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DREF final report

Republic of Congo: Floods in Brazzaville

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRCG013 GLIDE n° FF-2012-000203-COG Final Report 24 July 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 187,950 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 19 December, 2012 to support the Congolese Red Cross in delivering assistance to some 500 families (up to 2,500 beneficiaries), or to replenish disaster preparedness stocks.

On the night of 8 to 9 December 2012, the town of Brazzaville was hit by a heavy downpour that caused loss of life and extensive material damage in the following four Subdivisions: the 1st (Makélékélé), 7th (Mfilou), 4th (Moungali) and 6th Subdivisions (Talangai). Hundreds of houses collapsed, resulting in families being homeless. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the Congolese Red Cross deployed over 150 volunteers to help the most vulnerable evacuate the flood-affected areas, and also conducted a rapid assessment of the situation.

Out of a total of 1,500 affected families, 500 were identified as the most vulnerable as a result of their houses being completely destroyed. These families were relocated temporarily to the Makélékélé Sports Centre, the gendarmerie Training Centre at Makélékélé, and the Bifouiti roundabout, while those from Moungali and Mfilou occupied the Poudrière primary school.

It should be noted that the Republic of Congo was thus witnessing the second wave of floods, including those of Pointe-Noire in November 2012, after the major disaster of 04 March 2012 that left many homeless people, who are presently resettled in several sites. Thus, the Government never wanted to open other relocation sites. Therefore, after spending some time in these places of refuge, these families had to return to their neighbourhoods.

With the support of IFRC, the Congolese Red Cross provided assistance in various forms to victims through the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) including shelter kits and planks, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, flat slabs for latrines, tarpaulins and sanitation kits for community-led total sanitation (CLTS). These distributions had a significant impact on the victims, many of whom had openly declared that they lacked equipment to repair their houses or to build shelters on their plots and stop squatting at the Makélékélé



Distribution of NFIs to victims at the Mfilou site (Brazzaville 7th Subdivision). Photo: Congolese Red Cross

Council premises.

Furthermore, CRC volunteers were trained on water treatment and disinfection, hygiene and sanitation promotion, emergency assessment of the situation, distribution, etc. These trained volunteers then went ahead to strengthen the capacities of affected communities through awareness campaigns on the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach.

All activities planned were implemented with the support of a member of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) who was deployed by the IFRC to work with the Congolese Red Cross. This official supported the disaster management team of the National Society (NS) in developing monitoring tools and training volunteers. Furthermore, the Swiss Red Cross dispatched an emergency shelter construction expert to the Congolese Red Cross to help strengthen the operational capacity of the National Society through the training of volunteers on shelter construction.

The Switzerland Red Cross supported the Congolese Red Cross through the prepositioning of 250 shelter kits and CHF 15,000 for the purchase of other building materials (wood, nails, etc.). These items can be used in the case of a new emergency in the country.

Furthermore, the DREF allocation helped to replenish 200 shelter kits and 1,000 tarps that were sent to Brazzaville at the beginning of the operation. These items have been returned in the stock of Regional Representation.

All activities planned under this DREF operation were implemented and this narrative is final in terms of activities carried out, with a final financial report attached. A small balance of CHF 461 will be returned to DREF.

The Belgian Red Cross and government as well as the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) contributed to the replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. Details of DREF contributions are found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf

The IFRC, on behalf of the Congolese Red Cross, would like to extend its thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

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

The situation

Shortly after the floods hit Pointe Noire, a heavy downpour on 8 and 9 December 2012 resulted in similar damaging floods in Brazzaville that caused loss of lives and extensive material damage in the following four Subdivisions: the 1st (Makélékélé), 7th (Mfilou), 4th (Moungali) and 6th Subdivisions (Talangai). Hundreds of houses collapsed, rendering the affected families homeless.

The next day after the disaster, the Congolese Red Cross deployed over 150 volunteers to help the most vulnerable evacuate the flood-affected areas, and also conducted a rapid assessment of the situation. Out of a total of 1,500 affected families, 500 were identified as the most vulnerable because their houses had been completely destroyed. These families, therefore, occupied an area at the Makélékélé Sports Centre, the gendarmerie Training Centre at Makélékélé, and the Bifouti roundabout. Those from Moungali and Mfilou occupied the Poudrière primary school.

