

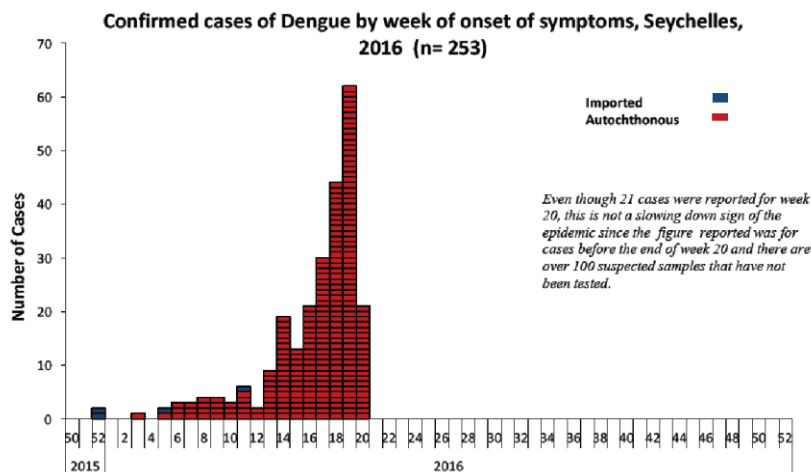
# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Seychelles: Dengue outbreak

<b>DREF Operation n° MDRSC004</b>	<b>Glide n° XXX</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 8 June 2016	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 2 June 2016
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this DREF):</b> Andreas Sandin, Disaster Management Coordinator, East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands Country Cluster Team	<b>Point of contact (name and title):</b> Mrs. Colette Servina,
<b>Operation start date:</b> 9 June 2016	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 54,432	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 253 persons	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 66,392 (16,392 direct and 50,000 indirect beneficiaries)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 3 branches, 500 volunteers, 7 staff	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> French Red-Cross' Regional Platform "PIROI", the International Federation of the Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> the Ministry of Health and the Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM)	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

According to the Ministry of Health, 253 people have tested positive for dengue since January - 21 May 2016. There has been an exponential increase in the number of confirmed cases from week 16 onwards with the peak (66) in week 19. In total 175 males and 96 females tested positive for dengue (253 cases). The age range 2 - 79 years old, with 85% of the cases being less than 40 years.



The above trend is a gross underestimation of the real situation on the ground which is much worse since, people who have suffers the milder form of the disease are not seeking medical attention. They are r infectious and therefore continue to fuel this epidemic. Two (2) subtypes (DENV1 and DENV 2) are currently circulating in Seychelles

The number of cases are still rising rapidly and has so far shown no sign of declining. For the month of May, 75 cases have been reported. Several measures have been put in place to combat this outbreak. Every region on Mahé is being affected, and more cases have been reported in the 4 districts of English River, Anse Royale Anse Etoile and Beau Vallon, with1 case in Praslin Island. Considering the fact that the majority of the population lives in the island of Mahé, vector elimination, prevention and sensitization efforts will be focused there.



**Table 1: Target area population and confirmed cases:**

District	Cases	Population
English River	26	3987
Anse Royal	30	4168
Anse Etoile	24	4117
Beau Vallon	23	4120

Source: Disease Surveillance and Response Unit (DSRU), Epidemiology and Statistics Section 2016

These high occurrences of dengue cases are much more than in recent years. The last dengue outbreak in Seychelles occurred from January to March 2013 with a total of 74 reported cases documented. No cases were reported in 2014 and only 6 cases reported in 2015 (*Source Indian Ocean Commission SEGA One Health – BVOI n° 160 March 2013, BVOI n° 256 August 2015*), confirming the exceptional characteristics of the current outbreak.

Dengue fever is a painful, debilitating mosquito-borne disease caused by any 1 of 4 closely related dengue viruses. These viruses are related to the viruses that cause West Nile and yellow fever. An estimated 390 million dengue infections occur worldwide each year, with about 96 million resulting in illness. Most cases occur in tropical areas of the world. However, serious problems can develop; these include dengue hemorrhagic fever; a rare complication characterized by high fever; damage to lymph and blood vessels; bleeding from the nose and gums; enlargement of the liver and failure of the circulatory system. The symptoms may progress to massive bleeding, shock and death.

