



DREF Operation	Operation No. MDRCL009 Glide No. EQ- 2014-000044-CHL
Date of submission: 7 April 2014	Date of disaster: 01/04/14
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Felipe Del Cid	Contact person: Jorge Orellana, Executive Director
Operation start date: 1 April	Expected implementation timeframe: 3 months
General operation budget: 152,723 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: 513,837 people	Number of beneficiaries: 10,000 people
Presence of the National Society recipient: Chilean Red Cross. The Chilean Red Cross has mobilized 116 volunteers in the affected area, activated 22 staff members at the national headquarters, and has 4 chapters (Arica, Pozo Almonte, Alto Hospicio and Iquique) in the affected area.	
Members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies actively involved in the operation: The country representative and the Disaster Management Regional Coordinator for South America of the IFRC are in the country, as well as members of the American Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Chilean Humanitarian Aid Network (RACH for its Spanish acronym)	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Following several weeks of ongoing tremors, on 1 April 2014, at 20:46 hours, an earthquake with a magnitude of 8.2 on the Richter scale occurred 89 kilometres south-west of Cuya (northern part of Chile). A few minutes after the earthquake, the National Emergency Office of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (ONEMI) requested a preventative evacuation along the coastal border of the affected regions. At 20:55 hours the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Navy (SHOA for its Spanish name) declared a tsunami alert, which was extended throughout the entire coastal area of the country.

This situation prompted the evacuation of 972,457 people nationwide. The evacuation for each region was as follows:

- Arica and Parinacota region: 85,000 people
- Tarapacá region: Iquique 80,000 people
- Antofagasta: 117,000 people
- Atacama: Caldera 12,000 people
- Coquimbo: 69,323 people
- Valparaíso: 400,000 people
- O'Higgins: 2,000 people
- Maule: 9,200 people
- Biobío: 155,000 people
- La Araucanía: 8,600 people
- Los Ríos region: 3,760 people
- Los Lagos region: 22,377 people
- Aysén region: 2,197 people
- Magallanes region: 6,000 people

The president of the Republic, Michelle Bachelet, declared a State of Constitutional Exception of Catastrophe for Arica, Parinacota and Tarapacá, during the early morning of 2 April. With this, the maximum authority in the catastrophe areas is Arturo Merino Núñez, the air force general. On 2 April at 06:31 the SHOA informed that the tsunami alarm was cancelled for the entire national territory. Given the situation, ONEMI declared a national red alert for “High Intensity Earthquake and Tsunami Alarm”.

On 2 April at 14.00 hours, the University of Chile Centre of National Seismology signalled that to date they have registered 96 replicas, 8 of which having been perceived by the population.

During the night of 2 April, at 23:43 local time, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale occurred at 45 kilometres southwest of Iquique (Northern Chile), categorized as a replica of the event on 1 April. Minutes after the earthquake, ONEMI established a second preventative evacuation along the coastal border of the Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá and Antofagasta regions. Subsequently at 00:11 hours, the SHOA declared a tsunami alert, which was extended along the entire coastal border. The president of the Republic, who was in the city of Arica at the time, was transported to a secure area and then to the ONEMI office in Arica.

At 02:00 hours SHOA cancelled the tsunami alert for the entire national territory, at which point the public could return to their homes. For this event 270,997 people were evacuated.

The number of people affected by the 1 April earthquake and its subsequent replica on 2 April is estimated to be 513,837¹

The number of deaths due to the earthquake and tsunami is reported to be six from the region of Tarapacá; four of these were due to cardio-respiratory arrest, one was due to structural collapse, and one was due to a simple accident associated with the evacuation process (ONEMI).

As all efforts were focused on ensuring that evacuations took place in an organized way, little information has been gathered with regard to damages as result of the earthquakes. The following are some preliminary results as of 4 April 2014:

Arica region

- Shelter: An evaluation conducted by the municipal staff registered one dwelling with damage in the city of Arica. At present, there are five shelters operating in the city of Arica with 25 people, and three shelters operating in the city of Camarones that report an occupation of 30 people due to damages to housing located in the interior of the city. The municipal staff is evaluating the damage and needs. Electricity is maintained at 95% in the region.
- Water and sanitation: the potable water service is currently at 40% in the area. This shortage is fundamentally due to the problems generated in the potable water network as a result of the earthquake.
- Transportation: Route 5 North is passable with caution and with detours due to the riverbed at the Cuya Bridge. The roads to Codpa are passable with restrictions. The region’s ports are operating even though the Maritime Management indicates that there are smaller vessels with significant damages.