Below are details of the situation in Brazzaville, after a rapid assessment conducted by Red Cross volunteers:

Affected subdivisions of Brazzaville	Total number of affected families	Houses completely destroyed	Houses partially destroyed	Most vulnerable persons (completely and partially destroyed houses)							Total of most vulnerable persons	Fatalities
				men	women	children	Pregnant women	Disabled	The Elderly	Injured		
Subdiv.1 (Makélékélé)	682	96	171	267	305	377	61	9	23	35	1077	14
Subdiv.4 (Moungali)	351	12	53	65	107	197	43	5	16	23	456	0
Subdiv.6 (Mikalou)	32	10	3	13	49	98	12	7	3	0	182	0
Subdiv - 7 (Mfilou)	435	57	98	155	233	277	54	11	24	31	785	0
Total	1500	175	325	500	694	949	170	32	66	89	2500	14

Source: Congolese Red Cross

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Several activities were carried out as part of this operation. Firstly, an in-depth assessment of the situation was conducted so as to better understand operation needs and line of action. Furthermore, water and sanitation and emergency shelter activities contributed to the improvement of the living conditions of these people; that is 500 families that were identified as the most vulnerable among all those affected.

Through this assessment, several needs were expressed in the areas of support in the form of non-food items, emergency shelter, assistance in the reconstruction/rehabilitation of latrines, hygiene promotion, etc. With the support of IFRC, the Congolese Red Cross received DREF funds which enabled them to provide assistance in various forms to victims through the distribution of NFIs including shelter kits including planks, hygiene and kitchen kits, flat slabs for latrines, tarpaulins and sanitation kits for environmental sanitation through the CLTS approach.

The distribution of shelter materials in particular had a significant impact on the people affected, many of whom had openly declared that they lacked equipment to repair their houses or build shelters on their plots and stop squatting at the Makélékélé Council premises.

To ensure a better implementation of activities planned in this DREF, the Federation deployed to the Congolese Red Cross a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member specializing in relief and water and sanitation, to support the National Society's disaster management department in managing the operation. This helped to guide the National Society's NDRT members and volunteers involved in the implementation and monitoring of the operation. Training/refresher sessions for volunteers were organized on themes including distribution, awareness, water and sanitation techniques, with emphasis on methods of treating water points, hygiene promotion and reduction of flood-related risks through the CLTS approach and how to hang up mosquito nets. These training sessions also included modules on planning, evaluation and reporting. A Swiss Red Cross delegate present also trained volunteers on the use of shelter tool kits and emergency shelter construction.

In the final financial report attached, there is an apparent overspend of CHF 15,164 that was unbudgeted for under construction materials, which was in fact budgeted under shelter – relief, resulting in the underspend on one line and the related overspend on the other. A similar error in preparation of the initial budget resulted in the small overspend under clothing and textiles. Meanwhile, an erroneous booking under seeds & plants was reversed, but a small charge of CHF 10 remained as a result of the overall fluctuating foreign exchange rate. Lastly, the costs of storage was lumped together with the distribution and monitoring budget line, resulting in an underspend on the storage line and the subsequent overspend on distribution and monitoring.

Achievements against outcomes

Assessment	
Outcome: Detailed information on the situation and emergency needs in affected areas is available and used for planning of continued intervention.	
Expected Results	Planned Activities
An in-depth assessment of the situation and emergency needs has been conducted in the affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up the assessment teams, consisting of the CRC, IFRC Regional DM and PMER officer. Conduct training for volunteers and staff in assessment

and high-risk areas in Brazzaville and its subdivisions.	<p>methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print material for the assessment • Carry out an in-depth assessment of the situation of floods in high-risk areas concerned. • Assessment of the needs of the affected population in order to ensure appropriate Assistance is provided. • Data entry and analysis of assessment. • Distribution of results to relevant partners and stakeholders. • Prepare an action plan for an appropriate sustainable response to the situation in the Republic of Congo in order to reduce risk related to floods.
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Impact:

A technical support team consisting of the Regional Resource Person (RDRT) deployed by the Federation, the National Disaster Management Coordinator (NDRT), a sub-divisional supervisor and four local supervisors was put in place. This team was fully supported in all its activities by the General Secretariat of the Congolese Red Cross, especially in discussions and negotiations with the government, community leaders, the supervision of teams in the field etc.

A joint assessment of the situation was carried out in the field by the technical team, with the help of up to 60 volunteers previously briefed on assessment techniques, vulnerability and capacity assessments and deployed for six days in the four affected subdivisions, with 15 volunteers deployed per subdivision. Utilizing forms designed by the technical team, the volunteers used the question and answer method and direct observation to collect information on destroyed houses, water, hygiene, sanitation, health, economic activities and demographic data in the four affected subdivisions. In each subdivision, neighbourhood leaders were also involved in the collection of this information. A census of affected households was done in four affected subdivisions. This census confirmed the needs initially expressed in the rapid assessment (construction material, hygiene and sanitation equipment and cooking utensils), to which was added a high demand for slabs to rehabilitate latrines. These needs were communicated to the Government and other partners during the sharing of assessment results; but no actor has taken action in this direction. Based on the results of this assessment, tenders were issued for the purchase of non-food items and a timetable of other activities prepared.

