

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

El Salvador: Chikungunya and dengue fever outbreak

DREF Operation	Operation n° MDRSV007
Date issued: 3 July 2014	Date of disaster: 18 June 2014
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles	Point of Contact: Dr José Benjamin Ruíz Rodas – President of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society
Operation start date: 1 July 2014	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 167,572 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: 1,300 people	Number of people to be assisted: 25,000 people.
Host National Society presence (number of volunteers, staff, and branches): One headquarters office, 60 branches, 2,400 volunteers, 230 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The Salvadoran Red Cross Society is coordinating, together with Movement actors, prevention and fumigation actions within the various projects being implemented in the country	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Health, Directorate-General for Civil Protection, Municipal mayors' offices and Community Development Association.	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Chikungunya fever is an emergent disease transmitted by mosquitoes and caused by an alpha virus - the chikungunya virus - which is transmitted mainly by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes (the same species involved in dengue fever transmission).

During the 1952-1953 epidemic in Tanzania, the chikungunya virus was isolated from human serum and from the mosquito. Subsequent outbreaks occurred in Africa and Asia mainly affecting small or rural communities. Chikungunya virus strains were isolated in Asia during major urban outbreaks in Bangkok, Thailand in the 1960s, and in Calcutta and Vellore, India in the 1960s and 1970s.

Since 2004, the chikungunya virus has expanded its geographical distribution throughout the world, causing sustained epidemics in Asia and Africa where some areas are considered endemic for this disease. The virus has produced outbreaks in many new territories.

On 6 December 2013, PAHO/WHO received confirmation regarding the first cases of indigenous transmission of chikungunya in the American continent on the island of Saint Martin (French territory). Faced with this situation, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an epidemiological alert on 9 December 2013, recommending that countries establish measures to detect, confirm and manage cases and implement a communications strategy.

Subsequently, five other territories in the Caribbean had reported indigenous transmission by late January 2014: Guadeloupe, British Virgin Islands, Martinique, Saint Barts and Saint Martin (Dutch territory). Outbreaks have also been detected in recent months in Dominican Republic, Haiti and Venezuela.

El Salvador is the first country in Central America with a chikungunya outbreak. Several cases of fever and particular clinical symptoms have appeared since early June 2014 in the municipality of Axutuxtepeque in the Department of San Salvador. Given the situation, the Ministry of Health determined that the clinical picture of patients corresponded to chikungunya virus.

According to Ministry of Health data to date, 1,300 suspected cases have been reported, distributed over 6 departments and 20 municipalities, with the possibility of spreading to the rest of the country due to the population's high susceptibility to this disease, as they have never come into contact before with the virus. Suspected cases are

clinically established and samples were sent to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in the United States, where samples studied have been confirmed as positive.

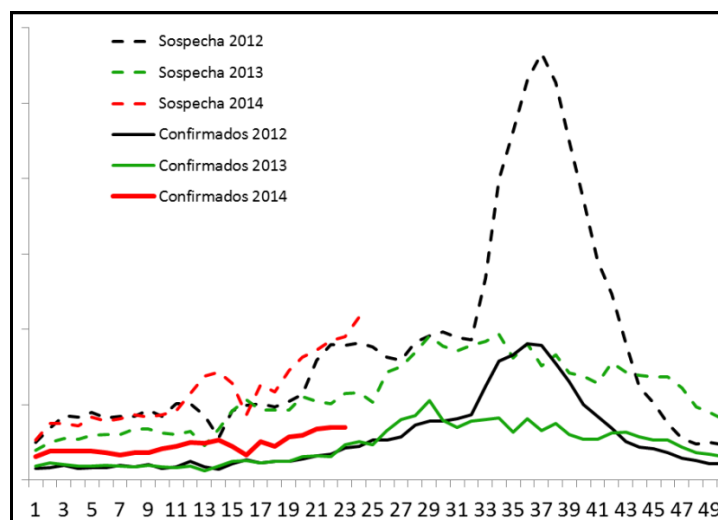
On 18 June, the Ministry of Health, through the Directorate-General for Civil Protection, established a stratified Yellow Alert due to the growing number of cases of chikungunya and dengue fever in the country.