Tarapacá region

- Shelter: There are 2,000 homes in Alto Hospicio with damages, whose assessment is being conducted by the municipality staff. In the same manner, after the latest aftershocks, there have been reports of serious structural damages to condominiums in Las Parinas, Tarapacá and Mirador 1. The city of Huara presents damages to a large part of the city’s housing and small, rural localities in the region’s interior still need to be assessed. There are 8 operating shelters in the region with a total of 1,313 people (1,263 in Iquique and 50 in Huara’s interior). Electricity is currently functioning at 63.7%, whereas in Alto Hospicio it is only 38%.
- Water and sanitation: 20% of the population in Iquique and the same percentage in Alto Hospicio are without potable water. The situation is similar in the localities of Camiña, La Tirana, and Pica, which are provided with water via jerry cans. The Regional Government has defined 19 points for water delivery and the Armed Forces have installed an additional 12 points.
- Land transportation: the region shows no problems in terms of fuel. Route 5 North is open. However, route A-16, which connects Alto Hospicio with Iquique has been affected, and has only limited access for emergency vehicles. Route A-1 between Iquique and Antofagasta is functioning up to the airport, with a detour at Playa Blanca due to fallen debris; it can be used with caution. Route Colchane 15-CH can also be used with caution. The Iquique bus terminal, Rodoviario is inaccessible due to flooding.

¹ According to the catastrophe decree, the entire population in the affected regions is considered to be directly affected by the emergency.

- Maritime transportation : The marine terminals corresponding to the Port of Patache (Collahuasi I y II, Pastillos I y II) are closed until further inspection. Some marine terminals in the Port of Iquique (offshore oil terminals of Copec and Petrobras) are also closed until further inspection is made on site. According to the Maritime Authority in Caleta Riquelme and Esmeralda sector, there are 80 smaller vessels with minor damage.
- Health: The Iquique Regional Hospital is operating at 80% capacity. The Pozo Almonte health post (local basic health service centre) has structural damage and is operating only for emergencies in the patio enclosure. The Videla Health Office in Iquique is not operating due to flooding. On 4 April, the Chilean Government declared a sanitation alert for the regions of Arica, Parinacota and Tarapacá.

Context of the region: this region has had a rapid economic growth in the last few years due to the mining industry, which has in part prompted the migration of low-income families from neighbouring countries. Other elements of the economy are related to the fishing industry, commerce and some tourism. Outside of the cities, in the desert, there are several indigenous communities that live in very different conditions from the rest of the country.

Summary of the current response

The Chilean Red Cross' response system was activated immediately after the first earthquake struck on 1 April. The Chilean Red Cross Emergency Technical Committee was convened at 21.10 hours in the Emergency Operating Centre (EOC) of the National Society's national headquarters. The IFRC's country representative joined the EOC soon after to support the monitoring of the emergency. At that moment contact was established with the Chilean Red Cross regional committees and chapters, and the monitoring of the emergency started.

All the regional committees and chapters along the coastal area were activated, coordinating the actions of volunteers supporting evacuation, providing First Aid and psychosocial support. Soon after, volunteers in the north helped in the management of shelters. In this case, the Antofagasta chapter managed a collective centre for almost 200 elderly. On this first night at least 67 volunteers and 22 staff members were mobilized.

After the aftershock on 2 April, 120 volunteers from 9 chapters were mobilized to support the evacuation, providing psychosocial support and First Aid. Volunteers then provided these same services at the meeting points and shelters in their cities. The Iquique chapter opened its doors to the community, sheltering 60 people during the night.

Since the emergency, the National Society's headquarters and its chapters in the affected area have conducted evaluations of the current conditions of the communities and the evolution of the emergency. Additionally, psychosocial support and First Aid continue to be provided where needed.

On 3 April, a team of two technicians from the National Society and the Pan-American Disaster response unit (PADRU) Disaster Management Coordinator for South America were deployed to Iquique, in order to conduct assessments in the affected area. Volunteers from the Iquique chapter also participated in this process.

