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## Emergency Appeal Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRNP008	700,000 people (140,000 families) to be assisted	Appeal launched 27 April 2015
Glide n° <a href="#">EQ-2015-000048-NPL</a>	500,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 2 issued 02 August 2016
	84.9 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 31 December 2017 (32 months)
	26.5 million Swiss francs funding gap	Appeal extended by 8 months

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks 85 million Swiss francs to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in delivering humanitarian assistance to 700,000 people (140,000 families) affected by the 25 April and 12 May 2015 earthquakes. This revision takes into account the amendment of budget lines to reflect the reconstruction guidelines circulated by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) of Nepal recently and the current humanitarian needs of the affected people. The [overall budget](#) includes CHF 6.5 million for the deployment of emergency response units (ERUs) and 1.6 million Swiss francs for the deployment of a Shelter Cluster coordination team. Partners and donors are encouraged to contribute to the funding gap of this Appeal – 26.5 million Swiss francs.

Details are available in the [IFRC Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

### The disaster timeline

**25 April 2015:** An earthquake measuring 7.9 magnitude on the Richter scale stroke area between Kathmandu and Pokhara. NRCS activated its emergency response committee (ERC) and emergency operation centre (EOC). NRCS staff and volunteers immediately engaged in coordination, search and rescue activities, provision of first aid and distribution of non-food relief items in affected areas. The Government of Nepal declared a state of emergency and called for international humanitarian assistance. NRCS requested for IFRC support. 500,000 Swiss francs was allocated from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). IFRC alerted its global disaster response tools (HEOPs, FACT, ERUs and RDRTs) as well as surge capacity for immediate deployment to support NRCS.

**27 April 2015:** [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched seeking 33.4 million Swiss francs to support 75,000 people. IFRC started deploying global tools and surge to support the NRCS.

**28 April 2015:** Surge teams and the global disaster response tools started arriving in Nepal. NRCS response intensified.

**12 May 2015:** A strong aftershock, measuring 7.3 magnitude on the Richter scale, stroke with its epicentre 76 km northeast of Kathmandu. It affected 32 districts, caused more deaths and injuries and damage or destroyed buildings and infrastructures.

**14 May 2015:** NRCS response had reached 42,600 families (213,000 people) with non-food relief, emergency shelter and medical assistance, with more than 7,000 NRCS staff and volunteers mobilized. The NRCS



Photo credits: Upper by Andrea Reisinger / Austrian RC & lower by Monica Shah / IFRC (See captions in page 8)

response in country is supported by IFRC, ICRC and National Societies of 25 countries from Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe and Middle East.

**16 May 2015:** Revised Emergency Appeal was [issued](#) for 84.9 Swiss francs million to support 700,000 people.

**June – September 2015:** Seasonal monsoon rains triggered landslides and floods, that exacerbated living conditions for people who lost their homes in the earthquake and hampered road and trail access, disrupting humanitarian aid delivery to some areas.

**13 July 2015:** Nearly 8,000 Red Cross volunteers have been mobilised to support 1.4 million people affected by the Nepal earthquake.

**October – November 2015:** Earthquake Seasonal Support package was developed with in-country movement partners to fit the seasonal response context in Nepal. This package acted as a reference for cash distribution planning.

**16 December 2015:** The Reconstruction of Earthquake Affected Structures bill was passed by the legislature parliament. The Earthquake National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) was established in December 2015.

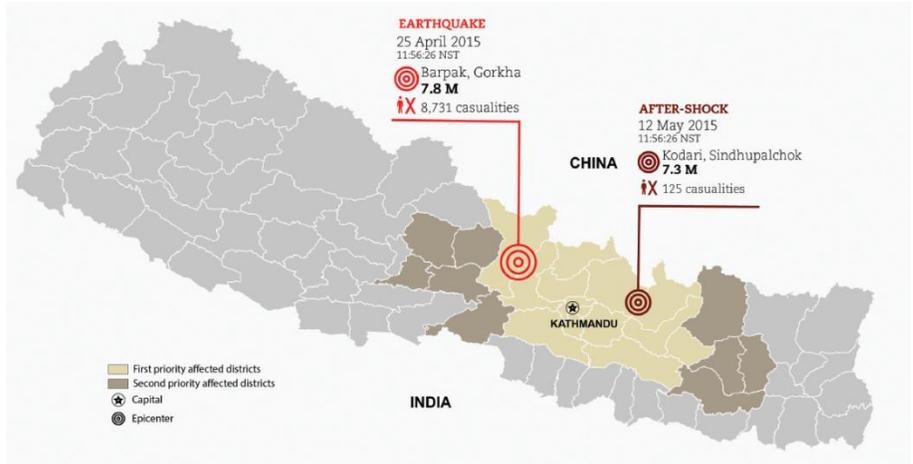
**December 2015 – January 2016:** A total of 49,996 families were reached with a grant of Nepali Rupee (NPR) 10,000 per family through cash distributions.

