,964	
Transport & Vehicle Costs		54,933				54,933	-54,933	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>139,917</b>				<b>139,917</b>	<b>-76,417</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff		13,790				13,790	-13,790	
National Staff		34,997				34,997	-34,997	
National Society Staff		737				737	-737	
<b>Total Personnel</b>		<b>49,524</b>				<b>49,524</b>	<b>-49,524</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	16,000	84,383				84,383	-68,383	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>84,383</b>				<b>84,383</b>	<b>-68,383</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	16,000	13,558				13,558	2,442	
Information & Public Relation		924				924	-924	
Office Costs		1,635				1,635	-1,635	
Communications	30,000	2,211				2,211	27,789	
Financial Charges		3,782				3,782	-3,782	
Other General Expenses		1,721				1,721	-1,721	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>23,832</b>				<b>23,832</b>	<b>22,168</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	56,063	62,480				62,480	-6,418	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>56,063</b>	<b>62,480</b>				<b>62,480</b>	<b>-6,418</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		6,189				6,189	-6,189	
Services & Recoveries		915				915	-915	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>7,104</b>				<b>7,104</b>	<b>-7,104</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>918,563</b>	<b>910,162</b>				<b>910,162</b>	<b>8,400</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>8,400</b>				<b>8,400</b>		