



**Kits packaging for distribution**

Appeal: <b>MDRBJ017</b>	Total DREF Allocation <b>CHF 349,028</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2022-000332-BEN</b>	People Affected: <b>72,579 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>20,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2022-10-17</b>	New Operational end date:	Total operating timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Targeted Areas:	<b>Alibori, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Mono, Ouémé, and Zou</b>		

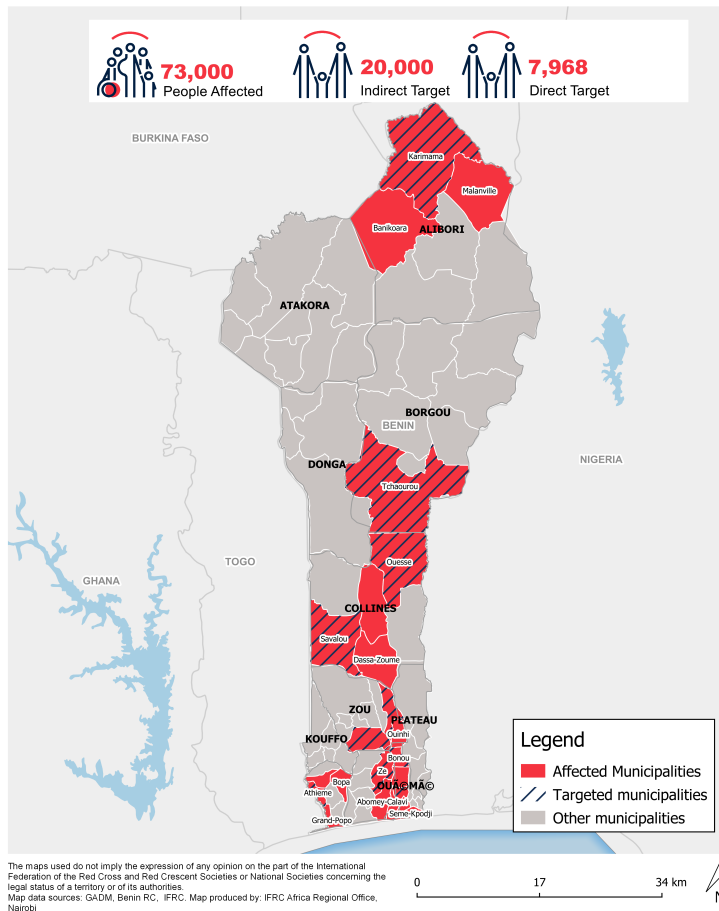
*The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

# Description of the Event



Benin : Floods

18/10/2022 • FL-2022-000332-BEN



MAP most affected municipalities by Benin RC

## What happened, where and when?

Heavy rains fell across the country in September 2022, 71,270 people affected and 1,328 households rendered homeless by the destructions of their homes. Numerous social and community facilities, including over fifty primary schools, and a dozen colleges, were also submerged by floods. Based on situational reports by Benin's National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) shared to partners on 30 September 2022, the consequences of this sudden increase in water levels with overflowing of Rivers Mono, Oueme and Niger caused widespread floods in 21 of the 77 municipalities including: Cotonou, Abomey-Calavi, So-Ava, Seme-Podji, Aguegues, Adjohoun, Bonou, Dangbo, Ouinhi, Zagnanado, Zogbodomey, Glazoue, Grand-Popo, Athiémé, Lokossa, Bopa, Tchaourou, Malanville, Karimama, Banikoara, Dassa-Zoume, Savalou, and Ze. Many villages were flooded, and dire needs recorded. Some 1,400 houses damaged by the waters, 670 houses destroyed. Significant crop and livestock losses were recorded over thousands of hectares across 22 municipalities.

The Red Cross of Benin (RCB), a member of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was urgently convened to support the series of actions agreed during the 7 September meeting with partners and members to reduce exposure to floods and help affected families. A DREF allocation was made to contribute to the response. To cover that request, an emergency intervention was deployed through the DREF allocation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) and USAID funding.

Flooding stopped after October and the crisis situational update made by ANPC shown cumulatively, 197,000 people



were affected across 40 municipalities. A total of ten (10) municipalities were taken into account for assistance for the DREF and detailed of achievements are consolidated in this document. These actions were in the communes of Ouèssè, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Ze and Athiémé, part of the most affected communities with a total of about 72,000 people affected and 1,328 households homeless due to the destruction of their homes. The operation provided emergency assistance to 20 000 people with the allocation of DREF.



Shelter training for volunteers

exchanges between volunteers and beneficiaries on the

## Scope and Scale

First significant floods were reported end of August to early September. Rainfall continue to affect the communes through October 2022.

- Gradual impact reported under the lead of ANPC assessment.
  - End of September, FLOODS SITREP No. 041/MISP/ANPC from 29 to 30 September 2022 reported 1,462 houses were partially or completely damaged, 609 poultry killed, 583 cattle killed, 161 water points affected, 18,769.93 hectares of crops damaged, 120 schools and colleges inaccessible and 11 health centers closed. These floods disrupted the lives of communities, and 41 deaths were recorded in different areas. ANPC (National Agency for Civil Protection of the Beninese government)
  - End of October 2022, FLOODS SITREP No. 066/MISP/ANPC from 30 to 31 October 2022 reported the number of partially and completely damaged homes is 3,250, the number of poultry heads lost is 4,461, the number of livestock lost is 1,995. The number of water points affected is 879, the number of schools and colleagues inaccessible is 192 and the number of non-functional health centres is 30.
- The most affected communes being: Bonou, Athiémé, Grand Popo, Ouinhi, Cotonou, Ouèssè, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Abomey-Calavi, Zè and Athiémé.
- The damage was significant both in terms of material and agricultural systems due to the loss of crops engulfed by floodwaters and livestock losses that are still being assessed. Community life has been affected economically, socially, healthily and food, and assistance is needed in the short and medium term.
- Damaged and perturbation of infrastructure, including destroyed roads, bridges and dams, will impact communities' income-generating activities, socio-economic fabric and access for displacement and possible support. The same applies to the level of water occupancy in certain areas.
- Large representation of people with reduced mobility, the elderly, pregnant women and nursing mothers among the most affected.

