

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Burkina Faso: Floods

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRBF008
GLIDE n° FL-2009-000172-BFA
28 February, 2011

Period covered by this Final Report: 9 September, 2009 to 30 September 2010;

Appeal target (current): CHF 3,500,000

Final Appeal coverage: 75%; [<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 9 September, 2009 for CHF 2,765,053 in cash, kind, or services to support the Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) to assist some 40,000 beneficiaries who are considered to be the most vulnerable out of the nearly 150,000 people affected by the floods.
- CHF 200,000 was initially allocated on a regional basis from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society in responding by delivering assistance.
- **Operations Update no. 1** covering the period 9-14 September 2009 focused on the Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERUs).
- **Operations Update no. 2** covering the period 18-21 September 2009 communicated a logistic and relief item mobilization situation update and a mobilization planning.
- **The Emergency Appeal** was revised on December 2009 and sought CHF 3,500,000 in cash, kind, or services to support the BRCS to assist 8,000 families for 6 months. The operation was extended by one month, to be completed by the end of March, 2010. The budget was increased to include the recovery phase of reconstruction in line with the latest government strategy to relocate most of the flood victims to permanent green land sites in the outskirts of Ouagadougou.
- **Operations Update no. 3** covering the period of 24 December 2009 to 08 January, 2010 communicated the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.
- **Operations Update no. 4** covering the period of 08 January to 17 February, 2010 gave more details on health integrated approach.
- **Operations Update no. 5** covering the period of 17 February to 31 March, 2010 extended the operation by three months. It communicated a redefinition of the Water, Sanitation & Emergency Health objectives, expected results and activities for the support of the populations during the early recovery phase in Yagma.
- **Operations Update no. 6.** Covering the period of 1st April to 31 May, 2010 extended the timeframe of the Appeal by a further three months to allow the planned activities to be finalized. It highlighted the activities carried out at the Yagma site.



Summary: Heavy and persistent seasonal rainfall in late August and early September 2009 throughout the country affected an estimated 150,000 people. Initial reports indicated that nine people died, 48,000 were without shelter and were living in temporary facilities, and over 1,000 persons were injured. In

addition to the immediate human toll, considerable losses or damage to household materials, crops, livestock, and basic infrastructure (roads, bridges, factories, hospitals and dams) were recorded. Fire brigade teams were working around the clock to preserve assets and prevent any further damage. The government made available 93 temporary sites to host those who could not find accommodation and were sheltered in schools and public buildings. The situation was dire as most of these sites did not have either the capacity to accommodate or the appropriate facilities and they were generally located in flood-prone areas. Some improvised sites were created by the affected population while others were still camping at their former homes to look after the remainder of their houses.

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society (BRCS) mobilized 150 volunteers to assist the affected communities and undertook activities to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases. The International Federation deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) to reinforce the regional disaster response team (RDRT) members already in place. Emergency Response Units (ERUs) for relief and logistics were deployed. Based on assessments and subsequent revision of the plan of action, BRCS, supported by the FACT and ERUs, assisted emergency and temporary resettlement phases of the plan, distributing non-food items, installing sanitation facilities and supporting the relocation of beneficiaries in temporary shelter located at sites selected by government. The operation also reinforced the water distribution network and hygiene promotion. Phase 3 (recovery) activities provided building materials and training of 360 Red Cross volunteers, masons and craftsmen related to shelter and construction.

Lessons learned

The operation showed that the relatively good preparedness was translated into early response. There was also good coordination between health and watsan departments to link non-food items distribution with health and watsan as an integrated “response package”. The detailed assessment and coordination mechanisms with the government had a positive impact on the whole operation.