An action plan was prepared with the aim of ensuring a better preparation of CRC Red Cross teams and a more effective and sustainable Red Cross response to any case floods in the Republic of Congo. During the implementation of these activities, the Regional Representation in Yaounde, through the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator and the Regional Logistics Coordinator went to the field to evaluate activities carried out by the National Society and collect feedback from beneficiaries.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: The living conditions of 500 most vulnerable families (2500 persons) affected by floods in Brazzaville area have been improved through the support by emergency shelter and provision of basic household items.	
Expected results	Activities Planned
Emergency shelter and basic household items provided to 500 of the most vulnerable families affected by the disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy 1 relief and watsan RDRT member, 1 Disaster Management coordinator, 4 local supervisors. (1 supervisor in each subdivision) • Shelter kit training for 20 volunteers who will act as team leaders on emergency shelter construction. • Procurement of 1000 tarpaulins, 500 shelter tool kits and equipment for construction. • Provide 500 most vulnerable families with construction material (wood, nails) and shelter kits. • Provide support to the vulnerable families in the construction of emergency shelter. • Purchase 1250 mats, 1250 blankets, 1250 insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), 500 cooking kits, 5000 pieces of soap of 200 g, 500 buckets, 500 jerry

	<p>cans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport shelter and NFI items to the affected localities. • Refresher training for 60 volunteers on relief distribution, awareness raising techniques, water and sanitation activities. The training will be combined with sessions on emergency planning, evaluation and reporting. • Distribution of NFIs to targeted families. • Ensure the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on Emergency shelter and relief distribution activities
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Impact:

Emergency shelter activities started with shelter tool kit training and emergency shelter construction. This training was facilitated by a Swiss Red Cross volunteer, and brought together 17 volunteers (16 from Brazzaville and one from Pointe-Noire that was also fully involved in the response to the floods through planned emergency shelter construction activities).

During this training, modules were developed using the participatory approach. On-the-table and practical exercises in the field were applied for participants to better understand these modules.

A field trip was made to the IDP site to gather information about their relocation to another site and their contribution to the implementation process. A simulation exercise was conducted to find out the number of shelters that the allocated site could contain. A maximum estimate of 180 temporary shelters was made, whereas 500 households were planned. However, since the government had refused to relocate the affected population to the site that had been identified and cleared by Council¹, the people affected were made to return to their areas of origin, after receiving an emergency grant of CFA 300,000 per family (approximately CHF 550) from the government. Meanwhile, after the opening of bids for the invitation to tender issued for the procurement of non-food items to be distributed to affected families, significantly higher local market prices of building materials made it impossible to provide support to the 500 families initially planned.

Faced with this situation, the Red Cross, in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Social Affairs and Solidarity, could only support households whose houses had been completely destroyed; that is, 175 families and about 25 households among those whose houses had been partially destroyed, thereby reaching 200 families in total, and only in Makélékélé Subdivision. The following materials were distributed: tarpaulins (400 i.e. 2 per family), shelter kits (200, 1 per family), 1,330 battens and 380 rafters. A total of 176 households received planks at the rate of 07 battens and 02 rafters per household, while 14 households did not receive planks because the quantity was insufficient.

A total of 60 volunteers were trained on distribution techniques through a two-staged refresher course; the first group of 30 volunteers from 11 to 12 January, and the second group from 14 to 15 January 2013. All 60 participants came from the four flood-affected subdivisions of Brazzaville, and their capacity was strengthened on relief distribution, awareness techniques, water and sanitation activities, planning and reporting. Discussions and group exercises allowed participants to clarify their doubts. At the end of this refresher, three working groups were formed: the water, hygiene and sanitation awareness group, the home, toilet and shower disinfection group and the non-food items and shelter kits distribution group. Each participant joined the group in which they felt comfortable in. This enabled the supervisory group to distribute them according to their subdivisions of origin in order to minimize energy loss and facilitate integration into the community.

