

# Final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Kenya: Floods

Final report

Emergency Appeal MDRKE012

GLIDE N° FL-2010-000047-KEN

29 March 2011

Period covered by this Final Report: 14  
May to 31 October 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 8,757,898

Final Appeal coverage: 27%; [click here to go directly to the final financial report<sup>1</sup>](#),  
[or here to view the contact details](#)>

### Appeal history:

- A [Preliminary Emergency](#) Appeal was launched on 14 May 2010 for CHF 7,311,822 to assist 111,743 beneficiaries for 6 months
- On 11 June 2010, a full [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched for CHF 8,757,898 to assist 141,164 beneficiaries for 6 months, to be completed by the end of October 2010.
- [Operations Update No 1](#) was issued on 11 August 2010
- [Operations Update No 2](#) was issued on 22 September 2010
- CHF 432,589 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society in responding by delivering assistance.



Food distribution in Mutito and Mwingi.  
PHOTO/KRCS

### Summary:

The weak El Niño conditions predicted in the country manifested in enhanced rainfall in the North Western, Western, Central and North Eastern parts of the country during the long rain season of 2010. Although beneficial for agricultural production, recharge of water sources and pasture, the rains resulted in flash floods and landslides in many areas of the country. The North Rift and Upper Eastern regions were worst affected with 43 and 15 fatalities reported respectively.

Assessments carried out by Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) indicated that at least 94 deaths were reported countrywide as a direct result of flooding. An estimated 12,956 households were displaced and approximately 145,000 individuals were affected by the floods. Good harvests from the previous planting season had been realized in several parts of the country. However, the rainfall destroyed harvests in granaries and farms. Harvests, especially in the Upper Eastern Region, were destroyed through aflatoxin

<sup>1</sup> The financial report submitted shows over-expenditure of CHF 26,934 due to an excess working advance transfer. This apparent deficit will be cleared once additional funds are made available by partners and/or IFRC.

poisoning partially due to inadequate sunshine to dry the grains. The affected communities' food security was therefore under serious threat. Field reports also highlighted communities' vulnerability to gastrointestinal infection as many latrines were submerged by flood waters leading to contamination of local water sources. The consumption of untreated water became the main channel of infection. Compromised hygiene and sanitation practices were reported in households but mostly at congested assembly points. Outbreaks of cholera were inevitably reported in the areas of Tharaka, Mandera and Kajiado districts.

Following the KRCS intervention, a total of 60,391 non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to the affected population between March and September 2010. An additional 6,327MT of food from the Government of Kenya was distributed to individuals affected in Tana River, Garsen, Moyale, Sololo and Turkana districts. The National Society further distributed 455,800 Aquatabs water purification tablets and 167,856 PUR purification sachets to those affected for treatment of water consumed at the household level. Complementary hygiene promotion and health education sessions were also conducted in all the affected areas in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.

**Lessons learned:** Adequate and sustained training of volunteers and communities in disaster response contributes to the effectiveness of interventions during disasters, as empowered communities and volunteers are able to mitigate effects of the disaster from the onset. For example, in Nyakach District, prior identification of assembly points by the community enabled the affected people to relocate to safety as soon as the threat of flooding was imminent. The trained community units also contributed during needs assessment and response activities.

Strengthening of relationships with media partners through media seminars and employing varied modes of communication (including press releases and video feeds, etc.) throughout the duration of the project raised awareness on the floods and served to create a positive image for the NS. The publicity enabled the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to mobilize funds from corporate organizations and individual citizens.

## The situation

The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) predicted enhanced rainfall in most parts of the country in January and February 2010. Enhanced rainfall amounts was recorded in several areas in Coast, Rift Valley, North Eastern, Lake Basin, Central Highlands and Upper parts of Eastern Province resulting in flash floods and landslides; the most affected districts being Tana River, Malindi, Mogotio, Narok, Maragua, Makindu, Nyatike, Nyakach, Nyando, Homabay and Marakwet as well as parts of Nairobi.

