

DREF operation final report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Floods 2009

DREF operation n° MDRKE010

7 April 2010

The International Federation's 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 392,791 (USD 369,860 or EUR 274,295) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 5 November 2009 to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 5,000 households for a period of 1 month.

Following the floods that occurred in Kenya from October to November 2009, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), through support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other partners, worked together to provide comprehensive emergency assistance to individuals affected in the North Eastern, Coast, Central and Lake Victoria Basin regions of the country. The National Society

ensured the search, rescue and relocation of marooned individuals while providing non-food items (NFIs) for households that had been displaced or otherwise forced to leave their homes. Safe water, Sanitation and hygiene awareness training activities were incorporated into the project in order to mitigate the inevitable consequences of flooding and congestion in temporary assembly points like churches and schools.

Country wide assessments carried out by the National Society confirmed 16 deaths across the country during the reporting period. An additional 2,449 people were displaced from their homes with an excess of 8,970 households directly affected by floods and landslides and in need of humanitarian aid. The communities coping mechanisms had already been greatly compromised before the onset of the rains.



A KRCS response teams ferry relief supplies over the section of the Malindi - Garsen highway in the coast province that was washed away after heavy rains pounded the area. Photo by KRCS.

Severe drought in the months preceding the floods had already rendered most of the affected populations extremely food insecure as they were depending on relief food provided through KRCS Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Outbreaks of cholera and other diarrheal diseases were rampant amongst the community during the dry period and could only be exacerbated by the flooding. District Disaster Committee Assessments in the North Eastern Region estimated that 700 latrines collapsed in the Elwak area following the floods with threats of collapse and/or caving in or overflowing of latrines being reported across the regions. Contamination of water sources was therefore a hazard that needed consideration and action throughout the project.

With the DREF support, the KRCS was able to rescue and evacuate 189 individuals from the Tana Delta and Murang'a Districts, distribute 171,874 NFIs to affected households, reach 98,216 community members through health campaigns conducted by the 94 volunteers trained on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation for Emergency Response (PHASTER) in the regions, chlorinate and/or disinfect 560 wells and construct 59 latrines in the North Rift and coastal regions. A total of 828,920 Aqua tabs and PUR sachets were also distributed amongst the displaced for household consumption.

Despite these achievements, a few challenges were encountered during implementation. First, most of the areas affected were inaccessible as a result of flood waters and/or collapsed bridges and roads. This challenge was solved by the non standard deployment of M6 trucks that have the capacity to navigate difficult terrain. The relief convoys were also forced to use longer routes thereby delaying the planned distribution schedules.

Secondly, differing operational procedure amongst partner organizations hampered the effective distribution of pre-positioned NFIs in certain parts of North Eastern Region. This challenge was solved by instituting discussions amongst the concerned stakeholders in order to standardize procedures to be employed in future collaborative operations.

Field assessments carried out before implementation of KRCS projects continues to be a vital strategy in the design of its interventions. Additional information obtained during these assessments such as the discovery of a cholera outbreak in the North Eastern and Nyanza provinces prior to the flooding, enabled the National Society to design a more comprehensive response that met the immediate needs of the population in question. The National Society was therefore able to anticipate situations that would arise from both the flooding and the potential outbreak of gastrointestinal infections.

The Canadian Red Cross contributed CHF 48,086 to the DREF in replenishment of the allocation made for this operation. The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

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

The situation

Exceptionally heavy rains caused serious flooding in low lying and poorly drained plains in North Eastern, Coast Regions and Lake Victoria Basin and landslides in Central Kenya. Reports from the World Meteorological Organization indicated that the El Niño conditions were likely to prevail through the remainder of 2009 and into the first quarter of 2010.

The populations affected faced a unique set of circumstances that influenced the implementation of the project. First, most of the population was already food insecure following a prolonged period of drought and were receiving relief food through KRCS Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation jointly run by the World Food Programme (WFP). The floods further compounded this situation by rendering many areas inaccessible by road; sections of main roads such as the Malindi - Garsen Highway were washed away leaving local populations unable to relocate to safer areas and transportation of relief goods impossible.

