

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF final report Kenya: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRKE022
GLIDE n° FF-2012-000062-KEN
20 December 2012

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 314,208 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 8 May, 2012, to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in delivering assistance to some 20,832 beneficiaries who were affected by floods.

KRCS support was given through provision of non food items (NFIs), improving access to safe water and undertaking emergency health interventions in the affected areas. The funds received were also utilized for replenishing disaster preparedness stocks as KRCS had already begun responding to the disaster prior to the launching of the DREF request.



KRCS collaborated with relevant stakeholders such as the Kenya Police Air wing and the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) throughout the project in order to respond swiftly to the needs of the affected people in different parts of the country. The synergy enabled a more effective response utilizing the strengths of the different partners thereby ensuring timeliness in the emergency response which ultimately saved lives, for example as was the case in the air rescue operation of beneficiaries in Ruai.

NFI was distributed in Mukurweini following a land slide in the area.
PHOTO/KRCS

Funds received under this DREF enabled KRCS to carry out rapid and continuous assessments in the affected regions, distribute NFI kits (including blankets, tarpaulins, jerry cans, soap, aqua tabs), undertake health and WatSan interventions (including chlorinating wells and latrines), undertake health training sessions with community members and provide medical outreaches in target areas. KRCS was able to purchase interagency health kits and other medical supplies with the funds received. During this DREF operation 20 stranded persons were rescued, 3,300 households were evacuated to safer ground, around 3,500 households were reached with NFI relief items, 7,016 persons were provided with basic health assistance, around 2,400 children were de-wormed and almost 4,000 children were immunized, nearly 14,400 persons reached with health education and disease prevention messages, and 35 water points were purified in four (4) areas (districts).

One important reflection that KRCS made during the operation was the important impact the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in West Kenya region had on mitigating the consequences of the emergency on the population. This was noted by the KRCS through the reduced level of response required in affected areas as compared to previous years, for example in Rachuonyo and Nyando district.

The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of DREF contributions can be found on:

http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf

<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>

The situation

The floods response in 2012 was carried out amid interventions aimed at supporting recovery from a prolonged drought and an expanding refugee crisis. The rains, which were previously expected to be below average, recorded levels exceeding 250 mm per day in localized areas and resulted in flash floods, landslides and displacements of households across the country. KRCS continuous assessments indicate that at least 83 deaths were reported by the end of the intervention. The worst affected areas included Western Kenya, parts of Rift Valley, Central Kenya and the Coastal regions of the country.

The West Kenya region recorded rainfall amounts exceeding 533.5 mm as from 1 March 2012. The areas that were mainly affected include Migori, Homa Bay, Busia, Kisumu, Suba and Rachuonyo. As the crisis progressed, the threat of displacement of households from swollen rivers was the main threat in this region.

Monitoring of flood prone areas such as Budalangi was ongoing throughout the project with KRCS branch offices reporting that the water levels in River Nzoia were quickly rising with heavy rainfall being experienced in the Budalangi area. River Awach Tende burst its banks on 19 April resulting in the marooning of many households in Kaura and Kanam sub locations in Kochia East location of Homa Bay district.

Another threat identified in this region was that of contamination of local water sources as a result of collapsed latrines. DRR interventions carried out in the areas minimized the impact of the flash floods on beneficiaries particularly in Kisumu by identifying 42 evacuation centers in the areas that were used by the local residents during the floods.

The Central Kenya region received rains exceeding 50 mm per day. Overflow of Athi River along Kilimambogo resulted in the flooding of an informal settlement known as Gichiiki village. Villagers reportedly were evacuated to Kianjahi primary school with the help of the local chief and councilor. Approximately 47 households were displaced by the flash floods with 120 household projected to be at risk of flooding. A land slide was reported in Mukurweini on 7 May 2012 resulting in one death and three minor injuries. Approximately nine households were affected by the incident. The society responded by distributing NFIs to the affected population.

On 26 April 2012, **the Coast region** reported the displacement of hundreds of persons and the destruction of more than 3000 acres of maize plantations following flash floods at Dagamra location in Magarini district after Sabaki River broke its banks, affecting people living in the lower parts of the river. The flash floods were a result of the ongoing heavy rains in the other parts of the country.

The number of displaced increased from 1,000 families to more than 2,500 families in both Malindi and Magarini districts as the flash floods hit the lower zones of Bate, Dagamra and Mugumoni and Malimo areas. Five primary schools hit by the floods were inaccessible while the transport network was completely cut off at Bate area. The KRCS responded to the affected population through distribution of NFIs and food donated by the Ministry of Special Programmes.

