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DREF Final report

Kenya: Civil Unrest Wajir and Mandera

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRKE028 ; Glide n° OT-2014-000072-KEN	
Date of issue: 30 December, 2014	Operation start date: 9 June 2014	
Overall operation budget: CHF 266,282	Operation end date: 9 September, 2014	
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Dennis Kjeldsen,IFRC Regional Operations Coordinator		
Point of contact : James Mwangi, Manager DM Operations, Kenya Red Cross Society		
Number of people affected: 78,004	Number of people to be assisted: 13,806	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: None		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Kenya county authorities, UNICEF and UNFPA providing in-kind Support.		

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In 2013, the counties of Mandera and Wajir experienced recurring inter-clan clashes. The conflict between Degodia and Garre clans living in the two neighboring counties was initially driven by competition for grazing land and compounded with a desire for political dominance following the outcome of March 2013 general elections. In total, 95 people died with an additional 104 sustaining different forms of injuries. The hostilities were quelled in August 2013 following efforts by the central government to increase security, as well as interventions in the line of peace building and conflict resolution carried out by the central and county governments, religious leaders, community leaders as well as other stakeholders in the county. The conflict led to displacement of 2,894 households (17,364 persons) and an additional of 6,354 households (38,488 persons) affected by the clashes in the four most affected Sub-Counties namely Banissa, Mandera North Mandera South and Mandera West. In March 2014, there followed more tensions along the Mandera-Wajir border, near Burmayo, over territorial boundary dispute between the two counties. In May 2014, a new wave of violence erupted, along the border between Mandera and Wajir and left 44 fatalities (14 in Mandera, 30 in Wajir), 50 casualties, and 13,536 households displaced. Besides these attacks, eight police officers were killed when suspected Al-Shabaab militia ambushed a police vehicle at Arabia, along the Lafey Mandera road in the third week of May 2014, killing the officers and setting their vehicle ablaze.



One of the affected persons being evacuated for treatment by KRCS staff. Photo/KRCS

On 10 June 2014, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated CHF 266,282 from the Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to provide immediate assistance to 2,301 households (13,806 people) affected by attacks in Mandera and Wajir counties, for a period of three months.

Tsunami Residual Funding contributed towards a full replenishment of the DREF allocated for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

IFRC on behalf of KRCS would like to thank all partners for their continued support.

[<click here for the final financial report and here for the contact details >](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the clashes, the KRCS in collaboration with the county authorities delivered humanitarian assistance to those that had been affected, in Mandera and Wajir counties. In coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the injured were evacuated in Mandera County from the Barissa and Malkamari areas to the county hospital. The KRCS carried out relief distributions of Non-Food Items (NFIs) and food items, as well as provided primary health care services. The KRCS also deployed medical outreach teams to the two counties, each with Basic and Supplementary Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK). The teams comprised of a medical doctor, clinical officer, nurses, pharmaceutical technologists and public health officers.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) donated 250 family kits (NFIs); and the county governments donated food to be distributed in Elben community. The donations reached the 250 targeted displaced households. KRCS furthermore supported in the distribution of assorted food donated by the county government among the displaced people reaching out to 6372 HHs. The KRCS also led a team that conducted an Inter-Agency, multi-sector assessment, using the tools and approach developed under the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) initiative. In the two counties, the central government deployed additional security officers to restore calm and normalcy.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Mandera and Wajir counties were two of the counties that the KRCS had identified as potential hotspots for the eruption of violence related to the 2013 general elections. Two communities, the Degodia and Garre clans struggled against each other over resources, specifically pasture land and water, and following the outcome of the general elections. The conflict escalated due to the struggle for political dominance. The conflict initially took place in Mandera County and later spread to the neighboring Wajir County, where the two clans also live. The conflict was brought to an end following the signing of a peace agreement between the two communities. The agreement followed months of engagement spearheaded by the central government, the county government of Mandera, religious and community leaders as well as other stakeholders in the county. The conflict left 95 people dead, about 104 with injuries and property of unknown value destroyed, vandalized or looted mainly in four sub-counties that were affected by the conflict.

The conflict led to serious disruption of livelihoods with recent assessment showing a total of 9,248 households (55,488 persons) affected or displaced across the four most affected sub-counties of Mandera (Banissa, Mandera North, Mandera South and Mandera West). In Mandera South, along the border with Wajir North, a total of 552 households (3,312 persons) were displaced, and an additional 1,090 households (6,640 persons) affected by the clashes. The conflict also led to evacuation of humanitarian workers as the situation was complicated by repeated terror attacks around Mandera town. As a result of these disruptions, the county was categorized as among the most food insecure in the last quarter of 2013 and first quarter of 2014. Although the cessation of clashes led to uneasy calm, the county continued to experience acts of aggression and terror from neighboring Somalia.