Entire villages were marooned and access to major markets impeded. Secondly, there was continued threat of spread of various gastro intestinal and upper respiratory tract infections including dysentery, cholera, influenza A and asthma throughout the project's cycle. Reports of cholera and other diarrheal infections were reported in Malindi, Tana River and Nyando districts prior to the flooding. The flooding increased the populations vulnerability through potential contamination of communities rudimentary (streams, shallow wells and pans filled with rain water) sources of water. Reports of collapse and/or caving in and overflowing of latrines were reported in all the regions affected following assessments by KRCS staff. Lack of sanitation facilities in overcrowded assembly points and rotting carcasses of dead farm animals also heightened the communities' risk.

The situations in the affected regions were as follows:

North Eastern

Areas affected included; Wajir, Elwak, Ijara and Mandera. A total of 635 households reportedly affected by the floods in the area. Cases of diarrheal diseases confirmed in the Mandera area. Threats of the same noted in Elwak following the collapse of 700 latrines in the area.

Eastern

Areas affected include Moyale, Marsabit, Tigani West, Maua Central, Igembe South and Imenti South. The area was affected by flooding and landslides in various locations. The total numbers of those affected were as follows: A total of 6 deaths confirmed and reported in the area, 156 households displaced while 342 households affected by the flooding. A total of 29 donkeys, 13 camels, 374 cows and 973 shoats reportedly died in Marsabit following the floods

Central

Landslides were reported in Mariaini village, kahuro division of Muranga district. One person was confirmed dead as a result of this with 5 families displaced. Local authorities in the area ordered the immediate evacuation of 200 households inhabiting the area due to the continued threat of landslides. These families were hosted at a nearby shopping centre during the night and returned to work on their farms during the day.

Rift Valley

Areas affected included; Turkana and Mogotio. A total of 5,496 households were displaced by flooding in those areas. The number of households represents a total of 27,430 individuals.

Coast

Areas affected in this region included; Malindi, Lamu, Garsen, Tudor, Changamwe, Likoni, Kilifi and Kwale. Assessments carried out in these areas revealed that a total of 1,569 households were displaced while an additional 4,667 households were affected by the floods. A total of 2 deaths were confirmed in Malindi.

Flash floods in Malindi occurred following heavy rains in Adu location, Kanangoni and Musamarini sub-locations. A section of the Malindi - Garsen highway was destroyed after a bridge linking the two districts was washed away by flood waters. This destruction hindered access to Lamu and Garsen and major markets in the area. Floods affected the communities' regular activities which included fishing and subsistence farming. The community also depended on relief food provided by KRCS through the PRRO. Similarly, flooding was experienced within the Tana Delta. Tudor, Changamwe, Likoni, Lamu, Kilifi and Kwale were also affected by the flooding. Displaced individuals were reportedly living with friends and relatives.

A total of 27 cases of diarrheal diseases were reported in the Malindi and Tana Delta areas following the flooding.



*A section of the Malindi - Garsen highway in the coast province that was washed away after heavy rains pounded the area.
Photo by KRCS.*

Nyanza

Areas affected in this region include Kisumu and Nyando districts. Assessments carried out by KRCS field staff revealed that a total of 466 households were displaced while 2,600 households were affected. A total of 7 deaths were also confirmed in this region.

Incidences of cholera and other diarrheal diseases were reported in Nyando district earlier in the year following a period of prolonged drought and season of failed rains. The area was therefore likely to suffer the same with the onset of flooding as result of caving in or overflowing of latrines thereby polluting the rudimentary water sources available to the community. Congestion and overcrowding at assembly points also put the displaced individuals at an increased risk of contracting upper respiratory tract infections such as Influenza A and H1N1.

Coordination and partnerships

Government line ministries and local administration worked closely with KRCS in camp management, distribution of relief food and NFIs and sensitizing affected communities on proper hygiene and sanitation. The Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Special Programmes, provided food and mobilized NFIs to supplement those distributed by KRCS in the affected areas. The disaster received attention from the Office of the President and the Office of the Prime Minister, whose officers' carried out assessments and mobilized support for the immediate response. .