The situation

Unprecedented rainfall of 1 September, 2009 in Ouagadougou — when 263 mm fell within 12 hours — left more than 150,000 people affected within and around Ouagadougou. With 48,000 made homeless, people sought refuge in temporary shelters like school buildings and public sites. The BRCS responded immediately to the disaster by mobilizing its volunteers from the initial assessment phase throughout the implementation of the relief operation. Based on the initial rapid assessments carried out by the National Society, it was planned to assist 8,000 of the most vulnerable families. Other parts of the country (Kaya, Bagre, and Boulgou) were also affected. The hydro-electric dam in Boulgou had opened its runoff valves to relieve pressure on the dam, leading to flooding in neighbouring Ghana. Many affected areas remained inaccessible, while many structures including schools and mosques were submerged by the flood waters. The site planning of temporary resettlement camps was elaborated by government authorities and shared with humanitarian actors. On 19 September, 2009, the BRCS/IFRC reviewed the site planning with authorities and UN-Habitat, ECHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, OXFAM and Enfants & Développement in line with SPHERE guidelines. The emergency response timeline established by the government and humanitarian actors was divided into 3 phases:

- **Phase 1.** Emergency phase: temporary shelters in public buildings such as schools.
- **Phase 2.** Re-settlement of families from 97 emergency centres to 37 temporary re-settlement sites for approximately three months.
- **Phase 3.** Reconstruction and relocation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements compared with planned outcomes

Overview

The Burkinabe Red Cross Society mobilized a team of 150 volunteers to assist the affected communities and undertook activities to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases. The International Federation deployed a FACT team to support the assessment and coordination efforts and to work and reinforce the regional disaster response team (RDRT) members already in place. Two Emergency Response Units (ERUs) for relief and logistics were deployed as well. After the completion of the assessment phase and the revision of the initial plan of action, BRCS with the support of the International Federation (FACT and ERU) carried out the

relief phase 1 and 2 of its operation. These phases consisted of distributing non-food items, installing sanitation facilities and supporting the relocation of beneficiaries in temporary shelter located at sites selected by government. The operation also reinforced the water distribution network and the promotion of hygiene activities. Phase 3 (recovery) activities stressed the use of simple, local materials, with French earth building specialists CRATerre assisting the Burkinabe LOCOMAT initiative in the training of 360 participants (Red Cross volunteers, masons and craftsmen) related to shelter and construction.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 8,000 most vulnerable flood affected households (some 40,000 people) benefit from the distribution of non-food items (including blankets, jerry cans, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, kitchen sets).

Outputs	Activities
Procurement and distribution of non-food items, including mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins, to 8,000 targeted families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization and training for volunteers, as well as assessment; • Availability of the list of the most vulnerable people; • Acquisition and transport of non-food items (NFI) sets to warehouse Ouagadougou; • Preparation of distribution plans for Ouagadougou and the Provinces; • Training of teams for distribution; • Establishment of requisition in accordance with distribution plans; • Transport to distribution sites in Ouagadougou and provinces; • Monitoring, documentation and reporting on distribution activities; • Evaluation activities and adequate reporting.

Impact: The non-food items distributed to benefiting families helped reduce their vulnerability. The National Society initially targeted the people affected in three of the five districts of Greater Ouagadougou (Nongre-massom, Baskuy and Bogodogo). The Burkinabe Red Cross Society registered families living in emergency centres in those three districts and monitored changes that occurred in the emergency centres as they affected NFI distribution planning. BRCS branches identified families outside Ouagadougou that were displaced by the floods. The National Society also monitored the interaction of the resettlement planning, food distribution and the need for NFI. The distribution was achieved with the support of ERU relief and Movement partners. Below is the table of distribution:

Provinces	Number of Households	Number of persons	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Jerry cans	Buckets	Hygiene Kits
Kadiogo (Ouagadougou)	6,411	32,074	13,182	18,245	4,991	6,516	7,104
Boulgou	220	1,211	440	660	220	220	230
Zounweogo	209	1,484	418	627	209	209	0
Bazega	154	1,232	308	462	154	154	0
Soum	448	4,306	896	1,344	448	448	448
Oubritinga	386	3,849	772	1,158	386	386	436
Bougouriba	585	4,172	1,170	1,755	585	585	635
Sanematinga	67	449	134	201	67	67	100
Nayala	74	958	148	222	74	74	100
Banwa	563	3,766	1,126	1,689	563	563	643
Passore	36	485	72	108	36	36	36
Yaga	130	976	260	390	130	130	180
Sourou	411	2,466	822	1,233	411	411	501
Total	9,694	57,428	19,748	28,094	8,274	9,799	10,413

In addition to the NFI distributed, the affected families in Ouagadougou received 815 clothing balls; 5,998 kitchen kits; 678 jerry cans of two litres; 160 basins; and 425 family kits.

