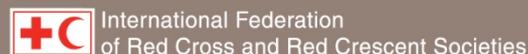


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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Botswana: Cyclone Dineo



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRBW003
Date of Issue: 11 March 2017	Glide number:
Date of disaster: 19 February 2017	
Operation start date: 10 March 2017	Operation end date: 20 June 2017
Host National Society: Botswana Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 82,958
Number of people affected: 3,250 (650 HH)	Number of people assisted: 1,025 (205 HH)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 60 Volunteers, 20 staff members	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: None	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government of Botswana	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Between 18 and 23 February 2017, Botswana was hit by the tropical depression, ex-Dineo, which caused significant flooding across the country. Bridges collapsed, roads were closed, and some schools were closed as students could not access them. Some hospitals were also flooded. Gaborone Dam, the main water source in the capital city, was at high risk of overflowing, which posed a risk to those residing in flood plains adjacent to the river. The Department of Water Affairs indicated that water levels from rivers and dams had increased significantly. To exacerbate the impact of the depression, ex-Dineo hit Botswana at the height of the rainy season, which had already over-saturated the ground and raised the likelihood of significant overland flooding. Throughout the 2016/17 rainy season, Botswana recorded precipitation levels ranging between 110mm and 220mm.

According to National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), by the end of February, some 650 households had been severely affected by flooding as a result of ex-Dineo. Over 500 houses were destroyed and infrastructure, telecommunication lines and livelihoods were disrupted in the affected districts. The situation resulted in moderate population displacement, which required the hosting of some 300 households in community halls, schools and churches. Water sources were also affected, which posed a further threat to the displaced. Destroyed latrines, stagnant water, and contaminated boreholes heightened the health risks as well as the exposure to waterborne and communicable diseases.

The National Society conducted a detailed assessment of the situation in the affected communities and noted that the affected communities would not recover quickly from the impacts of the floods due to the magnitude of the destruction

especially with regards to shelter. The assessment also indicated that most of the affected victims were mainly low-income households which also affected their ability to recover quickly.

The BRCS launched a DREF worth CHF 82,958 in March 2017 with the main objective of providing immediate relief assistance to 1,025 people (205 households) focusing on shelter, health, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

In response to the effects of cyclone Dineo, Botswana Red Cross participated in relief management in the affected districts. From the 5 districts that were affected, the National Society responded to 2 districts (Goodhope and Chobe) and the other remaining 3 districts were assisted by the government. The total number of households assisted by the National Society was 205 HH (1,025 people)

The response activities included construction of emergency shelter, distribution of household items such as blankets, kitchen sets, mattresses/sleeping mats, jerry cans and hygiene packs. Other distributed materials included mosquito nets and water purification tablets. During the distribution, awareness raising activities on how to prevent malaria and cholera were run concurrently. The BRCS volunteers, together with local authorities, worked closely with the affected communities to provide support in recovery activities especially in re-building their shelter structures.

During the intervention time, Botswana Red Cross was able to:

- Train 20 volunteers on hygiene promotion and shelter construction;
- Provide psycho-social support to the affected population at the evacuation camps;
- Distribute NFIs and other hygiene and sanitation items to 205 HH (1025 people,);
- Procure relief stocks and transport them to the affected areas;
- Conduct hygiene promotion activities at household levels;
- Procure protective clothing to be used by volunteers;
- Provide clean water to the affected communities;
- Provide water tanks to the affected communities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

During the operation, the National Society was in constant contact with the IFRC for technical support especially during the procurement phase.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Botswana worked closely with the National Society during the initial assessments that were conducted to determine the needs of the affected communities. The Government responded in all the 5 districts through the provision of food and shelter provision to 150 affected households. Due to limited resources and capacity, the government approached the National Society seeking assistance and in response, this CHF 82,958 DREF operation was launched. Currently, the government is maintaining and repairing the destroyed infrastructure such as roads and bridges that were destroyed during the cyclone.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The National Society, in collaboration with the Government, conducted a needs assessment in the affected districts. The identified needs included shelter, access to safe water and sanitation facilities, household items as well as knowledge on good hygiene practices. The National Society identified 205 most vulnerable households (1,025 people) who required immediate assistance.