Two National Intervention Team (NIT) volunteers, one with a focus on psychosocial support and one general, arrived in Iquique on 4 April, as did a community care vehicle and driver. These resources arrived in support of local actions.

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has 157 chapters and 10 regional committees between Arica, Parinacota and Magallanes, with a total of 528 volunteers.

The Chilean Red Cross national headquarters is located in Santiago, where the national departments and governance structure are located. The Chilean Red Cross has an executive director, a Disaster Risk Management Department, a Health Department, a Youth Department, a Social Well-being Department, a Resource Mobilization Department, a Human Resources Department and a Finance Department.

The National Society has a total of 247 individuals trained as National Intervention Team (NIT) members, 8 of which are trained in Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA).

Capacities in the north of Chile

There are two regional committees and 18 chapters between the Coquimbo, Arica and Parinacota regions:

Region	Committee	Chapter	N°of volunteers
Arica and Parinacota	No committee	Arica	42
Tarapacá	No committee	Iquique	49

	No committee	Pozo Almonte	23
	No committee	Alto Hospicio	21
Antofagasta	Antofagasta	Tocopilla	22
		El Loa	35
		Antofagasta	47
		Tal Tal	24
		Mejillones	10
Atacama	Atacama Coquimbo	– Caldera	26
		Copiapó	25
		Vallenar	22
Coquimbo	Atacama Coquimbo	– La Serena	53
		Coquimbo	48
		Ovalle	14
		Salamanca	11
		Illapel	15
		Los Vilos	19

The entire chapter network in the north of Chile is currently operating, and has 506 volunteers, 60% of which are active at the moment. The Atacama-Coquimbo regional committee has the highest number of volunteers (233).

In terms of its human capital, the National Society has made great efforts over the past few years to install capacities in the northern area. The training activities during the 2010 earthquake operation as well as through the DIPECHO VII project delivered NIT courses in different areas of specialization with volunteer participants from this part of the country. There are a total 51 trained volunteers in NIT and 1 in DANA.

Region	NIT	Trained Individuals
Arica and Parinacota	General	3
	Psychosocial	3
	Water and sanitation	3
Tarapacá	General	1
	Psychosocial	5
	Emergency health (Epidemics)	4
	General health	1
	Water and sanitation	2
	DANA	1
Antofagasta	General	10
	Logistics	2
	Psychosocial	3
	Emergency health (Epidemics)	3
	Water and sanitation	4
Atacama	Emergency health (Epidemics)	1
	General	1
Coquimbo	Logistics	2
	Psychosocial	1
	Emergency health (Epidemics)	1
	Water and sanitation	1

Additionally, the volunteers in these area received training in:

- Introduction to Livelihoods projects;
- Cash Transfer Programmes;
- Telecommunications;
- Restoring family links;

- Disaster risk reduction

Headquarters level

The Chilean Red Cross provides support to its regional committee and the chapter network. This structure is composed of the National Society's operation departments (Health, Disaster Risk Management, Youth and Social Well-being) and Services.

The Chilean Red Cross' central structure currently possesses the following resources to provide immediate support to the emergency in the north:

- A crisis centre for emergency and disaster management—a room equipped specially for emergency monitoring, communication with affected areas, and technical support
- National Distribution Centre: This centre has stockpiles of first response family emergency kits which include cooking kits, hygiene kits, blankets, tarps and buckets, all of which can be deployed.
- Water treatment plant: The national distribution centre contains this plant, available for deployment.
- Basic Health Care Unit (BHCU): Installed and with an adequate team of professionals, the unit can support up to 300 medical visits daily.
- Emergency and Disaster Response Plan: The National Society has a National Emergency and Disaster Response Plan which establishes the general procedures for action during the first hours after an emergency. Local contingency plans for the National Society are currently in development.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

Since the 2010 earthquake, which prompted a large-scale humanitarian response, the IFRC has kept an important presence in the country in support of their recovery and reconstruction programme. In 2012, the Secretariat decided to establish a representation office to continue the support of long-term capacity building and humanitarian diplomacy.