Suspected cases of chikungunya in El Salvador - 2014
(Consolidated up to epidemiological week 25). Source: Ministry of Health

Department	Municipality	Number of cases
La Libertad	Quezaltepeque	1
	Nueva San Salvador	2
	San Juan Opico	2
	Antiguo Cuscatlán	1
	Zaragoza	1
San Salvador	San Salvador	28
	Mejicanos	96
	Delgado	15
	San Marcos	2
	Ayutuxtepeque	1,010
	Cuscatancingo	1
	Apopa	63
San Vicente	San Vicente	6
	San Idelfonso	63
Usulután	Jiquilisco	1
	Mercedes Umaña	1
	Tecapna	2
San Miguel	San Miguel	3
	Quelepa	1
La Unión	Conchagua	1
Total		1,300

Dengue cases have also increased in the country in recent months. Up to epidemiological week 25 of this year, 15,225 suspected cases of dengue have been recorded, of which 5,299 have been confirmed positive, 93 of them severe. These figures exceed the behaviour seen in previous years. Forty-three per cent of the cases are found among children under 9, while 37 per cent are found among those between the ages of 10 and 19, i.e. 80 per cent of cases have been found in the population under 20.

**Trend of suspected and confirmed dengue cases 2014
(Epidemiological week 25)**



This scenario may facilitate the spread of the chikungunya virus given that the dengue vector, *Aedes aegypti*, also transmits the chikungunya virus.

In view of the elevated number of cases involving both viruses, on 24 June the Civil Protection System and the Ministry of Health issued a stratified nationwide alert: Orange Alert for 17 municipalities, Yellow Alert for 115 municipalities, and Green Alert for 130 municipalities. All departments in the country are under one or various types of alerts depending on the number of cases detected in each. Alert levels may continue to vary according to level of propagation and detection of cases.

Summary of current response

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society has established a national alert for its 60 branches in the country in order to support actions to prevent and eradicate chikungunya and dengue outbreaks. To date, the National Society has fumigated 1,100 homes in the departments of San Salvador, Usulután, and Cabañas. It is also supporting larvicide actions conducted by the Ministry of Health in the departments of Usulután, San Miguel and La Paz. Health prevention sessions and solid waste collection campaigns are being conducted jointly.

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society responded to the dengue epidemic in 2012. The resources obtained through the DREF operation then, such as outreach materials, staff trainings and fumigation equipment, are being used and are contributing to respond to the current epidemic, supporting and complementing National Society response actions.

Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country

In El Salvador, the National Society has presence from International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, supporting projects prior to this emergency in areas of community health, disaster preparedness, organizational development, social inclusion and violence prevention.

Likewise, the Finnish Red Cross and the American Red Cross are funding disaster preparedness, violence prevention and health projects, and there is support from the Italian Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross.

Through projects being implemented in the country, fumigation and dengue and chikungunya prevention campaigns have been conducted according to geographical area and available resources. The International Committee of the Red Cross in the country has recommended that actions to prevent and eradicate the chikungunya and dengue vectors in prisons be included in the Plan of Action.

Movement coordination

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society establishes its inter-agency coordination through inter-agency cooperation agreements by executing and implementing actions through respective operational directorates. Any humanitarian action of the Movement in El Salvador will be conducted under one single plan of action to achieve better impact in communities. The plan's coordination and leadership falls to the Salvadoran Red Cross Society. In addition, actions are aligned to the National Response Plan, so close communication has been maintained with all Movement representatives with both direct and indirect presence in the country.

The Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the country coordinator for the International Federation of the Red Cross Secretariat are in close communication with the Salvadoran Red Cross Society. The regional disaster management coordinator is in El Salvador, supporting assessment and coordination actions of the National Society. In addition, a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) specializing in health in emergencies will be deployed for one month to support the National Society in the coordination and implementation of the Plan of Action.

Overview of non-Red Cross actors in the country

At the national level, the emergency is being coordinated by the Ministry of Health and the National Civil Protection System, of which the Salvadoran Red Cross Society is part at the national, departmental and municipal level, coordinating activities with municipalities and organizations to conduct actions to prevent, control and eradicate this outbreak.

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

Civil Protection has been coordinating actions with municipalities and organizations to carry out disease prevention, control and eradication actions.

The Country Humanitarian Team is promoting and disseminating the actions recommended by the government.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

There are currently 1,300 suspected cases of chikungunya, distributed over 6 departments and 20 municipalities, with the possibility of spreading to the rest of the country. There has also been an increase in the number of dengue cases this year, with 15,225 suspected cases of dengue recorded, of which 5,299 have been confirmed positive, 93 per cent of them severe. These figures exceed the behaviour seen in previous years.

Through the stratified alert issued by Civil Protection, the municipalities under Orange Alert - that have been established as epidemic zones based on the classification by the Ministry of Health - have been defined according to the following parameters: suspected cases of dengue, confirmed cases of dengue, suspected cases of chikungunya, population density, house larval index, number of uninspected houses (reluctant or uninhabited) and confirmed cases of severe dengue.