One of the major challenges faced by the communities in the affected districts was access to safe water, especially in Gweta villages which have a population of about 9,000 people. The main source of water for these communities had been destroyed and contaminated by sewerage from nearby hospitals during the floods. The National Society with the support from the government departments at district level had to ferry water from nearby villages; this took long as the roads were damaged by the floods and this at times resulted in the affected communities having to go for days without safe water.

The lack of access to safe water in Gweta villages posed a health risk for the affected households and raised fears of a Cholera outbreak. As such, there was a need to educate the communities on good hygiene practices to avoid this eventuality. Botswana Red Cross Volunteers conducted hygiene promotion activities through the use of consultation meetings at public gathering areas and clinics, which made an impact in changing behaviours and improved the hygiene practices at household level.

Shelter was also a priority as most houses were destroyed by the severe flooding. There was an urgent need to support the affected families with shelter kits as they were now accommodated in overcrowded community halls and schools. This also posed a lot of health related and protection risks and as such, efforts were made by the National Society to meet the shelter needs of the affected families.

Continued assessments were useful in informing the National Society of the actual needs on the ground. The NS was faced with a challenge of meeting the growing needs of the affected communities as the relief items proved not to be adequate to meet the numbers of the affected families. Based on this, the National Society revised the assessment report to come up with the list of most deserving and most vulnerable households. The National Society also utilized other budget lines that had not been spent to add on the short fall of the relief items that were mostly needed such as blankets, buckets and hygiene materials.

Risk Analysis

During this DREF operation, some roads were still not accessible which somehow delayed the implementation as the National Society had to wait for the alternative routes. The government came up with alternative routes so that aid could reach people though the water levels were still high in some parts of the villages. The provision of relief materials was also affected as some of the flood victims were located in inaccessible areas. The alternative that was in place was to use boats to transport relief items to the affected communities; however, the boats posed a risk for the NS as the water levels were still high. Thus, the operation had to be paused to allow the water levels to settle.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Objective

To provide immediate relief assistance to 205 households (1025 people) most affected by the flooding associated with tropical depression ex-Dineo in the sectors of shelter, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH).

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation lasted for 3 months and it supported initial multi-sectoral rapid assessment and provision of shelter NFIs, and hygiene items to the 205 households. The National Society focused on 2 districts i.e. Good hope and Chobe. To accomplish the objectives of the DREF, the BRCS implemented the following:

Activity 1: The NS conducted detailed assessments in the affected areas and preparation of beneficiary lists according to the selection criteria agreed with by local authorities. It should be noted that the assessments were done in collaboration with government at district level. The communities were informed about the process and procedure for assessments and the criteria that will be used to select those who were to receive assistance.

Activity 2: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services. The NS procured 410 Mosquito nets to support the affected families and also provided training on how the families can use the nets appropriately. The NS equally trained 20 volunteers on malaria, cholera, and diarrhoea prevention who then went on to disseminate this knowledge within the affected areas through social mobilization and awareness campaigns.

Activity 3: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services. To meet the water and sanitation needs of the affected families, the National Society assisted through the provision of 2 water tanks for safer storage of water for daily use by the communities. A total number of 400 buckets and 100 jerry cans were procured and distributed to the affected households for safer storage of drinking water. The NS also procured 205 hygiene packs which were distributed to the affected families. NS volunteers continued to provide support through the distribution of IEC materials, and provision of training in priority hygiene and sanitation issues.

Activity 4: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and long-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions. Shelter was a priority for the affected communities, thus a total number of 410 shelter kits, ,1025 gum poles, 1,025, rafters and 1,025 brandering for the construction of proper shelter were procured and distributed to the targeted population. Families were also supported through the provision of 1,025 blankets and 1025 sleeping mats.