The KRCS assessments reported at least 94 deaths as a result of the rains either through floods, landslides or lightning. An estimated 12,956 households (76,992 people) were displaced by floods from their homes. The total number of affected population in the country was 145, 212 people. Destruction of infrastructure by floods seriously affected the speed of humanitarian response due to inaccessibility of some heavily flooded areas. A major concern also was the spread of gastrointestinal and vector borne diseases due to contamination of water sources and deteriorating hygiene conditions during floods. Cases of cholera were reported in parts of South Rift Valley. Residents in areas prone to mudslides and landslides were evacuated to higher grounds in evacuation centres earlier identified by the communities themselves in collaboration with KRCS and other stakeholders, among them Kakamega, Kisii, Murang'a and Nandi Hills.

**Table 1: Breakdown of total affected in the country**

Region	Dead	Displaced HH	Persons displaced	Affected Persons
North Rift	43	3,490	20,940	31,440
South Rift	12	363	2,178	4,573
West Kenya	7	443	2,658	8,596
Upper Eastern	15	2,575	15,450	35,910
Lower Eastern	3	370	1,996	888
Coast	1	2,472	14,578	31,061
Central	10	802	4,546	4,668
North Eastern	3	2,441	14,646	28,076
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>12,956</b>	<b>76,992</b>	<b>145,212</b>

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

At the onset of the disaster, KRCS deployed 5,000 complete NFI sets to all affected regions for prepositioning. This exercise ensured that relief items were readily available during response activities. It also allowed for quick response by the regional offices. The National Society distributed NFIs to the affected populations for the entire duration of the flooding. The distributed items included mosquito nets, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, jerry cans, soaps and blankets. A total of 60,391 NFIs were distributed to the target families

The KRCS staff conducted rapid assessments following flooding in various parts of the country. The information obtained was used to effectively design the response undertaken in order to meet the needs of the affected populations. As core chair of the Rapid-Onset Disaster Committee, the NS shared the research findings with Government bodies, local district committees and other stakeholders, thereby ensuring a well coordinated and comprehensive response. The assessments confirmed an estimated 94 people lost their lives as a direct result of the flooding and landslides while 12,956 households were displaced. Loss of livestock and infrastructure was noted in all the affected regions. The worst affected areas were Western Kenya, North Eastern and Coast regions.

Routine District Disaster Committee meetings were mobilized at the onset of the project in the affected areas to not only to inform stakeholders on the status of the situation as well as to ensure that an effective and well coordinated intervention was carried out. These forums served as important information sharing spaces thereby ensuring efforts were not duplicated by agencies. The committees also took active roles during rapid assessments carried out by the NS. Collaborative activities that KRCS undertook with various Government line ministries and NGOs are as follows:

**Table 2: Collaborative activities during the floods operation**

Region	Collaborating agency	Activity undertaken
West Kenya	UNICEF	Distribution of water tanks and domestic water purifiers
	UNFPA	Psychosocial support
	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Hygiene promotion
	Provincial administration	Distribution of relief food
Tana River	Ministry of Health	Mobile clinic intervention
	Government of Kenya	Distribution of relief food
Upper Eastern	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Provision of drugs and medical staff
North Eastern	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Coordination of rapid assessment Hygiene promotion and health Education.

The National Society monitored the flood situation through its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The centre coordinated the collection of data from the field offices and collaborating agencies such as KENGEN and Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). The EOC is in close contact with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) and other units relevant to the flood response such as the Kenya Wild Life Service (KWS) and the Kenya Police.

The NS public relations department created awareness on the floods situation through regular updates to media houses, one-on-one television interviews and news items in both print media and in-house publications. The department also played an important role in the development of IEC materials for distribution in the field.

## Achievements against objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Objective: To assist 71,594 displaced persons (12,167 HHs) through provision of non food items to reduce vulnerability.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons affected by the floods evacuated to higher ground</li> <li>• Non food items distributed to communities affected by the floods</li> <li>• Improved links with line ministries and other stakeholders</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of disaster response teams to ensure efficient and effective response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To continue conducting rapid needs assessments</li> <li>• To conduct search and rescue operations</li> <li>• To distribute non food items to 12,167 households</li> <li>• To support EOC operations</li> <li>• To support standby teams in all regions for quick deployment</li> <li>• To equip the search and rescue teams with basic rescue gear</li> </ul>

### Achievements:

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) effectively monitored the flood situation through collection and collation of updates from regional offices in the affected areas. The data collected was useful in designing a suitable intervention including the mobilization of funds. Collaborative partnerships created with organizations such as KENGEN and KMD ensured that the National Society accessed status updates on environmental changes in real time; for example, water levels in dams, rivers etc. This reinforced the KRCS's early warning systems aimed at averting human suffering. Stand by teams in the regions prone to the disaster were thereby put on alert and provided with regular updates throughout the situation. As a result of these early warning updates, several flood affected populations were evacuated to safer grounds in time.