Between December 1976 - September 1977 the Seychelles group of islands was struck by an extensive epidemic of dengue fever. The peak of the epidemic was in the last week of February which, affected approximately 80% of the population. Type 2 dengue virus was isolated from patients and mosquitos. *Aedes albopictus* was the sole vector.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Red Cross Society of Seychelles has been participating in partnership meetings organized by the Ministry of Health. It is also in communication with French Red-Cross' Regional Platform "PIROI" to provide updated outbreak information. The National Society (NS) has also established a National alert for the headquarters and its 3 branches in the country in order to support actions of the Ministry of Health to prevent and contain the outbreak.

During the period December 2015 - May 2016, the RCSS has donated to the Ministry of Health 100 mosquito nets which were part of the PIROI regional pre-positioned stock to be use as protection measure at clinics and hospitals.

The NS is also preparing to support prevention and social mobilization activities under the coordination of the Ministry of Health.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

There is no in-country Movement presence in Seychelles. The National society is still implementing some DRR activities from the support of the IFRC under the Tsunami residual fund.

## Movement Coordination

The regional platform (PIROI) has been very supportive to the RCSS especially in emergency situations and on DRR education project. Within the framework of the MoU signed in 2012, PIROI is the Movement focal point of Indian Ocean Islands National Societies for Disaster Risk Management issues, in coordination with the IFRC EAIOI Cluster and the Africa Region.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the National level, the emergency response is being coordinated by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM) , a task force has been set up to spearhead actions aimed at preventing, controlling and containing this outbreak. The Red Cross Society of Seychelles is part of the task force.

The Ministry of Health is conducting epidemiological surveillance, case detection and treatment through its network of hospitals and health centers, and has been undertaking a communications campaign through National media and new outlets to prevent dengue fever.

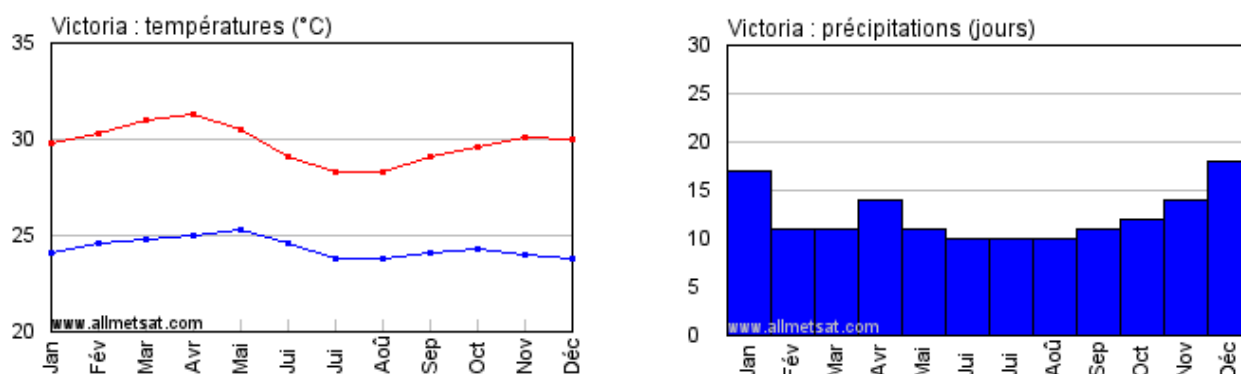
The Disease Surveillance and Response Unit (DSRU) of Seychelles is communicating with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and its SEGA (Epidemic Surveillance and Alert Management) network. This was created after the Indian Ocean regional epidemic of Chikungunya in 2006 when 10% of the Seychelles population was infected.

PIROI is an operational partner of IOC in the sectors of disaster risk and epidemics management.

### Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

There are currently 253 cases of dengue reported which are distributed over 5 districts (including 1 case in Praslin Island). There is also a possibility of the disease spreading to the rest of the country because of the presence of the vector, *Aedes albopictus* mosquito, in different parts of the country.

The dengue outbreak has a high risk of spreading, given the density and proximity of each district which is evident by its evolution over the month of May. Moreover, Seychelles islands are under an equatorial climate with little fluctuation along the year. It means that winter is slightly marked and temperatures and precipitations are almost constant and favorable for mosquito development (hot and wet).



Source : [allmetsat.com/climat/afrique](http://allmetsat.com/climat/afrique)

*Aedes* mosquito females lay 200 to 300 eggs during their life in small containers of stagnant water. The spread of this disease coverage is indifferent to the diversity of communities and anyone can be affected. Urban areas with presence of waste, various containers of stagnant water, urban development or unhealthy practices.

