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Emergency Appeal: Final Report

Comoros: Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRKM007
Date of Issue: 27 November 2020	Glide number: TC-2019-000039-COM
Operation start date: 26 April 2019	Operation end date: 12 Months until May 2020
Host National Society(ies): Red Crescent of Comoros	Operation budget: CHF 305,000
Number of people affected: 25,000	Number of people assisted: 5,000 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: French Red Cross in country, Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI-French Red Cross), IFRC and ICRC as regional partners	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: General Directorate of Civil Protection (COSEP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNPD, WHO, WFP CARITAS African Development Bank, and African Development Bank	

As per the financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 1,475. The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to return it to the DREF. Partners/Donors who have any questions regarding this balance are kindly requested to contact David Fogden david.fogden@ifrc.org within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

<Please click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In April 2019, Tropical Cyclone (TC) Kenneth crossed the Comoros archipelago, mainly affecting the island of Grand Comoros (crossing the island) and causing subsequent flooding in Anjouan, Grande Comoros and Moheli islands of Union of Comoros. Heavy rainfall associated to TC Kenneth caused widespread flooding. From the joint rapid assessments conducted by the government and partner agencies, the cyclone left seven dead, 200 injured, 20,000 displaced, 3,818 houses destroyed, 7,013 houses damaged, 96 water tanks destroyed, 465 classrooms damaged, of which 213 were totally destroyed, six health centers were damaged and one hospital was flooded. Nearly 80% of crops were destroyed, resulting in food shortages and price inflation of staple food.



CoRC volunteers conducting rapid assessment in the affected areas

More than 345,000 people were affected by the passage of the cyclone, mostly concentrated on the island of Grande Comoros, of which 185,900 people needed

immediate multi-sectoral assistance. Sectoral needs identified were agriculture, emergency shelter, water / hygiene / sanitation, education and health; not forgetting the energy and infrastructure sectors.

After the state of natural disaster emergency declared by the Government, the Comoros Red Crescent Society (CoRC) with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) activated its global disaster tools. On 29 April 2019, an initial allocation of CHF 300,000 was made from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the CoRC start-up its response to the impacts of TC Kenneth. On 19 May 2020, an Emergency Appeal (EA) was launched seeking CHF 2.4m to support 20,000 people in the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Health, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Responding to the government's alert, the CoRC, according to its auxiliary role to the authorities in humanitarian area, promptly mobilized its human, material and financial resources to participate in the humanitarian response. The DREF and the EA launched made it possible to mobilize funds needed to assist the affected people and to strengthen the NS response capacity.

The main response actions taken by the CoRC included:

Area of intervention	Accomplishments
Rapid and in-depth assessments	A total 55 volunteers were deployed in the 3 Islands to conduct the assessment jointly with the Government members and other humanitarian partners. A total of 185,900 people were registered needing immediate assistance in terms of emergency shelter, water, hygiene, sanitation, food and livelihood.
Rescue operations and restoration of infrastructure	In the early hours of the disaster, 320 volunteers of the NS were mobilised to provide evacuation and first aid, clean roads congested with debris, clean hospitals and assist affected household in cleaning of their damaged houses. The volunteers conducted early warning sensitization activities targeting vulnerable households, to help them strengthen the roofs of their homes and providing information to communities to take appropriate preventive measures. The NS was also involved in First Aid and psychosocial support provision to the affected population.
Shelter (and essential household items)	Around 5,000 households in Grande Comoros (Ngazidja), Moheli, and Anjouan were evacuated preventively and sheltered within host families in each affected villages of Grande Comoros. The NS have been active in coordination with government and other humanitarian actors. CoRC together with IFRC is co-leading Shelter/Household items (HH items) Cluster/Working Group. First Shelter/HH items distributions took place on 5 May and reach 102 hosted families, jointly with the Government for food parcels distribution
WASH	Actions were focused on the distribution of safe drinking water and hygiene kits, the construction/ rehabilitation of community and institutional latrines, hygiene promotion through awareness-raising campaigns. Those activities reached at least 4,355 people in the 3 affected Islands.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PIROI/French Red Cross has prepositioned stocks in the CoRC warehouse in Moroni (500 HHs) which contributed bilaterally to the response. French Red Cross supported bilaterally the response and recovery phase with cash for HH items, building on experience from previous health activities, and increased preparedness and response capacities of the NS and local stakeholders by technical and material resources.