Rapid assessments were carried out in the affected regions through District Disaster Management Committees. Stakeholders in Governmental line ministries, NGOs working in the area and local administration were consulted during the process in order to effectively coordinate the interventions and avoid replication. Data collected in the affected regions informed the intervention and ensured that the communities' immediate needs were met. Following the assessments, the branch offices undertook registration of the affected households. These lists were used as guides in the distribution of NFIs and relief food.

The NS organized refresher capacity building trainings for Disaster Response Teams (DRT) in the regions. In Nyando District, the community underwent disaster response and evacuation training that culminated in the formation of community disaster committees. The committee members thereafter identified evacuation centres with clearly marked evacuation routes. These community units were also instrumental in the evacuation of those affected and actively participated in needs assessments carried out after the flooding episode. Community disaster committees in Nyando, Rachuonyo, Gucha and Nyamira districts all underwent similar training sessions. A total of 113 households affected by floods in Isiolo, Upper Eastern region, were evacuated to higher grounds following flooding in the area. Reports also indicate that 30 households were evacuated to safer grounds following a landslide in Rarieda District. An additional 38 households were evacuated to a predetermined SDA Church in Kisii Central and, 150 households evacuated to safer and higher ground in the North Rift.

KRCS was able to distribute 60,391 NFIs to the affected population between March and September 2010. The NS strategy of pre-positioning relief items in the regions ensured quick response and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the floods operation.

**Table 3: Breakdown of NFI distribution per region.**

Region	Blankets	Tarpaulins	Kitchen set	Mosquito nets	Soap	Jerry cans
Lower Eastern	56	100	28	56	56	56
Upper Eastern	1,320	150	660	1,320	1,320	1,372
North Eastern	200	150	100	200	100	100
Coast Region	7,726	385	3,213	8,696	10,256	5,966
North Rift	1,074	100	537	1074	1184	534
South Rift	124	250	5	40	85	4346
West Kenya	1186	150	1286	1286	1286	474
Central	855	100	4	485	4	336
<b>Total distributed</b>	<b>12,541</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>13,157</b>	<b>14,291</b>	<b>13,184</b>

Relief food was also distributed to beneficiaries in Tana River, Garsen, Moyale, Sololo, Turkana, Nyando and Rachuonyo districts. The 6,327 MT of food distributed, which included UNIMIX, rice, maize, beans and cooking fat, was distributed on behalf of the Kenyan Government in some cases. Nursery schools and HIV/AIDS centres run by the Ministry of Health department in Moyale/Sololo also received UNIMIX.

#### **Challenges:**

Damage to infrastructure hampered the efficient delivery relief items during the intervention. Some of the terrain was too mountainous for the trucks to pass. The NS used smaller trucks to ensure that the relief food reached the target population.

Some needs expressed by the community, for example provision of foliage for displaced livestock, were not met by the National Society since this had not been factored in the plan and budget of the operation. Some communities did not know how to prepare the UNIMIX distributed despite its high nutritional value. Red Cross volunteers were there to educate the community members on its preparation.

The number of people affected increased significantly from the beginning to the end of the project. The operation planned to reach a total of 111,743 people, who initially represented the entire flood affected population. However, as the operation progressed, the total number of people increased to 145, 212. Based on the available resources, KRCS could not reach this population. However, at least 75% of the entire population was reached with various KRCS activities related to this operation.

<b>Early Recovery</b>	
<b>Objective 2: To assist 12,167 households towards early recovery from the effects of floods.</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced food production among 56,000 persons among farming communities affected by floods to continue towards sustainable food security</li> <li>Support 3,500 households (21,000 persons) among pastoral communities affected by floods to early recovery through stocking with a viable herd size</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of crop production inputs to the most vulnerable members of the farming community (112MT of maize seed and 28MT of cow pea seed).</li> <li>Training on basic agronomic practices to enhance crop yield.</li> <li>Training on post harvest management to reduce crop losses including storage</li> <li>Restocking of 3,500 vulnerable households with 20 sheep and goats and donkey each.</li> </ul>

### Achievements:

A total of 175 MT of certified maize and cow pea seeds were distributed in the lower eastern region, where approximately 100,000 farmers were reached. The distribution was carried out in October 2010 in order to take advantage of the short rains. The seeds were distributed according to their suitability in the specific geographical area. For example DH01 and DH02 in Kibwezi and PH4 and PH1 in Mwingi districts. Beneficiary selection processes was participatory, where community members and the local administration were involved. This ensured the selection of the farmers that were most in need of assistance. The selected farmers underwent training in farming practices and were encouraged to prepare early for the planting season.