Risk Analysis

- 100 houses looted in Wajir (furniture, clothes, kitchen utensils) after their owners fled, in addition to the 50 that were burnt down.
- Primary and secondary schools reported to have been closed in 10 most affected locations mainly driven by fleeing of teachers.
- Dispensaries and Health Centers reported as closed in 15 locations, after the health workers fled fearing the attacks.
- Major sanitation problems reported in all the affected areas.
- Food insecurity is high in affected areas, mainly due to failure of short rains in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the long rains which were expected in the second quarter of 2014.
- Water scarcity is being experienced in most of affected the areas, as ground water recharging failed as a result of lack of adequate rain.
- Drug shortage was reported in a number of health facilities.
- Lack of shelter for displaced persons

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

To deliver immediate assistance to 2,301 households displaced by inter-clan clashes in Mandera and Wajir counties in North-East Kenya.

Proposed strategy

Through this DREF operation, KRCS planned to scale up operation in the sectors of health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency shelter and household items, and restoration of family links. The operations was planned to be implemented for 3 months and was completed by 31 August 2014.

The components of the proposed emergency operation include the following:

1. Development and maintenance of plan of action based on outcomes of KIRA and other assessments;
2. Provision of basic health care for at least 2,301 households;
3. Access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene for at least 2,301 households;
4. Provision of basic household items to 2,301 households in cooperation with partners;
5. Restoration of family links among displaced population and establishment of protection services for unaccompanied minors.

Security

The security environment limited access by major humanitarian actors, due to the proximity of the affected area to the border with Somalia, which increased the risk of abduction and car-jacking. The conflict led to evacuation of humanitarian workers as the situation was complicated by repeated terror attacks around Mandera town. As noted, in the two counties, the central government deployed additional security officers to restore calm and normalcy. KRCS carried out security assessments and reconnaissance and provided regular security briefs to staff and volunteers and enhance safer access.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring of the activities was done by a team comprised of county branch managers and representatives of the governance team at the branch level. Monitoring was done per sector and was supported by the regional management and governance teams. Technical support was provided by the operations team at the headquarters, with field visits. The national level monitoring was conducted by the KRCS monitoring and Evaluation unit, as well as by the IFRC, Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting team.

Logistics and procurement

During the interventions a total of 83, 534 km were covered and the following items were procured.

Table 1: Summary of NFIs procured

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity
1	Generating Set, Lister Petrol Diesel, TR2	pcs	1
2	GI Pipes 1 1/4 " class C	pcs	30
3	Codan Broadband base antenna	pcs	3
4	Basic unit kit W/O anti malaria	KITS	2
5	Supplementary kit	KITS	2
6	Tarpaulins	pcs	500
7	Kitchen Sets	pcs	500
8	Mosquito Nets	pcs	1,000
9	Bar Soap	pcs	1,000
10	blankets	pcs	1,000
11	Jerricans	pcs	1,000
12	Submersible Watering Pump-7.5kw	units	1
13	Genset-Perkins Engine,3-piston,18 Kva	units	1
14	Pur Sachets	satches	35,700

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment	
Outcome 1: A plan of action is developed based on an assessment of the situation	
Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to KIRA and assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the multi-sector assessment and disseminate the report to inform detailed planning Carry out security assessments and reconnaissance and provide regular security briefs to staff and volunteers and enhance safer access. Maintain and update the register of displaced households and families.
Impacts	
<p>Due to the nature of the disaster, continuous assessments, including the Kenya Inter Agency Rapid Assessment (KIRA), were carried out to inform evidence based programming based on the needs of the beneficiaries living within the affected areas of Mandera and Wajir. Following the assessments, key priority areas/sectors for the implementation of the DREF operation were identified.</p> <p>Weekly security meetings were conducted in regards to secure access among the various areas where interventions were carried out and ensuring all KRCS staff and volunteers were aware, known where they are at any time, and they should be in the KRCS emblem.</p> <p>At the onset of the emergency, the KRCS continued to provide services to patients, children and also conducted immunization. Disease surveillance was conducted. The KRCS supported in routine reporting as well as continued psychological support to the affected population.</p>	
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other agencies withdrew from the affected area following the civil unrest thus stretching the KRCS to cover all the areas affected. 	
Lessons Learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through working with volunteers, the KRCS was able to continue to provide an integrated program following the withdrawal of other agencies (INGOs and NGOS) in the affected area. This is the case of Wajir-Mandera where all NGOs and INGOs decided to pull-out of the affected area. 	