For the current emergency, the IFRC has been accompanying the National Society in the coordination within its emergency operations centre as well as supporting meetings with other humanitarian actors in Chile such as the Japanese Agency for Cooperation, the European Union, OFDA, ONEMI, CARITAS, Chilean Agency for Cooperation, National Humanitarian Network, Order of Malta, and Ministry for Emergency Response. PADRU's disaster management delegate travelled to Iquique to support damage and needs assessment and develop a plan of action.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risks assessment and scenario planning

Health

Both earthquakes and tsunamis generated high stress in the population; the stress increased for those individuals who have seen their homes damaged and who are currently in shelters or sleeping outside of their homes. To date there are 1,541 people in shelters and a higher number of people that leave their homes at night to sleep.

As mentioned before, the Iquique Regional Hospital suffered damages that primarily affected the surgical wards and the Intensive Care Unit. Along with this, referrals are being made from the medical facility to avoid exceeding the capacity during the emergency.

All the health centres in the zone have power backup in case of emergency, with a capacity to sustain 60% of the hospital electric infrastructure.

Water, sanitation and health promotion

Soon after the first earthquake, the restoration of water and electric services had reached 90%, including Alto Hospicio. However, they were affected again during the aftershock. Official figures now state a 30% restoration of the water service in Iquique and Alto Hospicio and 73% power restoration in the Tarapacá region. Arica region has seen the restoration of 70% of its power and 90% of its potable water service.

In order to guarantee efficacy and efficiency of the work, priority zones and groups will be defined according to the results of the initial evaluation currently being conducted and the subsequent detailed assessment. However, priority will be given to the groups with lower income, immigrants and people whose homes have suffered structural damage. In addition to the immigrant population, special attention will be provided to other vulnerable groups such as people with chronic illnesses, pregnant women, older adults and children.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Chilean Red Cross will contribute to meeting the immediate needs of 10,000 people affected by the 1 April 2014 earthquake in the regions of Arica, Parinacota and Tarapacá, placing emphasis on psychological First Aid, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

Proposed strategy

The current plan of action is based on the initial rapid assessments and is expected to be revised in the coming days as new information becomes available, to adequately address all the needs in an integrated manner. The main changes in the quality of life of the people are related to the strong emotional response to the disaster and a slow and partial restoration of basic services. As a result the current plan of action, the National Society focuses on immediate action in:

- Psychological First Aid: It is considered that a key way to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the affected population is to extend psychological First Aid to areas where people are staying in shelters, as well as in homes with structural damage where residents continue to stay due to fear of being ransacked.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: at this stage it is necessary for the population to have adequate hygiene practices, to face the conditions that the emergency has generated. Therefore, work needs to be done to guide the affected population in regards to the adequate use of water, the disposal of excreta and of the solid household waste. This process should be accompanied by First Aid points which ensure an integrated intervention in the communities.
- Immigrant population: the initial evaluations have identified a large group of undocumented immigrants that, due to fear, do not approach public services or organizations providing aid. This group requires urgent medical attention, psychological First Aid and collaboration in humanitarian actions.

The evaluations (initial and final) will be implemented with technical support from the IFRC and using the National Society's specialized human capital, giving preference to volunteers and personnel belonging to the affected zone or nearby zones, with the goal of strengthening decentralization and promoting capacities in the chapters, promoting independence from the national headquarters.

Accountability is a key aspect for the Chilean Red Cross. For this reason, communication channels with beneficiaries have been generated, in order to guarantee communication from the beneficiaries to the National Society and the other way around. A feedback mechanism will be established for beneficiaries.

A final evaluation will be conducted and will include the perception of the beneficiaries and of the local authorities regarding the efficiency and efficacy of the activities, which need to be executed in accordance with the standards and policies of the IFRC, Chilean Red Cross and the minimal standards of the SPHERE Project.

Operational support services

Human resources

The operations will be coordinated by the National Disaster Intervention Programme of the National Disaster Risk Management Department. The National Intervention Coordinator is responsible for coordinating actions with the support of the Emergency Committee from the national headquarters, and of the technical team consisting of members of the operating departments and support services.

Local volunteers belonging to the four chapters of the most affected zone will implement actions in the field with minimal help from the headquarters, because the necessary capacities for the operation are already in place locally.

Specialized technical support to implement psychological First Aid with a large population will be mobilized through the RIT system, with one member deploying for one month.