The other sections of the population most affected are people who have lost their homes, their crops with death recorded. In this context risk of prices increase and scarcity of goods was forecasted, and socio-economical disturbance for the most affected communities, especially ahead of the end of year festive season. All these factors were likely to worsen the vulnerability of households already weakened by the resilience they have had to show in



the aftermath of these floods and who can barely meet their basic needs in terms of health, access to water, dignity and shelter.

As in most similar situations, this forces communities to engage in unconventional practices and risks whose effects would deteriorate the current situation in a context of low health coverage and limited assistance from the government and other partners, most of whom continue to mobilize resources.

## National Society Actions

<p><b>Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>Please provide a brief description of those additional activities</b></p>	<p>USAID funds were also allocated to the RCB to extend their support to 6 municipalities between 15 November 2022 and 14 March 2023. The intervention reached 20,049 people and aimed to provide assistance in the areas of shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, AEC and strengthening national societies. More specifically, the project covered the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of 18 volunteers in needs assessment, with the participation of 12 external actors</li> <li>- Provision of shelter kits to 100 households</li> <li>- Construction assistance for 85 households</li> <li>- Capacity building of 30 volunteers in shelter matters</li> <li>- Distribution of 750 food and non-food kits, hygiene kits and aquatabs</li> <li>- 117 volunteers trained in epidemic control and CBHFA</li> <li>- Mobilization of 6 local radio stations to broadcast messages and programs</li> <li>- 5,205 people reached</li> <li>- 130 IEC materials produced for volunteers mobilized to implement the operation</li> <li>- Organization of staff and governance supervision activities</li> <li>- Organization of meetings at various levels to take stock of the operation</li> <li>- Organization of a workshop on lessons learned</li> </ul>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>Through the Abuja Cluster, the IFRC has an office in Benin to support IFRC interventions in Benin and Togo. During the operation, the IFRC provides technical and financial support (DREF funding, monitoring and supervision of field operations, support for technical documents and reporting, etc.) for development and implementation.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Although the ICRC does not have an office in Benin, it works very actively with the RCB. Through the ICRC Office in Lomé, the ICRC provides technical and financial support to the CRB. With regard to the flood situation, the



DREF was discussed and shared with the ICRC and with all components of the Movement. Security issues were managed with the support of the ICRC.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>The National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC)- led the main assessments conducted on this crisis. One in September and one in October 2022. The information was shared by ANPC to the different partners and the agency was coordinating the different interventions. These are classified into two categories.</p> <p>Based on needs evaluated, The government made food and non-food items available to the victims, including bags of corn, bags of sorghum, aquatabs, mosquito nets and bars of palmida soap. This activity saw the active participation of local committees of the Beninese Red Cross. It took place under the lead of the departmental prefects, assisted by the heads of the state's decentralized services.. Beneficiaries of this State support have not been taken into account by the operations of the DREF to avoid duplication.</p> <p>Benin has a national platform that brings together several international organizations, including United Nations bodies, national organizations and other formally structured associations. This platform, of which the Red Cross is an active member, is led by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security of Benin.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>Some actors contributed to the humanitarian response to the flood affected populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The association Direct-Aid Benin which donated 2,000 basic food kits to the National Directorate of Civil Protection of Benin for the affected inhabitants of the communes of Malanville, Karimama, Kandi, Nikki, Adjohoun, Athiéme, Grand-Popo, Zangnando, and eight (8) motorboats.</li> <li>- USAID Benin contributed to the overall response to the floods by funding Red Cross of Benin actions to six communes: Cotonou, Grand Popo, Dangbo, Calavi, So-Ava and Ouinhi with food and non-food items, as well as awareness-raising and training in first aid.</li> </ul>

### Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The Red Cross of Benin is an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field and a member of various platforms (at national, departmental and local levels) for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. As such, he actively participates in various planning and updating meetings at national and departmental level. As part of the implementation of this DREF, the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), the Social Promotion Centres and the Communal Platform for Disaster Management supported the effort to coordinate the DREF response to floods in the target communes.

These actors participated in the selection and validation of beneficiaries under this operation. Information is shared through the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, which includes the Beninese Red Cross, UNDP, Caritas Benin, Plan International Benin and other NGOs.



# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The assessment conducted by the Red Cross of Benin had counted the significant destruction of fields, the loss of livestock, the loss of other material property, health complaints, the destruction of community infrastructure, access limitations due to the destruction or flooding of roads, and the destruction of granaries. The main families affected are farmers and fishermen, who have lost their produce and livelihoods as the waters rise. They are followed by households that suffered the greatest property damage.

With regard to operating and equipment losses affecting incomes, the ten communes of Ouèssè, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Zè and Athiémé were the most affected, with the loss of 6,000 hectares of agricultural land. The crops lost correspond to the harvests of the coming seasons and the reserves that these families stored in their homes destroyed by the floods. Crops and stocks destroyed include maize, soybeans, yams, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, chili and cotton. Medium-term efforts will be needed to enable them to regain their livelihoods, but in the meantime, these families needed food assistance, which is a life-saving response for most of them. As a result, all 1,328 households benefited from the food and non-food kits thanks to DREF allocation.



