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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	Glide no. FL-2016-000130-VCT Operation n° MDRVC003
Date of issue: 14 December 2016	Date of disaster: 29 November 2016
Operation manager: Santiago Luengo a.i. Disaster Management coordinator for the Caribbean.	Point of contact (name and title): Bernard Morgan, Director General of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (SVGRC)
Operation start date: 29 November 2016	Expected timeframe: 3 months (operation end date 13 March 2017)
Overall operation budget: 155,905 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 25,000 people affected	Number of people to be assisted: 400 families (2,000 people)
Host National Society presence: 150 volunteers and staff, all of the National Society's branches are part of the operation	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: French Red Cross/ Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean (PIRAC for its acronym in French) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: NEMO (National Emergency Management Office), Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment (MoHE), Central Water Sewage Authority (CWSA)	

[<Click here for the DREF budget. Click here for the contact information>](#)

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On Tuesday, 29 November 2016, St. Vincent and the Grenadines was impacted by heavy rains, which resulted in flooding and landslides in several communities. Sandy Bay in the north-eastern area of St. Vincent was the most severely affected community; however, the villages of Magum, Orange Hill, Overland, London, Point, Owia and Fancy in the north-east and Spring Village, Coulls Hill, Troumaca, Rose Bank, Sharpes, Fitz Hughes and Chateaubelair in the north-west of St. Vincent were also impacted. Some people suffered losses to their subsistence crops and livestock, and they are experiencing severe psychosocial effects, access to water and sanitation issues, and financial challenges as a direct consequence of the flooding.



Sandy Bay Source: SVGRCS

The government reported that the physical infrastructure (roads and bridges) was extensively damaged.

Mudflows and debris blocked many roadways, and coupled with the infrastructural damage, made many communities inaccessible by road. The public works clean-up efforts are extensive and ongoing, and volunteers within the communities are also involved in self-help clean-up activities to restore normalcy in the shortest possible timeframe.

Flooding and landslides caused significant damage to major pipelines supplying the villages throughout the north-eastern quarter of St. Vincent; water for the area is supplied by tenders from the Central Water and Sewage Authority.

The CWSA reported that the Jennings System is down, which affected water supply in the following areas: Byera, Mannings Village, Colonaire, Park Hill, South Rivers, Mt. Grenan, Diamonds Village, New Grounds, Lowmans WD, Hadley's Village, North Union, South Union, Cedars, Biabou, Jeffrey, Spring, Peruvian Vale, Argyle, Mt. Pleasant, Rawacou, Stubbs, Calder, Carapan and Diamond; other areas affected by water issues were the areas supplied by the Perseverance water distribution system: Mt. Young, Georgetown, Dickson, O'Briens Valley, Spring, Mt. Bentick, Langley Park, Chapmans Village, Rabacca, Orange Hill, Field 18 and Tourama and Sandy Bay, and water supply is also affected in the North Leeward area from Coulls Hill to Richmond.

The flooding destroyed 15 houses, severely damaged 20 houses and partially damaged more than 50.

Assessments are ongoing. Apart from the physical damage, many houses were inundated by flood water which damaged household items. Three collective centers were opened in Sandy Bay, and there are 55 people in emergency centres and 66 persons in secondary shelters (relatives and friends); throughout the country, there are 79 people in emergency centres and 100 in secondary shelters. The families are cleaning their homes, but they lack the necessary equipment to remove settled water and silt; additionally, the areas around the affected houses are muddy and further rains are worsening the situation. Some people have lost their small subsistence crops and animals, and are facing severe food shortage and financial needs.

Shelter, water and sanitation are important priorities for the communities in the foreseeable future; nevertheless, the issue of psychosocial support looms large as a priority for the short, medium and long-term.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), National Intervention Teams (NIT) and volunteers have worked on the response operation since the beginning of the disaster. The National Society has 10 Regional Intervention Team (RIT)-trained members (2 water and sanitation (WATSAN), 2 Logistics, 1 Information and reporting, 1 communication, 1 IT/Telecommunication and 3 General) and 83 general NIT members.