Logistics and supply chain

The Chilean Red Cross purchasing procedures have been designed in agreement with the IFRC procedures, aiming at ensuring the best use of the economic resources and the transparency in the purchase of goods and contracting of services. Through the current operation, the National Society will be distributing items such as jerry cans and hygiene kits. The DREF will support the procurement of these items on the local market.

The National Society has a national distribution centre in the city of Santiago, where the items for distribution will be received, stored and prepared for dispatch. The arrival point in the affected zone is the Iquique chapter, which will be a transit and dispatch point for the places of distribution. This is because the items that need to be distributed to the affected people correspond mainly to primary care needs.

Transportation of items between Santiago and the affected area is being coordinated with the national authorities, in order to take advantage of their access to their airplanes. The local providers will manage the transportation to distribution points.

Information technologies (IT)

In terms of the installed infrastructure, the Chilean Red Cross has installed in the northern zone a communications network connected to the national headquarters, via high-frequency equipment, in the Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta and La Serena chapters, in addition to providing mobile radio equipment to the chapters.

The programme for restoring family links has enabled a centre for its work with a satellite radio and computer with internet access.

There is a wide network of communications available at the headquarters, which is connected with the northern zone via a high-frequency network. Additionally, the national headquarters have two Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) satellite kits and six satellite telephones.

Communications

The Chilean Red Cross has a National Communications Department which administers an institutional web page (www.cruzroja.cl), a Facebook fan page (Cruz Roja Chilena) and a Twitter account (@cruzrojainforma). The Chilean Red Cross has 5,000 followers on Facebook and 570,000 on Twitter. Additionally, the Chilean Red Cross has developed a communications strategy that ensures a permanent follow up of the operations, as well as media management at the national and local levels. The current operation contemplates the development of press releases and beneficiary stories.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

With the end goal of guaranteeing a quality operation according to IFRC's and Chilean Red Cross' standards, we will utilize the following monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms:

1. Initial evaluation that will issue a report within the first 10 days;
2. An update report 15 days after the start of the operation;
3. A final monitoring visit to the communities;
4. A final report of the project.

The Regional Disaster Management Delegate will conduct at least two visits to the affected area, while the regional and zone IFRC offices will provide additional support as needed.

Administration and Finance

The Chilean Red Cross will be responsible for the management of funds in country and the fulfilment of IFRC standard procedures for operational advances. Transfers will be made partially in agreement with the requirements and the terms established in the Letter of Agreement that will be signed between the Chilean Red Cross and IFRC for the execution of the project.

For its part, the IFRC via the Finance Department will provide the necessary support to the operation for the review and validation of budget, bank transfers, as well as providing technical support to the National Society on the procedures regarding expense reporting and validation of invoices.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/Areas common to all sectors

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Number of assessments conducted (<i>general and/or sectorial</i>)											
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	Assessment reports which show that beneficiaries are consulted (<i>assessment reports, plan of action</i>) Assessment reports which provide data on affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (<i>assessment reports</i>)											
Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectorial plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed											
Output 1.3 Activities of the National Society are known at the local, national and regional level	Number of stories beneficiaries conducted Number of publications made by media about the actions of Chilean Red Cross											
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches												
Develop a multi-sectorial action plan												
Conduct a market analysis												
Detailed assessment of affectation in communities												
Develop and disseminate two press releases and a video												
Develop and disseminate two stories of beneficiaries												
Three monitoring visits by IFRC Secretariat												

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: the two earthquakes affected the public services. Although water distribution and power are slowly being restored, it is estimated that people will be without those services for some time. Not only do families need to collect water at the distribution points, but they also require information and recipients to safely handle and store the water. With collective centre being small, and mostly covered by municipal authorities, the Chilean Red Cross will support the distribution of water through trucks in neighbourhoods for one week (which is the time estimated for the full restoration of services). Additionally, information on the correct disposal of waste, including of the spoiled food due to lack of electricity, is needed in many neighbourhoods. Items will be distributed based on specific needs, with migrant families and other vulnerable households in particular being supported with hygiene kits.

