

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Floods 2010

DREF operation n° MDRKE011
GLIDE n° FL-2010-000003-KEN
8 July 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.

CHF 432,589 (USD 415,950 or EUR (292,289) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 5 November 2009 to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 30,000 persons beneficiaries affected by floods for a period of one month.

Summary: The increased rainfall experienced in Kenya as a result of the El Nino phenomenon continued into the first quarter of 2010. Torrential rains were experienced over most parts of the North-western districts, Western Highlands, Central Highlands including Nairobi and a few areas of South Eastern Kenya¹ resulting in serious flooding over parts of Narok and the North Rift regions.

Assessments carried out in the affected areas revealed that at least 40 people had lost their lives during the reporting period. Several other factors that influenced the implementation of the project were also highlighted. Approximately 8,270 households had been displaced from their homes and suffered either total or partial loss of their property. The displaced families converged at the designated assembly points or stayed with friends and/or relatives. An additional 50,000 people were indirectly affected and also required urgent humanitarian assistance. The spread of water-borne diseases remained a threat as most latrines were flooded, whilst access to clean water was limited. In addition, various vector-borne diseases were detected in the affected regions and could be attributed to the stagnated water, which provided a fertile breeding ground for mosquitoes and other vectors.

The rains experienced throughout the reporting period also coincided with the harvesting period in western Kenya and the central highlands. This means that a large amount of field crops was destroyed thereby making the affected population food insecure and in need of food aid.

Through the support received from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other partners, Kenya Red Cross Society(KRCS) was able to rescue and relocate 92 people marooned by flood waters, distribute 13,330 non-food items (NFIs) to affected people, train 14 volunteers on



Flooded village in Mogotio, South Rift PHOTO/KRCS

¹ www.meteo.go.ke (document dated 5 Feb 2010 Ref No: Met/7/28)

Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation for Emergency Response (PHASTER) in the regions, train 20 volunteers in western Kenya on cholera prevention and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), chlorinate and/or disinfect eight shallow wells, construct 43 latrines in the North Rift, distribute 322,200 Aqua tabs and 66,700 PUR sachets amongst the affected households. KRCS strategy of prepositioning relief item stock at its regional offices ensured a quick and effective response to the disaster.

Several challenges were experienced during implementation. Limited logistical options (e.g. KRCS Siaya branch had only one vehicle at their disposal) for the hygiene promotion and intervention teams affected the effectiveness of the project as even correlated needs could not be met simultaneously. This challenge greatly hampered infection control (contact tracing and prophylaxis) efforts. Secondly, damage to infrastructure such as roads and bridges slowed down response operations due to inaccessibility of the affected areas. The areas that were affected were often very vast especially in cases of disease outbreaks thereby overstressing the capacity of the National Society.

The situation

The 2009 short rains period was marked by enhanced rainfall amounts as a result of weak El-Nino conditions predicted in the country. Torrential rainfall was therefore recorded in January 2010 as opposed to the generally sunny and dry conditions normally experienced during this period. The flooding that ensued resulted in loss of life and destruction of property over the affected areas. The north-western districts, western highlands, central highlands including Nairobi and a few areas in south-eastern Kenya were all greatly affected.

On a positive note, the rains were welcomed by farmers from different parts of the country especially the south-eastern districts as it resulted in good crop performance with some areas expecting a bumper harvest. The water points previously depleted by a prolonged drought season were recharged thereby increasing the availability of safe water for use at the household level and by local industry. A regeneration of foliage in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas was also reported raising hopes of improvement of animal body conditions and milk production of farm animals. However, the rains also coincided with the harvesting season in many areas resulting in destruction of produce in farmlands and granaries and the increase of water and vector borne diseases in the affected areas. Destruction of infrastructure such as bridges and schools was also noted in many areas. The situations in the affected regions were as follows:



Displaced family living in temporary shelter - Photo/KRCS

North Rift: Areas affected include Turkana, Pokot, Kericho, Nandi Hills and Mt. Elgon. 5,109 households displaced by flood waters with nine deaths reported. Cases of livestock deaths also reported as follows: 4,533 shoats, 196 cattle, 60 donkeys and 193 camels. Other incidences recorded in the affected areas include 1,000 acres of farmland in Turkana Morulem Scheme Turkana East, submerged by flood waters, two schools and health facilities completely destroyed by flooding, the main Kenya-Sudan road cut off by flood waters.