The Communities of Sandy Bay, Owia and Fancy were rendered unreachable because of a number of landslides and collapsed bridges. The water supply was disrupted for the initial 48 after the onset of the flooding. The National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) and the Coast Guard provided 100 cases of bottled water from 29 to 30 November, which were distributed by the CDRT and volunteers to the collective centres and people's homes. The CWSA and the SVGRC mounted operations to provide safe drinking water to the most affected communities of Sandy Bay, Owia, Fancy.



Water Plant in Georgetown Source: SVGRC

The National Society delivered 32,331 US gallons of water from 1 to 4 December 2016 to 300 families in the area of Sandy Bay using its EW403D water purification unit, which has the capacity to distribute 1,056 US gallons per hour; it was purchased by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in 2013)

Eighty of the National Society's 150 volunteers are involved in the operation; on the first day of the operation, SVGRC volunteers manned the telephones at NEMO's emergency operation centre (EOC), enabling them to collect valuable information on the emergency; they also brought water, to Sandy Bay communities by foot that were inaccessible to vehicles on 29 and 30 November, , dressed injured people's wounds in the collective centres and assisted with general shelter management. Moreover, the volunteers assisted with the assessments and the food and water distributions, handed out blankets at the Rose Bank and Sandy Bay collective centres and food packages purchased by NEMO to families in Sandy Bay's North Leeward and North-East districts.

From the evening of 29 November, the total number of items distributed from the National Society's pre-positioned stock is:

Areas	Hygiene kits	Buckets	Jerry cans	Blankets in centres	Water units (gal.)	Kitchen sets	Bottled water distributed
Sandy Bay	21	20	200	60	13,056	10	150
Owia	-	-	50	-	8,000	-	-
Georgetown	-	-	150	-	11,275	-	-
Rose Bank	25	20	50	42	-	-	80
TOTAL	46	40	450	102	32,331	10	230

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The French Red Cross's PIRAC is currently working on the DIPECH10 flood risk project in country; in addition, it supported the development of the National Society's plan of action, and it has worked closely with IFRC officials.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC has been in contact with the National Society since 30 November. An IFRC disaster management delegate has been deployed to the country, where he has worked in coordination with the National Society to develop its emergency plan of action in order activate DREF funding.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

NEMO (activated its National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), and it continues to perform water distributions with the Red Cross and other partners. The Ministry of Health is supporting operations by providing information and collaborating with the Red Cross on issues such as disease prevention. NEMO is working with the Red Cross and others to divide up the responsibilities for specific response areas.

The Central Water Sewage Authority has supplied affected private companies and government units with water for distribution through tenders.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Need Analysis

Health: During the damage and needs assessments, many of the affected people recounted heart-wrenching stories about their traumatic experiences during the flooding and landslides. In response, NEMO asked the National Society to support the Ministry of Health's efforts to mount an effective platform for psychosocial social support (PSS) in the affected communities. The SVGRC has selected the most vulnerable people in Sandy Bay (to Buccament Bay) Rose Bank on the leeward side and Rose Hall as per analysis of their current situation after the level of impact, family size, number of children and MoHE and NEMO's distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and Food items (FIs) was taken into account.

Broken septic tanks and standing water have created optimal breeding conditions for mosquitoes, which the Health authorities fear could foster the spread of dengue, Zika or chikungunya; Hand foot and mouth disease (HFMD) also poses a risk as the Ministry of Health and the Environment (MoHE) has documented previous cases of the disease on the island.

Zika prevention actions are already being conducted through the Ministry of Health, which trained 100 volunteers in the areas of vector control management so that they can work with MoHE officials. The Red Cross is also supporting the Zika prevention efforts through its IFRC/United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Zika project, which will be extended to the affected homes and the collective centres in Sandy Bay and Rose Bank; the prevention efforts will primarily consist of the distribution of sensitization materials and long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets, especially for pregnant women and mothers with vulnerable young children.

Water and Sanitation: The homeowners have started the clean-up process to allow for their return to their home; however, the lack of equipment and cleaning material to remove the silt is hindering the clean-up process, as the

areas around the affected houses remain muddy, which is concerning since the severe weather is expected to continue, thereby worsening the situation.

Water was the major need as of 29 November according to the Central Water and Sewerage Authority and NEMO's Situation Report 2.