As of May 30<sup>th</sup> 2016, 209 cases had been reported in Reunion Island (source ARS-OI), hence the risk of regional dengue outbreak (similar to the spread of the Chikungunya epidemic in 2006). Several risk factor exists :

- The populations of Seychelles are immunologically negative to the dengue virus (last overall outbreak more than 4 years ago)
- The presence of mosquito *Aedes* in Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Comoros and parts of Madagascar;
- The current weather conditions are conducive to the development of the vector.
- The number of foreign travelers are important to consider especially in Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles
  - o Twenty two thousand (22,000) Seychellois visited Mauritius in 2014
  - o More than 250,000 Reunion traveling to Mauritius every year
  - o Eighteen thousand (18,000) Mauritians traveling to Reunion each year

- o One hundred thousand (100,000) tourists coming to Reunion visited other Indian Ocean islands in 2014
- o Thirty thousand (30,000) Malagasy came to Mauritius in 2014

(Statistics source : SEGA network – 2016)

A traveler infected with dengue in Seychelles (DENV1 and DENV2) or Reunion (DENV1, DENV 2 and DENV3) might cause a chain of local and regional transmission. Moreover, Seychelles is a highly touristic destination and the peak season will start within a month. IFRC in collaboration with PIROI will continue to monitor the situation closely.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Needs analysis and beneficiary selection**

Given the current situation, the priority of the Seychelles Red Cross is to act in 4 districts in Mahé island, where the most of cases are being reported: English River, Anse Royale, Anse Etoile and Beau Vallon.

The NS interventions will include 4 types of activities: awareness raising, social mobilization, environmental cleaning and distribution of mosquito nets targeting 3,728 households in the 4 districts (16,392 people). Forty (40) volunteers, mostly BDRT members, will be mobilized along with community members such as school teachers, child minders and members of local groups who will be invited to training workshops.

Because the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito bites during daytime, the main preventive measure is to protect oneself by wearing long sleeves clothes and trousers and using mosquito repellents. For those who spend some time lying in bed during daytime, mainly elders and children < 5 years., using mosquito nets can be a good additional protection. Key messages in awareness raising and social mobilization, will focus on these protective measures; wearing long clothes, using repellents and mosquito nets if lying in bed during daytime.

The Seychelles Red-Cross will conduct an assessment in the 4 districts to identify households with elders and children < 5 years old. One hundred (100) households per district will be given mosquito nets while being sensitized. Based on the lessons learnt from the previous DREF (2014), mosquito nets distributions will be better targeted (assessment planned to identify households with most elders/pregnant women/babies) and increased information and demonstration will be done on proper use of the net.

Sensitization campaigns, is the key form of preventive action in the 4 districts to reduce the risk of spread of dengue virus. Volunteers will reach all households in the 4 districts through door-to-door visits to disseminate key messages including symptoms description, protective measures to prevent mosquito bites, household measures to eliminate the vector. The key messaging in the sensitization campaign should also address reasons why people are not seeing medical attention.

In addition to household visits, the National Society which is already active in school activities through “Red-Cross clubs”, will also sensitize school teachers and pupils. Indeed, school children are a sensitive population and can spread prevention messages to households.

Moreover, at least 50 childminders working in daycare centers for children aged 4 to 5 will receive information on dengue fever and preventive actions. RCSS will distribute mosquito nets to daycare centers (150 nets per district) so that children are protected from mosquito bites during their afternoon nap .All the 1,000 required mosquito nets (400 in households and 600 in daycare centers) will be dispatched from PIROI warehouse in Mahé.

Big posters will be created and displayed on 10 roadside billboards and advertising panels in the 4 districts. Moreover, a communication campaign on the National radio broadcast will be done so that the whole population is sensitized through key messages. While estimated 80% of the country is covered by the national radio broadcast, it can be estimated that 50,000 persons out of a total population of approximately 90,000 will be reached through national radio spots.

Finally, RCSS will complement the sensitization campaign by supporting community cleaning and proper waste disposal activities in the 4 most affected districts.

While the planned activities will be implemented by Mahé Branch only, the 2 other branches of La Digue and Praslin will be put on stand-by alert and be updated on activities in Mahé in case the outbreak spreads to other islands significantly. The NS will monitor the situation closely in coordination with authorities and may revise its plan of action to extend activities to other islands as per needed.

