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## DREF operation update

### India: Monsoon Floods 2014

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation MDRIN014</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2014-000117-IND</a></b>
<b>Update n° 1; date of issue:</b> 25 November 2014	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 18 September 2014 to 13 November 2014
<b>Operation start date:</b> 3 September 2014	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months <b>End date:</b> 3 March 2015
<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 396,153	<b>DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 396,153
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 30,000 people	
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization, with 35 State/Union Territories Branches and more than 700 districts and sub district branches throughout the country. It offers a variety of services, ranging from disaster management, health, blood services, violence prevention, vocational training, and maternity and child welfare schemes. Staff and volunteers are trained in disaster response, forming First Medical Responders (FMR), national, state and district disaster response teams (NDRT, SDRT and DDRT). IRCS also has trained disaster response teams specialized in water and sanitation (NDWRT) with over 30 members. These members are trained on the operation of water purification units, hygiene promotion and sanitation.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently involved in the operation:</b> Since the onset of devastating floods in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) which occurred in early September, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has provided active support to IRCS in the mobilisation of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), and deployment of staff for joint assessments and early response, alongside IRCS and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).  IRCS maintains close coordination with other in-country Movement partners (ICRC, Canadian Red Cross Society and Belgium/Flanders Red Cross). The information exchange and support across the Movement were ensured at all times, both at the country and Asia Pacific Zone and global level. A number of Partner National Societies (PNS) have contributed bilaterally to the relief/replenishment efforts of IRCS.	
<b>Other partner organizations currently involved in the operation:</b> Since the very beginning of the operation, the government of India has assumed the leading role in organizing evacuation, relief and rehabilitation efforts in J&K. The Indian armed forces played a critical role in the initial stage of the intervention, as it was the one ensuring access to affected areas and providing security to humanitarian actors. In addition, the state government of J&K, other governmental agencies, and a multitude of non-governmental organizations also engaged in the operation from the onset.	

#### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:**

An important component of the initial plan of action was deployment of additional number of FMR volunteers from other IRCS state branches, to assist with the emergency evacuation and relief. However, volunteers from outside of J&K were not mobilized as the state branch has decided to mobilise only local volunteers as part of the security and logistics risk mitigation measures.

In response to the needs and in coordination with the authorities and the state branch, IRCS NHQ has recently dispatched additional non-food relief items, which were not covered in the DREF operation replenishment plan. In this DREF update, the budget has been revised to accommodate some of the replenishment of solar lanterns, kitchen sets, and two water purification units, with the unused funds allocated for deployment of FMR. Also, the high thermal blankets, which were originally budgeted, have now been replaced by medium thermal blankets, as per IRCS request, resulting in an increase of the overall logistics cost. The total DREF budget remains unchanged.

## A. Situation analysis

### A.1 Description of the disaster

The southwest monsoon was vigorous across India in early September, triggering floods and affecting more than three million people across the country, with over 1,000 people dead. The states of Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Jammu and Kashmir are amongst the worst affected. The response by various governmental agencies at national and state level was swift, with deployment of search and rescue teams, food distributions, temporary shelter, health and cash support.

However, due to the heavy rainfall on 2 and 3 September 2014, unprecedented flooding event inundated many low lying areas in 10 districts of Jammu and Kashmir and also resulted in landslides. The table below gives updated cumulative figures on the impact of floods in J&K:

Population affected	275,000
No. of human lives lost	298
No. of districts affected	10
No. of villages affected	400

*Source of information: Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India (report dated 15/10/2014).*

The city of Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir's summer state capital, was one of the worst affected. The city was under water for weeks, electricity, communication lines and city and state administration were cut off, making coordination of the response difficult. The IRCS state branch itself was inundated with flood waters, resulting in the temporary relocation of the office and management of the event.

Governmental and non-governmental relief agencies, led by the Indian Army and the national disaster response force (NDRF), evacuated stranded people and facilitated provision of food and water to the affected population during the early phase of the response. IRCS state branch mobilized resources and volunteers to help in these efforts. Considering that many volunteers were also affected by floods, their response was admirable.

Initially, the Army and Air Force extended logistical support to the IRCS, as they were the only one who had the logistical capacity and an overwhelming presence on the ground, and hence could provide immediate access to all affected areas. However, as the situation slowly improved, the IRCS state branch established a new temporary office and started organizing support independently, through its network of district branches and volunteers.

After weeks of water-logging, which slowed down detailed needs assessments, the flood water receded and enabled access to the 10 worst affected districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Many NGOs and INGOs have joined efforts to assist the affected people. Joint rapid needs assessments took place which resulted in a number of planned relief and rehabilitation activities.

Following the Prime Minister's declaration of floods as a national calamity, the government committed substantial financial support to the state towards relief and rehabilitation. However, rehabilitation of housing and infrastructure will not take place immediately, due to the onset of harsh winter conditions. For this reason, key emergency needs will be addressed over the coming winter months.