The Rift Valley region received normal rainfall with reported incidences of flooding. At least seven people died after being swept away by flash floods at Hell's gate, Naivasha district, on 22 April 2012. Narok town experienced flash floods with destruction of property. In Kwa Rhoda, Nakuru district, 54 households were displaced by flood waters and are currently residing in local schools. Other areas affected are Mwariki and Banda Mali villages.

The region also experienced heavy rains in Turkana North, South and Central, Uasin Gishu, Moi's bridge, Mount Elgon, South Nandi and West Pokot, however no flooding incidences were reported. Records on the amounts of rainfall were continuously recorded, and the region was on flood alert throughout the project period due to the many rivers.

The Nairobi region has traditionally not been flood prone, however due to the higher than normal rainfall received in the area, flooding occurred in areas such as Ngong, Narok, Athi River and Kitengela. Approximately 459 households were displaced as a result. It should be noted that most of the affected areas were made up of informal settlements, which reiterates the position of the World Disaster Report 2010 pointing to urban risks and vulnerabilities as the new face of disaster in the next century.

In Nairobi, increased construction of houses and human habitation closer to rivers was a contributing factor to the current flooding incidences in these areas. Heavy rains and strong winds destroyed infrastructure and led to an increase in road traffic crashes. One example was the report of a bus accident in Athi River which claimed four lives and thirty eight injuries. The rains caused serious damages to some connecting roads especially in Kitengela, where a bridge to Athi north at "Baraga" was washed away. The connecting bridge to Kaswitu was weakened and the main connecting bridge to Ngalalia was affected by the high raging flood waters. Residents were essentially cut off from accessing health care and markets.

KRCS assessment indicated that approximately 500 households in the area were at risk of displacement due to flooding. Agricultural fields of approximately 200 hectares with newly planted crops and domestic animals (chicken and goats) were washed away. Heavy rains on 3 April washed away soil that was holding boulders on an abandoned quarry in an informal settlement (Mathare A4) that tumbled on residential houses. Eight people lost their lives during the disaster while 66 households were displaced.

The Upper Eastern region reported incidences of flooding although not as severe as the rest of the country. In Samburu district infrastructure (5 bridges) was destroyed thereby affecting accessibility in the areas affected. Three class rooms at Nomotio secondary school had their roof blown off. However, no deaths were reported.

Central Marsabit recorded the highest rainfall amounts in the district. Destruction so far was reported in Loiyangalani district where three girls drowned as a result of flash floods following heavy rains on 17 April and 18 April 2012. 80 shoats were also killed during the floods. Seven houses were carried away by floods.

Parts of the area of operation in the larger Embu district were experiencing relatively high rainfall and the community living there were expecting enough harvest and pasture for their livelihood. However, the larger Mbeere district experienced relatively low rainfall. Most of the Meru Region received rains and in Meru town 32 households in the slums were affected by the heavy downpours. One person lost his life after being carried away by the river on the side of Tharaka South due to heavy rains.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The KRCS coast branch carried out early warning activities in collaboration with the local administration in the areas of Hola, Tana Delta and Kipili in order to sensitize the local community on the status of the floods and the risk they faced living on the river banks.

As the heavy rains persisted, communities living along the banks of Tana River relocated to higher ground. A total of 3,000 households were assisted to evacuate to safer ground. The displaced population found refuge in approximately 30 evacuation centers identified by the KRCS branch offices.

Ongoing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities implemented in West Kenya raised the awareness of the target communities to the vulnerabilities and risks that they faced and equipped them with knowledge on how to mitigate the effects of the identified risks. This knowledge was evident amongst populations that relocated to designated assembly



NFI Distribution: Over 3,000 families were reached with various items including tarpaulins, soap, jerry cans, mosquito nets and blankets. Photo KRCS

points/evacuation centers as the flash floods hit localized areas of West Kenya, thereby minimizing the response activities required in these areas. For example, in Rachuonyo district, where the society implements the Lake Victoria Partnership (LVP) programme which includes infrastructure enhancements through WatSan projects, the community used its systems to monitor water levels and relocated to higher grounds before the floods hit. The West Kenya branch also reported that dikes built by the local community in Ayueyo, Nyando district, minimized the severity of the floods in the area during the recent crisis.