Emergency health	
Outcome: To contribute to the prevention of outbreaks of waterborne and communicable diseases through an integrated health and Watsan approach by hygiene promotion, health sensitization and social mobilization of up to 57,000 displaced people.	
Outputs	Activities
The capacities of the Burkinabe Red Cross Society in public health in emergencies are increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the capacity of related health staff, supervisors, team leaders and volunteers of BRCS; • Training 10 BRCS team leaders, three supervisors and 140 volunteers on prevention of the most common communicable and water-borne diseases in emergencies as well as delivering key messages (with assistance from Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization); • Training five health BRCS staff (Health Coordinator, three supervisors/Team leaders) in PHAST (Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation) organized by CREPA (<i>Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à faible coût</i>); the second training was held in January when people were settled in their distributed plots. • Producing sufficient information materials for sensitization activities of the BRCS volunteers; • Supervising of the activities of BRCS volunteers at the alternative resettlement sites once a week; • Producing and providing volunteers and supervisors with appropriate formats for monitoring and reporting of the activities; • Carrying out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.
Good hygiene practices and awareness on prevention of communicable diseases, vector born diseases and HIV/AIDS in the alternative resettlement sites are promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of 140 BRCS volunteers, their 10 team leaders and three supervisors; • Sensitization of the population on good hygiene and sanitation practices; • Organization of a planned 4,200 health awareness raising sessions including distribution of condoms and ORS at the alternative resettlement sites; • Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) to a planned 8,000 affected displaced people at the alternative resettlement sites; • Organization of mosquito net “hang up” sessions in five sessions per each site during NFI (mosquito net) distributions including sensitization on prevention of malaria; • Organization of 180 sensitization meetings with heads of households in each site; • Establishment of one hygiene committee at each alternative resettlement site; • Organization of 24 supervision visits to supervise BRCS volunteer activities at the sites; • Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.

Impact: The National Society conducted 3,390 sensitization and hygiene promotion sessions for 15,295 people. Additionally Red Cross volunteers assisted the beneficiaries in the

installation of 1,600 mosquito nets. Thanks in part to these preventive measures, there were no major communicable disease outbreaks.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne diseases has reduced through the provision of potable water and sensitization on good hygiene practices to the most vulnerable flood-affected households through distribution of jerry cans, provision of water bladders in the districts, construction of family pit latrines, and sensitization of communities on good hygiene practices.	
Outputs	Activities
A successful drilling of two boreholes is achieved along with the construction of two water points in the relocation and permanent housing site of Yagma by the end of March 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of March/early April 2010, the BRCS drilled two boreholes with the installation of two hand pumps and the construction of two community water points. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The call for bidding and the terms of reference were completed in January. The company "Burkina Hydro-Services" was selected. ▪ Geophysical survey of Yagma area was completed by the end of January. ▪ The drilling company drilled initially two negative boreholes in February, and then it was successful in March with the third drilling of one positive borehole of 56 meters deep close to the primary school of Yagma. The construction of a community water point was completed by the end of March. The water table was located between 32 and 40 meters deep; the yield of the borehole is 1.7 m³ per hour (1,700 litres per hour) and this should be sufficient to provide potable water for up to 500 school children and teachers every day. ▪ At the time of writing, the volunteers' activity for the setting up of Water Points Committees among the beneficiaries is ongoing. ▪ A team of five volunteers followed up the finalization of the implementation of two boreholes handed over to the communities.
150 families are supported with the construction of 150 permanent pit latrines by the end of March 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and distribution of concrete slabs for family latrines to 150 households. A total of 200 latrine slabs in the warehouse were completed and 150 of them were transported to Yagma and given to the beneficiaries; • Identification of partners for sanitation; BRCS provided 50 slabs to partners. Another 50 of them were given to a non-governmental organization working in Yagma for their beneficiaries, before the end of March 2010; • Digging of 150 latrine pits by the beneficiaries in March; • Distribution of 150 latrine slabs to the beneficiaries completed by mid-March; • Construction of 12,000 blocks for lining the latrine pits by mid-March; • Lining of 150 pit latrines with concrete blocks by the end of March; • Covering of the 150 pits latrines with concrete slabs by the end of March; • Construction of the superstructure of the 150 latrines by the beneficiaries completed by the end of April; • Follow up of the construction of 15 latrines by a team of five volunteers.
150 families are sensitized about the health risks of open defecation, the importance of hand washing with soap and the good use of water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteen volunteers worked in small groups of three or four and conducted door-by-door sensitization and registration; • Basic household water treatment activities were also taught to the population by the 13 volunteers;

facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April and May, the residents of places neighbouring the water points were sensitized concerning establishing a management committee. Four sensitizing sessions were held for four groups of 20 people for each session. The meetings took place around the water points. The sensitizing sessions with the same target groups also focused on efficient management of the construction activities and equipment.
<p>At least 20 members of BRCS Branches (Provinces) are trained and can be available in their Province on water and sanitation and emergency health disaster preparedness and response.</p> <p>The capacities of the members of the NDRT teams are reinforced as well. The BRCS can respond quickly and efficiently to further floods or disasters in the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 22 February to 1 March, 2010, a 9-day NDRT (national disaster response team) training focusing on disaster-response and preparedness in water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and emergency health was conducted by the NS with the support of the Federation's watsan delegate. A total of 20 members of the Red Cross branches of 12 Provinces were participating in the training. Field activities were focused on appropriate water supply methods and emergency sanitation issues such as the construction of emergency latrines and showers, as well as household water treatment, transport and storage. Additionally, a Skid Mounted Water treatment Plant (4 m³/h) was provided with the watsan 'Kit n° 5'. Hygiene promotion tools were promoted for sensitization of the affected population (PHAST). 'Ecosan' technologies were explained during the training with the support of the CREPA and a field visit of CREPA Ecosan structures was carried out. Refresher training for the BRCS team leaders and volunteers on prevention of spread of communicable diseases and key messages was conducted by the BRCS doctor. The director of the National Water and Sanitation Office presented new national watsan strategies. Field visits to Yagma were conducted with 20 participants, so that they could see the latrines and slabs construction and the borehole drilling operations and participate in the sensitization carried out by the on-site volunteers.

Impact: There were three phases in the Water sanitation and Emergency Health (EH) Floods Response operation:

1. The Watsan and EH emergency response support during the emergency phase (September to December 2009). During that phase with the support from the International Federation, a water sanitation response kit (n°5) had been deployed enabling the erection of 100 rapid latrines and reinforced the water supply in one major temporary site with two tanks (T11) of 10,000 litres. Some communal bathing areas were also erected.
2. The dismantling of the materials, cleaning of the alternative sites during the transitional phase (December 2009 to January 2010).
3. The Watsan & EH support of the relocated population in the new site of Yagma with basic water and sanitation facilities from January to March 2010.

The sensitization on good hygiene practices were carried out during these three phases and continued until the end of September 2010. This is seen to have resulted in the reduction of the risk of waterborne diseases.