The flooding and landslides significantly impacted other areas of the country, resulting in injuries, loss of crops, animals and personal property. Although many of the affected families have been able to clean their houses, the most affected families are still living in unhygienic conditions and are without water, making secondary hazards such as waterborne and vector borne diseases possible; consequently, these families need safe water and water storage units to store safely potable water.

Shelter and settlement: The government is providing the collective centres, while NEMO is supplying food and the SVGRC is providing blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits and PSS comfort kits for families with children; SCVGRS volunteers and CDRTs are also cooking meals and providing services such as first aid in the collective centres in Rose Bank and Sandy Bay.

The affected families whose homes were either destroyed or severely damaged will receive support from government funds; a number of these families also lost household items such as kitchen implements and bedding.

Beneficiary selection

The selection of beneficiaries was based on needs NEMO's and SVGRC's damage assessments and the following selection criteria:

- Families whose home was destroyed or significantly damaged
- Persons with disabilities
- Families with a large number of children
- Single-parent households with children,
- Families with elderly members

Risk Assessment

The roads are unsafe to the north-leeward side of the island due to the various landslides and the collapse of bridges and parts of roads. In addition, transport on the roads is hazardous due to saturated soil that has weakened ground material, roads and bridges. There also exists the potential for further landslides as rains continue over the island, and homes located near rivers are particularly at risk to further damage. Many communities remain inaccessible and at risk due to isolation (water, food and medical situations) in case inclement weather continues as the supply of water and electricity has not been restored to those affected communities. Moreover, standing water, silt and carcasses of dead animals can produce water and vector-borne diseases such as dengue and leptospirosis and other ailments such as diarrhea.

The Red Cross is mitigating the risk factors for its staff and volunteers by using a boat to transport NFIs, food parcels and water to isolated communities; also, the SVGRC has restricted movement after dark due to the current road conditions. Moreover, the National Society will include hygiene promotion and dengue prevention materials to areas where hygiene kits have been distributed to minimize the risk of possible secondary hazards.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

In close coordination and collaboration with NEMO and other relevant national authorities, the overall objective is to provide immediate relief and assistance to 400 families (2,000 affected people) as a complement to ongoing activities to the population affected by the severe storm in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Specific objectives:

Provide emergency humanitarian aid to at least 400 families (2,000 affected people) in order to respond to and meet basic needs in health, water and sanitation and non-food items (Shelter) during the three-month operation.

Proposed strategy

The CDRTs and volunteers will continue to carry out more assessments as the floodwaters recede, and they will continue with the distributions based on the current registration of affected people and estimates of the affected families that still need assistance; additionally, the volunteers will provide updates on the situation, and there will be constant contact with the CDRTs and the volunteers and regular visits/community meetings in the affected communities. Since the MoHE and NEMO are working closely with the operation, this will help prevent the duplication of efforts.

In order to increase inclusion of communities through the operational two-way feedback system, a communication officer will be hired for a total of one month to focus specifically on the operation's beneficiary feedback mechanism aspect of operation and its integration with all of the sectors; this will also ensure that specific needs linked to gender, age, disability and other factors that may increase vulnerability are taken into account throughout the operation and that a complaint mechanism is in place. Moreover, the accountability to beneficiaries will be increased through the realization of a beneficiary satisfaction survey, which will have a sample size of 250 families, and by providing a feedback mechanism from the communities to operational headquarters.

The operation will have an efficient monitoring system that will provide adequate support to the field activities under implementation; additionally, the project manager will monitor the operation's implementation, and the acting regional disaster management coordinator for the Caribbean and he will conduct at least one monitoring visit and hold follow-up conferences with the technical team hired by the National Society.

The 400 selected families will receive hygiene kits, jerrycans, buckets and cleaning kits, which will be purchased through the IFRC's Global Logistics Services (GLS) in Panama; SVGRC volunteers will also deliver instructional lectures on the use of the chlorine tabs and hygiene promotion to the 400 families.

Volunteers will receive prior hygiene promotion training, and teaching materials containing key messages will be developed and shared with the affected families. Furthermore, in order to complement water and sanitation activities, well cleaning and disinfection services will be provided to at least 250 families.