The non-food items were distributed to all 500 households (2,500 beneficiaries) in the four subdivisions identified as the most vulnerable among those affected by the disaster. Activity supervisors in each subdivision took part in the distribution preparatory session. This session was used to develop the distribution plan, prepare stubs so that no beneficiary should be forgotten during distribution, lists of beneficiaries, distribution material and distribution records. The strategy adopted consisted of distributing stubs to beneficiaries, while specifying the date and place of distribution in their subdivision. Beneficiaries came to distribution points with stubs that were then collected by distributors, after they had been served and signed distribution records to avoid duplications.

¹ it should be noted that in addition to the relocation site opened for the people affected by the 4 March floods, the government did not want to establish additional relocation sites in the capital city

Basic household items were transported and pre-positioned in each subdivision, and at distribution sites, according to the predefined distribution plan. Before starting distribution, teams were positioned and the supervisor described the content of basic household items to the populations. A team member then demonstrated the use of mosquito nets, with about 600 people sensitized, before the distributions began. Congolese Red Cross, with the support of IFRC, distributed mosquito nets, mats, blankets, kitchen kits, hygiene kits, bars of 200g soap, jerry cans and buckets to 492 out of the 500 households selected for support.

Below is a detailed table of basic household items distributed:

N°	Subdivision/ neighbourhood	No. of households planned	Total no. of beneficiaries planned	No. of households served	No. of mosquito nets distributed	No. of sleeping mats distribut ed	No. of buckets distribut ed	No. of kitchen kits distrib uted	No. of hygien e kits distrib uted	No. of blankets distributed	No. of jerry cans distributed	No. of soap bars distributed	No. of people sensitized
1	Makélékélé	243	986	243	486	486	243	243	243	486	243	1215	302
	Sub Total 1	243	986	243	486	486	243	243	243	486	243	1215	302
2	Moungali	80	546	80	160	160	80	80	80	160	80	400	102
	Sub Total 2	80	546	80	160	160	80	80	80	160	80	400	102
3	Talangai	30	291	27	52	52	27	27	27	52	27	135	45
	Sub Total 3	30	291	27	52	52	27	27	27	52	27	135	45
4	Mfilou	147	749	142	284	284	142	142	142	284	142	710	153
	Sub Total 4	147	749	142	284	284	142	142	142	284	142	710	153
	TOTAL	500	2572	492	982	982	492	492	492	982	492	2460	602

A total of eight families could not be located, and the eight kits allocated to them was returned to Red Cross headquarters.

During the post-distribution evaluation conducted by the regional representation in the field, one of these eight families confronted the joint IFRC-CRC delegation in Mfilou. This family was reassured that measures are being taken at the National Society level for the remaining eight families to collect their kits, on presentation of stubs and crosschecking in the National Society's distribution list. In the absence of stubs, the remaining kits will be added to the CRC emergency stock.

At the end of the operation, beneficiaries met were highly impressed with Red Cross action; they said it was indeed their sole source of assistance in the aftermath of the disaster. This action has greatly improved the image of the Red Cross, as expressed by a beneficiary: "*many thanks to the Red Cross, I lost everything, but now I'm lying on the mat that you gave us. I received many items: pots, spoons, buckets and mosquito nets and have even been taught how to hang them up*". The population called on the Red Cross to be their mouthpiece to the government because they live in very difficult conditions. It should be noted that these living areas are lowlands (marshlands) or near rivers and the riverbeds are blocked by all kind of waste, thus impeding the free flow of water.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in the targeted areas in Brazzaville and its sub divisions, reaching 500 vulnerable disaster affected families during three months

Expected results	Activities Planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out. • Daily access to safe water is provided to target population • Adequate sanitation is provided to target population. • The targeted households know how to prevent water related illnesses and malaria. • The targeted households in Brazzaville use mosquito nets. • The targeted 500 families have access to emergency latrines and showers. • Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular assessment of the water and wastewater systems in affected areas. • Training for 20 volunteers in each of the 4 Sub divisions on water, sanitation and, hygiene promotion, and risk prevention through the “Community-driven total sanitation” (CDTS) approach. Volunteers will also learn how to install and use mosquito nets. • Train 500 targeted households in the 4 Sub divisions on how to install and use mosquito nets. • Produce posters with messages on how to reduce risks associated with epidemics, water borne and water related diseases, as well as diseases related to poor hygiene and sanitation. • Conduct water sanitation and hygiene awareness raising • Sensitize communities on the risks associated with floods, violent winds, and other weather conditions. • Build emergency shower and latrines in each subdivision. • Purchase and deliver 10 sanitation kits to the National Society. • Purchase and distribute household water treatment items (113 boxes with 1000 Aquatabs). • Conduct training for households on how to use water treatment items. • Carry out sanitation activities (disinfection) in the houses and villages affected by floods in Brazzaville • Treat water points with the participation of the community. • Ensure the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

Impact:

In order to effectively and efficiently implement activities in this sector, 80 volunteers; 20 per flood-affected subdivision of Brazzaville were trained on hygiene promotion and risk prevention activities through the CLTS approach and communication for sustainable behaviour change.

