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Emergency Appeal Revision

Ecuador: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDREC012	138,264 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 22 April 2016
Glide n° EQ-2016-000035 ECU	405,778 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 2 issued 08 August 2017
	10.8 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 22 April 2018 (Extended from 18 to 24 months)
	762,989 Swiss francs current funding gap	

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **10,620,501 Swiss francs** (decreased from 15,085,628 Swiss francs) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC)** to deliver assistance and support to some **138,264 people** (increased from 85,324 people) for **24 months** with a focus on the following sectors: **health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); shelter; livelihoods; disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building**. The budget also includes a bilateral component of 1,329,417 Swiss francs. The major changes include increased number of beneficiaries, an extended timeframe, and focus on providing comprehensive community support in the recovery and reconstruction phase. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available based on the revision of the Single Recovery Plan of the ERC. Details are available in the [revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

16 April 2016: A 7.8-degree (Richter scale) earthquake strikes off the coast of northern Ecuador.

18 April 2016: The IFRC allocates 405,778 Swiss francs from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide humanitarian assistance to 40,000 people. The Ecuadorian Government extends the state of emergency, which allowed all the international organizations not registered with the State to provide humanitarian relief in the country.

20 April 2016: The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 18 million Swiss francs to support 100,000 people for 12 months.

11 November 2016: A Revised Emergency Appeal is issued for 15,085,628 Swiss francs to assist 85,324 people and extended until August 2017.

28 June 2017: [12-month report](#) was issued.

08 August 2017: The IFRC issues Revised Emergency Appeal for 10,620,501 Swiss francs for 138,264 people with a timeframe extension until 22 April 2018.



Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers conduct a hygiene promotion session in Coaque, Manabí. Photo: ERC.

The operational strategy

Background

As a result of the 16 April 2016 earthquake, according to official figures, 663 people died, 6,274 were injured, 383,090 were affected, and nine remain missing. A total of 113 people were rescued alive. Approximately 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged, leading to 28,775 people relocated to collective centres. In total, more than one million people were affected directly or indirectly by the earthquake.

Progress to date

During the emergency phase (April – October 2016), the ERC, with IFRC support provided humanitarian aid in 108 communities reaching 85,396 people (21,349 families) in the affected areas. Thanks to donations to this Appeal and national-level donations to the ERC, this operation supported the humanitarian needs in health, water and sanitation, restoring family links, livelihoods and emergency shelter.

During the recovery phase (October 2016 to April 2017), the ERC, with support from the IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross, targeted 32 communities in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces, in addition to 19 collective centres and informal settlements in these provinces. 4,715 families (18,860 people) were reached in the 32 communities. The ERC also targeted 65 communities with medical and dental care through a health bus, which is a regular activity of the ERC at national level, reaching a total of 5,786 people.

Deployment of resources from the Central Government, complemented by international and multilateral cooperation's and humanitarian missions, helped meet the needs in the emergency and reconstruction phases. Fifteen months after the earthquake, the results from both the humanitarian actors and the government response are visible in the affected areas. With regards to housing, the national government's reconstruction plan,¹ has distributed 26,767 vouchers in Manabí and 5,115 in Esmeralda By October 2016. Humanitarian organizations provided 3,559 temporary shelters (*reinforced tents*) in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces. The healthcare systems were re-established in the first few months of the response efforts. In addition, non-state humanitarian stakeholders implemented actions in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; psychosocial support; protection; livelihoods; and medical care.

The Humanitarian Country Team, registering its collective achievements in October 2016, reported a total of 291,780 people received food kits and/or food vouchers; 33,500 children and adolescents received school kits; 42,000 people received sexual and reproductive health kits; 100,000 people received hygiene items; 3,559 tents were reinforced; 200,000 people had access to safe water; 4,669 people were reached with the cash-for-work programme; 151,699 people received non-food items; 276,800 people received micro-nutrients supplements; and 102,300 people received individual or collective psychosocial support.² International and national experts provided ongoing technical advice to the State.

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

Notwithstanding this assistance, some community needs in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces have yet to be attended or attention remains incomplete 15 months following the earthquake. Furthermore, community needs have changed between the emergency and recovery phases. Between March and April 2017, the National Society, with IFRC support, undertook additional analysis of community needs to refocus its interventions. Based on this analysis, the following details the primary community needs 15 months following the earthquake:

Health: Promotion of domestic hygiene and healthy habits, cleaning campaigns and vector-prevention activities, community psycho-education recreational spaces for children, and programmes for violence and drug-use prevention, sexual education and family planning.