### A.2 Summary of current response

#### Overview of Host National Society

Within weeks, IRCS state branch re-established a temporary new office and logistics system in Srinagar, with additional warehousing space allocated to it by the authorities. According to the state branch, over 100 first medical responders were mobilized within the state for the relief distribution. A number of other IRCS state branches, as well as other organizations dispatched relief to Jammu and Kashmir.

Following the initial dispatch of tents and other relief items, the national headquarters dispatched additional relief supplies in October. The following table gives the total quantity of items dispatched by the IRCS national headquarters to the Jammu and Kashmir from its regional warehouses in Delhi and Kolkata:

Relief Item	Quantity
Bed Sheet	4,300
Woollen Blanket	29,420
Saree	1,400
Gents Dhotie	1,900
Mosquito Net	400
Kitchen Set	2,700
Towel	6,900
Plastic Bucket	3,000
Tarpaulin	2,450
Family Tent	1,832
Stove	1,300
Hygiene kit	1,300
Solar Lantern	1,580

The Indian Red Cross Society has also deployed two water purification units with a capacity of 3,000 litres per hour and six water purification units

with the capacity of 200 litres per hour. These units were installed near the affected communities, relief camps and in hospitals to ensure safe drinking water availability. There is an expectation that the units may continue to be used in the coming months, and their location and possible re-positioning is under consideration.

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

As the country team for India, the IFRC South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) provided immediate support to IRCS, by facilitating the drafting of the initial plan of action and release of the DREF fund. In the days following the floods, two assessment teams consisting of IRCS, IFRC and ICRC were deployed to Jammu and Kashmir each, to assess the immediate situation. As a result, a comprehensive overview was gained and recommendations were made for Jammu, however the severity of the flooding in Kashmir did not allow access or logistics to evaluate the needs – the team was mainly focused at helping the branch staff and volunteers in their daily emergency tasks, including installation of water treatment units. At this stage, IFRC SARD is also mainly providing support through resource mobilisation, logistics (procurements in coordination with the zonal logistics unit) and PMER support to IRCS for the replenishment of NFIs using DREF in coordination with the zonal logistics unit.

ICRC actively participated in initial discussions at NHQ level, joint assessments, coordination, as well as provision of limited emergency relief to the state branch. To complement the IRCS's efforts to support flood-affected populations in Jammu and Kashmir, the ICRC has already provided 23,320 blankets to the IRCS J&K State Branch, 10,000 blankets to the IRCS Jammu Regional Branch, and 16,680 blankets to the IRCS National Headquarters (NHQ). Furthermore, the ICRC has provided 3,000 solar lanterns, 200 body bags and 50 life jackets to the IRCS NHQ. In addition, one boat, six life jackets, basic stationary items, two laptops, a camera and 10 pen drives were provided to the IRCS J&K state branch. Following this initial coordinated response with IFRC and ICRC, IRCS largely assumed the responsibility for leading and implementing support to its state branch in J&K.

Belgium/Flanders Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross Society, with country presence, have been closely monitoring the developments and coordinating with their headquarters and IRCS to explore if any support is required for the relief operation. To that effect, the Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian Government contributed towards the replenishment of DREF for India, amongst other flood affected countries in the region.

### Overview of non-RC/RC actors in country

The response of governmental agencies in all phases of the operation has been overwhelming, as elaborated above. The central government announced USD 95 million support for rebuilding homes in Kashmir, and USD 29 million for six major hospitals worst affected by the floods. The J&K government has requested central government to extend financial support of USD 7.3 billion aid for flood relief.

Sphere India, the main de facto coordinating body of national and international humanitarian NGOs in India, has provided a platform to CBOs, NGOs and INGOs for the coordinated response. Joint rapid needs assessment in J&K has also been carried out under the banner of Sphere India.

## A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

As the situation has unfolded, the DREF operation has been adapted to meet the operational requirements. Out of the three focus areas initially planned, one – deployment of additional FMR volunteers from other state branches - has been deemed irrelevant, due to the operational and security reasons given above. Instead, IRCS is using additional funds to replenish some of its relief stocks that had been dispatched to J&K, and to procure two additional water purification units of larger capacity, for the necessary boost in the operational area, and/or replenishment of units that may be left in their current location of deployment (if requested). With the total provision of non-food items (NFI) and safe drinking water, IRCS will be reaching 28,550 flood affected people as stated below:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>
<b><i>Provision of 500 tents as temporary shelter</i></b>	<i>4,000</i>
<b><i>Distribution of 4,000 medium thermal blankets</i></b>	<i>8,000</i>
<b><i>Distribution of 1,054 solar lantern</i></b>	<i>6,300</i>
<b><i>Provision of safe drinking water through deployment of water purification units</i></b>	<i>10,250</i>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>28,550<sup>1</sup></i></b>

<sup>1</sup> In the initial DREF plan of action, an estimate figure of 30,000 people was mentioned. However, this revised figure is not to be seen as a substantial decrease in targeting, but rather as a more precise estimation of the number of people expected to benefit from this intervention.