Challenges: The drilling of boreholes proved difficult and two negative boreholes were drilled before finally succeeding, as the area of Yagma is located in hard rocks and poor groundwater reserves. However, the completion of the two positive boreholes by the BRCS close to the school of Yagma is an ideal location and reinforces the visibility of safe water practices as well as the broader work of the Red Cross. After completion of the 20-borehole planned campaign of the Government, the contribution of the communities with the payment of a minimal amount for water collection was decided between the WASH (water sanitation and hygiene) cluster members and the national authorities. This reinforces the status of the water committees in communities and reduces risk of long term breaks in water service.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: Some 3,000 families affected by the floods are supported to re-establish their traditional ways of sheltering with improved safety with the shelter-recovery programme, in the most effective and equitable manner considering the scale of needs and the limited resources.	
Outputs	Activities
<p>To ensure that 300 flood- affected families that are still in temporary emergency centres, in “alternative sites” or with host families, receive emergency shelter (family tents) or are part of a cash programme to pay rents and prevent the further deterioration of their situation.</p>	<p>Tents: About 116 out of 180 family-tents were given as in-kind donation by the Finnish Red Cross are stocked as emergency response tool in the Red Cross warehouse for future disasters and 64 were used for the flood operation. As the government did not want the beneficiaries to take the tents with them, the Red Cross have dismantled all the used tents.</p> <p>Cash for rent: This activity was not implemented in the part of the programme due to different reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was difficult to assess who had received government grants or not; • Not many renters remained on the alternative sites; • Difficulties to follow-up 180 families spread throughout the city; • Due to an overall coverage of 75% of the appeal, this programme was put on low priority.
<p>To ensure that 3,000 families that are still in emergency centres, in “alternative sites” or with host families, receive shelter kits to build an emergency shelter in relatives or friends land or to repair their damaged houses, complemented with support to start the reconstruction of their houses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme was specifically targeting the most vulnerable families (widows, female heads of households, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly and sick people) living in low-lying flood affected parts of the city and were to be relocated to Yagma, 10 km out of Ouagadougou. • Each family received one tool kit, three tarpaulins, two cement bags, 28 pieces of wood, three pieces of timber, two boxes of nails, three rolls of tie wire and two iron sheets. In February 2010, the winds at the relocation sites increased in speed and it was discussed to eliminate the two iron sheets for safety reasons (no hinges were given in the package). The amount of money saved was transposed into new kits to help a final figure of in total 2,835 households. All materials were ordered and supplied. • Training sessions were conducted along with the distribution activities and a team of four volunteers were monitoring the construction of the transitional shelters at Yagma. In total 45 (non-full time) volunteers participated in the programme.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the target of 2,835 families was reached, the assessment-collaboration between Red Cross and the government commissions stopped. • The follow-up of the programme was focused on sensitization, and how to rectify the mistakes made. The shelter booklets remained an important part of the learning process of building the transitional shelter.
<p>To ensure that the knowledge on how to build back better is mastered by 400 people before starting the reconstruction of the permanent houses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 380 masons: During the last week of January, CRATerre (France) came to assist LOCOMAT with the training of the “<i>chefs de chantiers</i>”. The training was specifically focused on the foundations and the upper structure of the building. Focus was on the identification of good materials and discussions on cost versus quality looking at the capacity of local materials and the capacity of the beneficiary. Materials found at the Yagma site were used to promote the local economy and to show that all necessary materials could be found on site. In total four different types of foundations and two different kinds of bases were shown and built in practice: “pisé — adobe”, “granitic cyclopean” concrete and “wild stone” and solid cement blocks. In total approximately 380 participants related to shelter and construction were trained (Red Cross volunteers, masons, and craftsmen). The last training started on March 15. All costs during the months of January and February were paid with ECHO funding, while CRS took over the direct field expenses (per diem, lunch and local materials) in March. CRATerre came in February and March to evaluate the programme. • Sensitizing and following-up of trained masons: After the training of masons, a door-to-door following-up was carried out in April to check the various techniques that were used and if the trained masons applied what they had learned. During this follow-up, four volunteers visited 211 households within six days. • Follow-up of the construction of the temporary shelters: In April 2010, an individualized follow-up of 540 households was carried out by four volunteers to audit how they built their shelter and take the opportunity to provide some advice. In May 2010, with the gradual installation of the season, the violent winds had caused damages on the uninhabited shelters and on those badly built. Therefore a mass sensitization for each plot was held to remind the construction rules. A total of 40 sensitizing sessions led by 10 volunteers were carried out with approximately 1,000 reached households.

Impact: This intervention contributed to improving the resilience of communities. Indeed, the affected households got safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions. Moreover, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society gained experience in implementing a shelter programme, from assessment process to distribution and construction. Good contacts were made with other stakeholders and the Red Cross showed its efficiency within the shelter activities. Due to its auxiliary role to the government, the Red Cross continued working at the relocation site.