The following are the municipalities under an Orange Alert:

- Department of Sonsonate, (1): Sonzacate,
- Department of Chalatenango, (1): El Carrizal
- Department of La Libertad, (1): Colon
- Department of San Salvador, (3): Ilopango, San Salvador and Soyapango
- Department of Cuscatlán, (3): Candelaria, El Carmen and San Rafael Cedros
- Department of La Paz, (1): San Pedro Masahuat
- Department of Cabañas, (2): San Isidro and Sensuntepeque
- Department of San Vicente, (2): San Esteban Catarina and San Lorenzo
- Department of Usulután, (1): Nueva Granada
- Department of San Miguel, (1): Quelepa
- Department of Morazán, (1): San Francisco Gotera.

Prisons have poor hygienic conditions, endangering the health of inmates. The ICRC therefore recommends including mosquito prevention and eradication actions within prisons, which will help to avoid and prevent dengue and chikungunya cases.

According to the current context and as analyzed by Civil Protection's Technical Health Commission, the main requirements and actions to improve this situation must focus on:

- Early identification of signs in patients, and medical assistance to avoid deaths
- Monitoring and keeping records of vectors in each community, to observe trends
- Public awareness campaign, to achieve the population's involvement and support to reduce the number of cases.
- Education on prevention in schools. School children are a sensitive population and can multiply prevention messages to households.
- Campaign to eliminate larvae breeding sites, involving the entire family at home and at work.
- Mosquito elimination campaign: fumigate locations where positive and suspected cases are reported.

Mosquitoes are viable in both urban and rural areas.

Urban areas: The more than 6 million people in the country are living in 50 per cent of urban areas, mainly in departmental capitals, with particular overpopulation in the San Salvador metropolitan area.

Rural areas: The country has 262 municipalities, which means the small territorial space is densely populated, making it easy for people to access other communities in a short time.

The Plan of Action is intended to provide aid to communities at greater risk using the following vulnerability criteria:

- Communities located within the municipalities under an Orange Alert
- High population density.
- High home larval indices
- Incidence of suspected chikungunya cases.
- High incidence of dengue cases
- Low socioeconomic level
- Populations with greater distribution of older adults and children.
- Presence of schools.

In addition, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society will support the authorities responsible for the prison system, as well as the Ministry of Health, with prevention, waste collection and fumigation actions according to the needs established in each one.

Risk assessment

Currently, El Salvador has had an increase in dengue cases that exceeds the trends in recent years. All 14 departments in the country have reported dengue cases, which means that the vector, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, is circulating in different parts of the country. The chikungunya outbreak has a high risk of propagation, given that the chikungunya and dengue vectors are one and the same, which is evident by its evolution over these last weeks. El Salvador's territory is small, with climatic conditions that are typically tropical and is the most densely populated country in Central America, therefore, measures to address prevention and eradication measures must be the same.

On the other hand, the country is suffering from widespread violence due to the proliferation of gangs (*maras*) in urban and rural areas. These groups exert control over communities wherever they have a presence, which complicates or hinders access to vulnerable populations living in these areas. This is why it is important to establish strategies to enter communities through close coordination with community leaders and dissemination of the Red Cross' role.

B. Operational plan and strategy

Overall Objective

Reducing the risk of spread of the chikungunya virus for at least 25,000 people in the most affected municipalities in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán, together with actions to combat dengue.

Proposed Strategy

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society's strategy will be based on working directly with communities and in coordination with local authorities, the Ministry of Health, and Civil Protection. The strategy will involve comprehensive work, starting with actions to train Red Cross volunteers and community health promoters to perform actions to prevent and eradicate the vector by awareness-raising to vulnerable populations and community-based campaigns.

As per the Orange Alert, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society will prioritize its actions within this Plan of Action based on its branches' coverage in municipalities. These 25,000 people will be selected according to the above-mentioned vulnerability criteria in the municipalities of San Salvador, Ilopango and Soyapango in the Department of San Salvador, and in the municipalities of Sonzacate and El Carmen in the departments of Sonsonate and Cuscatlan respectively.

Population targeted by the operation

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PEOPLE	FAMILIES
San Salvador	San Salvador	7,500	1,500
	Ilopango	7,500	1,500
	Soyapango	5,000	1,000
Sonsonate	Sonzacate	2,500	500
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	2,500	500
TOTAL		25,000	5,000

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

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

- Community-based epidemiological surveillance
- Promotion of prevention and vector eradication
- Massive communications campaign
- Waste disposal campaign
- Fumigations

It will be strategic to work with groups organized and recognized within the communities so as to ensure sustainability of actions once Red Cross interventions are over.