Table 1. Distribution of Non-Food Items

Items	Unity	Quantity
Blankets	pcs	1,025
Buckets	pcs	400
Jerry Cans	pcs	100
Mosquito nets	pcs	410
Sleeping mats	pcs	1,550
Hygiene packs	pcs	310 ¹
Tarpaulins + shelter tool	pcs	410
Gumpoles	pcs	1, 025
Rafters	pcs	1, 025
Branding	pcs	1, 025
Water tanks	Pcs	2

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 1,205 people (205 households)</p> <p>Male:</p> <p>Female:</p>																											
<p>Outcome 4: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</p>																												
<p>Output 4.1. Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</p>																												
Indicators:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Procurement and distribution of 1,025 blankets (x4 per HH)</td> <td>1,025</td> <td>1,025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procurement and distribution of 205 kitchen sets (x1 per HH)</td> <td>205</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procurement and distribution of 1,025 sleeping mats (x4 per HH)</td> <td>1,025</td> <td>1,550²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procurement of 205 shelter kits (incl. 410 tarpaulins and 205 shelter tool kits)</td> <td>205</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procurement of 205 Plastic sheets (x1 per HH)</td> <td>205</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training and demonstration of tarpaulins constructions to volunteers and staff</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procurement of gum poles for 205 Households (x4 per HH)</td> <td>205</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procurement of rafters for 205 households (x4 per HH)</td> <td>205</td> <td>205</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	Procurement and distribution of 1,025 blankets (x4 per HH)	1,025	1,025	Procurement and distribution of 205 kitchen sets (x1 per HH)	205	205	Procurement and distribution of 1,025 sleeping mats (x4 per HH)	1,025	1,550 ²	Procurement of 205 shelter kits (incl. 410 tarpaulins and 205 shelter tool kits)	205	205	Procurement of 205 Plastic sheets (x1 per HH)	205	205	Training and demonstration of tarpaulins constructions to volunteers and staff	20	20	Procurement of gum poles for 205 Households (x4 per HH)	205	205	Procurement of rafters for 205 households (x4 per HH)	205	205
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<p>Narrative description of achievements</p> <p>Some 1,025 people were assisted with provision of shelter and non-food items. The national societies managed to procure and distribute 1,025 blankets; 1,025 sleeping mats, for the affected families. Due to the need to provide better shelter to the affected communities, the NS procured branding, rafters and gumpoles (1,025 for each) to support the affected families. A total number of 205 shelter kits (each containing two tarpaulins) were also procured and distributed to the affected households. The NS provided training to 20 volunteers on shelter construction so that they would be able to support the communities. However, there were items which were not required during the operation such as</p>																												

¹ Due to the needs on the ground the NS procured an extra 105 hygiene packs which were distributed to the affected families

² The NS procured additional 525 mattresses which were distributed to the affected families.

kitchen sets and plastic sheeting as they were not a major priority especially taking into consideration the shelter needs. The funds that had been budgeted for these items were thus used to cover the differences that were created in purchasing goods on the local markets.

Challenges

The delivery of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits arrived in the country late; hence delay in assisting the affected communities with shelter. Non-food items that were procured locally also delayed the implementation as most suppliers did not have the required items in stock. The other challenge was inaccessibility to the affected communities which delayed the operation.

Lessons Learned

Reconstruction after disasters can take time and resources, hence the need to coordinate with other key stakeholders as well as to engage communities. In as much as the NS was able to provide shelter materials to the communities to support the construction of shelter, the Communities were able to combine the local materials to strengthen the construction and they were able to participate in the constructions and assisted the volunteers with their own plans. Hence community participation is key for success of any operation.



Health

People reached: 205 households (1,025 people)

Male:

Female:

Outcome 2: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.