South Rift: Areas affected include Marigat, Naivasha, Mogotio, Rongai and Narok districts. An estimated 1,121 households' displaced by the floods with at least seven deaths reported from the area. The main livelihood activities carried out in the area including charcoal burning and livestock rearing were greatly impeded during this season. A total of ten goats and two donkeys reportedly drowned in the flood water. Boreholes

and latrines in the area were also destroyed by flood waters. Roofs of five classes in Ntukumuddi Primary School were blown off by strong winds in Mau Division, Narok District.

Lower Eastern: Areas affected include Nairobi, Makindu, Kitengela, Kawangware, Uthiru, Kitisuru, Gando, Kitui and Kajiado. At least eight deaths reported in the area. An estimated 705 families were displaced by flood waters.



Residents of Kadibo Village wading through flood water to their homesteads in Kisumu East. Photo/KRCS

Suspected outbreak of Cholera reported in Kajiado District. A total of 279 cases reported and 13 deaths confirmed by end of February. Majority of those affected were females with 61 per cent and males with 39 per cent. The most affected villages were Bissil with 48 cases and Elerai with 25 cases.

Western: Areas affected include Nyando, Rachuonyo, Siaya, Kisumu and Ugenya districts. Approximately 301.6 acres of farmland under cultivation was destroyed by flood waters in Rarieda and Teso North districts. At least six deaths reported in the affected areas. An additional 681 families displaced by the flooding in Nyando and Lower Nyakach districts. Displaced individuals are reportedly camping at the designated assembly points in St. Alroy's Primary School, Lae Primary School or with friends and relatives. Approximately 991 hectares of farmland under cultivation washed away by the flood waters. The crops washed away included rice, beans, tomatoes, kales, finger millet, sorghum, potatoes and cassava.

Cholera outbreak suspected in the Ugenya District. At least 18 cases confirmed by assessments carried out by KRCS the assessment team. Latrine usage found to be at only 20 percent in the area. Cases of malaria and upper respiratory tract Infections (URTI) expected to rise due to an increase in pools of stagnant water providing ample breeding ground for mosquitoes and a general dampness in the environment. Access to the affected areas hindered by the collapse of roads and bridges.

Central: Areas affected include Thika and Karai and 70 households were displaced.

Coast: Areas affected include Kwale, Taita, Taveta and Magharini districts. At least one death reported in the area with an estimated 582 individuals affected by the floods. A total of 1,000 acres of farmland cultivated with maize destroyed by floods in Margharini District. Farms and maize crops also reportedly destroyed in Kwale District.

Coordination and partnerships

KRCS staff members and volunteers worked closely with government line ministries and other stakeholders such as World Vision, CARE etc in carrying out assessments of the affected areas to determine the extent of damage and interventions required. The National Society distributed 63.27 MT of food to affected populations in Turkana on behalf of the Government of Kenya. An additional 70 bags of maize and five bags of beans were distributed in Rongai. The Government through the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS) collaborated with the KRCS in Ugunja Village to intensify hygiene promotion and contact tracing and dosing following increasing cases of cholera reported in that area.

KRCS Kajiado branch in collaboration with the Ministry of Health held district steering group meetings at the DCS office to plan for the operation. Key issues discussed during the meetings were: assessment reports, resource mobilization, coordination and patient referral system. Weekly meetings were thereafter held at the same venue.

Other NGOs and private companies contributed to the projects through donations and distribution of relief food and non-food items. Other stakeholders included CARE, which provided a fresh supply of water in South West Sakwa, PLAN international, which provided rainwater harvesting training in their areas of implementation, MSF, who provided ten cholera beds, personnel, three land cruisers and assorted medicine supplies and NSV, who gave a cash donation of Kshs. 1,500,000.

KRCS in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and World Vision evacuated a number of households marooned by flood waters. The community has been 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 like church halls as camping sites and toilets for use by the flood victims.

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

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The KRCS conducted initial assessments following flooding in various parts of the country. The information obtained was used to effectively design the response operation 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 40 people lost their lives as a direct result of the flooding and landslides, whilst 8,270 households were displaced. A total of 8,366 farm animals perished across the regions. The worst affected areas were North Rift and West Kenya.

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.

Progress towards objectives

| Search and Rescue | |
|---|---|
| Objective: To undertake search and rescue operations in flood-affected areas. | |
| Expected results | Activities planned |
| <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. | <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. |

Progress:

KRCS in collaboration with the provincial administration and World Vision evacuated a number of households in Turkana East, whilst the response teams evacuated an elderly woman in Mogotio to a camp in Kures. An additional 87 families were evacuated to safety in Nyando District, and four were evacuated in Makindu District,

| 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 reach deserving communities affected by the flood waters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide food assistance to the affected communities for one month. To distribute non-food items to the affected communities. |

Progress:

KRCS Turkana branch distributed 63.27 MT of maize on behalf of the Government of Kenya during the reporting period. A total of 19,338 people benefitted from this distribution.