Health and Care

Needs analysis: The affected population was forced from their homes following the attacks bringing very limited items with them, as such there was a need to provide psychosocial support to survivors; as well as provide primary health facilities and essential medical services for the communities, which had been disrupted.

Population to be assisted: at least 2,301 households displaced by conflict.

Health and Care	
Outcome 1: The basic health care and referral needs for at least 2,301 households displaced by conflict are met for Prevention of disease and management of injuries in Mandera South and Wajir North Sub Counties.	
Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases including surveillance and prevention of further disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide integrated primary health care services through mobile outreach; service to include out patients clinical services, maternal and child health services, including routine immunization. Conduct health promotion activities including health education; Support surveillance of diseases with epidemic potential, including diarrheal and vaccine preventable diseases; Support routine reporting through integration of outreach data into the county Health Management Information System; Provide Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health. Procurement of Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits to replenish those in use in Mandera and Wajir; Procurement of essential medical supplies not included in the IEHK Establish a Psycho-social support programme to target service providers (staff and volunteers) as well as the populations affected by conflict;
Impacts	
<p>Assorted pharmaceuticals drugs and 1 IEHK kit were procured to facilitate medical outreaches in order to assist those injured in the clashes. The medical health outreaches conducted among the displaced populations in Wajir- Mandera counties reached a total number of 14,440 beneficiaries in Shantoley, Sala, Dooday, Darida, Barwaqo, Hargesa, Abakaro Gabudia, Bullah Haji, Lahgati Kalicha and Garse . Among the beneficiaries 52 per cent (7,546) were children under –five. The common conditions treated were diarrhea, skin and eye infections as well as respiratory tract infections. There was no threat of major epidemic potential disease and 20 health education group sessions were conducted reaching up to 3,973 individuals.</p> <p>Malnutrition screening was conducted by the use of mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) and WHO W/H Z- score chart as the criteria for admission of under-5 children, pregnant and lactating women. The other services provided were counselling on good nutrition, with great emphasis on the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding and positioning of babies while breastfeeding. During interventions a total of 1,780 beneficiaries were reached of which 79 per cent were children under-five, and those at risk, moderate and severely malnourished accounted for 34 per cent of people from all interventions.</p> <p>Psychosocial Support services (PSS) was provided to 531 beneficiaries: 286 from group sessions, 56 from individual sessions and 189 from play therapy. The major cases encountered during the services as a result of the conflicts were stress, fear, trauma, displacement, coping mechanisms, and loss of livelihood.</p> <p>In order to monitor the progress of the response interventions, weekly meetings were held with the county management in the affected areas.</p>	
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road accessibility and insecurity. 	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health outreach is the easiest way to mitigate health related issues, as opposed to facility based health services. 	

Table 2: Summary of the medical health outreaches conducted.

Conditions identified/treated	Children under five		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Malaria	14	4	3	2	23
Diarrheal Diseases	192	198	233	93	716
Pneumonia	79	57	90	68	294
UTI	68	5	250	117	440
Other Respiratory Disease	281	251	377	268	1,177
Anemia	64	51	83	40	238
Dysentery	0	0	6	5	11
Intestinal Worms	212	166	153	145	676
STI	6	5	3	11	25
Eye Infections	186	149	173	132	640
Ear Infections	182	141	119	76	518
Meningitis	7	10	4		21
Malnutrition	12	14	0	2	28
Dis. Of Circulatory System	0	0	10	7	17
Dental Disorder	46	34	84	15	179
Skin Diseases	269	255	282	247	1,053
Rheumatism, Joint Pain	0	2	282	326	610
Burns	0	2	0		2
Bites	0	0	0	4	4
Accidents, Fractures	128	144	116	152	540
Sore throat	45	40	116	62	263
Gastritis/Peptic Ulcer	0	0	277	53	330
MCH Antenatal and Postnatal Care	747	736	109	0	1,592
Other Diseases	258	217	304	655	1,434
First Attendances	1,203	1,063	1,137	188	3,591
Re Attendances	0	2	0	1	3
Referrals IN	0	0	1	6	7
Referrals Out	1	0	7	0	8
Total	4,000	3,546	4,219	2,675	14,440

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: The affected population has had limited access to water supply and sanitation facilities in the camps – as such to meet the immediate these needs, water treatment chemicals (PUR) and jerry cans for water storage were required.

Population to be assisted: at least 2,301 displaced households.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Access to safe and adequate water as well as access to adequate sanitation amenities is improved to benefit at least 2,301 households displaced by clashes in Mandera South and Wajir North sub counties for reduction of risks of waterborne and water related diseases.

Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to safe water, adequate sanitation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid appraisal of existing functional and repairable facilities in areas where displacement has occurred;

<p>hygiene promotion is provided to target population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out rapid repairs of dysfunctional water supply facilities in communities hosting displaced populations; • Procure and distribute point of use water treatment chemicals to enhance water safety at consumer points; • Set up water distribution system in the IDP camps and establish water trucking services to replenish water supply; • Carry out procedures for procurement of services including water trucking and services for construction of latrines and bath shelters; • Construct emergency latrines and bath shelters in established IDP camps; • Train hygiene promoters on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response(PHAST-ER); • Conduct hygiene promotion activities in the IDP camps and in hosting communities to increase hygiene and sanitation awareness, as well as to keep the community engaged in management of waste in the camps and in their surroundings; • Procure vector control agents and carry out vector control activities in the camps.
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Impacts

Two generators and 1 submersible water pump were procured to assist in pumping water from an existing water source. This enabled the displaced people to access water more easily during this drought period characterized by severe water scarcity. Rapid appraisal of existing functional and repairable facilities in areas where displacement occurred was conducted.

Ten (10) communities / camps were provided with 77,000 aqua tabs, which were distributed to 2,580 households, for a period of 1 month. In total 278,820 aqua tabs were distributed and reached to 7,703 beneficiary HHs.

Procedures for procurement of services including water trucking and services for construction of latrines and bath shelters were done successfully and 5 sanitation units were constructed at Tabarbarj IDP Camp in Wajir

Volunteers previously trained as hygiene promoters were used in promotion of health message sessions which were integrated in the medical outreaches. The messages passed emphasized on hand washing after visiting the toilet, drinking of clean and safe water and prevention of hygiene related diseases such as diarrhea. A total of 20 sessions were conducted reaching up to 3,973 beneficiaries with the health messages, in total 5412 beneficiaries have been reached so far.

Due to the looming drought there was water scarcity and therefore the water trucking activity was not fully explored. Furthermore, the procurement process of the vector control agents was delayed and the procured items were, not used to carry out vector control activities in the camps as planned initially.

Challenges

- The Water and sanitation activities interventions were conducted at a minimal level. This was due to the water scarcity in the area as a result of the drought.

Lessons learned

- Through community mobilization sessions it is possible to implement an integrated Sanitation programme.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis: Basic shelter (tarpaulins and mosquito nets) for most of the affected population who are in the camps and since they left their homes with little to no belongings, there was an additional need to provide households with essential house hold items (kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans and soap).

Population to be assisted: 2,301 households displaced.

Shelter and settlements	
Outcome 1: Shelter and non-food item needs are adequately met for 2,301 households displaced and affected by conflict in Mandera and Wajir counties.	
Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment on NFI Kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of NFI stocks to replenish the stocks earlier pre-positioned.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of foods and non-food items • The capacity of the KRCS to implement the emergency operation is adequately supported through procurement, transportation and storage of relief items as well as transportation of staff and volunteers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage procurement processes for relief supplies. • Support establishment and provide services in IDP camps • Support coordination of other actors in IDP camps and maintain close coordination with county and central governments • Support logistics and volunteers in distribution of food donated by county and central governments • Provide primary transportation of relief supplies from the central and regional warehouses to Mandera and Wajir county branch warehouses. • Provide secondary transportation services from county branch warehouses to distribution points. • Provide transportation services for staff and volunteers from the branch offices to service delivery points.
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Impacts

Procurement of NFI stocks to replenish the stocks earlier pre-positioned was done as shown in the logistics and procurement table. The procurement processes for relief supplies was well managed from the headquarters level.

KRCS supported the establishment and provision of services in IDP camps and the displaced populations were reached with the various interventions such as medical out-reaches and PSS.

The distribution of food donated by county and central governments was supported by KRCS vehicles and volunteers. The county and national government provided the food donation among the displaced populations. 535 metric tons of assorted food comprised of rice beans, sugar and cooking oil were donated to the KRCS for distribution to 6,372 targeted beneficiary households.

It was not possible to support the coordination of other actors in IDP camps and maintain close coordination with county and central governments since there were no other actors as the inter clan conflicts made other actors leave the area and only the county and KRCS supported the various interventions.

Restoring Family Links

Needs analysis: Psychological suffering of families who have lost contact with their family members as a result of man-made (inter-national and internal armed conflicts, internal disturbances) and natural disasters by restoring and maintaining the family links in Kenya.

Population to be assisted: Missing cases reported.