The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation also engaged in health and sanitation campaigns in Malindi where the Ministry set up a mobile clinic. The Ministry also provided aqua-tab sachets in collaboration with KRCS in Elwak. The National Society also worked with the District and Provisional Commissioners and Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) in the registration of displaced households.

The community was instrumental in evacuating households that were marooned or at risk of being affected by landslides. Members of the community provided shelter to some displaced households or donated facilities such as church halls as camping sites and toilets for use by the flood victims.

Other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies contributed to the projects through donations and distribution of relief food and NFIs. Other stakeholders included United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which provided NFIs for distribution by KRCS, World Food Programme (WFP), which provided relief food in some of the areas through the lead agencies, World Vision Kenya which distributed NFIs in Malindi, Care Kenya and Save the Children UK worked with KRCS in Elwak by providing supplementary feeding to children less than 5 years.

The National Society continues to closely monitor the floods situation by engaging other partners including the Kenya Meteorological Department, KENGEN, National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC) and the District and Provincial Administrations in the country.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The KRCS staff conducted initial assessments following flooding in various parts of the country. The information obtained was used to effectively design the response undertaken in order to effectively meet the needs of the affected populations. As core chair of the Rapid-Onset Disaster committee, the National Society 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 16 people lost their lives as a direct result of the flooding and landslides while 8,970 households were displaced. A total of 7,366 farm animals perished across the regions. The worst affected areas were West 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 inform stakeholders on the status of the situation but also to ensure an effective and well coordinate intervention. These forums served as important information sharing spaces thereby ensuring efforts were not duplicated by responding agencies.

Achievements against objectives

Search and Rescue	
Objective: To undertake search and rescue operations in flood-affected areas.	
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extrication 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.

Impact

KRCS response teams undertook search and rescue operations in Tana Delta and Murang'a districts, where the teams were able to evacuate 50 households marooned in Ongonya village, Tana Delta District and another 139 households at risk of being affected by landslides in Murang'a.

The teams used KRCS boats for the search and rescue operations in flooded areas.

Relief Distributions (Food and non-food items)	
Objective: To provide food and non-food items to families affected by floods	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emergency relief items both food and non-food items reach deserving communities affected by the flood waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To provide food assistance to the affected communities for 1 month.To distribute non-food items to the affected communities.

Impact

Immediately following the flooding, KRCS dispatched NFIs for pre-positioning in North Eastern, West Kenya, and Coast Regions to serve at least 5,000 households per region in case of any eventualities. A total of 14,064 blankets, 8,315 tarpaulins, 14,880 mosquito nets, 115,139 collapsible jerry cans, 740 family kits, 5,897 kitchen sets, 210 buckets and 12,839 bars of soap were distributed to the affected populations throughout the project.

The items distributed contributed to the well being of the people displaced during that period. Families were able to continue with regular activities and protect themselves from the elements in the case of those displaced. **Table 1** below gives a clear break down of the items distributed in the various regions.

Table 1: NFIs distributed in the affected regions.

Region	Family Kits	Blankets	Tarpaulins	Mosquito nets	Jerry cans	Buckets	Kitchen sets	Soap
North Eastern	500	1,160	495	897	158		50	196
Central		200						400
Rift Valley		9,027	4,070	8,836	110,301		4,555	9,028
Coast	240	3,277	3,550	4,747	4,480	210	1,181	2,255
Western Kenya		400	200	400	200		111	960
TOTAL	740	14,064	8,315	14,880	115,139	210	5,897	12,839

Emergency health and care	
Objective: To contribute to reduction of excess morbidity and mortality caused by floods and landslides by providing preventive public health community care and basic clinical services to populations affected and displaced by floods.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced mortality and morbidity among the populations affected and displaced by floods. • Provision of First Aid services as a component of search and rescue of marooned communities in floods cut off areas. • Improved access to basic healthcare services among the populations affected and displaced by floods. • Increased awareness on disease prevention and control by affected communities. • Reduced risk of outbreaks of water and vector borne diseases as a result of enhanced disease surveillance at the 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, H1N1 prevention, prevention of Vector borne diseases including malaria and RVF, 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 the Ministry of Health (MoH) 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. • Procure and avail Cholera kits (volunteer and medical modules) for epidemic preparedness. • 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.