Field reports indicate that most of the planted crops had reached the tussling stage. However, the looming drought situation in the country caused wilting of the crop due to insufficient water. The affected areas include Makueni, Kibwezi, Mutomo, Masinga and Masimba. Mixed farming areas in Kitui have reported to be harvesting small quantities of beans

Wilting maize crop in Masimba. PHOTO/KRCS

### Challenges:

The main challenge in Kaiti was delivery of the wrong variety of seed (PH04), instead of the DH01/02 variety thereby slowing down the distribution exercise. The evolving drought conditions in the country also interfered with the plant cycle of the planted seeds. In addition, the mountainous nature of the target areas made distribution a challenge. KRCS resolved to use smaller trucks to reach the target population. The wide area of coverage also pushed the branch logistical capacity to the limit.

**Table 4: Breakdown of seeds distribution in Lower Eastern Region**

Location	Seeds (MT)	Farmers Reached
<b>MWINGI</b>		
Ngutani	5.4	2700
Migwani	5	2500
Nzauni	2.8	1400
Thitani	3.2	1602
Muumbuni	3	1500
Nzeluni	3	1500
Kyome	3.6	1800
Kavuvwani	2	1000
Kyethani	2	1000
Kiomo	3.4	1704
Kiusyani	2.6	1302
Kasten	1.6	795
Ukasi	2	1002
Mutyangombe	1.6	795
Wingemi	2.2	1100
Nuu	2.2	1100
Mui(Kathonzwi)	2.2	1100
Kalitini	2.2	1100
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25000</b>
<b>MAKINDU</b>		
Kiboko	4	2000
Makindu	4	2000
Twaandu	4	2000
Nguumo	4	2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8000</b>
<b>KIBWEZI</b>		
Mtito andei	3.4	1700
Kathekani	3.4	1700
Kambu	3.4	1700
Ngwata	3.4	1700
Nthongoni	3.4	1700
Nzambani	3.4	1700
Kikumbulyu	3.4	1700

Masongaleni	3.4	1700
Kinyambu	3.4	1700
Utithi	3.4	1700
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17000</b>
<b>MUTITO</b>		
Thua	2.5	2500
Nzangathi	2.5	2500
Nzambani	2.5	2500
Voo	2.5	2500
Kyamate.	2.5	2500
Zombe	2.5	2500
Malalani/Endau	2.5	2500
Mutito	2.5	2500
Kaliku	2.5	2500
Mwitika	2.5	2500
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25000</b>
<b>MAKUENI</b>		
Ukia	10	5000
Iuani	3	1500
Kilala	5	2500
Kivani	3	1500
Kee	3	1500
Watema	5	2500
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14,500</b>
<b>KILUNGU</b>		
Kithembe	6	3000
Kikoko	6	3000
Kilungu	3	1500
Ilima	6	3000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10,500</b>

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

#### Objective 2 (a): Improve access to clean, safe and sustainable water facilities for 141,164 flood affected persons.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to safe water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate/Drill and equip eight boreholes/shallow wells</li> <li>Lay 20 KMs of pipeline from the boreholes to enhance water supply to target community</li> <li>Form and train eight water management committees to manage the constructed/rehabilitated water facilities</li> <li>Distribute water treatment products to 12,167 vulnerable households.</li> <li>Establish/strengthen community water committees within the rehabilitated water points.</li> <li>Deployment of five mobile water treatment units.</li> </ul>

#### Objective 2 (b): To promote hygiene and appropriate gender responsive sanitation for an estimated 141,164 floods affected persons