As the rains intensified and the threat of flooding was imminent, the four stand-by teams instituted by the KRCS coordinated response activities in different geographical areas concurrently due to access to skilled personnel across the regions. Approximately 200 volunteers participated in the response activities across the region which was a key factor in its swift execution. The skills that they possessed enabled them to carry out activities such as rapid assessments, beneficiary identification and registration, food and non-food item distribution and other health and WatSan interventions.

The availability of pre-positioned stocks at the field levels enabled the society to respond to the critical needs of the beneficiaries in time. The nature of the flood disaster disrupted the lives of those affected (i.e. the displaced had no shelter, food etc the moment the flood rendered their homes inhabitable) and necessitated fast response in order to avert unnecessary suffering. NFIs were distributed within hours after the displacements occurred, which impacted on the lives of those reached by providing them with temporary shelter, means of preparing meals and improved quality of water consumed on site etc, aiming to protect their human dignity.

Flood response activities in the regions were participatory and carried out in collaboration with community members, the local administration and partners in the field. The Kenya Red Cross utilized the skills and availability of its volunteers to implement a comprehensive and efficient intervention.

KRCS collaborated with national organizations such as Kenya Meteorological Department and the National Disaster Operations Centre when targeting and implementing the response activities thereby ensuring that the most vulnerable beneficiaries were first targeted (e.g. displaced, stranded etc). Response activities were guided by the emerging needs on the ground as the flood disaster was a fast onset type of disaster that occurred instantaneously. KRCS's response in many cases was proportional to the need identified on the ground and could be accessed by all beneficiaries targeted regardless of age, gender etc.

KRCS' response to the flood was guided by the principles in the Red Cross Code of Conduct which stipulates that "Aid is given regardless of the race, creed and nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated on the basis of need alone".

Achievements against outcomes

Search and Rescue	
Outcome: Flood affected populations' lives are saved by being rescued to safer grounds.	
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue of persons trapped as a result of floods • Evacuation of persons from flooded areas to higher grounds. • Transfer of injured persons to hospitals 	Planned Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support standby teams in all regions for rapid deployment • To evacuate affected persons to safer grounds • To equip the search and rescue teams with basic rescue gear • To support operational links to other search and rescue authorities

Achievements

The KRCS Emergency Operations Centre (E.O.C) 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 (Kenya Electricity Generating Company) and KMD (Kenya Meteorological Department) ensured that the national society accessed status updates on environmental changes in real time; e.g. water levels in dams, rivers etc. Access to timely and relevant information ensured that standby teams in the hot spot regions had adequate information to respond to beneficiaries as the crisis unfolded.

Partnerships with relevant partners e.g. the Kenya police contributed to the effectiveness of the response activities as partners filled key gaps in the society's response machinery e.g. The Kenya police provided a chopper that was used to rescue beneficiaries that were trapped by flood water in Ruai. 20 lives were saved through synergy created by the two organizations.

KRCS established stand-by teams in the worst affected regions i.e. Nairobi, Central, Coast and Kisumu charged with the responsibility to monitor the disaster and coordinate response activities at the regional level. The teams underwent refresher training in conducting assessments, beneficiary registration, distribution of NFIs and disaster response. During the project, the teams coordinated assessment activities in collaboration with other stakeholders including the local administration. The teams ensured regular information flow with KRCS headquarter offices; which also coordinated logistical and procurement requirement as the crisis progressed.

The KRCS Nairobi branch response team responded to distress calls 4 May 2012 following the drowning of four passengers after their vehicle was washed away by flood waters at the Kwekwe overhead bridge on Rimpa road in Kiserian division. The response team retrieved the bodies from the wreckage with the help of locals and the Administration Police. The flood waters were reportedly originating from Ngong hills that had been experiencing heavy rains.

The Nairobi branch response team also facilitated the evacuation of approximately 300 households 5 May 2012 after several houses were submerged as a result of flash floods. The affected households were relocated to a nearby school (Ruia primary school) until the flood water receded. The Ministry of Special Programmes through the Area District Commissioner for Embakasi distributed food, (cereals, oil and flour) and Kshs. 100,000 for the affected populations.

Collaborative efforts between the KRCS and Government officials in the coast region resulted in the timely relocation of approximately 3,000 households residing along the Tana River before it burst its banks. The residents were hosted in about 42 designated camps in the areas and were supported with NFIs and food items.