Table 1: Food distribution areas in Turkana

| AREA COVERED | HH |
|---------------|--------------|
| Nachibil | 198 |
| Lodopua | 240 |
| Nadoto | 191 |
| Emanman | 174 |
| Nakwakunyuk | 289 |
| Nabwelynayang | 187 |
| Naoyatira | 156 |
| Elelea | 580 |
| Lotubae | 334 |
| Lopii | 874 |
| Total | 3,223 |

An additional 83 families in Rongai and 53 in Mogotio received 30kg of maize, 10kgs of beans, 2.5 litres of cooking oil and 1.5 kg of salt each.

The KRCS distributed a total of 13,330 NFIs to the affected population in various parts of the country as shown in table 2 below. A total of 2,822 blankets, 1,361 tarpaulins, 2,822 mosquito nets, 2,142 collapsible jerry cans, 1,361 kitchen sets and 2,822 bars of soap were distributed.

Table 2: Breakdown of NFIs distributed in various regions

| Region | Tarpaulins | Blankets | Kitchen Sets | Mosquito Nets | Jerry cans | Bar soap |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| North Rift | 580 | 1,260 | 580 | 1,260 | 580 | 1,260 |
| South Rift | 197 | 394 | 197 | 394 | 394 | 394 |
| Lower Eastern | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Coast | 534 | 1,068 | 534 | 1,068 | 1,068 | 1,068 |
| Total | 1,361 | 2,822 | 1,361 | 2,822 | 2,142 | 2,822 |

The food and NFIs distributed to the affected population provided immediate relief amidst very difficult circumstances. The populations were able to enjoy a respectable level of living immediately following this tragedy that had rendered many of them homeless and/or without a means of livelihood to support themselves and their families.

| 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 | <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 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. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>disease prevention and control by affected communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 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. |
|--|--|

Progress:

Assessments carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Health revealed that cholera, dysentery and typhoid have been prevalent in the region since 2007. The cases increased considerably during dry seasons as a result of poor access to safe drinking water and deteriorating sanitation and hygiene practices. Latrine coverage was also found to be low in many areas particularly Siaya and Ugenya districts (50 percent and 40 percent respectively), making the disposal of solid and liquid waste a challenge throughout the districts. A total of 164 cases of infections and five fatalities were reported during the reporting period, where 34 cases were cholera, 70 typhoid and 60 dysentery. The most affected areas were Nyangoma, Nyaguma and Wagsu villages. KRCS and MoPHS responded by intensifying hygiene promotion activities, contact tracing and dosing resulting in the control of the disease outbreaks.

Sensitization campaigns on cholera were conducted in Siaya, Bondo, Ugenya and Usenge districts. The advocacy teams demonstrated the proper use of the use of PUR tablets, water purification tablets and water guard. Approximately 10,000 people were reached and 1,000 posters with messages translated into the local vernacular (Luo) were also distributed and pinned in strategic places in the affected areas i.e. schools, churches, hospitals etc thereby optimizing the reach of the message.

A total of 755 individuals were reached by curative services offered by KRCS and MoH staff. Three diagnosed cases of dysentery were referred to the major hospitals for specialized treatment. A total 1,298 individuals, both adults and children, were de-wormed during that period. The National Society was also able to undertake nutritional screening amongst children under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers. This special group of 554 people were thereafter provided with Vitamin A supplements.

KRCS reached 1,650 community members through health education campaigns in the Turkana area, focussing on signs, symptoms and prevention of Cholera, personal hygiene and solid waste disposal strategies. Four cholera kits (two volunteer and two treatment modules) and four IEHK kits (two Basic Kits and two Supplementary kits) were delivered to Turkana.

| 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 litres of potable water per person per day for domestic use. • Adequate sanitation facilities are 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 TOTs (trainers of trainers). • Deployment of PHASTER TOTs to train affected communities on hygiene and cascading of Hygiene promotion at household level. |
|---|---|

Progress:

Assessments carried out at the onset of the operation in western Kenya highlighted the prevalence of typhoid, dysentery and cholera outbreaks since 2007. Infection/re-infection incidences usually coincide with the country's dry seasons where the populations' poor sanitation and hygiene practices are tested even further. Incidences of flooding in the area, complicates issues by leading to the collapse of latrines. This result in the contamination of local water sources i.e. rivers, shallow wells, water pans or boreholes. The interventions carried out therefore took these factors into account.