**January 2016:** IFRC and NRCS have completed a massive emergency response operation that reached more than 620,000 people

**February 2016:** The NRA requested all organizations to stop housing reconstruction and associated plans until they were able to develop guidelines and sign agreements with partner organizations. The real-time evaluation (RTE) completed and published.

**June 2016:** Nepal Partnership meeting which was held on 7 to 8 June 2016. The completion and circulation of the [1-year Movement Wide Report](#). A movement Recovery Plan Draft has been agreed following this meeting and will be shared with partners in the coming weeks once finalized.

**June 2016:** An Agreement between NRCS and NRA was signed in early June paving the way for the recovery stage operations.



## The operational strategy

The revised operational plan focuses on building community resilience by providing support to the community to retake control of their lives after the earthquake disaster. This approach empowers communities to take decisions for themselves for the recovery while ensuring the ownership of the community which is important for the longer term sustainability of the intervention. NRCS has articulated this approach in its guiding documents, recovery framework and operational guidance, which will be for all its interventions in 14 targeted 'category A' districts. Resilience is also an integral part of the community centric recovery approach that is being adopted, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) is being incorporated as an approach across all technical areas as part of the "build back better" principle. The NRCS recovery framework articulates its integrated approach and its preferred project components described as four plus one – shelter as a key need, WASH, livelihoods and health, plus organizational development. Social inclusion and DRR are seen as crosscutting approaches in all the sectors.



The IFRC project components:

- Shelter and construction – implementation of shelter programme in Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli where beneficiaries have been identified by NRA based on the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) detailed survey. IFRC will continue to support partners and the NRCS in undertaking infrastructure projects at community level, supporting technical sectors in planning for rebuilding or retrofitting of community health posts, schools and in supporting the review and retrofitting of NRCS buildings damaged by the earthquake.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion – WASH interventions will be in line with the master plan of the government and will ensure that open defecation free (ODF) is achieved in the target areas.

- Health – improving access to health facilities including accessibility to the building for the elderly and people with disability. NRCS has decided to use Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) tools in its recovery health interventions.
- Livelihood - address the recovery needs of the earthquake affected communities through livelihood interventions that will be designed to meet their specific needs as part of a holistic integrated approach to recovery which also includes Health, WASH, and Shelter sectors.

IFRC will focus its strategy for support in two ways:

- focusing on the three districts of Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli to support the NRCS in its goal to reach all 'category A' affected districts with much needed support.
- provide support to trainings, workshops and Movement wide initiatives at national level to support the cohesive approach of the Movement one plan for recovery.

## The response to date

With collective support from International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, to date, NRCS has:

- Provided 496,724 families with food assistance;
- Provided more than 333,484 people helped with community-based health and first aid;
- Provided 18,000 people with treatment services through mobile health clinics and field hospitals;
- Provided 90,544 people with at least one type of essential non-food items;
- Provided 130,334 families with at least one type of emergency shelter materials;
- Assisted 247,839 people to have access to safe water;
- Distributed 406,000 aqua tabs to ensure that the assisted households have safe drinking water;
- Reached 359,649 people via disease prevention and hygiene promotion activities;
- Enabled families of 2,461 people to register missing relatives and to reconnect with them/obtain information on their conditions

More details on the response to date can be obtained in operations updates available [online](#).

## Needs assessment

A participatory multi sector assessment tool was developed by the various technical working groups which was used to inform recovery needs of the communities. Other methods and tools were also used to identify the priority needs of the targeted community. They include key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussions (FGDs), WASH household inventory, water source mapping, market surveys and household surveys. Where available, secondary information on previous assessments conducted was used, triangulated with other data and reviewed for consistency.

Based on the assessments, three districts are targeted for interventions; namely Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli. Shelter and livelihood have been identified as top priority sectors for intervention while there are still gaps in other sectors such as healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, disaster preparedness and risk reduction and capacity building. The findings from this assessment is being articulated within a two-year road map for institutional capacity building of the chapters involved in the recovery operation.