Relief	
Outcome: Improved conditions for an estimated 1,500 out of the 3,616 households (20,832 beneficiaries) affected by floods	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency relief items (non-food items) are provided to 1,500 households affected by floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity and needs assessments in the affected areas. Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver the intended assistance. Distribute non-food items to the affected communities (blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, soap and mosquito nets) from point of dispatch to the end user. Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distribution

Achievements

The national society undertook rapid assessments in the affected areas to establish the scope of the disaster and determine the needs of the affected. The assessments (used to develop the DREF) established that 42 people had lost their lives in flood related incidences and approximately 3,616 families (20,832 beneficiaries) had been displaced from their homes and required humanitarian support. An additional 9,938 families (59,628 beneficiaries) were classified as at risk of displacement since they resided in areas that are historically either flood or landslide prone.

The collected information informed the design of the intervention by providing data on the target population, enabling prioritization of beneficiary needs per region, as well as enabled contingency planning. Continuous needs assessments were sustained throughout the intervention in the target areas which informed any need for revision of assistance, for example during some occasion NFI distribution had to be scaled up due to increased needs.

The KRCS immediately dispatched NFIs for 500 households in West Kenya, Coast, North/South Rift, North Eastern and Upper Eastern regions as trends observed pointed towards generalized flooding across the

country. The strategy of prepositioning emergency stocks at the regional level ensured that the NS had the capacity to meet the needs of beneficiaries as soon as the emergency occurred.

Displacements reported in West Kenya, Coast and Nairobi as a result of flash floods necessitated the distribution of additional NFIs to the affected communities. The NFIs distributed to over 3,000 households include the following:

Region	Blankets	Tarpaulin	Kitchen set	Mosquito net	Soap	Jerry can	Aqua tab
West Kenya	3,452	2,624	44	3,452	1,356	1,836	30,180
Nairobi	1,508	500	754	1,508	1,000	1,000	-
Coast	5,788	2,682	2,768	6,223	3,890	5,518	80,805
Total	10,748	5,806	3,566	11,183	6,246	8,354	110,985

Funds received under this DREF also enabled the society to procure kitchen sets and blankets that were used to replenish its emergency preparedness stocks. The amounts purchased are however significantly less than the NFI amounts distributed during the intervention and therefore there is still the need to replenish the remainder of emergency stocks for maintaining preparedness.

Emergency health and care	
Outcome: Immediate risks of morbidity and mortality caused by floods and landslides by providing preventive public health, community care and basic clinical services to 3,616 households (20,832 beneficiaries) affected by floods	
Expected Results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to basic healthcare services among the populations affected and displaced by floods. Increased awareness on disease prevention and control by affected communities. Enhanced disease surveillance at community level. Improved preparedness and enhanced capacity to respond to epidemics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessments and mapping the existing health capacities for identification of gaps Carry out health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on diseases with epidemic potential including cholera prevention, prevention of Vector borne diseases including malaria, address reproductive health issues in emergencies including transmission of HIV, promotion of safe motherhood and advocacy for prevention of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Support Ministry of Health in meeting basic health care needs of the flood affected population through basic clinical services and preventive care including antenatal care, postnatal care, safe delivery especially for risk pregnancies and provide reproductive health education Provide basic medical supplies (Inter agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHKs), targeting existing hospitals and clinics without supplies Conduct a stakeholder mapping to determine the presence of other actors and their contribution to the health sector to avoid duplication of activities and enhance coordination Continuous monitoring, evaluation and development of operational updates.

Achievements

The Coast region: KRCS and MoH team from Ngao Hospital (district hospital in Tana Delta) conducted 39 medical camps in Tana River and 7 medical camps in Magarini in collaboration with the Ministry of Health staff in the two districts. African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) partnered with the Malindi team in provision of the same services under the leadership of the MoH.

A total of 5,013 adults (2,664 women and 2,349 men) and 2,003 children received basic health care. A total of 2,329 children were de-wormed. The common ailments were diarrheal diseases, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, conjunctivitis and malaria. A total of 3,721 children were also immunized during the exercise.

Among other services provided during the integrated health outreaches are provision of family planning commodities, HIV counseling and testing and referrals of cases for further management at health facilities.

Health awareness discussions were conducted in all the 39 camps and 7 villages, reaching a total of 12,242 persons (7,521 females and 4,721 males). The topics included: Malaria prevention and control, proper usage of the Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs), diarrheal diseases, environmental sanitation and waste management.