## Health

To avoid the occurrence of various water diseases in the ten (10) communes, the 187 volunteers were mobilized to provide information on primary health care through the initiation of a package of community-based health and first aid activities (CBHFA). After the training of volunteers on the CBHFA for prevention and health promotion in the target municipalities, through 12 awareness sessions, educational conferences and health education on the different health risks. To mitigate the risks associated with the emergence of malaria in the affected population, the 1,328 most at-risk households received 2,656 mosquito nets.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Priority water, sanitation and hygiene needs include access to safe drinking water, behavioural change in the face of poor household and societal practices, access to the minimum subsistence level of hygiene, essential support for environmental resources for sanitation, water treatment and risk reduction in the use and treatment of water sources. It is in response to these concerns that the 1,328 households benefited from 1,328 boxes of Aquatabs for water purification, awareness campaigns through home visits, radio broadcasts and treatments of 104 wells. Demonstrations of the use of aquatabs tablets for water purification were also organized in households visited by trained volunteers with the support of peripheral health centres. Volunteers and hygiene workers conducted disinfection sessions at 104 wells.



## Community Engagement And Accountability



It was organized the participation of 1,328 targeted households from 10 municipalities in regular community meetings, discussion groups with women, youth, etc.

As part of the response activities, a feedback mechanism has been set up to regularly collect and implement such information on the various concerns informed. The results of the needs assessment survey and available secondary data were used to provide information on the needs of the affected population and how to engage communities and receive feedback during and after the operation.

All 187 selected Red Cross volunteers received training on the concept of needs assessment, including the code of conduct, and communication skills to enable them to implement a participatory approach. During the Community-Based First Aid and Health (CBHSP) training, emphasis was placed on the concept of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The main topics, feedback analysis and recommendations were discussed and approved at headquarters and shared with all relevant stakeholders.



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The analysis of the evaluation data revealed that for the 10 intervention municipalities, out of 300 households surveyed, 130 had their houses partially destroyed, compared to 112 totally destroyed and 58 not destroyed. Of the 10 most affected municipalities identified in the evaluation report, seven (7) municipalities were severely affected in terms of shelter, access to housing and basic needs. These are Zogbodomey (145 houses completely destroyed and 84 only partially), Zagnanado (25 houses destroyed), Karimama (272 houses destroyed); Dangbo (150 houses completely destroyed and 300 only partially), Bonou (32 houses completely destroyed and 194 only partially); Zè (19 houses completely destroyed and 24 only partially); and Athiémé (15 houses completely destroyed and 68 only partially). In total, 90% of households in these municipalities lost their homes based on all the data collected. This represents 1,328 homes heavily affected by flooding. The houses that have completely collapsed are mainly in Dangbo, Karimaman and Zogbodomey. Most of the houses in the affected areas were built with clay and tree branches, which led to their complete or widespread destruction, and consequently to the displacement of the affected populations. Since 2021, the government has already allocated sites for the resettlement of households at risk of flooding. However, there is still reluctance to relocate. This has already been identified as feedback during the flood response in 2021. Many households are attached to their homes on the banks of rivers for reasons related to ease of access, their source of income, access to water for family use, but especially traditional ties. Risk awareness and community engagement were strengthened to promote settlement in non-flood sites, the Red Cross of Benin took this into account in the selection of shelter beneficiaries with priority for those wishing to settle in non-flood zones.

# Objective and Strategy Rationale

## Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation was to assist 20,000 people (3,300 households) in the communes most affected by the floods, by providing them emergency services aiming at preventing harm for their health and water, improving sanitation and hygiene, and provide immediate support to access emergency shelter, food assistance for 1,328 most vulnerable households.

After evaluation as of 30 September 2022. These are the priority actions carried out in Ouèssè, Savalou, Zogbodomey, Zagnanado, Tchaourou, Karimama, Dangbo, Bonou, Zè, Athiémé, and Adjohoun over a period of 6 months. The coordination of the operation was attended by the focal points of the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC).



The ANPC and the social advancement centres supported the process of identifying and validating beneficiaries. The communities took part in the decisions through community committees created to represent them, but also through specific group discussions organized in the different targeted municipalities.

## Response strategy implementation

The objective of this intervention was to meet the basic needs of 1,328 priority households and prevent the risk of disease in affected communities, targeting at least 20,000 people at risk of disease due to the damage suffered.

This was the first emergency aid provided to these communities.

This operation ensured a detailed assessment and consultation with communities to inform operational prioritization and possible increase with support from other partners as a result of cumulative impact with urgent needs and more people affected.

To ensure the relevance of this response, the RCB carried out activities through a detailed needs assessment for 7 days, during which it worked with community actors including the local Red Cross to retain coordination and information mechanisms. A delegation from headquarters supported this mission in the 10 communes to organize high-level coordination meetings with the various stakeholders, mainly local officials who provided the necessary support and access for implementation. This phase of detailed evaluation and programming in the municipalities is accompanied by the identification of beneficiaries and a rapid assessment of the market. For the proposed assistance, the RCB focused on the priority needs already identified in the shared assessment on 30 September 2022, which did not differ in view of the results of the needs and market assessment that was subsequently conducted from 03 to 13 November 2022.

The plan includes immediate food assistance consisting of a kit to meet basic cereal needs for 6 weeks, the provision of essential household kits: basic household equipment, hygiene kit, necessary to access drinking water and services for the prevention of disease risks and notification of detected cases by working on awareness-raising through volunteers, messaging services, social media and community engagement for sustainable practice change. The trainers in Community-Based First Aid and Health (PSSBC) and National Intervention Team (NDRT) trained the 187 volunteers on shelters, hygiene-based prevention, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and protection to support smooth and effective implementation of activities. With regard to food aid, 1,328 households received food aid. The RCB calculated a food basket for a family of 6, based on the minimum essential energy allowance. Market evaluation and monitoring identified existing models of community support. Each household received a food and non-food kit. Each food kit consisted of 5 kg Maize, 5kg Rice, 5 kg Gari, 5kg Bean, 1 Oil, while the non-food kit consisted of a 1 bucket of 25 liters, a blanket, and 2-seater mats. This support has been a vital help for women.