The support of IFRC through its Indian Ocean Islands Country Cluster Support Team (IOI CCST) office was in term of human (a Coordination Delegate was recruited) technical, material and financial resources. IOI CCST and Africa region were actively engaging the National Society for readiness actions including the development of the emergency plan of action to ease release funds through the DREF. IFRC supported organizational development and coordination between

Movement partners, UN organizations, International NGOs and DGSC. IFRC was in contact with UN coordination country team at country level to ensure coordination and synergies in humanitarian actions.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Ministry of Interior (Mol) led the overall coordination of disaster response through the DGSC. In addition, as per decree an inter ministry commission has been created to ensure concerted response. CoRC takes part in the regular coordination meetings held at the DGSC Operation Centre, which are part of monitoring and information sharing exercise at national level.

As the country is not familiar with the Cluster system, which has not been activated officially, a UNOCHA and UNDAC advisor was deployed to support the set-up of coordination mechanisms.

- CoRC, together with IFRC, was invited to co-lead shelter/HH items/Habitat Cluster/Working group with the Ministry of Regional Planning and habitat.
- UNDP has experience in Comoros regarding resilience projects. It provided Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for emergency response.
- UNICEF has experience in country regarding education and WASH sector, working with implementing partners such as CoRC.
- UN-Habitat was implementing an urban climate adaptation programme through DiMSUR (Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience) and CityRAP (City Resilience Action Planning) tool2 which contributed to the response with drone assessment.

Embassies also supported the overall response, among them the French Embassy that contributed to transportation, training and youth activities. Other actors involved in the response were the civil society platform - Maison des organizations de la Société civile (MOSC), and the private sector platform - Mouvement Des Entreprises Comoriennes (MODEC).

CoRC was solicited as an implementing partner for distributions by Cluster leads such as UNICEF (WASH), UNDP (Shelter) as well as WFP (food parcels distribution). Other bilateral funding was also received alongside the EA from ECHO and USAID through the French Red Cross.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The rapid multisector assessment indicated that overall, approximately 325, 000 people were affected in Anjouan Islands, Grande Comoros, and Moheli due to flooding. Seventeen communes were highly affected, with 185,000 people accounting to 56% of the total.

The immediate needs of affected communities were Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Health, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). For details, refer to the [EA](#).

Risk Analysis

The risks identified and encountered in the implementation of this operation were of two main types:

1. Partnership with the Government structure in charge of disaster management (Directorate General for Civil Security - DGSC).

The partnership was not at the right place at the start of the operation. But this has improved over time through the various meetings organised with the director of this Government Agency and the CoRC officials. These meetings resulted in a clear division of responsibilities between the various actors working in the field and the role of the Government in facilitating humanitarian interventions.

2. Inaccessibility to some affected areas.

Boats were rented in some places to facilitate the movement of volunteers and staff. In areas where this was not possible, activities were postponed until water removing or roads repaired.

The direct impact of these risks on the implementation of the operation resulted in the extension of the timeframe.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the appeal operation was to meet the immediate shelter and HHI, WASH and health needs of 1,000 households (5,000 people) affected by flooding and TC Kenneth in Anjouan, Grande Comoros and Moheli, and, including and DRR and National Society Capacity Strengthening and to develop recovery activities based on build back better and safer to develop resilience for future similar hazards.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy was based on the delivery of an emergency response for the affected population based on their priority needs. This response included an early recovery plan, which the intention of building resilience.

CoRC has begun the integration of humanitarian needs into resilience plans, being one of the cyclone countries seeking to implement the "New Way of Working", which aims to progressively reduce humanitarian needs while focusing on crisis prevention and resilience. The response and recovery activities planned under the EA aimed to contribute to the resilient of the targeted communities to similar future shocks.