The KRCS conducted a safe water system campaign in western Kenya with demonstration on the use of water purifiers at household level. A total of 94 collapsible water jerry cans were also distributed to community members in order to promote good water storage practices. The National Society carried out 49 hygiene promotion sessions in Turkana and reached approximately 22,470 people. The volunteers assisted with the disinfection of 150 latrines using Lysol in order to kill transmission agents. KRCS also constructed 43 additional latrines at various points in the affected districts, as well as constructing 38 hand washing facilities. The hygiene promotion campaigns were carried out in Morulem, Elelea, Lopii, Lotubae, Lokorkor, Nakukulas and Lopedru areas.

The KRCS also disinfected eight shallow wells and distributed 322,200 aqua tabs and 66,700 PUR sachets to those affected. A total of 14 volunteers were trained in PHASTER both basis and refresher courses. The trained volunteers later carried out hygiene promotion by distributing messages in all the affected areas. UNCEF supported this initiative by providing ten boxes of bacterial field test kits, five pieces of pool testers and phenol red rapid test kits from UNICEF to aid them in their work.

| 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. |

Progress:

With the support of the logistics unit, the National Society dispatched 4,000 family kits for distribution in the North Rift region and an additional 300 family kits for the South Rift region. The logistic unit assisted with the deployment of one water and sanitation kit and a health kit to Turkana. KRCS has so far transported 63.27MT of Maize to the North Rift region, well supported by the logistics unit.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The KRCS floods operation activities were featured on the country's main stream media outlets including KTN, NTV, KBC, CTV and K24. At estimated 52 feature items were televised in January 2010. This included a media visit to Garsen and Mombasa where visits to IDP camps, deserted villages, broken down bridges, field schools, and 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 Idhaa ya 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

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

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE011 - Kenya - Floods

Final Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/6 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/2 |
| Appeal | MDRKE011 |
| 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 | 432,589 | | | | | 432,589 |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | |
| <i>Voluntary Income</i> | 430,762 | | | | | 430,762 |
| C6. Other Income | 430,762 | | | | | 430,762 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6) | 430,762 | | | | | 430,762 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 430,762 | | | | | 430,762 |
| 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 | 430,762 | | | | | 430,762 |
| E. Expenditure | -430,762 | | | | | -430,762 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 0 | | | | | 0 |

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/6 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/2 |
| Appeal | MDRKE011 |
| 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) | | 432,589 | | | | | 432,589 | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 15,375 | | | | | | | 15,375 |
| Clothing & textiles | 33,750 | | | | | | | 33,750 |
| Water & Sanitation | 107,299 | | | | | | | 107,299 |
| Medical & First Aid | 27,408 | | | | | | | 27,408 |
| Teaching Materials | 2,714 | | | | | | | 2,714 |
| Utensils & Tools | 39,000 | | | | | | | 39,000 |
| Total Supplies | 225,546 | | | | | | | 225,546 |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Computers & Telecom | 29,417 | | | | | | | 29,417 |
| Medical Equipment | 2,180 | | | | | | | 2,180 |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 31,597 | | | | | | | 31,597 |
| Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 9,770 | | | | | | | 9,770 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 21,360 | | | | | | | 21,360 |
| Total Transport & Storage | 31,130 | | | | | | | 31,130 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| National Staff | 13,290 | | | | | | | 13,290 |
| National Society Staff | 33,870 | | | | | | | 33,870 |
| Total Personnel | 47,160 | | | | | | | 47,160 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 2,430 | | | | | | | 2,430 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 2,430 | | | | | | | 2,430 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Office Costs | 40,647 | | | | | | | 40,647 |
| Communications | 25,961 | | | | | | | 25,961 |
| Total General Expenditure | 66,608 | | | | | | | 66,608 |
| Contributions & Transfers | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Transfers National Societies | | 404,471 | | | | | 404,471 | -404,471 |
| Total Contributions & Transfers | | 404,471 | | | | | 404,471 | -404,471 |
| Programme Support | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 28,118 | 26,291 | | | | | 26,291 | 1,828 |
| Total Programme Support | 28,118 | 26,291 | | | | | 26,291 | 1,828 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 432,589 | 430,762 | | | | | 430,762 | 1,828 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 1,828 | | | | | 1,828 | |