The water purification unit, EW403D, will be deployed until the government system regains the capacity to sustain normal operation (this will likely be for one month). Currently, a water plant is delivering safe water in Sandy Bay, Magun, Overland, London, Ponit, Owia, Spring, Georgetown and Fansy.

The following items will be distributed to the affected families:

Village	PSS	Hygiene Kit	Cleaning Kit	Access to Safe Water	Jerrycan + Bucket	Kitchen Sets	Blankets
Magun	X	20	20	X	20	20	100
Overland	X	10	10	X	10	10	50
London	X	25	25	X	25	25	125
Sandy Bay	X	125	125	X	125	125	625
Ponit	X	10	10	X	10	10	50
Owia	X	20	20	X	20	20	100
Spring/Georgetown	X	20	20	X	20	20	100
Fansy	X	20	20	X	20	20	100
Fotyhughs	X	20	20		20	20	100
Shaps	X	25	25		25	25	125
Chateaubelair	X	15	15		15	15	75
Buccament	X	15	15		15	15	75
Spring Village	X	15	15		15	15	75
Conils Hill	X	10	10		10	10	50
Rose Bank	X	15	15		15	15	75
Troumaca	X	10	10		10	10	50
Vermont	X	10	10		10	10	50
Bequia	X	15	15		15	15	75
Total		400	400		400	400	2,000

Operational support services

Human resources

In order to implement this plan of action, SVGRC has a multidisciplinary technical team that will ensure the implementation of activities:

- One coordinator in headquarters/field (charged to the operation)
- Water and sanitation NIT (National Society volunteer)
- Administrative - accounting personnel at the National Society headquarters.
- IT Department personnel.
- Volunteer personnel from the SVGRC.

Process monitoring is through the acting general director.

Logistics and supply chain

- The procurement plan is to distribute water purification tablets (aquatabs), jerrycans, buckets, food parcels, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, cleaning kits and hygiene promotion and vector disease prevention materials as per the needs identified in the affected areas and based on further discussion with the Ministry of Health. The procurement will follow the National Society's procurement procedures for purchases under CHF 1,000; however, the IFRC's procurement procedures are recommended for purchases over CHF 1,000.
- The SVGRC's warehouse is located at its headquarters in Kingstown, and the existing stocks are utilized fully as to rotate stocks in the warehouse, including items from the Tropical Mobile Storage Unit. The replenishment of stocks will be done according to the procurement plan, and donations are coordinated as to ensure the rotation of the existing stocks as not to overload the National Society's warehouse capacity.
- The rental of an additional truck, which will be covered by this DREF, will be required for the water purification unit for a period of 3 weeks.

Information technologies (IT)

Due to the heavy reliance on mobile phones to reach volunteers and affected communities, as well as to communicate with NEMO and the IFRC's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), the National Society's mobile phone costs (especially international phone calls to the Caribbean regional office in Trinidad and Tobago and ARO in Panama) will be covered by the DREF, as communication lines need to be sustained throughout the operation.

Communications

The Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and SVGRC's Facebook page will be updated daily and other social media outlets will also be used to promote donations and keep the diaspora informed about the ongoing operation, and the SVGRC will grant interviews to the local media. Moreover, the affected communities will be included in operational processes in order to establish a participatory approach, which will include complaint and feedback mechanism in the form of a bulletin board (managed by CDRT) in each community participating in this DREF.

Two beneficiary stories are going to be done to reflect the impact of the National Society's humanitarian work.

In addition, since mobile phones are the only reliable form of communication for the time being, volunteers will also be provided with phone credit so that they can maintain communication with the National Society's headquarters and to ensure operational safety.

Security

As mentioned earlier, continuing rainfall is increasing the possibility of further landslides as soil is saturated with water; this security matter has been taken into consideration through the restriction of movement after dark and continuous assessment of the situation with authorities before heading to the field to conduct operational actions.

There are also procedures for volunteers moving in groups in the field to minimize the risk of robberies or assaults on volunteers.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

This operation will issue an intermediate progress report and a final report at the end of the operation. An IFRC mission will be scheduled for the last week of February as to support the closure of the operation at the country level.

A lessons learned workshop will be held at the end of the operation in order to identify practical recommendations and proposals for improvement in future emergency operations in the country.