Restoring family links	
Outcome 1: Tracing and family reunification	
Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing services conducted for vulnerable populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support tracing services for restoration of family links among the displaced, establish protection services for unaccompanied minors
Impacts	
The communities were scattered and no major cases were reported for tracing.	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and coordination and having a good working relationship with partners and other agencies is very important because some NGOs helped in disseminating KRCS activities to the new arrivals. 	

Finance Summary:

At the close of the operation there was a small overspend of CHF 319 relating to volunteer insurance costs and has been recovered from DREF.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org

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

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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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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

MDRKE028 - Kenya - Civil Unrest Wajir and Mandera

Timeframe: 09 Jun 14 to 09 Sep 14

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Jun 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/06-2014/11	Programme	MDRKE028
Budget Timeframe	2014/06-2014/09	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		266,282				266,282	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		266,282				266,282	
C4. Other Income		266,282				266,282	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		266,282				266,282	
D. Total Funding = B + C		266,282				266,282	

* 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		266,282				266,282	
E. Expenditure		-266,601				-266,601	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		-319				-319	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKE028 - Kenya - Civil Unrest Wajir and Mandera

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/06-2014/11	Programme	MDRKE028
Budget Timeframe	2014/06-2014/09	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)						266,282		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	6,000						6,000	
Clothing & Textiles	2,500						2,500	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,400						61,400	
Medical & First Aid	28,300						28,300	
Utensils & Tools	13,200						13,200	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	111,400						111,400	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,220						1,220	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	37,720						37,720	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	38,940						38,940	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	60,610						60,610	
Volunteers	13,500		300			300	13,200	
Total Personnel	74,110		300			300	73,810	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,500						1,500	
Total Workshops & Training	1,500						1,500	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	4,000						4,000	
Office Costs	8,730						8,730	
Communications	7,200						7,200	
Financial Charges	150						150	
Other General Expenses	4,000						4,000	
Total General Expenditure	24,080						24,080	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			250,030			250,030	-250,030	
Total Contributions & Transfers			250,030			250,030	-250,030	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	16,252		16,271			16,271	-20	
Total Indirect Costs	16,252		16,271			16,271	-20	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	266,282		266,601			266,601	-320	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-320			-320		

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/06-2014/11	Programme	MDRKE028
Budget Timeframe	2014/06-2014/09	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 response	266,282		266,282	266,282	266,601	-319	
Subtotal BL2	266,282		266,282	266,282	266,601	-319	
GRAND TOTAL	266,282		266,282	266,282	266,601	-319	

DREF OPERATION: MDRKE028		17/11/2014			
Wajir/Mandera Interclan Clashes					
Kenya Red Cross Society : Financial Report		Budget CHF	Expenses CHF	Variance	% Utilization
Shelter - Relief	6,000	6,018	-18	100%	
Shelter - Transitional	0	0	0		
Construction - Housing	0	0	0		
Construction - Facilities	0	0	0		
Construction - Materials	0	0	0		
Clothing & Textiles	3,500	3,522	-22	101%	
Food	0	0	0		
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0		
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	60,400	60,380	20	100%	
Medical & First Aid	79,720	79,241	479	99%	
Teaching Materials	0	0	0		
Utensils & Tools	13,200	13,301	-101	101%	
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0		
Emergency Response Units	0	0	0		
Cash Disbursements	0	0	0		
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	162,820	162,462	358		
Land & Buildings	0	0	0		
Vehicles Purchase	0	0	0		
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0	0		
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0	0		
Medical Equipment	0	0	0		
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0		
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0		
Storage, Warehousing	0	0	0		
Distribution & Monitoring	2,760	2,697	63	98%	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	37,720	38,141	-421	101%	
Logistics Services	0	0	0		
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	40,480	40,838	-358		
International Staff	0	0	0		
National Staff	0	0	0		
National Society Staff	7,650	7,319	331	96%	
Volunteers	13,500	13,503	-3	100%	
Total PERSONNEL	21,150	20,822	328		
Consultants - IFRC Evaluation	0	0	0		
Professional Fees	0	0	0		
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0		
Workshops & Training	1,500	1,500	0	100%	
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,500	1,500	0		
Travel	-	-	-		
Information & Public Relations	-	-	-		
Office Costs	-	-	-		
Communications	1,200	944	256	79%	
Financial Charges	150	101	49	67%	
Other General Expenses	22,730	23,547	(817)	104%	
Shared Support Services	0	-	-		
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	24,080	24,591	-511		
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	0	0	0		
Total INDIRECT COSTS	0	0	0		
TOTAL	250,030	250,214	-184		