To address the vulnerabilities of the Comoros Islands concerning natural disasters (cyclones and floods) and epidemics, the work plan also focused on strengthening the technical capacities of RC branches and community structures. Capacity building – basing on join planning, coordination and community engagement and accountability - of operational structures particularly the branches and other local actors at the local level) in response planning and risk mitigation and early recovery provided.

Targeting

The operation targeted 1,000 households (5,000 people) including affected households in Anjouan, Grand Comoros and Moheli.

Recipients were selected through the data from the rapid assessments conducted by CoRC jointly with other humanitarian actors and with the active participation of the community representatives; based on set selection criteria including:

- Children orphans and vulnerable to HIV
- Female-headed households and pregnant women
- Elderly
- People with disabilities
- Chronically ill people
- Child head households

Operational Support Services

Human resources

A of 110 volunteers (male: 62/ female: 48) selected within the affected communities to provide support in implementing activities as part of the operation. Amongst the 110, 55 volunteers (male: 30/ female: 25) are dedicated in Evaluation, 30 volunteers (male: 15 / female: 15) are dedicated in Shelter and 25 (male: 14/ female: 11) in WASH. A surge team of three (3) persons with WASH (RDRT), Shelter (RDRT) and coordination (team leader from CCST) profiles are been deployed to support a rapid in-depth needs assessment and early response.

Other Operational support services provided remains the same as indicated in the [EA](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 4,355 people (871 households)

Male: 2.000

Female: 2.355

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through emergency shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that received emergency shelter kits which meet the agreed standards for the specific operational context and awareness on safe shelter and good construction practices	1,000	871
Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with emergency shelter kits (1 tools kit and 2 tarpaulins)	1,000	871
Number of households provided with essential HHs items (1 kitchen set, 1 stove, 2 sleeping mats and, 1 lantern)	1,000	871
Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained on shelter kits and emergency shelter construction and relief distribution to provide beneficiary households with technical support and guidance	30 volunteers and 3 supervisors	50 volunteers and 5 supervisors
Number of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they received	1,000 Households	871 Households
Minimum percentage of volunteers and recipients who acknowledge the usefulness of the technical support provided on safe shelter construction	at least 80%	71%
Number of local craftsmen trained on safer and resilient construction techniques	0	63
Post distribution monitoring and evaluate assistance	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

An overall total of 2,341 households (11,705 people) received essential household items and emergency items.

This comprised 871 households (4,355 people) who received essential household items (1 kitchen set, 1 stove, 2 sleeping mats and, 1 lantern) and emergency shelter kits (1 tool kit and 2 tarpaulins) through the EA. This equates to 86% of the intended target (1,000) but was complemented by support through bilateral funding by CoRC received from ECHO and USAID through the French Red Cross. A total of 970 households (4,850 people) were reached through ECHO funding; and 500 household (2,500 people) through USAID funding.

Three training workshops were organised volunteers from the target communities on Shelter Kit and Building Back Safer (BBS). Other transversal topics (disaster management, bracing methods, Sphere standards, local constructive, cultures, etc.) have also been integrated in the sessions in the training sessions. The trained volunteers were involved in the implementation of the various construction-related activities supporting beneficiaries. From the 33 volunteers initially planned, the NS rapidly increased this number to 55 (including 50 volunteers and five supervisors). This equates to 166% of the intended target (of 30 volunteers, and 3 supervisors); and was informed by consultation with the target population to increase the technical support and guidance available to them as they were rehabilitating their shelters/homes.

A total of 63 mason-volunteers from the community were trained on resilient construction techniques in flood-prone and hurricane-prone areas. Following this training, a practical shelter guide adapted to the Comorian context was produced. It should be noted this activity was not initially part of the EPoA activities, but it proved to be very

important during the implementation of the operation. The trained local masons were subsequently involved in rehabilitation activities supporting the affected families to build back safer their destroyed houses.

Considering the majority of the damaged/destroyed houses were self-built houses with local materials, and very sensitive to hazards such as heavy rain, strong winds and others, as well as based on less suitable construction techniques, dissemination sessions of good practices for cyclone and floods resistant housing were conducted by trained volunteers and masons with the targeted population.