Impact

A Public Health Officer and a nurse previously engaged in similar missions were deployed to Garsen; one as a team leader for continuous assessments and health promotion, and another as a team leader for the Basic Health Clinic (BHC). This team was joined by a team of local health practitioners working for the Ministry of Public Health, including one Medical Officer, three Nurses, one Nutritionist, one Pharmacist, one counsellor and four volunteers. A BHC clinic was deployed, to provide basic health services to the affected communities.

A total of 10 health personnel assigned to the North Rift region were able to reach a total of 1,551 individuals with curative services for various ailments. A total of 2,874 individuals, both adults and children, were de-wormed during that period. The National Society was also able to undertake nutritional

screening amongst children under 5, pregnant and lactating mothers. This special group totalling to 1,015 individuals were thereafter provided with Vitamin A supplements. A total of 2,950 community members were reached by health promotion activities focusing on personal hygiene and hand washing.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Objective: To provide sustained access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for the flood affected populations.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk mitigation on outbreak of waterborne diseases. • Affected population receive at least 15 liters of potable water per person per day for domestic use. • Adequate sanitation facilities is provided. • 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. • Procure and distribute house hold water filters for marooned households. • Procurement of consumables for water treatment unit. • Provision of storage tanks at key strategic points. • Distribution of san plats and materials for construction of latrines. • Carry out refresher training on PHASTER for volunteer trainers of trainers (TOTs). • Deployment of PHASTER TOTs to train affected communities on hygiene and cascading of Hygiene promotion at household level.

Impact

Initial assessments undertaken showed that the communities affected were highly susceptible to contracting and transmitting various water borne diseases. The presence of cholera, dysentery and other gastro-intestinal infections before the floods indicated an increased need for inclusion of safe water and sanitation interventions within the project. Lack of sanitation facilities at assembly points, caved in flooded waters and poor water storage, and handling practices only intensified the problem.

Table 2: Breakdown of WATSAN activities undertaken in the regions affected.

Region	Volunteers trained in PHAST	Community members reached	Aqua tabs	PUR	Chlorinated wells /drums	Latrines built	San plats	Bladder and roto tanks
North Eastern	40	4212	22,400		545			
Rift valley	14	22,467	322,220	82,440	8	43	43	
Coast	40	71,537	347,900	54,000	7	16	50	13
TOTAL	94	98,216	692,520	136,400	560	59	50	13

Specimens collected from water sources for bacteriological tests in the North Rift and Coast provinces indicated the presence of a large bacterial load. The National Society was able to respond by distributing a total of 828,920 aqua tabs and PUR sachets for consumption at the household level, chlorinating 560 wells and drums in the North Rift and Coast regions and supporting the local community in the construction of 43 latrines in Turkana.

A total of 94 volunteers were trained in PHASTER. This included individuals undergoing refresher training on the same. The volunteers were trained in water treatment, hygiene domains and cholera transmission and prevention. The volunteers were in turn able to train 98,216 members of the community.

Three Water treatment Units (WTUs) were deployed to Tana Delta and Mombasa in Coast Province and Wajir in North Eastern Province. However, after assessment of the floods situation, only the one in Tana Delta was used (690,000 litres of water was treated over the span of the response), the other two remain pre-positioned in Mombasa and Wajir. The annual IFRC field school took place in Garsen last year in November 2009 at the height of the floods. The students actively participated in the floods response including manning the water treatment unit that was in Tana Delta.

Logistics	
Objective: Offer logistical support in terms of primary and secondary transportation of food and non-food relief, as well as stock relief items in warehouses in the field for easy access by beneficiaries at all times.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient dispatch of food and non food items to the final distribution point. • Efficient and effective logistical support to the operation. • Staff and volunteers transported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide primary and secondary transportation of 700MT of food and non-food items. • Conduct distribution of food and non-food items. • Transportation of personnel and volunteers.