Water and Sanitation: Water supply, distribution systems and management; sanitation infrastructure; waste management and good water use.

Housing, Land and Property: Construction, reinforcing, repair or improvement of houses and community areas; and legal advice on land, housing and property.

Livelihoods: Promotion of entrepreneurial skills and livelihoods, and strengthening the commerce of local products.

¹ <http://www.habitatvivienda.gob.ec/incentivos-de-vivienda-pos-terremoto/>

² UN Ecuador, Six-month earthquake response report.

Disaster Risk Reduction: Family emergency response plans and awareness-raising actions to reduce risks and vulnerabilities; and community equipment (signage and maps) for early warning systems.

ERC will ensure that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, households that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact.

Overall objective

This revised operation focusing on the recovery of targeted communities aims to support 138,264 people which encompass 2,406 rural households and 31,741 urban households in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces through the provision of support in the sectors of health; WASH; shelter and human settlements; livelihoods; DRR; and National Society capacity building.



Coordination and partnerships



The Spanish Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross and IFRC are the only Movement components that currently maintain a presence in the country. These components of the International Movement worked jointly with the National Society to support coordination; communications; damages and needs assessment; health (psychosocial support and pre-hospital care); humanitarian diplomacy; restoring family links; search and rescue; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; livelihoods; logistics; information technology and information management.

The National Society collectively met with Movement components to create the single recovery plan in October 2016 and then revised it again between March and April 2017 to adjust for the resources collected bilaterally by the ERC at the national and international levels. This appeal aims to foster increased synergies in the Movement and optimize combined resources.

The Spanish, Colombian, Italian, Luxembourg and Swiss Red Cross Societies currently provide bilateral support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross. The Spanish Red Cross is working with the ERC on a housing project to build 149 houses in Manabí and Esmeraldas that will have access to safe water and implement domestic-level risk reduction actions. The Spanish Red Cross is also supporting a livelihoods project in Jama (Manabí). The National Societies of Italy and Colombia are supporting the establishment of a new health bus project for Esmeraldas province. The Swiss Red Cross has approved a project to rebuild water systems in four communities in Manabí. The Luxembourg Red Cross is contributing to the livelihoods programme. The Canadian Red Cross continues coordination for the establishment and long-term sustainability of the Emergency Medical Unit (EMU) to be used nationally in accidents with multiple victims or in other crisis situations. The Canadian Red Cross deployed this unit during the emergency and the equipment was donated, with technical hand-over, to the ERC in June 2016.



The ERC has a permanent cooperation framework with the Secretariat for Risk Management. The operation contributes to implementing actions to increase the impact of the risk reduction strategy at the national, provincial and district levels. As the emergency phase came to an end, many international humanitarian institutions began their departure from the earthquake-affected areas. The Humanitarian Country Team (which includes Adventist Development Relief Agency- ADRA, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, IOM, OXFAM International, Plan International and UNICEF) maintained coordination efforts to respond to the affected population's needs, despite the much-reduced participation by international partners. Many national organizations maintain their work in the earthquake-affected provinces.

Other non-Movement institutions have also made bilateral contributions to the Ecuadorian Red Cross. UNICEF is contributing to a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support in a project in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces. The private sector companies such as GPF Corporation, ITABSA and Produbanco are contributing to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and shelter, particularly the construction of the bathrooms for the 149 houses to be built. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is financing a project on solid waste management in Coaque (Manabí). Global Shapers is contributing to water, sanitation and


hygiene actions. Additionally, GPF Corporation regularly supports the Ecuadorian Red Cross for its health and dental buses, which currently are being used in Manabí. This appeal operation contributes to the maintenance of these buses. A new health bus has been funded by the Colombian Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Repsol and Quito Tennis and Golf Club which will operate in Esmeraldas province for the next six months.

Proposed sectors of intervention

Note: The results that were fully achieved during the emergency phase, in addition to those that have been discontinued, are not included in the detailed operational plan below. However, as this appeal operation consists of actions over a two-year timespan, the numeration follows the original emergency plan of action (as such, it appears as non-sequential). This numeration maintains alignment with the financial reports to date and the annexed revised budget.