For each activity, a feedback system has been created by CEA teams (Community Engagement and Accountability) and PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting) with suggestion boxes, a complaint number and a community satisfaction survey. Thanks to these tools, reactions (non-sensitive) have been treated and documented in real time while Red Cross volunteers were still committed in the community, using the Q&A guide for volunteers. We received 215 returns that we characterize as non-sensitive. They refer to the distance between the place of distribution and the residences of the targets, it is also the delay in implementation. The 30 Sensitive complaints received through the feedback mechanism that some truly vulnerable people are not considered during the Identification of beneficiaries. Those save treated confidentially and transmitted at the person in charge of CEA for better treatment, while protecting the complainant. The head of CEA unit manages the collection and analysis from data analysis software. A feedback management systems and complaints with communities in the purpose of in-depth analysis. It also allowed Identify "risky behaviours", such as unsafe hygiene practices, non-use of mosquito nets, and honesty issues in target communities during distribution activities. Planning and responding to the needs of the affected communities also involved considerations on cultural specificities and community structures, inclusion of gender and diversity, promotion of minimal cumulative effects assessment actions. Red Cross volunteers undertook door-to-door sensitization activities to listen, respond and document people's concerns, while respecting existing COVID-19 protocols.



# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation had two major objectives: a direct objective and an indirect objective.

1) The direct target is 7,968 people, or 1,328 most affected households, whose homes were destroyed. This represents 10 municipalities out of the 16 most affected municipalities.

2) The indirect target was 30% of the total population affected and exposed to disease and hygiene risks, i.e. 20,000 people.

This target was identified on the basis of SITREP FLOODS No. 041/MISP/ANPC of 29-30 September 2022 provided by the National Agency for Civil Protection of Benin and members of the platform for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, local elected officials and volunteers of the RCB.

It is estimated that each household (1,328 households) has an average of six persons and disaggregated data are derived from demographic data pending detailed assessment.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

A vulnerability analysis was carried out and a targeting was carried out giving priority to people with special needs, namely the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities and the sick, while registering people who fall ill as a result of floods.

Communities were actively involved in the process. Village chiefs and community committees were involved in the meetings, as well as representatives of women's and heads of household groups, to take part in decision-making as part of the assistance. The criteria were validated by a representative group of local leaders and communities, as was the composition of the kits.

## Total Targeted Population

Women:	10,240	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	5,423		
Men:	9,760	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	5,169	0.92 %	
Total targeted population:	20,000		

## Risk and security considerations

### Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
The proliferation of potentially epidemic diseases, like malaria, cholera.	The RCB is heavily involved in health promotion and disease prevention, and no cases of cholera have been detected.
The current COVID-19 pandemic may also be a risk at operational and community level. Population movements and concentration in residential areas may widen the spread of the virus.	The RCB provided the volunteers with protective equipment and trained them in preventive measures for the population.



The security situation with non-State armed groups operating in borders areas with Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria, may interfere with national security and overall deployment of the operation.	The Red Cross of Benin has provided teams with constant updates on security and applicable regulations. Most volunteers in these areas are trained in safer access, security and safety. However, community self-monitoring mechanisms in disaster-affected areas have been updated to ensure the safety of volunteers. The RCB has retained good relations with security agents and, during implementation.
Inaccessibility of response zones because access roads have been flooded.	We used appropriate means of transport such as motorboats
Resettlement site flooding due to continuous flooding could compromise implementation of activities.	The RCB has worked with beneficiaries to ensure that the sites are not subject to flooding.

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation**

Some of the 10 municipalities border on Niger, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. The unstable security situation in eastern Burkina Faso has brought the threat of cross-border militancy, banditry and kidnappings to northern Benin, on the border with Burkina Faso and Niger. The porous border with Burkina Faso and Niger, where the W forests and Pendjari national parks are located, is vulnerable to incursions by non-state armed groups operating in the Sahel and exploiting this favorable terrain. The risk of kidnapping is very high during road journeys in the remote areas of the national parks along the border. Staff are also exposed to an increased risk of attacks and banditry along the length of the country's long and porous eastern border with Nigeria, due to the presence of armed criminal groups. Petty and violent crime poses a risk to staff.


In Cotonou, armed crime, particularly with knives, and road accidents are frequent, not least because of the large number of "zemidjans" (taxi-scooters) on the road. Roads outside Cotonou are poorly lit in some places, and driving at night is not recommended. Nigerian pirates have made a habit of attacking ships off the country's coast.

Efforts have been made to ensure that volunteers and personnel involved in the operation are protected and insured. Safety management was based on the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. In addition, the following security measures were implemented:

- Regular security updates are organized and information is shared.
- Field activities are monitored in real time using the BRC's information management system.
- Other ICTs (WhatsApp Group) are used for communication during surveillance missions.
- A security risk assessment specific to each area is carried out.
- All RCB members have taken the IFRC's "Stay Safe" online courses, as have CR/CR staff and volunteers. These are the "Stay Safe Personal Security", "Stay Safe Security Management" and "Stay Safe Volunteer Security" online courses.
- All staff and volunteers have completed the security course and complied with the Code of Conduct.
- All staff, especially volunteers, were insured against RRC risks through the IFRC.