## Beneficiary selection

The vulnerabilities and capacities of the affected population change frequently and are complex. In addition to following the NRA beneficiary selection criteria for shelter, NRCS will ensure that the other sectors use IFRC's standards of gender and diversity sensitive analysis in beneficiary selection, i.e. by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, widows, third gender, men and boys made vulnerable, people with a disability and people facing caste-based exclusion. The beneficiary selection criteria for NRCS also follows the IFRC standards and includes:

- Families fully displaced due to completely collapsed houses
- Family who have lost family members
- Families with ill and injured members
- Pregnant/lactating women, children, elderly and people with disabilities
- Women headed families
- Single women
- People in need of urgent support and living in most remote areas
- The bereaved

The recovery phase will take into account women's and men's distinct range of roles and responsibilities while social and disability inclusion will be promoted for all interventions. Throughout all assessments and programming, beneficiaries will participate in formulating priorities and identifying risks and this response will make particular use of beneficiary communications capacities.

## Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination mechanisms were established and continued to be in place during the response operation. The NRCS, IFRC, PNSs and ICRC have kept close contact to coordinate the Movement response to date. Currently there are 11 partner national societies in Nepal supporting the NRCS in its recovery plan for people affected by the earthquake. Central theme for the NRCS recovery is integration, a four plus one package – shelter, WASH, livelihoods and health, plus organizational development - guided by two central documents for the one plan approach for the Movement, the NRCS recovery framework and the operational guidelines. These two documents guide the planning and formation of strategies for Movement partners in the recovery stage. To date in line with the goal of the NRCS the geographical focus for Movement partners are the 14 most affected districts (category A). Within the 14 districts, Movement partners have identified 11 in which they wish to undertake bilateral projects and the NRCS has requested the support of the IFRC in undertaking integrated projects in the other three districts namely Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli. IFRC continues its support to NRCS and Movement partners through workshops and trainings which are applicable for the Movement one plan as part of its obligation to promoting cohesiveness across the recovery plan.

The Nepal Shelter Cluster was co-led by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), the IFRC and Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) from April to December of 2015. It was composed of over 120 partner agencies involved in shelter interventions. The cluster worked very closely with these partners to ensure coordination, technical support, and high-level information management between all bodies. 83% of the affected households – almost 0.7 million – have received corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets or the cash equivalent from Shelter Cluster partners, including government distributions.

In December 2015 Shelter Cluster Nepal handed over the responsibility for coordinating the recovery of affected districts to the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform – Nepal

More details on the Nepal Shelter Cluster can be found [online](#).

## Proposed sectors of intervention

This operation consists of integrated sectors aimed at addressing needs in health, relief, shelter, livelihoods, water, sanitation, restoration of family links, dignified management of the dead, and preparedness and risk reduction of affected communities, as well as addressing institutional preparedness/capacity development needs of NRCS to strengthen its capacity to deliver sustainable programmes and enhance its level of preparedness for future disaster response.

Cash will be used as a modality of delivering various components of the response including immediate household needs, shelter and livelihoods. Particular focus will be put on engaging with, and being accountable to, people affected by the disaster. Furthermore, across all programming, relevant measures will be put in place to identify and address aspects that increase vulnerabilities among specific groups such as women, girls, minorities and people with a disability.



## Health

**Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.**

All activities under this outcome have been implemented.

**Outcome 2: Reduced medium-term risks to the health of EQ affected populations.**

**Planned outputs:**

- Damaged health facility infrastructure of the earthquake affected districts reconstructed/rehabilitated.
- Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.
- Community-based epidemic prevention measures carried out.
- Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support provided.

For the recovery phase, focus will be given to the districts of Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli, but not limited to, the same communities where housing grants will be provided. Supports will be provided for reconstruction/rehabilitation of

damaged health facility infrastructures, community-based disease prevention and health promotion and to carry out community-based epidemic prevention measures. Psychosocial support will be provided to community members as well as Red Cross staff and volunteers.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.**

All activities under this outcome have been implemented.

**Outcome 4: Sustainable reduction in risk of water-borne and WASH related diseases in targeted communities.**

**Planned outputs:**

- Partnerships and coordination linkages at all levels (national, regional and community) strengthened.
- Target population has access to safe water from the community managed water sources.
- Target population has improved access to adequate sanitation.
- Targeted population is provided with hygiene promotion activities.