Challenges: Delays were experienced in the programme due to changes in the budget, minor changes in the methodology of the programme and in the delivery of materials. Two suppliers had difficulties to supply the

materials within the deadlines of what was agreed upon. Every two to three days, both should have been supplying full kits for 160 families, but they were not able to meet this target on time.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The National Society worked in close collaboration with the local and national media to ensure the visibility of the Red Cross. Indeed, the IFRC Dakar office, along with the National Society, was fully involved and engaged in promoting the appeal and concept. Various press pieces were produced and released, and several media interviews were organized. These activities contributed to a better understanding of the Red Cross mandate and mission among the community people as well as among local government authorities.

[<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:

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2010/9
Appeal	MDRBF008
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
A. Budget	3,500,000					3,500,000
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	3,070					3,070
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	192,252					192,252
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	688,926					688,926
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	35,533					35,533
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	168,800					168,800
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	22,662					22,662
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	166,435					166,435
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	3,687					3,687
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	203,542					203,542
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	12,841					12,841
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	296,327					296,327
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	7,342					7,342
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000					2,000
C1. Cash contributions	1,803,417					1,803,417
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	142,447					142,447
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	142,447					142,447
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	60,337					60,337
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	292,900					292,900
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	197,553					197,553
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	115,539					115,539
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	666,328					666,328
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	111					111
C6. Other Income	111					111
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	2,612,304					2,612,304
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,612,304					2,612,304
Appeal Coverage	75%					75%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,612,304					2,612,304
E. Expenditure	-2,586,130					-2,586,130
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	26,173					26,173

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBF008 - Burkina Faso - Floods 2009

Appeal Launch Date: 09 sep 09

Appeal Timeframe: 09 sep 09 to 30 sep 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2010/9
Appeal	MDRBF008
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
BUDGET (C)	3,500,000						3,500,000	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	843,267	435,556				435,556	407,711	
Construction Materials		445,658				445,658	-445,658	
Clothing & textiles		211,812				211,812	-211,812	
Food		2,414				2,414	-2,414	
Water & Sanitation	188,000	318,992				318,992	-130,992	
Medical & First Aid		1,925				1,925	-1,925	
Utensils & Tools		173,433				173,433	-173,433	
Other Supplies & Services	931,046	32,325				32,325	898,721	
Total Supplies	1,962,313	1,622,115				1,622,115	340,198	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom		6,519				6,519	-6,519	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		13,255				13,255	-13,255	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment		19,773				19,773	-19,773	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,688	9,676				9,676	-7,988	
Distribution & Monitoring	90,000	77,015				77,015	12,985	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	338,405	81,891				81,891	256,514	
Total Transport & Storage	430,093	168,582				168,582	261,511	
Personnel								
International Staff	646,000	162,603				162,603	483,397	
Regionally Deployed Staff	26,000	29,456				29,456	-3,456	
National Staff		13,218				13,218	-13,218	
National Society Staff	110,640	153,689				153,689	-43,049	
Consultants		9,495				9,495	-9,495	
Total Personnel	782,640	368,461				368,461	414,179	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training		107,153				107,153	-107,153	
Total Workshops & Training		107,153				107,153	-107,153	
General Expenditure								
Travel	56,561	50,287				50,287	6,274	
Information & Public Relation	9,174	10,241				10,241	-1,067	
Office Costs	4,884	13,514				13,514	-8,630	
Communications	10,321	14,008				14,008	-3,687	
Professional Fees		222				222	-222	
Financial Charges	2,753	21,432				21,432	-18,679	
Other General Expenses	13,761	15,394				15,394	-1,633	
Total General Expenditure	97,454	125,098				125,098	-27,644	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	227,500	158,407				158,407	69,093	
Total Programme & Service Support	227,500	158,407				158,407	69,093	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		10,626				10,626	-10,626	
Services & Recoveries		2,130				2,130	-2,130	
Shared Services		3,785				3,785	-3,785	
Total Services		16,541				16,541	-16,541	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,500,000	2,586,130				2,586,130	913,870	
VARIANCE (C - D)		913,870				913,870		