	Health
Outcome 2: The health risks generated for the affected population by the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventative services, as well as psychosocial support.	
Output 2.1: The earthquake's adverse effects on the health of the affected population are reduced with the provision of primary and secondary level healthcare in at least 50,000 consultations.	
Activities planned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of comprehensive project for health bus (Esmeraldas) 	
Output 2.2: The affected population receives psychosocial support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support for ERC volunteers and hired personnel in the operation • Training of trainers (ToT) for volunteers in psychosocial support • Acquisition of psychosocial support (PSP) kits for local volunteers to carry out activities • Train canton board volunteers in PSP and distribution of PSP kits • Train community brigade members in PSP • Implement psychosocial support and social cohesion strategies in the communities • Implement violence prevention actions in communities, collective centres and informal settlements • Coordinate with the Ministry of Public Health to detect, notify and refer cases that require special attention 	
Outcome 3: Affected communities strengthen their capacities in prevention, promotion and health self-care	
Output 3.1: Community committees have been created, trained and equipped to implement health prevention and promotion activities in the communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create community committees • Strengthen community committees to promote health, diseases prevention and family planning • Community campaigns on non-discrimination and HIV/AIDS prevention in Manabí and Esmeraldas • Acquisition and delivery of materials to community brigade members to implement health activities 	
Output 3.2: The affected population has information and actively participates in prevention and health promotion activities.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement health promotion activities in the communities (self-care, healthy lifestyles, reproductive health, etc.) and disease prevention (Zika, dengue, chikungunya, high blood pressure, diabetes). • Implement echo training sessions with community brigade members on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) modules • CBHFA in communities, including issues of sexual and reproductive health • Organize workshop on Voluntary Counselling and Testing • Implement echo training sessions for community brigade members on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, prevention of illegal drug use, culture of peace and non-violence 	
	Water; Sanitation; Hygiene
Outcome 4: The risk of water-borne and water-related illnesses has been reduced through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Output 4.1: 1,000 families receive safe drinking water	

Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace and maintain water treatment units used during the emergency phase
Output 4.2: 2,000 families participate in sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in the recovery and reconstruction phases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness-raising activities on water and sanitation management • Conduct cleaning campaigns and hygiene promotion at the community level • Support and implement inter-agency hygiene promotion campaign
Outcome 5: Affected population has safer access to water and sanitation and increased knowledge of good environmental practices and vector control
Output 5.1 Targeted communities improve their access to safe water that complies with international minimum standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water quality, sanitation and hygiene in the targeted communities • Coordination with other water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actors • Support water storage infrastructure projects (bilaterally funded) • Support improvement of community water infrastructure
Output 5.2: Targeted communities understand and practice appropriate hygiene habits and good environmental practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training sessions with community brigade members • Train community committees in good environmental practices • Implementation by community committees of hygiene promotion, sanitation and good environmental practices • Implementation by ERC personnel of hygiene promotion, sanitation and good environmental practices
Output 5.3: The selected communities know and carry out prevention actions to control vectors (Zika, dengue, and others)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement end line survey • Provide and distribute equipment and tools for environmental sanitation and vector control • Provide orientation on vector control
Output 5.4: Target communities improve their access and use of sanitation infrastructure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hydro-geological assessments and studies, in coordination with other institutions • Contribute to community sanitation infrastructure projects

 Shelter (including Household non-food items)
Outcome 7: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the targeted population are met.
Output 7.2: Targeted population provided with emergency shelter assistance and families receive materials and tools to reinforce (winterize) temporary shelters
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute materials and tools to reinforce (winterize) temporary shelters
Outcome 8: The target population has safe and adequate shelter
Output 8.1: Shelter assistance provided to at least 500 families to obtain durable solutions, upgrades or reinforcement of their housing to meeting minimum international standards.
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze, coordinate, design and select target households • Provide more appropriate solutions (extension of houses, reinforcements for risks, lavatory facilities) • Organize community shelter meetings (programme orientation, guidelines and selection process)
Output 8.2: Orientation /awareness-raising sessions on safer shelter provided to target communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train community members in “build back better” approach • Monitor and conduct final evaluation in shelter assistance • Provide technical orientation in safe construction (including dissemination and implementation materials in the communities) • Apply Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) tool in communities

Outcome 9: Advocacy and assistance in housing, land and property provided at the national, local and community levels.
Output 9.1: Communities and public authorities with improved knowledge to implement housing, land and property regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacities of Housing Land and Property (HLP) technical working group to develop printed manuals and materials • Organize a ToT for ERC volunteers and staff, partners and local authorities on HLP rights • Provide guidance and awareness-raising activities in HLP in communities • Improve, with local partners, legal security in land tenure