### **Overall objective**

Reducing the risk of spread of the dengue virus for 16,392 persons in the four most affected districts of Seychelles and sensitizing approximately 50,000 persons on dengue fever via radio programs.

## **Proposed strategy**

The Red Cross Society of Seychelles' strategy is based on working directly with communities and in coordination with local authorities and the Ministry of Health. The strategy will involve comprehensive work, starting with actions to train Red Cross volunteers and community members on the protection from the virus and its propagation and to perform actions to prevent and eradicate the vector by awareness-raising to vulnerable populations and community-based campaigns. These activities will complement initial actions performed by the national health authorities in health facilities and structures.

The Red Cross Society Seychelles will prioritize its actions within this Plan of Action based on figures of most affected.

In addition, the National Society will promote and coordinate implementation actions in Praslin and La Digue through the local capacities of its branches and other collaborative initiatives.

The following actions are proposed within the Plan of Action's strategic lines:

- Promotion of prevention and sensitization campaign with actions to combat dengue
- Nationwide radio campaign on dengue disease prevention and protection
- Household cleaning and proper waste disposal campaign and eradication of breeding sites
- Distribution of mosquito nets to daycare centers hoisting children aged 4 to 5 of the 4 districts (150 per districts); following an assessment, additional mosquito nets will be distributed to selected households with elders, pregnant women and babies in the 4 districts (100 per districts)
- Surveillance of situation and monitoring of impact of activities (baseline and end-line survey)
- Lesson learnt workshop with the NS staff and volunteers

It will be strategic for the Red Cross Society of Seychelles to work with groups organized and recognized within the community's district emergency brigade so as to ensure sustainability of actions once Red Cross interventions are over.

The NS shall attend all meeting organize by the ministry of Health so as to share and review progress of the actions and coordination of joint work.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

For the planned actions, the Red Cross Society of Seychelles will mobilize its Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) and other community members in the affected community to support the implementation of the Plan of Action. All permanent staff will be involved directly to support the operation. In particular, the program manager will coordinate the NS response supported by the first aid coordinator.

A RDRT deployment could be asked to support the NS with the response. Given the specific island context, a RDRT from a neighboring island (learning from previous DREF operation) and with health abilities would be a good opportunity.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The National Society has its structure for procurement of goods and services, with defined procedures which for the most part are compatible with the International Federation of the Red Cross and PIROI system.

All purchases planned by the National Society in the Plan of Action will be done locally. Because of the volunteers' participation, the Plan of Action includes per diem and transportation during community activities. The NS also has its own permanent warehouse for the storage of items and materials related to the project.

### **Information technologies (IT)**

The monitoring/surveillance of the situation and vector control activities will be performed using ODK software or Magpi/RAMP, depending on the practicality and availability of existing surveys. Volunteers will be trained on the use the software and equipment will be borrowed from the IFRC regional office in Nairobi.

### **Communications**

The National Society has a dissemination and communication unit which will be covering the project actions and providing information so that the media can disseminate Red Cross actions both internally and externally. The

Program Manager will maintain a close work relationship and share information with the Communication Officer on the project in order to conduct a massive communications campaign.

## **Security**

There is no security constraint in Seychelles. Staff and volunteers are encouraged to follow the Stay Safe online course on IFRC training platform.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

The Program Manager shall ensure the implementation of the Plan of Action through the branch Coordinators, making sure that a report for the first month and an end-of-operation report are submitted to appropriate partners. In addition, the NS will seek support from PIROI during the corresponding process.

A monitoring/surveillance survey is scheduled as part of the operation, at beginning and end of the activities, aiming to improve humanitarian interventions to the affected population. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted to review the strengths and challenges of the operation and identify recommendations for key areas for improvement.

## **Administration and Finance**

The Red Cross Society of Seychelles has a permanent administration and finance system which ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Society and IFRC. Financial resource will be managed according to National Society and IFRC regulations.