A total of 78 refuse pits were sited in the camps. 12 slabs were distributed.

West Kenya: The branch undertook an assessment from 31 May to 6 June with the main objective of collecting baseline data on water, sanitation and hygiene (latrine coverage and use, hygiene behaviors, type and numbers of water sources etc) for the three districts (Nyando, Muhoroni, Nyakach).

The assessment revealed that the areas suffered widespread destruction of latrine structures as most of them were submerged, causing contamination of local water sources with faecal matter, which posed a great risk to the health of the population. The assessment also identified the problems of collapsed and overflowed pit latrines in some areas as a result of saturation of the soils due to either flooding in the area or rise in water tables. Open defecation was also widely practiced which posed a health risk to the residents. All these problems posed serious health risks for the affected population, hence the urgent need for interventions minimizing the spread of water borne diseases in the region.

Findings from the assessment resulted in the scaling up of health interventions kicked off by a health education session carried out by KRCS volunteers who sensitized the community on the need of proper hygiene adherence, synthesizing the contamination routes and creation of barriers. About 2,000 people were reached with the information in both the schools and the local community.

To address the issues of diarrhoea, (one of the most common diseases), the KRCS branch together with the public health officer intensified a campaign to improve awareness on preventative measures, management of toilets (maintenance and disinfection) etc, in the greater Nyando District. The campaign resulted in the improvement of 782 pit-latrines, and increased awareness in the district on signs of diarrheal disease and preventative measures after one-on-one sensitization had been carried out.

Funds from the DREF also enabled the national society to purchase three inter agency health kits (basic unit, Malaria module and supplementary modules), cholera kits, reproductive health kits and pediatric drugs.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Reduced risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access and use of safe water to 3,616 households (20,832 beneficiaries) affected by floods in line with SPHERE standards. Access to adequate sanitation facilities in line with the SPHERE standards. Attitude change, increased knowledge and skills on prevention of water borne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals at household level Provision of proper water storage materials Provision of sanitation solutions including peepoo bags and sanplats. Carry out refresher training on PHASTER for volunteer TOTs (trainers of trainers) Deployment of PHASTER TOTs to train affected communities on hygiene and cascading of Hygiene promotion at household level Monitor and evaluate peepoo bag experience

Achievements

A rapid assessment carried out in the West Kenya region area indicated that the displaced communities lacked access to portable water as a result of contamination of surface and subsurface water sources. This was a health risks as it may have led to increased incidences of water-borne diseases among the affected population. The information collected therefore necessitated an effective and secure disease prevention strategy at the source, i.e. combination of routine hygiene promotion activities.

The branch officers chlorinated 35 water points in the region. (Chlorination is the process of adding the element chlorine granules to water points. This is a method of water purification that is used to treat community water sources to make it fit for human consumption and thereby preventing the spread of waterborne diseases.) The chlorination of community water sources was originally met with resistance, as people were concerned about the health effects of the practice. However with awareness raising and discussion, agreements could be reached with the communities on the issue. The use of chlorine is believed to have greatly reduced the prevalence of water bone diseases as it is effective against almost all bacteria. The activity was carried out in North Nyakach, Rang'ul, Nyong'ong'a and Nyalunya locations.



Community members in Nyando District are undergoing training on the use of the peepoo bags. Photo/KRCS

The targeted households were also provided with Aqua tabs for use at the household level. A total of 9,500 sachets were distributed during the exercise. The Society implemented a pilot project in Nyando district where they introduced the peepoo bag to the target beneficiaries. Peepoo is a personal, single – use toilet that sanitizes human excreta shortly after defecation thereby reducing likelihood of contamination. (Designed to be used only once, Peepoo is in the form of a slim, elongated bag. Inside, a thin layer of green gauze unfolds to form a wide funnel when the bag is opened.)

40 households that had their latrines destroyed by the flood were selected for the exercise. Some of the targeted beneficiaries were displaced and were therefore residing at evacuation sites making them an ideal sample for the project. Community mobilization activities were carried out in collaboration with community health workers and the local administration which supported the national society to disseminate information on the new technology, its use and disposal methods.

Evaluation exercises conducted by KRCS revealed that the target community had accepted the peepoo bag as a solution with 100% of the beneficiaries acknowledging that the bag had 'made life easier'. Assessments carried out prior to the activity revealed that only 45% of the residents used latrines on a regular basis predisposing the community to gastrointestinal infections; worsened during seasons of flooding.