Administration and Finance

The National Society administration and finance costs are according to the DREF Guidelines, and they will not cover structural and normal annual office costs; the costs are limited to supporting only the DREF operation work plan for three months. The same rule is applied to the IFRC costs that are supporting human resources (PMER/Finance) and materials for the purposes of the operation. The acting regional disaster management coordinator based in Mexico will be the project's manager, and he will work closely with SVGRC to ensure compliance with the DREF guidelines.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and care

Needs analysis: The SVGRC has selected the most vulnerable people in Sandy Bay, Rose Bank and Rose Hall for the receipt of PSS.

Population to be assisted: The SVGRC will assist the communities of Magun, Overland, London, Sandy Bay, Ponit, Owia, Spring/Georgetown, Fansy, Foty Hughs, Shaps, Chateaubelair, Buccament, Spring Village, Conils Hill, Rose Bank, Troumaca, Vermont and Bequia.

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected population are reduced.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of people who can access appropriate health 								
Output 1.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of people reached by psychosocial support (Participant records from trainings and community sessions). 								
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Provide psychological support to 2,000 people in 18 communities													
Psychological support workshop for 20 volunteers													
Psychological monitoring visits													
Coordination meetings with partners and government													
Output 1.2: Community -based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion 								
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) refreshment workshop													
4 CBHFA promotional campaigns													

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The flooding damaged water systems, leaving communities without safe water and the means to store it, and caused unhygienic conditions in the affected communities, thereby increasing the risk of water and vector-borne disease outbreaks.

Population to be assisted: The Water Plan Unit will support the communities of Magun, Overland, London, Sandy Bay, Ponit, Owia, Spring/Georgetown and Fansy, which are still without safe water. In regard to the NFI-related hygiene promotion, safe water storage will be provided to Magun, Overland, London, Sandy Bay, Ponit, Owia, Spring/Georgetown, Fansy, Foty Hughs, Shaps, Chateaubelair, Buccament, Spring Village, Conils Hill, Rose Bank, Troumaca, Vermont and Bequia.

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of target population that has access to sufficient safe water (Household survey and inspections). • % of target population that is using adequate sanitation (household survey and inspections). • % of target population that has increased knowledge of good hygiene practices (Household survey and inspections). 							
Output 2.1: Daily access to safe water, which meets Sphere and World Health Organization (WHO) standards in quantity and quality, is provided to target population						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards). • N° of litres of safe water distributed. 							
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deployment of the water plant and NITs													
Distribution of safe water by trucking for 2,000 people													
Purchase of chemical elements for the EW403D water plant													
Distribution of 800 jerrycans (2 per family)													
Distribution of 400 14-litre plastic buckets with a tap (1 per family)													
Distribution of 30,000 aquatabs													
Maintenance of the water plant													
Output 2.2: Hygiene promotion activities, which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items, are provided to target population						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of people reached by hygiene promotion activities • N° of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities • N° of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items 							
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Distribution of 400 hygiene kits (1 per family)													
Distribution of 400 cleaning kits (1 per family)													
2 refreshment hygiene promotion workshops													
4 hygiene promotion campaigns													

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: A number of families in the affected communities are in need of emergency shelter since their homes were either destroyed or severely damaged.

Population to be assisted: Relief will be provided to the communities of Magun, Overland, London, Sandy Bay, Ponit, Owia, Spring/Georgetown, Fansy, Foty Hughs, Shaps, Chateaubelair, Buccament, Spring Village, Conils Hill, Rose Bank, Troumaca, Vermont and Bequia.

Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households living in collective centres that meet agreed upon standards for emergency shelter for the specific operational context.
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Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.

DREF OPERATION

MDRVC003- St. Vincent and Grenadines Floods

14/12/2016

DREF Grant
Budget CHF

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	9,706
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	46,402
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	16,176
Ustensils & Tools	19,411
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	91,695
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	5,308
Transport & Vehicle Costs	7,380
Logistics Services	12,738
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	25,426
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	4,549
Volunteers	4,903
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	9,453
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	6,470
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	6,470
Travel	5,662
Information & Public Relations	3,538
Office Costs	1,213
Communications	2,123
Financial Charges	809
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	13,345
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	9,515
Total INDIRECT COSTS	9,515
TOTAL BUDGET	155,905