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved health status of the population through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>Key hygiene messages disseminated effectively at household/community level and positive hygiene behaviour adopted by targeted households</li> <li>Sanitation access improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 40 volunteers/TOTs on PHAST methodologies.</li> <li>Conduct continuous hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected individuals.</li> <li>Produce and distribute generic hygiene promotional information, education and communication materials</li> <li>Construction of 500 emergency latrines</li> <li>Construction of 120 ventilated improved pit latrines.</li> <li>Production and distribution of sanplats.</li> </ul>

#### Achievements:

Assessments undertaken in the affected regions highlighted the community's vulnerability to water borne diseases as a result of lack of access to safe drinking water coupled with poor storage and hygiene practices. The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion component of the project distributed 455,800 Aquatabs and 167,856 PUR sachets to those affected over the period under review.

KRCS coordinated hygiene promotion activities through integration of hygiene awareness campaigns with the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in the flood affected areas of Nyando-Nyakach (Lower Nyakach Location), Kobala Location in Rachuonyo North, and Budalangi (Mundrere and Mukhobhola areas). Malaria prevention advocacy was done during hygiene education/awareness campaigns in IDP camps with an emphasis on early treatment of fevers especially among children aged under five years as well as sleeping under mosquito nets in west Kenya.

In Upper Eastern, hygiene promotion activities using the PHASTER methodology were conducted for 40 participants. The training sessions undertaken in Gafarsa and Wamba villages, focused on safe disposal of human waste and safe water handling practices. Fifteen (15) PHAST trained volunteers carried out hygiene promotion and health education sessions in Wajir District. A total of 210 households were reached in the exercise. Point of use items such as PUR sachets were also distributed. The community further benefitted from a demonstration on the proper use of the items.

A total 32 volunteers underwent training in participatory health and sanitation sessions following a cholera outbreak in Tharaka and Meru districts. After the training, the volunteers provided assistance to cholera patients hospitalized at the Garfasa dispensary wards. They also assisted in the dissemination of door-to-door health messages focusing on hand washing, disposal of human waste and safe water handling practices. The activities were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and reached a total of 456 persons. Two cartons of cholera kits were dispatched to Chemolingot District Hospital in East Pokot following a cholera outbreak in the area. The hospital also received washing detergents.

The National Society organized mobile clinics in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation at the Coast Region. The clinics were carried out in Korlabe A and B, Kiambeni and Tawakal. A total of 76 patients were attended to. At least 400 Sanplats were deployed to West Kenya, North Rift, Upper Eastern and Central regions. Thirty (30) plastic toilet slabs were also distributed in Mandera following an outbreak of diarrheal disease in the area.

<b>Health &amp; Care</b>	
<b>Objective 3: To contribute to reduction of morbidities and mortalities among 67,536 flood affected beneficiaries by strengthening community health structure and systems.</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced community awareness on common communicable disease prevention and control.</li> <li>• Increased access to basic health care services</li> <li>• Enhanced coping mechanism for survivors (as part of psychosocial support)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity enhancement for 250 KRCS volunteers and 50 MoH-CHEWs.</li> <li>• Stakeholder sensitization/advocacy for MoH and KRCS BMC workshops (15 participants)</li> <li>• Development of 250 volunteers/CHWs kit with community health manuals and key health messages</li> <li>• Design and Production of assorted IEC materials targeting common diseases prevention</li> <li>• Deploy health emergency response unit in 2 most affected districts.</li> <li>• Procure and preposition 5 IEHK and 5 supplementary modules.</li> <li>• Procure and preposition 10 cholera kits and malaria module</li> <li>• Procure and preposition 400 occupational and 600 volunteer first aid kits</li> <li>• Procure and pre-position 5 reproductive health kits.</li> <li>• Provision of post trauma counselling for survivor sand responders (KRCS volunteers)</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of 3,000 dignity kits to affected population</li> </ul>

**Achievements:**

KRCS deployed IEHK modules and cholera kits to Waldena. In addition, the National Society distributed 400 T-shirts (IEC materials) with cholera messages. The United Nation's Population Fund (UNFPA) supported Kenya Red Cross Society to undertake psycho-social support to the displaced communities in the region in particular persons who had been displaced by landslides in Kisii and Rachuonyo districts.

**Challenges**

Due to limited funding, most health and care activities could not be conducted as planned. However, the most important activities directly impacting the target population were prioritized as indicated above.