Supervisors of various subdivisions worked in collaboration with local authorities to prepare a work plan in order to encourage and get the community involved. Volunteers were also briefed on the treatment/disinfection of wells and other water sources.

A total of four volunteers from each flood-affected subdivision of Brazzaville took part in a briefing on various water sources, the water supply chain and various water disinfection methods, how to calculate the volume of water in a well and the preparation of chlorine stock solution for well disinfection. A practical exercise was conducted to know the amount of stock solution to be put in one litre of well water in order to obtain the free residual chlorine that would allow safe well-water consumption in Brazzaville (2.5ml of stock solution per litre of well-water in Brazzaville). The volunteers were then divided into teams and worked in the field under the guidance of their supervisors, according to a plan prepared in mutual agreement with the disaster management team.

The awareness-raising team dispatched to each Subdivision conducted door-to-door awareness activities on water, hygiene and sanitation in flood-affected areas. This lasted more than ten days and was an opportunity for the community to acknowledge the work of the Red Cross in reducing risks of waterborne diseases. 3988 people were reached during awareness sessions.

The disinfection of homes, showers and latrines was done simultaneously with awareness-raising. Each team had its role to play. A total of 702 homes, 395 showers and 416 latrines were disinfected by volunteers in four flood-affected subdivisions of Brazzaville. The communities were very happy with the work of the Red Cross; and having understood the messages conveyed by volunteers during each community awareness session, they asked for their wells to be disinfected.

In the flood-affected areas of Brazzaville, many wells had been flooded, and since some no longer met the characteristics of a secured well, the well treatment teams could not treat many of such. As such, only 196 wells were chlorinated in the four subdivisions.

The community effectively participated in sanitation activities. Leaders of affected neighbourhoods were involved from the preparatory to the completion phase. This is proof of the fact that communities can clean up their environment without waiting for help from the authorities.

It should be noted that the Aquatabs tablets delivered by the supplier were not those intended for the purification of drinking water, but for the disinfection of homes or floors. These tablets were, therefore, not distributed to beneficiaries. They were instead added to the stock of disinfectants for houses, latrines and other areas within the zones.

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How we work

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

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

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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.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCG013 - Republic of Congo - Floods in Brazzaville

Timeframe: 18 Dec 12 to 18 Mar 13

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Dec 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013	Programme	MDRCG013
Budget Timeframe	2012/12-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		187,950				187,950	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		187,950				187,950	
C4. Other Income		187,950				187,950	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		187,950				187,950	
D. Total Funding = B + C		187,950				187,950	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		187,950				187,950	
E. Expenditure		-187,489				-187,489	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		461				461	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			187,950			187,950		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	47,222		32,164			32,164	15,058	
Construction Materials			15,164			15,164	-15,164	
Clothing & Textiles	30,093		30,867			30,867	-775	
Seeds & Plants			10			10	-10	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	31,029		31,030			31,030	-2	
Medical & First Aid	648		536			536	112	
Utensils & Tools	13,889		14,512			14,512	-623	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	122,881		124,284			124,284	-1,403	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	926						926	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,222		2,919			2,919	-697	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,705		7,789			7,789	-84	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,853		10,708			10,708	145	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,815		4,789			4,789	26	
National Society Staff	3,944		3,136			3,136	809	
Volunteers	15,634		15,566			15,566	68	
Total Personnel	24,393		23,491			23,491	902	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	6,222		6,191			6,191	32	
Total Workshops & Training	6,222		6,191			6,191	32	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,296		5,333			5,333	964	
Information & Public Relations	2,963		3,146			3,146	-183	
Office Costs	1,111		515			515	596	
Communications	1,296		1,668			1,668	-372	
Financial Charges	463		711			711	-248	
Total General Expenditure	12,130		11,373			11,373	756	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	11,471		11,443			11,443	28	
Total Indirect Costs	11,471		11,443			11,443	28	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	187,950		187,489			187,489	461	
VARIANCE (C - D)			461			461		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	187,950	0	187,950	187,950	187,489	461	
Subtotal BL2	187,950	0	187,950	187,950	187,489	461	
GRAND TOTAL	187,950	0	187,950	187,950	187,489	461	