# Implementation

	<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 19,602
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	20,000
		<b>Persons Assisted</b>	22,275
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of target communities trained to use hygiene kits	10	10	
Number of hygiene kits distributed	1,328	1,328	
Number of households that confirmed receive soap and hygiene items	1,328	1,328	
Number of IEC materials printed	225	225	
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	20,000	22,275	
Number of Aquatabs distributed	1,328	1,328	
Number of vulnerable households that have increased access to appropriate and lasting water, sanitation, and hygiene services	1,328	1,328	
#of well reported by communities to have been treated with chlorine	50	104	

## Narrative description of achievements

- To ensure that flood victims have drinking water, the National Company has distributed Aquatabs for water purification.
- 1,328 households in these households received hygiene awareness. They are made aware of environmental sanitation and cleaning and the commitment of community committees and heads of household to maintain good practice. Community was engaged through the community committees and household heads to maintain good environmental practices and support the actions of volunteers on the above.
- 1,328 households received hygiene kits consisting of 1 toothpaste large tube 130 g, 2 toothbrushes for children, 2 mesh sponges, 1 plastic soap with lid, 3 personal hygiene pieces of soap 160 g, 2 sachets of OMO of soap 250g, all in a sac with RCB logo to contain the kit.
- 22,275 people in total reached with WASH actions, counting 100% with the awareness raising on the use of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion with a particular focus on beneficiaries. Some 58.46% of these affected populations are women compared to 41.53% men.




## Lessons Learnt

• Community preparedness activities should be organized before the rainy season to reduce the impact of flooding. It is also necessary to develop local development and resilience projects to support these communities. The various supervisions made it possible to know that support and accompaniment were very necessary to the community.

There is a need to ensure integrated planning based on the needs and realities of communities, taking into account the specific needs of communities in the region and the specific needs of communities in the content of hygiene kits and the quantity of certain priority items.

## Challenges

• No major difficulties were reported, except the difficult access by roads in some villages, requiring adjustment of distribution and lengthening of duration of all activities conducted in the area.

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>		CHF 64,342
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>		235
		<b>Persons Assisted</b>		250
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>		
Governance Supervision	4	4		
Number of missions/Organize two joint BRC/IFRC missions to monitor activities.	2	3		
Number of Missions conducted by head office personnel to monitor activities	5	5		
Number of meetings with stakeholders	6	6		
Number of meetings with offices	4	5		
Number of executives trained on procedures	20	20		
Number of capacity-building activities	30	30		
Number of volunteers insured	250	250		

## Narrative description of achievements

• With regard to strengthening the capacity of the National Society, some key activities have been carried out. These include preparatory and operational planning meetings with the heads of the antennas and the national staff. For information sharing, 6 coordination meetings with government and stakeholders on preparedness activities (awareness-raising) necessary for the coordination process at national and state levels are organized. Technical managers have been trained to ensure that the rules and principles, the emergency response framework, the emergency call and DREF procedures are well understood and applied by all. Local RCB staff have been

deployed to support field activities with volunteers as well as headquarters staff to monitor activities. Monitoring and supervision missions organized by IFRC to local beneficiaries have made it possible to:

- Meet and exchange with technical and operational partner structures (SPCs, disaster management officials, local CRB committees and volunteers) involved in the operationalization to inquire about their level of involvement in the operational organization as well as their effective accountability for the operation.
- Meet beneficiaries in each of the 6 municipalities and discuss with them the direct support (kits) and indirect support (various awareness campaigns, support for the construction of houses, etc.) from which they have benefited and collect their impressions and possibly suggestions.
- For an organized activity and data management, NS made use of Kobo collect to collect, analyzed and synthesized information on the beneficiary selection, PDM and evaluation of the ground.
- Lessons learned workshop, participants were local actors and communities. After discussing the challenges, and learnings, community also had the opportunity to express themselves and all the feedback were joining the one detailed in the CEA section.

Furthermore, the assembly made the following recommendations:

- Reinvigorating risk and disaster management platforms
- Involve all stakeholders more
- Better support for stakeholders
- Formalize the content of partnership clauses
- Pre-position non-perishable emergency kits close to communities
- Building on existing frameworks for implementation
- Bring distribution points closer to beneficiaries (distribution by neighborhood or village).

The various actors were satisfied. Nevertheless, some complaints point to the need to improve certain practical aspects of the implementation of interventions. These include improving the identification of beneficiaries and needs for better inclusion, the practical organization of activities for community membership and facilitation and finally bringing information closer to communities through adapted channels.


### Lessons Learnt

The implementation of a decentralized operational management system improves the response capacity of antennas.

The NS will have to work more on the plan of anticipatory actions in case of floods in the country in synergy of actions with the other actors for better results.

### Challenges

- Communication between the decentralized structures and headquarters, although it has seen an improvement in the implementation of activities, is still an area for improvement.
- The NS will improve its proactivity and anticipation in the future in the implementation of emergency projects, in particular DREFs, so as to avoid unforeseen external surprises which often lead to late requests for no-cost extensions, as was the case in the implementation of this DREF

	<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>		CHF 29,605
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>		7,963
		<b>Persons Assisted</b>		31,983
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of quality control missions		5	1	
Amount of satisfaction surveys		1	0	



Number of lessons learnt workshops	1	1
Number of minimum GSM messages	7968	0
Number of interactive radio sessions	10	10
Number of focal points deployed	10	10
Number of volunteers deployed	200	200
Number of radio messages broadcast in local languages on the floods	50	50
Number of community feedback systems	2	2

### Narrative description of achievements

• In the ten intervention communes, the 1,328 households in the community participated in regular community meetings and discussion groups with women, young people, etc. Feedback is collected regularly. For each activity or operation, a feedback system is set up by the CEA and PMER teams, with suggestion boxes, a complaint number and a community satisfaction survey. The results of the needs assessment survey and available secondary data were used to inform the needs of the affected population and how to engage communities and receive feedback during and after the duration of the operation.