A partnership between IFRC-CoRC and UNDP was also established which supported 139 households living in rented houses in Moroni for a period of four months through a cash transfer. Each household received CHF 133.8. In addition, 144 households living in the North of Grande Comoros also benefited from wood, sheet metal, cement, iron fasteners, and other building materials. For the implementation of these activities, 22 volunteers (12 women and 10 men) were trained in cash transfer with support from UNDP.

A multi-sectoral post distribution monitoring has been conducted to evaluate the impact of the NS's action responding to this disaster. Although the limited funding received did not allow the CoRC to fully meet it's the objectives under the EPoA for this area of intervention, the targeted population were generally satisfied with the response; and 71% (against a target of 80%) acknowledged the usefulness of the technical support provided on safe shelter construction.

Challenges

Expectations from the affected population to address shelter needs were enormous and required substantial financial resources. Unfortunately the limited funding received received did not enable all needs to be covered (Refer to lessons learned section below). This required CoRC to refocus the areas of intervention, and prioritize the specific activities planned, However, this caused confusion at community level, impacting on the exit strategy for the operation, which consisted of transferring responsibility o the targeted popluation, and promoting community management and sustainability.

Lesson learned

Given the limited funding received, only 7% of the identified needs were able to be covered through the operation; therefore with the support of the IFRC, developed an advocacy campaign at local level in collaboration with UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, WFP). This campaign at the local level contributed to the achievement of results in the shelter sector which were unmet by the EA; but able to be addressed in cooperation with other organizations.. This suggests that CoRC should explore the potential for strengthening local partnership and opportunities for resource mobilisation at the country level, especially in advance of another disaster situation.

Another lesson learned is the advantage of community participation. In localities where the CoRC has established 77 community management committees, it did not encounter any difficulties in targeting within the affected population (identifying the recipients) or implementation of the activities planned (relief distributions). However, in localities where community management committees had not been established, targeting, selection and planning and implementation was more challenging, resulting in delays in reaching the affected population with necessary assistance.



Health

People reached: 7,750 people (1,550 households)

Male: 3,271

Female: 4.479

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people/households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	5,000 people (1,000 HHs)	7,750 people (1,550 HHs)
Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of Rapid and detailed health assessments conducted based on standard IFRC and / or UNICEF assessment guidelines (Host NS & IFRC assessment)	2	2

Number of volunteers trained on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with MoH and District Health Offices	50	30
Output 1.2: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained on ECV	100	30
Number of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities	5,000	4,355
Number of households provided with mosquito nets	1,000	1,550
Achievement		
<p>At the onset of the disaster situation, CoRC conducted 2 assessments (rapid and in-depth) which informed the development of the EPoA, and activities planned.</p> <p>Training sessions (communicable disease surveillance and ECV) for volunteers had to be combined into one session and addressed to a single group of volunteers. This strategic review was adopted in order to make the intervention more effective and efficient. A total of 30 volunteers were trained. This equates to 30% of the intended target (100); which was not accomplished due the limited funding received.</p> <p>A total of 4,355 people (871 households) were reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion awareness sessions across three islands (Moheli, Grand Comores and Anjouan). This equates to 87% of the intended target (1,000); which was not accomplished as explained above.</p> <p>This was supported by the 30 trained who conducted house to house and mass mobilisation campaigns on water-borne diseases (Diarrhoeal, Malaria and Cholera) prevention. It should be noted that the community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities were carried out in consideration of the required SPHERE standards and in collaboration with the MoH and WHO.</p> <p>A total of 3,100 long-last insecticide mosquito nets were distributed to 1,550 households (7,750 people); each receiving 2 nets per households. This equates to 155% of the intended target (1,000); and was accomplished due to additional in-kind support received from MoH and UNICEF. These items were supported through bilateral funding received by CoRO from ECHO through the French Red Cross.</p> <p>French Red Cross also supported the CoRC through the replenishment of mosquito nets that had been mobilized from the NS's emergency stock. The distribution was accompanied with an awareness-raising demonstration on the correct method of hanging of the nets by beneficiaries.</p>		
Challenges		
Lack of financial resources resulting from the limited funding received under the EA led to CoRC to cancel training in first aid and other activities planned under the EPoA. Other planned but not implemented activities were covered by the MoH and other humanitarian partners (UNICEF and WHO).		
Lessons learned		
CoRC benefited from a good coordination with other organizations during the implementation of the response to TC Kenneth (MoH, UNICEF, WHO etc.)		

	Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 4,355 people (871 households) Male: 2.000 Female: 2.355	
	Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households/people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	1,000 HHs (5,000 people)	871 HHs (4,355 people)
Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Minimum percentage of water related HHI recipients practicing proper handling of water and storage container	80%	65%
Number of post-distribution monitoring of water treatment and storage equipment conducted	2	2
Output 1.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:		
Number of functional emergency latrines	50	10
Percentage of target population properly using the emergency latrines and handwashing facilities	80%	45%
Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:		
Number of households/people reached by hygiene promotion activities	1,000 HHs or 5,000 people	871 HHs or 4,355 people
Percentage of common water related diseases prevented due to change of behaviour after hygiene promotion activities	100%	90%
Achievement		
<p>In collaboration with the Comoros Direction of Water, the CoRC distributed a total of 2.255 cubic meters of water (15-day supply per household) to the targeted population through water trucks. This activity was coordinated with water management committees' members and CoRC volunteers who also played a big role in sensitizing the communities on proper use of water. A total of 871 households (4,355 people) were reached with safe water services. This equates to 87% of the intended target (1,000); and was not fully accomplished due the limited funding received. Monitoring activities indicated that practices related to water handling and storage was suboptimal among the targeted population (65%); as such hygiene promotion messaging was adapted to reinforce these practices.</p> <p>A total of 10 community emergency latrines were constructed. This equates to 20% of the intended target (50); which was not accomplished as explained above. However, with support from other organizations through local resource mobilisation, an additional 50 community latrines and 10 institutional latrines (in schools) were equipped with handwashing, disinfection and sanitizer. Monitoring activities indicated proper use of these facilities was suboptimal among the targeted population (45%); as such hygiene promotion messaging was adapted to reinforce these practices.</p> <p>A total of 871 households (4,355 people) were reached with sanitation activities in public areas and markets, including hygiene promotion sessions which conducted in combination with health promotion activities in areas of intervention. This equates to 87% of the intended target (1,000); which was not accomplished as explained above. The topics discussed were appropriate use of latrines, handwashing, water chain (provision, maintenance of the water containers and water points).</p> <p>A total of 871 households (4,355 people) also received hygiene related items comprising buckets, jerry cans and soap. These items were supported through bilateral funding received by CoRC from ECHO bilaterally through the French Red Cross. In collaboration with UNICEF, CoRC also distributed sanitary towels to 1,700 women of childbearing age on Grande Coùmores and Mohéli. This was an in-kind contribution from UNICEF, with CoRC as the implementing partner.</p> <p>In collaboration with the French Red Cross, post-distribution evaluations (2) were carried out, which identified that 94% of the targeted population was satisfied with the response.</p>		
Challenges		
Lack of financial resources resulting from the limited funding received under the EA led to CoRC to reduce activities planned – such as the number of emergency latrines constructed (10 latrines out of 50); and quantity of water that was distributed (1 m3 out of 2).		
Lessons learned		
Establishment of a National Community Platform facilitated the decision to construct 10 latrines as it enabled consultation with the targeted population on the lack of financial resources to construct the intended 50; and enabled their participation in the selection of benefitting schools. Through this operation, a lesson learned was to have better community engagement for accountability and transparency. It encourages a positive image of the CoRC within the affected population		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings attended by NS	20	28
Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of surge team members deployed to support the NS activities	3	3
Output 2.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes	3	2
Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	1
Achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 3 surges were deployed (1 x Operation Manager, 1 x Surge Shelter and 1 x Surge WASH). • 5 IFRC support missions: 1 x training on data collection; 2 x financial monitoring, 1 x PMER mission and a support mission for the collection of communication materials. • There was an assessment on the NS operational management capacity jointly conducted by IFRC in collaboration with WFP. WFP currently exploring the CoRC capacity to plan a partnership with them for future interventions. • Setting up of 53 community management committees in 53 communes. • Setting up of a National Community Coordination Platform composed of a President, a Secretary General, a Treasurer and two members. • Total of 200 volunteers were briefed and signed the code of conduct. • Total 20 volunteers (Female 8, Male 12) were trained in disaster risk management, and 16 volunteers (female:08, male 08) were trained in community mobilization. • Appointment of a PGI Officer • Finally, the operation also allowed the NS to develop a contingency plan for floods and cyclones 2020-2021. 		
Challenges		
Lack of salaried staff at the CoRC causes serious challenges in the implementation of the operations. It will be important to work with Movement partners to ensure that staff are available on a permanent basis.		
Lessons learnt		
CoRC benefited from a good coordination with other organizations during the implementation of the response to TC Kenneth (MoH, UNICEF, WHO etc.)		