For outcome 4, the recovery phase of WASH interventions will focus more on provision of sustainable reduction in risk of water-borne and WASH related diseases to targeted communities. Besides the goal to provide accessibility to safe water and adequate sanitation, it will involve strengthening the partnerships and coordination linkages at all levels. In addition, hygiene promotion activities will be conducted with increased awareness on toilet use, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), hand washing, water and food hygiene and on waste management in targeted schools and communities.

14 and 17 water supply schemes to be rehabilitated/reconstructed in Sindhuli and Ramechhap respectively, while in 7 water supply systems to be rehabilitated/reconstructed in Okhaldhunga.



## Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food Security

**Outcome 5: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met.**

All activities under this outcome have been implemented.

**Outcome 6: Earthquake affected vulnerable communities have restored, strengthened, and/or improved their food security and income generation.**

**Planned outputs:**

- Most vulnerable households and communities increase their livelihoods assets.
- Household and communities have increased access to livelihoods infrastructure, resources and services.

In order to restore the livelihoods of affected people; 5,000 families with agricultural tools and seeds, 3,500 families with livestock assistance, 300 small enterprises will be supported. Furthermore, 3,000 households will be provided with smokeless stoves and 30 communities will benefit from repaired irrigation systems.



## Shelter (including Household non-food items)

**Outcome 7: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.**

All activities under this outcome have been implemented.

**Outcome 8: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions.**

**Planned outputs:**

- Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families.
- NRCS social mobilizers have the knowledge and skills on owner-driven shelter programme for appropriate dissemination among targeted communities.
- Sustainable communal facilities are provided (within durable settlements) to agreed standards.

3,000 families (15,000 beneficiaries) in three districts will be assisted with cash grants and technical assistance to rebuild earthquake resistant durable/progressive shelter according to NRA guidelines and National Building Codes.



## Restoring family links (RFL)

**Outcome 9:** Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster.

All activities under this outcome have been implemented.

## Dignified management of the dead (DMD)

**Outcome 10:** Appropriate action is taken to ensure the availability and collection of data on human remains and their identification and to provide information and support to families.

All activities under this outcome have been implemented.



## Disaster risk reduction

**Outcome 11:** The impacts of disasters and associated health risks among vulnerable communities are reduced.

**Planned outputs:**

- Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures targeting most vulnerable groups.
- Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.

NRCS has been implementing an integrated community-based risk reduction programme, supporting community efforts to increase their own disaster resilience and allowing them to better withstand the impacts of disasters. Some of those communities have been affected by the earthquakes. As soon as the conditions are established, an impact analysis will be made in order to identify specific needs for community preparedness and risk reduction, generate lessons learnt and document good practices.

Additionally, an assessment addressing future risks and vulnerabilities, existing capacities and needs for improvement will be carried out. The findings will be translated into NRCS plan of action for engagement, over the longer period, in strengthening community resilience. Support for the strengthening of legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response will be integrated in that plan. Pending that, a provision has been made in the budget.



## National Society capacity building

**Outcome 12:** National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.

**Planned outputs:**

- Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.
- Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.
- Improved systems and processes in place for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.

Measures will be taken to strengthen the institutional disaster preparedness and overall capacity development of NRCS. To ensure that such support is provided in a structured manner, after the emergency and relief interventions are concluded, NRCS will be assisted to re-assess its capacity in light of the earthquake response and to identify areas that need further improvement and capacity development. Subsequently, a longer-term strategy for capacity development will be designed and specific interventions outlined based on that strategy. Pending that, a provision has been made in the budget for National Society institutional disaster preparedness and capacity development activities.



## Quality programming

**Outcome 13:** Effective response to the disaster is ensured.

**Planned outputs:**

- Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select beneficiaries for rendering relief services.
- The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system
- Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people
- Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan

NRCS has a long history of working and communicating with affected communities, and plans are underway to integrate accountability and feedback/response mechanisms into recovery programmes as it has been during the response phase of the operation. Affected populations will have direct access to information and feedback mechanisms provided by the NRCS via suggestion boxes and interpersonal communication at district level.

The baseline package that was developed by PMER will be further consolidated and widely disseminated with all the tools and procedures for conducting field assessments, reviews and evaluations. This will be used to measure the achievements at the end of the operation where end line surveys will be conducted.

## Operational support services

The support functions to deliver effective earthquake operations continues in term of administration and finance, communications, external relations, resource mobilization and humanitarian diplomacy, human resources, information management, information technology and telecommunications, logistics and supply chain services, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER). Considering the fluid Nepal political situation which created a challenge in the IFRC earthquake operations, proactive security measures are put in place to meet Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) for IFRC field operations.