Output 2.1: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Train 20 volunteers in malaria, cholera, and diarrhoea prevention measures in affected areas	20	20
Conduct social mobilization on malaria, cholera and diarrhoea		Done
Procurement of 410 impregnated mosquito nets (x2 per HH)	410	410
Distribution and sensitization on use of impregnated mosquito nets		Done

Narrative description of achievements

Twenty (20) volunteers were trained on Hygiene promotion and social mobilisation so that they would educate communities and reduce the incidences of cholera and malaria outbreaks. The NS managed to procure and distribute 410 mosquito nets to 205 households.

Challenges

The challenges encountered during the implementation include the delay in delivery of relief items and water purification tablets as they were procured outside the country. While there were delays the National Society resorted to ferrying clean water from near-by districts which also took long as the roads had been destroyed by the floods.

Lessons Learned

Volunteers are useful resources especially when it comes to getting the message to the communities quickly and reaching out to more people. The National Society, during this operation, used its experience in attending to malaria outbreaks and contamination of water by using the skilled volunteers. Volunteers distributed mosquito nets and provided clean water to the affected communities.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 205 households (1,025 people)

Male:

Female:

Outcome 3: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Output 3.1 Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Training of volunteers on hygiene promotions techniques or activities that meet sphere standards	20	20
Procurement of 205 foldable jerry cans	205	205
Procurement of 410 buckets (x2 per HH)	410	410
Procurement of 205 hygiene packs	205	310
Carry out a campaign on priority hygiene and sanitation issues using appropriate channels of communication & methods. This will include a component of training the population of targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products.		Done
Production of IEC materials with key messages on hygiene and promotion (pamphlets, posters, brochures)		Done
Procurement and distribution of water purification tablets	10,000	10,000
Procurement of 2 water storage tanks and their accessories	2	2
Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests		Done
Training of volunteers on hygiene promotions techniques or activities that meet sphere standards	20	20

Narrative description of achievements

A total number of 205 households (1,250 (people) were assisted with treated water which the NS ferried from nearby districts. The NS also procured a total number of 205 foldable jerry cans and 410 water buckets which were distributed to store water at household level. 10,000 water purification tablets were procured and distributed to the affected families whilst others were used to purify water in the two main water tanks that were procured by the NS and placed at strategic places where the communities could easily access them. Some 20 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotions and PHAST methods. The volunteers reached out to 1,250 people with hygiene promotion awareness activities on cholera and malaria. The NS had proposed to procure a total number of 205 hygiene packs, however

after the further assessments of the needs on the ground, the NS procured extra 105 hygiene packs which were distributed to the affected families as the need for the packs was higher than anticipated in the original EPoA.

Challenges

The procurement of water purification tablets was a challenge as they were not available in the local market. This posed a danger to the affected population as there was no measure put in place to address the situation. The other challenge faced was the limited resources of such water tanks. The beneficiaries were forced to travel long distances to fetch water and this was against SPHERE standards.

Lessons Learned

Prepositioning of materials is important and can help to mitigate the delays in implementation when the NS has resources to kick start the response. In this case, the National Society had to delay implementation whilst waiting for procurement of the response materials and this could have been avoided had the National Society had some pre-positioned relief stocks. Hence, National Society preparedness is critical for effective disaster response.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome 1: The operation provides quality assistance to reflect the needs of the affected population

Output 1.1: The situation, including immediate risks, damages and potential needs is assessed

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Undertake continuous/ detailed assessments at all affected area		Done
Conduct regular monitoring of activities		Done
Detailed monitoring and assessment with support of Response Team		Done
Attend regular coordination meetings at National and District Disaster Management Committees		Done

Narrative description of achievements

BRCS conducted assessments with government in the affected areas. During the assessments about 3,250 people were identified as affected and the National Society identified 2,500 as the most vulnerable ones, but set out to assist 1025 of these beneficiaries. A beneficiary registration process was conducted to ensure that the BRCS delivered intended assistance to the most affected population. Gender issues and vulnerable groups were considered during the assessments.

Challenges

Challenges were faced during the assessments as the roads were cut-off therefore it was difficult to reach to other affected areas. The government provided the support of speed boats, but it did not help as the water levels were high.