D. Financial Report

Out of the total of CHF 2,400,000 requested for the Appeal, only 7% of this amount (i.e. CHF 301,512 DREF and EA) could be mobilised for the operation implementation.

Variances in operating budget vs expenditure:

Thematic Area	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanation
Disaster risk reduction	20,235	844	19,391	Positive variance due to reorientation of activities based on results of the in-depth needs assessment; and limited funding received.
Shelter	19,207	22,373	-3,165	Negative variance due to emphasis on prioritization of shelter needs based on results of the in-depth needs assessment and requests from the targeted population.
Livelihoods and basic needs	0	12,159	-12,159	Negative variance due to error in coding (against WASH).

Health	15,675	292	15,383	Positive variance due to bilateral support from other partners that funded implementation of the health activities, or completion by other partners (MoH, UNICEF etc.)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	105,440	90,932	14,408	Positive variance due to error in coding (against Livelihoods and basic needs)
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,261	802	4,459	Positive variance due to overbudgeting at time of development of the EPoA; and implementation of the activities planned at lower cost than expected.
Strengthen National Society	17,784	34,645	-16,661	Negative variance due to underbudgeting at time of development of the EPoA. Costs of mobilising volunteers and providing human and logistical support were considerable in the implementation of the operation; this required an increase of the expenditure compared with the forecast.
Effective international Disaster Management	45,177	39,470	5,707	Positive variance due to overbudgeting at time of development of the EPoA
Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,304	7,936	-5,632	Negative variance due to underbudgeting at time of development of the EPoA. Costs for coordination were considerable given major role played by the CoRC in the response to TC Kenneth.
Ensure strong IFRC	70,430	90,586	-20,155	Negative variance due to underbudgeting at time of development of the EPoA. Costs of operational support required for implementation of the operation were considerable given capacity of CoRC; and there was a need to deploy multiple rapid response personnel. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic also restricted movement because of the closure of Comoros' air borders leading to unexpected costs.
Grand Total	301,512	300,037	1,475	

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/4-2020/10	Operation	MDRKM007
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 Nov 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKM007 - Comoros - Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

Operating Timeframe: 26 Apr 2019 to 31 May 2020; appeal launch date: 17 May 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	180,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,000,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	180,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	400,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	40,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	250,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	250,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	100,000
Total Funding Requirements	2,400,000
Donor Response* as per 18 Nov 2020	174,248
Appeal Coverage	7.26%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	20,235	844	19,391
AOF2 - Shelter	19,207	22,373	-3,165
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	12,159	-12,159
AOF4 - Health	15,675	292	15,383
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	105,440	90,932	14,508
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	5,261	802	4,459
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,784	34,645	-16,861
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	45,177	39,470	5,707
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,304	7,936	-5,632
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	70,430	90,586	-20,155
Grand Total	301,512	300,037	1,475

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	301,722
Expenditure	-300,037
Closing Balance	1,684
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,684

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	127,474	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	127,474
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
DREF Allocations				127,474	127,474		
Japanese Red Cross Society	36,489				36,489		
On Line donations	179				179		
Red Cross of Monaco	11,027				11,027		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	14,747				14,747		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	111,806				111,806		
Total Contributions and Other Income	174,248	0	0	127,474	301,722	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					301,722	0	

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

In the Comoros Red Crescent

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Daniel Ali Soumaili, telephone +257.21.62.460495983 Email: soumaildani@gmail.com.

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Kahuho: PMER Coordinator; email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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