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security


Outcome 10: Livelihoods are protected, restored and strengthened and the negative coping strategies among the affected population are reduced.
Output 10.1: Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) is implemented for 670 families in the recovery phase with the aim of protecting families' economic security and livelihoods
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of semi-conditional CTP for targeted families receiving housing assistance and support to strengthen their economic security
Outcome 11: Targeted communities strengthen their productive livelihoods.
Output 11.1: 1,200 vulnerable families from selected communities have reinforced or diversified their livelihoods
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the ERC in the creation of the livelihoods unit • Support provincial board volunteers to implement community-based livelihood actions • Revise and implement the cross-cutting livelihoods strategy in the ERC • Coordination with local stakeholders • Implementation of livelihoods projects in communities



Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 13: Affected communities are prepared and sufficiently resilient to local disaster risks.
Output 13.1: Community members have sufficient preparedness to respond to emergencies and reduce risks.
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the vulnerabilities and capacities assessment (VCA) tool with communities • Facilitate creation of family response plans in communities through community campaigns • Support the updating of community and local governmental evacuation and contingency plans (Jama, Pedernales) • Organize community preparedness workshops • Implement community activities on risk reduction (fairs, open houses, house visits) • Conduct community drills • Educate, inform and disseminate communications materials on DRR to communities • Implement DRR and mitigation projects • Create and train community brigades for disaster preparedness and response • Provide equipment for community brigades (basic first aid kits, uniform, loudspeakers, etc.) • Provide community equipment for the early warning and evacuation systems (signs, maps and posters) • Implement community alarm system in five communities • Review and create materials on adverse events in the target communities • Organize basic risk management workshops for local volunteers Hire consultant for studies to identify risk areas at the parish and canton levels
Output 13.2: ERC reviews its response mechanism and strengthens its response capacity

<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide response equipment and materials for affected boards • Create or update ERC national and board response plans • Conduct national simulation exercise to test the national response plan • Purchase a trailer to install the telecommunications equipment • Pre-position humanitarian relief non-food items (NFIs) in strategically-established warehouses according to logistics plan needs • Organize ERC rescue workshops • Provide rescue team equipment in two provinces

 <h2>National Society capacity building</h2>
<p>Outcome 14: National Society preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services are strengthened.</p>
<p>Output 14.1: ERC is prepared to re-deploy the EMU used in the emergency phase</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of the EMU equipment and goods used • Support capacity building of ERC personnel and volunteers to deploy and use EMU
<p>Output 14.2: CRE has a clear evaluation of its organizational capacity weaknesses and challenges at national branch level, especially in the affected areas</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Logistics Plan (includes team-building) • Acquire 3 kits for emergency logistics deployment • Support the establishment of information system for fleet management Support the establishment of a procurement management information system
<p>Output 14.3: Increased skillsets available for the National Society and its affected branches to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in resource mobilization for personnel and volunteers in affected boards • Organize national emergency shelter workshop • Facilitate leadership development process in governance body • Organize NIT trainings: General, logistics, and PSS • Support PMER in emergencies training • Organize ToT in community-based health and first aid (modules 1 to 8) • Organize ToT and regional trainings in a culture of high performance for ERC human resources area • Organize leadership workshop for the youth unit • Coordinate regional activities for disaster response with the IFRC • ERC participation in regional trainings/ events
<p>Output 14.4: ERC has increased material capacity available to respond to current and future disasters, deliver higher quality programmes and services</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide protective equipment for volunteers (Manabí and Esmeraldas) • Contribute to repair of 5 earthquake-damaged ERC boards • Purchase and activate satellite phones • Acquisition of trailers for the mobile water treatment plants
<p>Output 14.5: ERC has improved organizational systems and processes in place to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement OCAC process (general training) together with the organizational development (OD) office in Geneva • Implement BOCA process in boards in Manabí and Esmeraldas • Create OD plan with support from IFRC regional OD staff • Facilitate organizational development for branches with regional experts • Strengthen the regional network: creation of resource mobilization plan, support and follow-up on planned activities • Develop a resource mobilization guide • Follow-up on the resource mobilization plan in Manabí and Esmeraldas • Create social marketing products

- Implement resource mobilization initiatives (ERC products and stakeholders)
- Conduct case study of the ERC's best practices in resource mobilization management
- Define interaction processes between ERC resource mobilization and communications and other areas
- Support the strengthening of the volunteer management cycle initiatives in Esmeraldas and Manabí provincial boards
- Contribute to the implementation of volunteer recruitment and sustainability plans
- Contribute to the organization of integration camps for volunteers
- Organize national workshop of provincial volunteer coordinators; organize training on updating volunteer software
- Organize national workshop of canton coordinators of integrated community volunteers
- Create and implement management and information system for planning and financial modules