**Communication – Advocacy and Public information**

The Public Relations Department effectively created awareness on the flood situation in the country by providing media houses with up to date information from the regions. A total of 722 news items relating to the flood were posted in the national dailies. One-on-one prime time interviews were also televised by the main media houses during the period under review. Nineteen (19) operational updates on the flood operation were developed and posted on the [KRCS website](#). This ensured that both local and international audiences were reached by up to date information. Several story items were adapted by international humanitarian forums such as relief web. Electronic news items were posted on various social networks such as You-tube and received a good response. Photos of the floods disaster are also available on the NS website.

A media seminar was convened in Coast and Nyanza provinces leading to an increase of coverage of KRCS's activities in these regions. There was a marked improvement in the coordination and harmonization of flow of information in these regions as a result of the two seminars. This process was important in increasing the public's awareness on the flood situation and also increasing awareness of the NS mandate. The increased visibility resulted in a favourable response by the public in terms of in kind donations of food and clothing. Some funds generated enabled the department meet it's running costs during media trips, payment of volunteers and updating of necessary equipment.

A media tour was organized to the flood affected areas of Rachuonyo District. The findings were aired on national media with follow up stories developed in the following months. This tour also increased awareness about the flood situation as well as increasing the visibility of KRCS. The attention also led to increased support to the flood operation. Constant interaction with the media houses enabled the National Society to deal with any incidences of negative publicity. Misunderstandings were quickly resolved and the KRCS's position clarified.

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

**How we work**

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

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**

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MDRKE012 - Kenya - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 may 10

Appeal Timeframe: 14 may 10 to 31 oct 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/5-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/5-2010/10
Appeal	MDRKE012
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>8,757,898</b>					<b>8,757,898</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	92,046					92,046
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	102,344					102,344
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	39,099					39,099
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	58,776					58,776
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	341,726					341,726
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	238,669					238,669
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	20,040					20,040
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	2,883					2,883
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	566,292					566,292
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,500					2,500
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,464,374</b>					<b>1,464,374</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	911,597					911,597
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>911,597</b>					<b>911,597</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>2,375,971</b>					<b>2,375,971</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,375,971</b>					<b>2,375,971</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>27%</b>					<b>27%</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>2,375,971</b>					<b>2,375,971</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-2,402,905</b>					<b>-2,402,905</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>-26,934</b>					<b>-26,934</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE012 - Kenya - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 may 10

Appeal Timeframe: 14 may 10 to 31 oct 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/5-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/5-2010/10
Appeal	MDRKE012
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>8,757,898</b>					<b>8,757,898</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief		145,122				145,122	-145,122	
Clothing & textiles	420,975	277,495				277,495	143,480	
Seeds,Plants	193,758						193,758	
Water & Sanitation	1,276,540						1,276,540	
Medical & First Aid	472,185						472,185	
Utensils & Tools	483,120	470,244				470,244	12,876	
Other Supplies & Services	2,998,021	11,387				11,387	2,986,633	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>5,844,599</b>	<b>904,248</b>				<b>904,248</b>	<b>4,940,351</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	1,628						1,628	
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,628						1,628	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>3,256</b>						<b>3,256</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	20,353						20,353	
Distribution & Monitoring	194,586	7,349				7,349	187,237	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	123,948						123,948	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>338,887</b>	<b>7,349</b>				<b>7,349</b>	<b>331,538</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Staff	168,521						168,521	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>168,521</b>						<b>168,521</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	364,247						364,247	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>364,247</b>						<b>364,247</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Information & Public Relation	63,162						63,162	
Office Costs	1,377,610						1,377,610	
Communications	28,353						28,353	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,469,125</b>						<b>1,469,125</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		1,334,014				1,334,014	-1,334,014	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>1,334,014</b>				<b>1,334,014</b>	<b>-1,334,014</b>	
<b>Programme &amp; Service Support</b>								
Programme & Service Support	569,263	145,487				145,487	423,776	
<b>Total Programme &amp; Service Support</b>	<b>569,263</b>	<b>145,487</b>				<b>145,487</b>	<b>423,776</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		11,807				11,807	-11,807	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>11,807</b>				<b>11,807</b>	<b>-11,807</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8,757,898</b>	<b>2,402,905</b>				<b>2,402,905</b>	<b>6,354,993</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>6,354,993</b>				<b>6,354,993</b>		