Population to be assisted: The National Society will be reaching 2,000 families that will be selected among those with low income or belonging to the migrant population and whose homes had structural damages. In addition, special attention will be paid to families with members with chronic diseases, pregnant women, elderly people and small children. The selection and registration of these families is currently ongoing.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1 Immediate reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water											
Output 1.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and government standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.	# of people provided with safe water # of liters safe water distributed # of water distribution points											
Output 1.2 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (<i>jerry cans and hygiene kits</i>)											
Activities	MONTH 1			MONTH 2				MONTH 3				
Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Water truck distribution during one week in neighborhoods and hospitals in Iquique												
Map the current migrant situation in coordination with other humanitarian actors												
Distribution of 5,000 jerry cans in Iquique and Alto Hospicio												
Distribution of 800 hygiene kits to migrants population and other vulnerable groups												
Five hygiene promotion campaigns in public places (squares, campsites, shelters, etc.) on the adequate use of water, and household excreta and solid waste disposal.												

Health and care

Needs analysis: the earthquakes and tsunami alerts on 1 and 2 April had a strong emotional impact on the population in Arica, Parinacota and Tarapacá regions. As mentioned before, many families are sleeping outdoors or in cars for

fear of new tremors. In addition, the damage to infrastructure and current living conditions are endangering the health of the population. In order to assist people to cope with the situation, the National Society will carry out psychosocial support, using games and other recreational activities to reach children.

Population to be assisted: The National Society will be reaching at least 2,000 people with First Aid and psychological support. The same criteria mentioned before will be used to select beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	# of people who can access appropriate first aid and psychological support											
Output 1.1 Target population is provided with rapid first aid	# of people reached by First Aid services # of First Aid kits delivered to the branches											
Output 1.2 Psychosocial support provided to the target population	# of people reached with psychosocial support # of volunteers reached with psychosocial support # of people volunteers trained in psychosocial support											
Activities	MONTH 1				MONTH 2				MONTH 3			
Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Provide First Aid to 1,000 people	■	■										
Replenishment of First Aid kits to five branches in the south of Chile		■	■	■								
Purchase of games and recreational materials for psychosocial activities	■	■										
Provide psychological support to 2,000 people including migrants and volunteers	■	■	■	■	■	■						
One regional training on psychological support for 20 volunteers			■	■								
Deploy one team specialized in psychological support from the headquarters			■	■								
Deploy a RIT specialized in psychological support		■	■	■	■							

Budget

Please see the attached budget.

DREF OPERATION

3/30/2014

MDRCL009 - Chile Earthquake

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF	Expenditure CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0	0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0	0
Construction - Housing	0			0	0
Construction - Facilities	0			0	0
Construction - Materials	0			0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0	0
Food	0			0	0
Seeds & Plants	0			0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,806			32,806	32,806
Medical & First Aid	11,837			11,837	11,837
Teaching Materials	24,383			24,383	24,383
Ustensils & Tools	22,166			22,166	22,166
Other Supplies & Services	0			0	0
Emergency Response Units	0			0	0
Cash Disbursements	0			0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	91,192	0	0	91,192	91,192
Land & Buildings	0			0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0			0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0	0
Medical Equipment	0			0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	0			0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0			0	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	7,980			7,980	7,980
Logistics Services	0			0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	7,980	0	0	7,980	7,980
International Staff	5,320			5,320	5,320
National Staff	0			0	0
National Society Staff	12,768			12,768	12,768
Volunteers	3,112			3,112	3,112
Other Staff Benefits	665			665	665
Total PERSONNEL	21,865	0	0	21,865	21,865
Consultants	0			0	0
Professional Fees	709			709	709
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	709	0	0	709	709
Workshops & Training	4,433			4,433	4,433
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	4,433	0	0	4,433	4,433
Travel	9,753			9,753	9,753
Information & Public Relations	3,281			3,281	3,281
Office Costs	1,729			1,729	1,729
Communications	1,662			1,662	1,662
Financial Charges	798			798	798
Other General Expenses	0			0	0
Shared Support Services	0			0	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	17,223	0	0	17,223	17,223
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	9,321	0	0	9,321	9,321
Total INDIRECT COSTS	9,321	0	0	9,321	9,321
TOTAL BUDGET	152,723	0	0	152,723	152,723
Available Resources					
Multilateral Contributions				0	
Bilateral Contributions				0	
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0	
NET DREF NEEDS	152,723	0	0	152,723	152,723