With these tools, (non-sensitive) reactions are processed and documented in real time during Red Cross volunteers' engagement in the community, using the Q&A guide for volunteers. When answers cannot be provided by the volunteer or Red Cross staff, these complaints or concerns have been shared with the competent authority (actors) and the response is provided to the community member through their preferred/trusted communication channels through helplines and community meetings.

The analysis of colleague data during focus group activities is as follows:

□ Perception of the work of the Red Cross : All those involved in this collection of information considered this assistance action to be very good.

□ Meeting needs: Satisfaction at the level of beneficiaries is for the most part (88.63%), total satisfaction.

On the other hand, a small proportion (11.36%) of beneficiaries maintain that the kits do not fully meet their needs.

□ Complaints: Of the 215 people listened to, only 35 or 16.27% had complaints vis-à-vis the CRB. These complaints were mainly directed towards the distance between the beneficiaries' homes and the place of distribution, the failure to take into account the availability of the various actors for the planning of interventions, the delay in the conduct of distribution sessions and the failure to take into account all the victims.

They express themselves in these terms:

- Many people have not received kits and complain, they even refuse to greet us
- Distribution locations are too far from home
- Village chiefs are not involved enough

In the light of the above, we can retain the following CEA activities:

- Focus group discussion
- Radio broadcasts
- Information gathering through sensitisation and supervision.

IPrior to distribution, the main information from the needs assessment survey identified the following needs

- Food kits: maize, rice, beans, gari, sorghum, millet, sweet potato, oil
- Non-food kits: second-hand clothes, kitchen utensils, sheets, mosquito nets, life jackets, boots, mats, buckets



## Hygiene kits

- School supplies
- Construction and rehabilitation of their permanent shelters
- Support for the acquisition of reduced cycle seeds
- Another highlighted finding was that food was expressed as the priority for these populations.

For the identification of beneficiaries, each village with the help of volunteers and community leaders organised community sessions to validate the list of beneficiaries. This session was accompanied by a final list of beneficiaries and a report.

During the distribution, the different kits were presented to the beneficiaries and a complaint service was set up to collect the different concerns that were raised by the beneficiaries to facilitate the operation.

After these distributions, discussions were held on the use of the different kits, the added value of the volunteers' sensitivities and their recommendations and suggestions for other operations.

Overall, the communities were satisfied and their expectations were met. The content of the kits was reasonable and consistent. Their collected complaints were about

- distance between the distribution site and the residence of the beneficiaries
- some vulnerable people not taken into account
- some vulnerable people not taken into account
- planning somewhat rushed for some actors involved

They therefore made recommendations on better planning, reducing the distance between the distribution site and homes, increasing the number of beneficiaries and taking children into account in future activities (donations of school supplies).

Community leaders have been empowered to ensure the smooth running of the activities, especially the supervision of construction.

Red Cross volunteers accompanied community leaders in mobilising and informing communities.


Via the channels set up, a link accessible to volunteers, during focus group sessions and various meetings (community meetings, lessons learned, etc.).

## Lessons Learnt

- It will be essential to multiply the sources and channels for collecting rumours
- Consideration should be made on the transport facilities for beneficiaries from the distribution sites to their home when selecting the sites.
- For effective and more efficient CEA activities, Red Cross volunteers need to be accompanied by community leaders, especially in mobilising and informing communities on the intervention, criteria, processes and sensitisation messages.

## Challenges

- It would be advisable to set up a permanent mechanism for the management of rumours and to proceed all the same to its popularization.

	<b>Shelter Housing And Settlements</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 100,508
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	3,000
		<b>Persons Assisted</b>	3,000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
	80	60	

Percentage of shelters built in resettlement sites		
Number of households assisted with construction	500	500
Number of constructions supervised	2	2
Number of households receiving shelter items	500	500

### Narrative description of achievements

- To achieve the objectives set in this sector, activities were carried out in different stages, from training, procurement, distribution and a post evaluation. Training covers a shelter and safe constructions theory and practical exercises with a construction model made by the participants. The ten focal points and volunteers from the target local committees received this training. 10 focal points received this training and cascade to 3 shelter volunteers in each municipalities. Thus, a total of thirty (30) volunteers were trained to support the beneficiaries of the shelter.
- 500 shelter kits were provided in the various communes and distributed to beneficiary households. The kits consisted of 1 pack of sheet metal, 1kg of 15 tips, 1kg of 12 tips, 1kg of 10 tips, 3kg of 8 spikes, 3kg of 8 tips, 1 pack of galvanized tips, one wire roller and 10 woods.
- 30 volunteers and 10 focal points (supervisors) supported the beneficiaries for the construction of shelters.

### Lessons Learnt

- It is considered that in the future a substantial allocation will be required to ensure support in the acquisition of wood for the construction of destroyed houses.
- It is necessary, in the coming years, to conclude a contract with the main local suppliers in order to avoid a lengthy procurement procedure, which delays the assistance to people.
- A regular refresher of shelter techniques will benefit for future intervention and capacity of the NS.
- Adequate vehicle assets such as truck must be made available at NS level to facilitate transport during operations for better management of the transport of kits to beneficiaries instead of renting external suppliers which was challenging.

### Challenges

- The major challenge during this activity was the non-availability and inaccessibility of wood (as construction material for shelter) at the level of some intervention municipalities. To remedy this, the NS has supplemented the funds allocated to the purchase of timber.
- Transporting equipment to target areas was also a challenge due to poor road conditions.