Twice-a-month meetings will be promoted between local authorities and community leaders to review progress of the actions and coordination of joint work.

Operational Support Services

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society organizes its disaster response at three levels - political, managerial and operational - through its response plan, which is being updated, and is organized according to the following work sectors:

- Planning and appeal
- Public and institutional information
- Support services to volunteers and branches
- Logistic/administrative support services
- Operations. The areas targeted by the first-response operations sector:
 - Response to emergency and rescue services
 - Health area
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Security in operations
 - Humanitarian assistance

Human Resources

For the planned actions, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society will mobilize its National Intervention Teams (NIT) specialized in health in emergencies, as well as its volunteers in nearby branches, to support the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Taking into account DREF community activities, a full-time operations coordinator will be needed, who will be responsible for operational activities and for the operation's and financial management. In addition, a field coordinator will be hired and will coordinate activities in the field, logistics and volunteers; 30 volunteers will be supported through per diems and personal protective equipment.

In summary, the DREF operation will support National Society human resources through:

1 operations coordinator
1 field coordinator
30 volunteers

As part of IFRC's technical support, a member of the Regional Intervention Team specialized in health in emergencies will be deployed for one month to support coordination and implementation actions in the Plan of Action.

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 system. Likewise, there is a large and secure warehouse to store any supplies the project may require. All purchases planned by the National Society in the Plan of Action will be made locally.

Because of the volunteers' participation, the Plan of Action includes the rental of one vehicle to transport staff during community activities.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a computerized system and regular basic internet access. For this operation, the ODK system will be downloaded to cell phones to collect information in the detailed assessment, community-based epidemiological surveillance, and beneficiary satisfaction surveys. The Mega V system will be used to distribute materials for the cleanup campaigns. The equipment acquired for the previous DREF operation will be used to implement ODK and Mega V.

To ensure communications in the field and the teams' safety, an alternate system of communication will be established using VHF radios in vehicles in the field.

Communications

The National Society has a specific Public Relations and Press department which will be covering project actions and providing information so that the media can disseminate Red Cross actions both internally and externally.

The Public Relations and Press department will maintain a close relationship and share information with the heads of information at the International Federation of the Red Cross in order to conduct a communications campaign.

Information published in the media:

<http://www.elblog.com/noticias/registro-13065.html>

Through its Communications Department, the International Federation is preparing a communications campaign to support actions to prevent chikungunya and dengue.

Security

According to El Salvador's Ministry of Justice and Security, the situation of violence in the country has increased in recent months due to gang- or *mara*-related criminal activity. This is why the Salvadoran Red Cross Society, in coordination with the International Federation of the Red Cross and ICRC, has decided to revise its security protocols to provide protection and security to its volunteers.

In this sense, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society will analyse security conditions beforehand together with the authorities and community leaders, and conduct its operations during daytime hours. All personnel and equipment will be properly identified and insured.

A security plan will be drawn up based on Stay Safe tools. Three operational safety workshops will be held for volunteers in order to build their capacity and reduce security risks during field operations, as well as to socialize the security plan and its procedures.

In addition, not conducting activities during periods of increased risk of mosquito bites will be considered, and protection equipment and repellent will be used. Twelve sets of personal protection equipment for fumigation personnel will be acquired, as well as 60 sets of protection equipment for volunteers conducting community actions, also considering equipment for volunteer replacements.

Personal protection equipment for fumigations

1	Double filter masks for vapors
1	Ear protectors
1	Transparent goggles for agricultural use
1	PVC or neoprene gloves

Personal protection equipment for community actions

1	Cap
2	Protection mask
1	Long-sleeve t-shirts
3	Repellent
1	Rubber gloves
1	Red Cross emblem

The National Society has insured 2,000 volunteers through IFRC insurance, to be used in the event of an emergency.

Three operational safety workshops will be held for volunteers as part of the Plan of Action, in order to build the volunteers' capacity and reduce security risks in field operations, as well as to socialize the security plan and its procedures.

The International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in El Salvador will support the National Society to facilitate access and safety of National Society personnel during prevention and fumigation actions in prisons.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has been promoting with various actors the importance of respecting Red Cross' humanitarian work and its relief and ambulance teams, in order to allow safe access to communities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The General Directorate and the Emergency Operations Directorate shall ensure the implementation of the Plan of Action by the coordination team, making sure that a report for the first month and an end-of-operation report are submitted. In addition, they will receive support from the IFRC regional disaster management coordinator during the corresponding process.