In addition, the National Society's own procedures will be applied to the justification of expenses process and will be done according to the DREF guidelines.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, analysis and coordination to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation</b>																	
<b>Output 1.1: Emergency Plan of Action is informed by multi-sectorial needs assessment; and coordination with other partners</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Assessment		■	■														
Monitoring/surveillance survey, ODK/Magpi training				■	■							■	■				
Lessons learnt workshop													■				

### Health & care

#### Needs analysis:

Given that the number of dengue cases has risen to 253 cases, the RCSS using its capacity will implement the following activities to help reduce the spread:

- Information to the population regarding the signs and symptoms of the disease and the need to access quick health care services to reduce morbidity and mortality.
- Public awareness campaign, to achieve the population's involvement and support to prevent and reduce the number of cases
- Education on prevention in schools. School children are a sensitive population and can multiply prevention messages to households.
- Training of volunteers and community members on the best means and ways to educate the community on the spread of dengue fever
- Mosquito nets will be distributed to daycare centers hoisting children aged 4 to 5 of the 4 districts (150 per districts). Following an assessment, additional mosquito nets will be distributed to selected households with elders, pregnant women and babies in the 4 districts (100 per districts)
- The NS will mobilize 40 volunteers (10 per district in the 4 most affected districts) for door-to-door visits 3 days a week over the first 3 weeks
- The NS will sensitize teachers in all schools of the 4 districts, then sensitize pupils
- The NS will also sensitize 50 child- minders in daycare centers (children aged 4 to 5) of the 4 districts
- Radio spots will be recorded and aired nation-wide

**Population to be assisted:**

At least 16,392 people (3,278 families) in the 4 most affected districts expected to receive assistance to prevent and reduce the risk of spread of dengue. Prevention actions will be conducted in the affected community schools through the Red Cross school youth club platform.

<b>Outcome 2: The risk of dengue is reduced through information and awareness-raising regarding prevention measures to 16,392 people from 4 districts during three months</b>																	
<b>Output 2.1: At least 3,278 families have information about prevention and early detection of signs of complications from dengue</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Community dengue prevention workshops to volunteers and community members.																	
Door-to-door sensitization																	
<b>Output 2.2: 3 schools per district in 4 districts are reached with information on dengue prevention (12 schools)</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Talks to students on dengue prevention																	
Workshops to teachers on prevention and early detection of the diseases																	
<b>Output 2.3: Mass sensitization campaigns reach more than 50,000 people with information on dengue prevention</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Production of information materials (brochures)																	
Production and broadcasting of radio spots																	
Mass outdoor dissemination campaign (roadside billboards, advertising panels in cities)																	
<b>Output 2.4: 50 child minders are reached with information on dengue</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed

Conduct workshop for 50 child minders on dengue																	
<b>Output 2.5: 1,000 mosquito nets are distributed to selected households and daycare centers with appropriate usage information</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Distribution of mosquito nets																	

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### Needs analysis:

Currently, Seychelles is experiencing rains which might be favorable for the vector's proliferation because rains may be heavy for a short time or intermittent, which fosters the growth of *Aedes albopictus* (or *aegypti*) larvae in natural reservoirs or discarded containers. This situation requires measures to eliminate the vector at various stages.

### Population to be assisted:

Cleanup and breeding site elimination will be conducted in 4 districts most affected.

Strategy: Community cleaning campaign will be supported after the door-to-door visits and schools talks

<b>Outcome 3: The risk of dengue has been reduced through implementation of vector control and hygiene practices that prevent mosquito breeding sites in at least 4 districts.</b>																	
<b>Output 3.1: Three Red Cross branches participate in breeding site elimination and community cleaning</b>																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Procurement of personal protective equipment for 40 volunteers																	
Red Cross branch cleanup and waste disposal																	

## Budget

See attached budget

## Contact information

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

- **In Seychelles: Mrs Colette SERVINA**, Secretary General, Seychelles Red Cross National Society; phone +2484374544; email: [sgseychellesredcross@gmail.com](mailto:sgseychellesredcross@gmail.com)
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### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

# DREF OPERATION

08/06/2016

## MDRxx123 (Seychelles - Dengue)

Budget Group	DREF grant budget	Expenditure CHF
Shelter - Relief	0	0
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	3,500	3,500
Food	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,360	2,360
Medical & First Aid	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0
Utensils & Tools	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	0	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>5,860</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,300	2,300
Logistics Services	0	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>
International Staff	6,000	6,000
National Staff	0	0
National Society Staff	0	0
Volunteers	5,916	5,916
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>11,916</b>	<b>11,916</b>
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	0	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	8,384	8,384
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>8,384</b>
Travel	8,400	8,400
Information & Public Relations	11,850	11,850
Office Costs	400	400
Communications	1,000	1,000
Financial Charges	1,000	1,000
Other General Expenses	0	0
Shared Support Services	0	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>22,650</b>	<b>22,650</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	3,322	3,322
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>3,322</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>54,432</b>	<b>54,432</b>