	<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 64,545
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	7,968
		<b>Persons Assisted</b>	7,968
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	

Number of PDMs performed in the 10 targeted areas	1	1
Number of market assessments performed	1	1
Number of households that have received in-kind food aid	1328	1328

### **Narrative description of achievements**

As a first step, volunteers from the Beninese Red Cross (CRB) were trained to assess the needs of the victims and identify the beneficiaries.

Then, in order to have a consensual list of beneficiaries with the agreement of the different communities, the volunteers of the CRB went to the field to identify the potential beneficiaries. A working session was organized with the local committee, the PSC and the Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point of the town halls on the choice of the most vulnerable villages that have not received support from other partners. Also, a work of classification of the disasters of these different villages was done by the teams of the Red Cross with the support of community leaders, taking into account the people most at risk, on the basis of the vulnerability analysis, giving priority to people with specific needs, namely the elderly, pregnant women, children under 5 years of age, people with disabilities and sick people, while ensuring the registration of people who have fallen ill as a result of floods.

The beneficiaries of livelihoods and basic needs were identified in the 10 communes according to well-defined criteria detailed in the targeting section. A market rapid evaluation and price benchmark was conducted by the RCB volunteers which made possible to obtain information from wholesalers regarding the price of the minimum basket per municipalities and ensure the availability of maize, rice, beans, groundnut oil, gari, their accessibility and availability.

A monitoring team visited selected locations to find out the capacity, duration, means of supply of these products and the method of payment after purchase. These visits made it possible to evaluate the products available on the market in line with the needs of the affected populations; study the accessibility of markets to the population, assess the capacity of local traders to meet needs; understand exogenous factors that may influence the market; exchange with merchants on the terms of payment in case of purchase at the local level. Finally, the synthesis of information was made by the management team and potential suppliers identified.

- A total of 1328 identified households received the food and non-food kits, i.e. 1 328 kits distributed in each of the ten intervention communes. Each food kit consisted of 5kg of maize, 5kg of rice, 5kg of beans, 5kg of gari and 1 liter of groundnut oil.
- Beneficiaries also received non-food kits consisting of mats, seals and blankets. The distribution of the kits was carried out satisfactorily for all beneficiaries.
- From these various interviews, we can see that the beneficiaries have reports and praised the quality of the various kits they received.

received. It should be noted here that when it came to checking the quantity of food kits received, many beneficiaries were unable to explicitly provide the necessary information because the necessary information explicitly because, after distribution they had not taken care to measure these quantities. General satisfaction with the services offered by the NS as part of the distribution process with a transparent selection process motivated by consideration of vulnerability vulnerability, very well organized distribution, training of beneficiaries on the beneficiaries on the kits they received, and a high level of commitment from the volunteers involved in the operation. However, some beneficiaries reported long waiting times at the distribution sites before the distribution sites before the distribution began. The beneficiaries to share their grievances with the teams for future support. The composition of the kits, the inclusion of more vulnerable people, the provision of more vulnerable people, support for the construction of permanent shelters (in



Zogbodomey), support for the construction of rehousing sites, the construction of construction of drinking water points (in Bonou), SN intervention in the pre-disaster period.

## Lessons Learnt

For rapid implementation, it is necessary to have a contract with the main providers for both NFIs, food and a financial service provider for cash assistance, as this will avoid a lengthy procurement process that delays assistance to vulnerable people. A cash transfer mechanism would have improved response time.


Improving community awareness by putting in place clear mechanisms to take into account lessons learned, community opinions and complaints.

The impact of wet storage and transport needs to be better assessed as a risk of degradation of food kits when planning direct food distribution. Similarly, it will be a question of studying the feasibility of operationalizing the DREF through cash transfer to accelerate assistance to targeted people in record time.

## Challenges

Impassable roads in some of the beneficiaries' villages made it very difficult to transport the kits to the communities. This has led to detours, circumventions and local arrangements involving large quantities of handling equipment with additional costs.

A deplorable situation is the underestimation of the distance between beneficiaries' residences and distribution sites.

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>		CHF 41,359
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>		20,000
		<b>Persons Assisted</b>		31,983
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of people reach with health prevention messages		20,000	31,983	
Number of radio messages broadcast		50	50	
Number of radios mobilized		5	5	
Number of unpaid workers and employees trained on PSS		225	225	
Number of people reached by PSS		250	457	
Number of mosquito nets distributed		2,656	2,656	
Number of volunteers trained: on epidemic control and CBHFA		225	187	

## Narrative description of achievements

As part of the health intervention, training were organized before the sensitization and PSS sessions. 20 volunteers were trained by municipalities on First Aid and Community-based health and on the fight against epidemics, waterborne diseases and others with the support of trainers. A letter was sent to stakeholders proposing CBHSP training participants to bring together in a coordinated approach participants from different institution/group representative that will benefit the awareness and disease prevention at facility and community level.

Called participants was as follows: fourteen (14) volunteers from the local committee, three (3) persons designated by the communal administration (two (2) of your agents and one (1) member of the community), two (2) persons designated by the Chief CPS (one (1) collaborator and one (1) member of the community) and one (1) person designated by the Chief Medical Officer of the communes targeted by the operation .

This training was organized with a view to taking the necessary measures for the prevention and administration of life-saving gestures. It lasted ten (10) days and is 75% focused on practices in the workshops. It should be noted that during this workshop, there was the passage of instructors and CRB staff respectively as technical supervisors and administrative supervisors.

At the end of this training, 187 volunteers master the knowledge and techniques necessary for activities with communities. From now on, these members of the community know the mission of the Beninese Red Cross, master and know the risks and potential dangers in their living environment (disasters, accidents, etc. ). They are able to apply the different means of prevention in the community and the different workplaces. They can also implement techniques, provide emergency care and promote Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights as well as the concepts of Protection, Gender and Inclusion. However, it is recommended that participants be periodically refreshed in the introduction to life-saving gestures for better flood management; the organization of a simulation of a real emergency situation in first aid and especially the provision of the supervision of the materials for the success of the courses.