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to **quality programming** that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detail plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

Quality programming
Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)
Outcome 15: Communities and families are engaged in a meaningful dialogue to promote risk reduction, healthy behaviours, anxiety reduction, dispel rumours and foster psychosocial recovery
Output 15.1: Targeted communities have the capacity to communicate with the ERC and participate in decisions and actions planned for implementation by the ERC in their communities
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiring of community participation officer • Develop beneficiary satisfaction survey • Develop and implement a feedback system in targeted communities • Organize community communications workshop for volunteers • Evaluate of community participation tools used
Outcome 16: Effective communication with all stakeholders
Output 16.1: Targeted communities have access to information that enables them to make decisions, improve their well-being and implement recommended practices.
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement communications campaigns to disseminate key messages • Development of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) campaign
Output 16.2: Effective public relations with all stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the communications plan (communications officer and community engagement and accountability officer) • Create radio spots for the key messages and campaigns • Create materials to support resource mobilization and communication with donors • Produce at least six videos • Develop, design and print graphic materials • Purchase of communications equipment • Organize social communications workshop for staff at provincial boards • Develop and maintain a micro-website
Outcome 17: Ongoing evaluation and analysis is used to inform the operation's design and implementation
Output 17.1: Needs identification, operational management and operational security are completed and

demonstrate operation achievements

- Implement and follow-up on information gathered in needs assessment
- Rent and install an antenna in the operation area (security coverage for affected provinces during a year)
- Contribute to the activation of national control room for daily information
- Provide radio communications equipment for the 20 boards in the operational area and basecamp
- Revise and implement security plan in the three intervention areas
- Provide expert support (green response and others) for the operation
- Facilitate IFRC external audits
- Support for research, case studies and sectorial evaluations
- Facilitate IFRC monitoring missions
- Facilitate final operation evaluation

Programme support services

To ensure effective and efficient technical coordination, the following programme support functions have been put in place: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology (IT); communication; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details are in the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Jagan Chapagain
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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- Revised Appeal Budget

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How we work

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

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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL
MDREC012 - Ecuador Earthquake

09/08/2017

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	390,913	0		390,913
Shelter - Transitional	18,840	0		18,840
Construction - Housing	0	0		0
Construction - Facilities	251,671	0		251,671
Construction - Materials	534,143	0		534,143
Clothing & Textiles	233,997	0		233,997
Food	0	0		0
Seeds & Plants	0	0		0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	546,606	0		546,606
Medical & First Aid	53,565	0		53,565
Teaching Materials	1,130,598	0		1,130,598
Utensils & Tools	314,797	0		314,797
Other Supplies & Services	244,818	0		244,818
Emergency Response Units		0	1,329,417	1,329,417
Cash Disbursements	282,738	0		282,738
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	4,002,685	0	1,329,417	5,332,102
Land & Buildings	0	0		0
Vehicles	71,366	0		71,366
Computer & Telecom Equipment	112,619	0		112,619
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	9,569	0		9,569
Medical Equipment	0	0		0
Other Machinery & Equipment	25,606	0		25,606
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	219,160	0	0	219,160
Storage, Warehousing	56,952	0		56,952
Distribution & Monitoring	143,931	0		143,931
Transport & Vehicle Costs	414,689	0		414,689
Logistics Services	100,010	0		100,010
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	715,581	0	0	715,581
International Staff	962,560	0		962,560
National Staff	136,719	0		136,719
National Society Staff	699,929	0		699,929
Volunteers	234,841	0		234,841
Other Staff Benefits	35,555	0		35,555
Total PERSONNEL	2,069,604	0	0	2,069,604
Consultants	151,096	0		151,096
Professional Fees	437,920	0		437,920
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	589,016	0	0	589,016
Workshops & Training	402,261	0		402,261
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	402,261	0	0	402,261
Travel	315,728	0		315,728
Information & Public Relations	148,605	0		148,605
Office Costs	109,984	0		109,984
Communications	40,494	0		40,494
Financial Charges	24,380	0		24,380
Other General Expenses	3,774	0		3,774
Shared Office and Services Costs	82,750	0		82,750
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	725,716	0	0	725,716
Partner National Societies	0	0		0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0	0		0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	567,061	0		567,061
Total INDIRECT COSTS	567,061	0	0	567,061
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	9,291,084	0	1,329,417	10,620,501
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	8,468,479	59,616		8,528,095
Bilateral Contributions			1,329,417	1,329,417
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	8,468,479	59,616	1,329,417	9,857,512