In addition, coordination meetings will be held with Salvadoran Red Cross Society branches in San Salvador, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey is scheduled as part of the operation, aiming to improve humanitarian interventions to the affected population.

Administration and Finance

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society 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 the IFRC. Financial resource will be managed according to National Society regulations and DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures will be applied to the justification of expenses process and will be done according to IFRC formats.

According to DREF procedures, the operation will not be supporting permanent structural costs, only the expenses incurred during the three-month operation.

Hiring of National Society staff															
Beneficiary surveys															

Community epidemiological surveillance will be conducted in coordination and with support from the Ministry of Health

Health and Care

Needs analysis:

Given that the number of chikungunya cases has risen to 1,300, and given the presence of dengue fever in the country, the following have been determined as the main requirements to reduce the spread:

- Information to the population regarding the signs and symptoms of the disease and the need to access quick and effective health care services to reduce morbidity and mortality.
- Monitoring and keeping records of vectors in each community, to observe trends
- 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.

Population to be assisted:

At least 25,000 people (5,000 families) in the 5 most affected municipalities in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlan - under an Orange Alert - are expected to receive assistance to prevent and reduce the risk of spread of the chikungunya virus by eradicating the vector that also causes dengue.

Prevention actions will be conducted in 30 schools, 6 prisons and in public centres in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlan.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 1: The risk of chikungunya and dengue is reduced through information and awareness-raising regarding prevention measures in 25,000 people from the municipalities in San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlan during three months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of families assisted by the Red Cross who reduce their disease transmission risk. • N° of chikungunya and dengue cases.
Output 1.1. : At least 5,000 families have information about prevention and early detection of signs of complications from chikungunya and dengue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° health promoters and local volunteers trained in chikungunya and dengue prevention. • N° of responders trained in the clinical picture of the disease • N° of families that receive home visits
Output 1.2. 30 schools are reached with information on chikungunya and dengue prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of students that receive information • N° of teachers that receive information.

Output 1.3. Six prisons have information about prevention and early detection of signs of complications from chikungunya and dengue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of de authorities that receive information. • N° of inmates that receive information. 												
Output 1.4 : Mass media campaigns reach more than 25,00 people with information on chikungunya and dengue prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of people informed directly or indirectly. • N° of information activities in public centres 												
Output 1.5: The International Federation of the Red Cross promotes a Chikungunya prevention campaign, incorporating elements to prevent Dengue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of National Societies that receive prevention information. • N° of National Societies that promote the chikungunya prevention campaign 												
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Community chikungunya and dengue prevention workshops to volunteers and health promoters													
Home visits for information, prevention and early detection of disease													
Training workshops to Ambulance Service Responder staff on the clinical picture of the chikungunya virus													
Talks to students on chikungunya and dengue prevention													
Workshops to teachers on prevention and early detection of the diseases													
Talks to inmates and authorities on prevention and early detection of the diseases													
Reproduction of information materials (brochures, banners, posters)													
Production and broadcasting of radio spots													
Mass outdoor dissemination campaign (roadside billboards, advertising panels in cities)													
Publication of informative press releases in written media													
Designs for materials for the IFRC's chikungunya and dengue prevention campaign													
Reproduction and distribution of materials from the IFRC's chikungunya and dengue prevention campaign													
Promotion of the IFRC's and National Society's chikungunya and dengue prevention campaign													

For activities related to chikungunya training and prevention, elements will be incorporated to address dengue prevention as well, given that both are transmitted by the same vector.

The International Federation of the Red Cross will conduct a chikungunya prevention and information campaign, as well as a campaign to eradicate the vector, through its Communications Department. These materials will be shared with National Societies in the region to promote national campaigns.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis:

Currently, Central America is in its rainy season. According to weather forecast, this period might be favourable for the vector's proliferation because rains may be heavy for a short time or intermittent, which fosters the growth of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in natural reservoirs or discarded containers. This situation requires measures to eliminate the vector at various stages.

DREF OPERATION

MDRSV007 - EL SALVADOR Chikungunya outbreak

Budget Group	DREF grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,950
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	46,304
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	71,254
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machiney & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,028
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	14,028
International Staff	4,994
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	10,496
Volunteers	2,724
Other Benefits Staff	3,160
Total PERSONNEL	21,373
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	16,343
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	16,343
Travel	4,086
Information & Public Relations	25,604
Office Costs	1,907
Communications	2,025
Financial Charges	726
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	34,347
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	10,227
Total INDIRECT COSTS	10,227
TOTAL BUDGET	167,572
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	
Bilateral Contributions	
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	167,572