## Risk management and accountability

NRCS already has sound risk management and accountability measures – including to people affected by disaster – in place. However, these will be strengthened. To guarantee solid accountability and compliance, mechanisms will be put in place to safeguard integrity in line with the IFRC [transparency and accountability approach](#), including the [fraud and corruption, prevention and control policy](#), and NRCS’s accountability framework.

## Funding situation and gap

The overall appeal budget is 84.9 million Swiss francs. This appeal seeks CHF 26.5 million to complement the funding gap with regards to the revision of proposed activities to address the current situation in Nepal.

The constantly-evolving disaster situation plus changing of seasons and condition may affect the humanitarian aid provision as the needs of the disaster affected people may change. The total budget has not changed. However, some budget lines have been amended so as to reflect the current situation and needs. The initial budget has been extended for an additional 8 months until the end of December 2017 which increased the total amount as well as additional staff recruited that were required but not reflected in the original budget. Further funding support is, therefore, crucial to enable the NRCS to deliver assistance to affected people. Unearmarked funds are encouraged.

Please refer the [donor response summary](#) for a listing – by donor name – of hard pledges recorded in the system. The list will be updated to include pending pledges once they are recorded in the system. On behalf of NRCS, the IFRC would like to thank all partners/donors for their invaluable support towards this operation.

## Budget

See the attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) for details.

Garry Conille  
Under Secretary General  
Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj Amadou As Sy  
Secretary General

**Cover page photo captions:**

Upper: Kali Karki's home was destroyed in the April 25<sup>th</sup> earthquake. Now she lives in a temporary shelter made from plastic sheeting with the rest of her family and the few possessions they managed to salvage. By: Andrea Reisinger / Austrian Red Cross

Lower: NRCS staff provides shelter orientation to beneficiaries prior to them receiving cash and kits during the first day of distribution in Sindhuli. By: Monica Shah / IFRC

Reference documents

Click [here](#) for the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Click [here](#) for the previous reports

## Contact Information

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### Click for

1. Revised emergency appeal [budget](#) below
2. [Return](#) to the title page

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

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

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## ANNEX 1: BUDGET

### EMERGENCY APPEAL

05/07/2016

MDRNP008

Nepal : Earthquake

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	4,300,481			4,300,481
Construction - Housing	10,500,000			10,500,000
Construction - Facilities	9,662,000			9,662,000
Construction - Materials	28,573			28,573
Clothing & Textiles	688,000			688,000
Food	140,000			140,000
Seeds & Plants	1,642,284			1,642,284
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,982,111			6,982,111
Medical & First Aid	832,994			832,994
Teaching Materials	382			382
Utensils & Tools	1,160,000			1,160,000
Other Supplies & Services	3,352,248			3,352,248
Emergency Response Units			6,550,000	6,550,000
Cash Disbursements	7,500,000			7,500,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>46,789,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>53,339,073</b>
Vehicles	415,663			415,663
Computer & Telecom Equipment	79,848	30,000		109,848
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	27,716			27,716
Other Machinery & Equipment	209			209
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>523,436</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>553,436</b>
Storage, Warehousing	406,288			406,288
Distribution & Monitoring	4,933,488			4,933,488
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,352,458	54,000		1,406,458
Logistics Services	599,130			599,130
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>7,291,364</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,345,364</b>
International Staff	3,756,128	762,750		4,518,878
National Staff	808,114	112,000		920,114
National Society Staff	2,110,623			2,110,623
Volunteers	370,624			370,624
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>7,045,489</b>	<b>874,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,920,239</b>
Consultants	779,281	159,900		939,181
Professional Fees	766,201	120,000		886,201
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>1,545,482</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,825,381</b>
Workshops & Training	5,411,484			5,411,484
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>5,411,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,411,484</b>
Travel	876,702	66,000		942,702
Information & Public Relations	719,578			719,578
Office Costs	359,527	40,500		400,027
Communications	151,448	46,000		197,448
Financial Charges	219,978			219,978
Other General Expenses	74,176	82,000		156,176
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,044,550			1,044,550
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>3,445,959</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,680,459</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	4,683,399	95,755		4,779,153
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>4,683,399</b>	<b>95,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,779,153</b>

Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	11,664			11,664
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>11,664</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,664</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>76,747,350</b>	<b>1,568,905</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>84,866,253</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	50,597,823	1,230,300		51,828,123
Bilateral Contributions			6,550,000	6,550,000
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>50,597,823</b>	<b>1,230,300</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>58,378,123</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>26,149,527</b>	<b>338,605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,488,130</b>