Impact

The National Society provided 2 boats in Kanagoni, Magarini District to transport relief items and people across the bridge along the Malindi - Garsen Highway. A section of the bridge was washed off by flood waters. Yet another boat was in use Tana Delta District to reach marooned villages and aid in evacuation operations. Two additional boats were dispatched to the coast region for repositioning following floods in Malindi.

KRCS provided two boats which were used in ferrying examination officials conducting the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examinations to exam centres in Tana Delta, which had been cut off by the floods. A total of six schools namely Chamwanamuma, Shirikisho, Semikaro, Kikomo, Ndura and Kipao in Chara division in Garsen were inaccessible. Two joint examination centres were opened at Semikaro and Kipao areas.

KRCS transported 870MT of NFIs to West Kenya, North Eastern, Coast and North Rift regions. Eight drivers were engaged to assist in the movement of supplies and personnel in Tana Delta and North Eastern regions where M6 (6X6) trucks had to be deployed as most of the areas were not accessible by normal transport.

Operational challenges

Following heavy rains in most part of the country, a number of roads were washed away and infrastructure destroyed thus alternative longer routes have to be used to reach beneficiaries. Most of the areas especially in North Eastern and Coast regions were inaccessible by commercial transporters and 6x6 trucks had to be deployed to deliver relief items. Damage to the infrastructure in some areas affected access to fuel especially in North Eastern, Garsen and Ijara.

Health facilities in some of the affected areas were inaccessible therefore displaced households could not have easy access to the health facilities. The IEHK kits lacked paediatric formulations and were not available in local health facilities.

High water tables in some of the camps made it difficult to construct latrines. The procurement process of the items required was also slow.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Three reporting officers were engaged in the western Kenya, North Eastern and Coast Regions during the period of implementation. Regular operational updates were therefore received daily from the regions and posted on the KRCS website twice a week upon verification and collation by the Reporting officer.

KRCS floods interventions were featured on the country's main stream media outlets including KTN, NTV, KBC, CTV and K24. At estimated 52 feature items were televised during the period of October to November 2009. This included a media visit to Garsen and Mombasa where visits to internally displaced peoples' camps, deserted villages, broken down bridges, field Schools, flood related clinics and water plant activities highlighted the multi-faceted nature of KRCS response to the crisis.

Key information pieces were also carried by the main print media establishments (Nation, Standard, Taifa, Star, People, Times and Business). Key staff opinions were equally sort and aired on Milele FM, Classic FM, Kiss FM, Radio Jambo, Baraka FM, KBC Kiswahili and KBC English service. These accounted for 41 and 94 mentions respectively on the National Society.

Media coverage during the period was therefore adequate and increased visibility for the National Society.

How we work	
<i>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.</i>	
The International Federation'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 International Federation's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims: <ol style="list-style-type: none">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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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE010 - Kenya - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/11-2009/11
Appeal	MDRKE010
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	392,792					392,792
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	<i>392,791</i>					<i>392,791</i>
C6. Other Income	392,791					392,791
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	392,791					392,791
D. Total Funding = B + C	392,791					392,791
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	392,791					392,791
E. Expenditure	-392,791					-392,791
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/11-2009/11
Appeal	MDRKE010
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of 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)		392,792					392,792	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	10,170							10,170
Clothing & textiles	22,380							22,380
Water & Sanitation	75,502							75,502
Medical & First Aid	24,161							24,161
Utensils & Tools	25,780							25,780
Total Supplies	157,993							157,993
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	8,140							8,140
Transport & Vehicle Costs	107,107							107,107
Total Transport & Storage	115,247							115,247
Personnel								
National Staff	42,441							42,441
Total Personnel	42,441							42,441
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,442							2,442
Total Workshops & Training	2,442							2,442
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relation	366							366
Office Costs	271							271
Communications	13,700							13,700
Other General Expenses	34,800							34,800
Total General Expenditure	49,137							49,137
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		367,260					367,260	-367,260
Total Contributions & Transfers		367,260					367,260	-367,260
Programme Support								
Program Support	25,531	25,531					25,531	0
Total Programme Support	25,531	25,531					25,531	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	392,792	392,791					392,791	0
VARIANCE (C - D)		0					0	