In addition, they carried out a community awareness activity on the prevention of malaria, water-borne diseases and others. Both door-to-door and radio communication strategies were used for awareness-raising. This sensitization of target communities focused on diarrhoeal diseases and modes of transmission, malaria and its prevention, good hygiene and sanitation practices and flooding. The compilation of data in the kobo collect system designed for this purpose is as follows:

- The table above shows that of the 31,993 people sensitized on malaria prevention, only 13,214 men were aware of floods, or 41.31 per cent against 18,769 women, or 58.69 per cent. Accent were put in Zogbodomey, Dangbo and Karimaman communes than in others following the number of people affected by malaria in these municipalities during the DREF intervention.
- At the end of the listening sessions, 457 people, including 172 women, benefited from individual listening and psychosocial support, it can be deduced that the populations (as well as men and women) are really affected by the damage caused by these floods and continue to suffer from it. Some feedbacks revealed community distress messages following the losses material or not resulting on increased vulnerability for them. It has been found that people are reluctant to talk about how they feel about everything they have lost overnight with the floods.

### **Lessons Learnt**

- Community preparedness activities should be organized before the rainy season to reduce the impact of flooding through community awareness and the implementation of anticipatory actions that can minimize material and human damage during floods.

### **Challenges**

- No major difficulties were reported, except for the accessibility of roads in some villages during the activities.- Poor connection to the Internet network in this region has delayed the systematic sending of the data collected.



# Financial report

## DREF Operation

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

#### MDRBJ017 - Benin - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 17 Oct 2022 to 30 Apr 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2023/08	Operation	MDRBJ017
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>349,028</b>
DREF Response Pillar	349,028
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-348,972</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>56</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		14,879	-14,879
AOF2 - Shelter	100,508	15,943	84,565
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	64,544	129,377	-64,833
AOF4 - Health	41,359	39,167	2,192
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	19,602	8,258	11,344
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>226,014</b>	<b>207,624</b>	<b>18,390</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	93,947	101,958	-8,012
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		8,684	-8,684
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	29,068	30,705	-1,637
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>123,014</b>	<b>141,347</b>	<b>-18,333</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>349,028</b>	<b>348,972</b>	<b>56</b>



[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

On the allocation of CHF 349,028 received from the DREF, RCB implemented almost 100% of the funding and only pending a balance of CHF 56 that will return to the DREF pot. However, considering the reality on the ground, some variances can be noticed in the break-down of report by budget category. These variances follow adjustments required to deliver the humanitarian assistance timely and with standards.

For the majority of the lines adjusted, this was the result of

- Need to increase budget linked to highest cost at local level than initially budgeted in some lines
- Challenges to get shelter items as woods in all the localities requiring adjusting the kits with mainly timbers or procured in neighboring areas which were lower cost but at the same time impacted the transport cost.
- Strengthen the monitoring and accelerate on the implementation during the election period which require NS staff deployment.
- Transport cost and logistic facilities ends-up being above the resources planned initially.

## Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

YADOLETON Tranquillin, Secrétaire General, croixrougebeninoisesg@yahoo.com, +22995847238

- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Bhupinder TOMAR, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Project Manager:** Francis SALAKO, Coordinator, Operations, francis.salako@ifrc.org

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead, nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org

- **Media Contact:**

Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance Unit, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, +254732404022

[Click here for the reference](#)



# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2023/08	Operation	MDRBJ017
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/04	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBJ017 - Benin - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 17 Oct 2022 to 30 Apr 2023

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>349,028</b>
DREF Response Pillar	349,028
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-348,972</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>56</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		14,879	-14,879
AOF2 - Shelter	100,508	15,943	84,565
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	64,544	129,377	-64,833
AOF4 - Health	41,359	39,167	2,192
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	19,602	8,258	11,344
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>226,014</b>	<b>207,624</b>	<b>18,390</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	93,947	101,958	-8,012
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		8,684	-8,684
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	29,068	30,705	-1,637
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>123,014</b>	<b>141,347</b>	<b>-18,333</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>349,028</b>	<b>348,972</b>	<b>56</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2023/08	Operation	MDRBJ017
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/04	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBJ017 - Benin - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 17 Oct 2022 to 30 Apr 2023

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>158,395</b>	<b>114,939</b>	<b>43,457</b>
Shelter - Relief	87,612	54,525	33,087
Clothing & Textiles	11,713	12,026	-313
Food	31,235	24,120	7,115
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,904	4,009	-104
Teaching Materials	4,410		4,410
Utensils & Tools	19,522	19,958	-436
Other Supplies & Services		302	-302
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>-5,605</b>
Storage	0		0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,586	12,661	-7,075
Logistics Services	1,470		1,470
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>79,970</b>	<b>102,866</b>	<b>-22,897</b>
International Staff	0		0
National Staff		33,000	-33,000
National Society Staff	27,856	14,362	13,494
Volunteers	52,114	55,505	-3,391
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>625</b>
Professional Fees	1,176	551	625
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>25,872</b>	<b>32,820</b>	<b>-6,948</b>
Workshops & Training	25,872	32,820	-6,948
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>55,257</b>	<b>63,836</b>	<b>-8,579</b>
Travel	35,764	11,600	24,164
Information & Public Relations	3,675	19,499	-15,824
Office Costs		6,295	-6,295
Communications	14,641	8,059	6,582
Financial Charges	1,176	2,213	-1,037
Other General Expenses	0	16,169	-16,169
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>21,302</b>	<b>21,299</b>	<b>3</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	21,302	21,299	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>349,028</b>	<b>348,972</b>	<b>56</b>