Logistics	
Outcome 4: Efficient and effective logistical support of non-food relief and stock relief items in warehouses in the field.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFIs reach the target population on time • Proper storage of NFIs • Staff and volunteers are provided with reliable transport in order to reach target areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To distribute non-food items to 1500 households. • Transportation of personnel and volunteers.

Achievements

Non food items were distributed in a timely matter in the operational areas to the targeted beneficiaries. Funds received were also utilized for replenishing disaster preparedness stocks as the national society had already begun responding to the disaster prior to the launching of the DREF request. KRCS utilized the skills and availability of its volunteers to implement a comprehensive and efficient intervention. The skills that they possessed enabled them to carry out activities such as rapid assessments, beneficiary identification and registration, food and non-food item distribution and other health and WatSan interventions.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Kenya:** Mr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, Phone 254.20.60.35.93;254.20.60.86.81/13 Fax: 254.20.60.35.89, email: gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org.
- **Kenya:** Finnjarle Rode, Regional Representative for East Africa; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29;email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari Mantyvaara Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 504584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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 (NGOs) 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.



MDRKE022 - Kenya - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 07 may 12

Appeal Timeframe: 07 may 12 to 07 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-2012/8
Appeal	MDRKE022
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	314,208					314,208	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	307,823					307,823	
C4. Other Income	307,823					307,823	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	307,823					307,823	
D. Total Funding = B +C	307,823					307,823	
Coverage = D/A	98%					98%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	307,823					307,823	
E. Expenditure	-307,823					-307,823	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0	

MDRKE022 - Kenya - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 07 may 12

Appeal Timeframe: 07 may 12 to 07 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-2012/8
Appeal	MDRKE022
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		314,208					314,208	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	18,000						18,000	
Clothing & Textiles	33,000						33,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	38,733						38,733	
Medical & First Aid	21,667						21,667	
Utensils & Tools	52,333						52,333	
Other Supplies & Services	8,839						8,839	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	172,572						172,572	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	13,333						13,333	
Distribution & Monitoring	8,333						8,333	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	38,500						38,500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	60,167						60,167	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	17,667						17,667	
Volunteers	9,574						9,574	
Total Personnel	27,241						27,241	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	6,000						6,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	6,000						6,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,000						20,000	
Total Workshops & Training	20,000						20,000	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	6,939						6,939	
Communications	1,111						1,111	
Financial Charges	1,000						1,000	
Total General Expenditure	9,051						9,051	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		289,036				289,036	-289,036	
Total Contributions & Transfers		289,036				289,036	-289,036	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	19,177	18,787				18,787	390	
Total Indirect Costs	19,177	18,787				18,787	390	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	314,208	307,823				307,823	6,384	
VARIANCE (C - D)		6,384				6,384		

Detailed expenditure report as provided by National Society

DREF 2012 Financial Report

FINANCIAL REPORT

Expenditure Group	Budget	Actual Exp.	Variance
Shelter - Relief	18,000	22,811	-4,811
Clothing & Textiles	33,000	39,391	-6,391
Water & Sanitation	38,733	30,216	8,517
Medical & First Aid	21,667	16,385	5,282
Ustensils & Tools	52,333	60,360	-8,027
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursments	8,839	11,211	-2,372
Total Supplies	172,572	180,374	-7,802
Storage	13,333	12,445	888
Distribution & Monitoring	8,333	5,908	2,425
Transport & Vehicle Costs	38,500	36,831	1,669
Total Transport & Storage	60,166	55,185	4,981
National Society Staff	17,667	20,122	-2,455
Other Staff benefits	9,574	8,701	874
Consultants	6,000	0	6,000
Total Personnel	33,241	28,822	4,419
			0
Workshops & Training	20,000	20,460	-460
Total Workshops & Training	20,000	20,460	-460
Travel		0	0
Information & Public Relation	6,939	4,194	2,745
Communications	1,111	0	1,111
Financial Charges	1,000	0	1,000
Total General Expenditure	9,050	4,194	4,856
			0
Depreciation			0
Depreciation		0	0
Total Depreciation		0	0
Cash Transfers to National Societies		-289,036	
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties		0	0
Total Contributions & Transfers	0	-289,036	0
TOTAL BUDGET	295,029	-0	5,993
			0
Available Resources			0
Multilateral Contributions		0	0
ERUs contributions		0	0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES		0	0
			0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS		0	0