Lessons Learned

Community participatory methods of beneficiary selection are key to creating ownership especially when working with vulnerable groups. In line with BRCS grass-roots level approach, throughout the assessment period, the National Society involved the communities to assist in identifying the most vulnerable people and validate beneficiary list to ensure transparency. This contributed towards increasing Red Cross visibility and trust among the affected population.

D. THE BUDGET

Financial Analysis

The NS requested for DREF support amounting to CHF 82,958 out of which a total amount of CHF 78,724 (94.89%) were used to implement response activities. As such, a total amount of CHF 4,216 (5.08%) will be returned to the DREF. During implementation, the NS did not revise the budget but there were some over expenditures that occurred. The NS had an over expenditure under the clothing and textiles budget mainly due to the fact that initially, the NS under budgeted for mattresses and planned to procure only 1,025, however due to detailed assessments and the needs on the ground, the NS procured more mattresses (1,550 mattresses) than planned and this resulted in a variance of about 23%. The NS also procured more extra 105 hygiene kits under the water, sanitation and hygiene budget line due to the needs on the ground and this resulted in a variance. Indeed, the original plan was to procure only 205 packs but after further assessments a total of 310 were procured. Variances were also noted under the logistics services in and the distribution and monitoring budget lines. This is due to the fact that the NS did not budget for costs of logistics services for handling international procurements which needed to be paid for. Costs were incurred for the distribution and monitoring process which were not budgeted for but were necessary costs that the NS incurred as they distributed the relief materials to locations that were 1,200km from their HQ. The long distances to where the floods had affected also resulted in a variance under the National Society staff budget as the staff had to sleep over in the affected areas thus requiring per diem and accommodation.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the National Society

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBW003 - Botswana - Floods

Timeframe: 10 Mar 17 to 10 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Mar 17

DREF Operation Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/3-2017/11	Programme	MDRBW003
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		82,958				82,958	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		82,958				82,958	
C4. Other Income		82,958				82,958	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		82,958				82,958	
D. Total Funding = B + C		82,958				82,958	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		82,958				82,958	
E. Expenditure		-78,448				-78,448	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		4,510				4,510	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBW003 - Botswana - Floods

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/3-2017/11	Programme	MDRBW003
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			82,958			82,958		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	14,760		10,448			10,448	4,312	
Clothing & Textiles	25,625		31,664			31,664	-6,039	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,000		4,543			4,543	-2,543	
Utensils & Tools	8,360		3,441			3,441	4,919	
Other Supplies & Services	1,025						1,025	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	51,770		50,096			50,096	1,673	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	8,500		8,513			8,513	-13	
Distribution & Monitoring			3,286			3,286	-3,286	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,500		60			60	1,440	
Logistics Services			1,213			1,213	-1,213	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,000		13,071			13,071	-3,071	
Personnel								
National Staff			65			65	-65	
National Society Staff	688		2,162			2,162	-1,474	
Volunteers	8,330		8,168			8,168	162	
Total Personnel	9,018		10,395			10,395	-1,377	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,567		2,526			2,526	40	
Total Workshops & Training	2,567		2,526			2,526	40	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,180						3,180	
Information & Public Relations	1,000						1,000	
Communications	60		59			59	1	
Financial Charges	300		-2,488			-2,488	2,788	
Total General Expenditure	4,540		-2,429			-2,429	6,969	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	5,063		4,788			4,788	275	
Total Indirect Costs	5,063		4,788			4,788	275	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	82,958		78,448			78,448	4,510	
VARIANCE (C - D)			4,510			4,510		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRBW003 - Botswana - Floods**

Timeframe: 10 Mar 17 to 10 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Mar 17

DREF Operation Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/3-2017/11	Programme	MDRBW003
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	82,958		82,958	82,958	78,448	4,510	
Subtotal BL2	82,958		82,958	82,958	78,448	4,510	
GRAND TOTAL	82,958		82,958	82,958	78,448	4,510	