## Risk Analysis

The security situation in J&K remains sensitive, with extensive and permanent army presence. The announcement of upcoming state assembly elections could potentially contribute to a deterioration of the situation and reduced access to flood affected communities.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The overall objective is to ensure that the immediate needs of the flood-affected population are met through provision of emergency shelter and non-food items, safe drinking water and hygiene promotion through mobilization of water purification units with the assistance of FMRs. Based on the existing capacities of IRCS, this DREF-supported intervention targets to deliver assistance to a revised number of 28,550 people in J&K<sup>2</sup>.

### B.1 Proposed strategy

IRCS intervention strategy is based on the request for assistance of the J&K state branch, and is done in coordination with state and central authorities which have taken the lead in organizing and coordinating response, as is increasingly the case in emergencies in India. Based on these requests and an assessment of its own stocks and logistical and operational capacities, IRCS organized several dispatches of emergency shelter and non-food items, and water purification units to the flood affected areas over the last two months. Initially, the logistics support was ensured by the Government, and at a later stage, the National Society took over the organization, transport and allocation of goods, in coordination with district commissioners, who are also IRCS district-level representatives.

The state branch is responsible for the distribution of relief in accordance with the Red Cross and Red Crescent fundamental principles, values and procedures. They are required to coordinate with the state government, the district authorities and other stakeholders on the ground. Initially when access was a problem due to inundated roads and damaged bridges, IRCS collaborated with the armed forces for the logistics support in order to ensure access to affected communities. IRCS volunteers on ground support the delivery of relief and monitoring.

At this stage, following the relief stock disbursement and current distribution and monitoring activities, IRCS NHQ is not envisaging further relief assistance to the state branch. This decision has been taken taking into account the limited capacity of the state branch to deliver more complex rehabilitation activities, as well as the announced substantial governmental support to rehabilitation efforts in Jammu and Kashmir. However, any possible change in the situation and renewed needs will be assessed as required. Therefore, the main focus of this revised intervention remains partial replenishment of stocks used for flood relief so far.

### B.2 Operational support services

#### Human resources

No new paid staff have been engaged for this operation; the implementation is carried out by IRCS staff and volunteers, and supported by IFRC SARD.

#### Logistics and supply chain

IRCS has six strategically located warehouses which extends support to the relief operation. Out of these six, Bahadurgarh and Kolkata warehouses are being used for dispatches while the others are on standby. Initially, IRCS relied on the Army/Air force support for transport of goods, but it has since re-established its own logistical system. IFRC SARD and ZLU have been actively extending logistics support to IRCS for the replenishment of stocks (procurement and transport to warehouses).

The consignment of 500 tents has arrived in India from Kuala Lumpur, and the customs clearance of the same is in progress. Once customs clearance is completed, it will be stored in IRCS' Kolkata warehouse.

<sup>2</sup> Compared to the initial target of 30,000 – also see footnote 1.



Water purification units to be deployed.

Procurement of blankets (revised specifications by IRCS), as well as additional relief items (kitchen sets, solar lanterns and two water purification units), will be initiated as soon as the revised budget is approved.

## Communications

From the first days of the disaster, IRCS communications team has ensured visibility of the state branch volunteers and has actively engaged with the public, through social media and networks.

Further communications support to the National Society has been provided by IFRC communications and programme teams at the South Asia Regional Delegation and the Asia Pacific Zone office, upon the request of IRCS. This includes participation in the initial needs assessment, publishing of news stories and a blog on the IFRC web-site, as well as a number of interviews given to international radio and printed media.



News stories on the monsoon floods shared on IFRC public web.

## Security

J&K region is traditionally a high-security risk area and maintains considerable military presence. In the floods situation, and with difficult access to many affected areas, there was an increased level of tension, as the population's frustration with the slow response was growing. This situation has since stabilized, however security remains sensitive, particularly in view of the upcoming state-level elections. All measures are being taken by the IRCS and its partners to remain vigilant and safe, as per the respective organisational policies and procedures.

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

IRCS is responsible for overseeing all operational components, including the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the reporting from the state branch to the national headquarters. IFRC, through its regional delegation in New Delhi, is providing technical support in programme management, monitoring and external reporting.

Operation updates will be scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any particular problem, constraint or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

## Administration and Finance

Operational costs, such as volunteer incentives, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are included in the budget. Procurement of non-food relief items is being carried out following the IFRC procurement procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation is provided by IRCS national headquarters, with backing from the finance team of the IFRC regional delegation.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

The IRCS, IFRC and ICRC joint team carried out the assessment in Jammu region which has helped IRCS to shape its flood relief operation in the state. The relief supplies which state branch have already received (as listed above) are being distributed. Most of the tents, in the initial phase of the relief operation, were either pitched up to provide shelter to the few thousand migrant labourers that were desperate to get out of the state and were queueing up at the airport. Secondly these tents were also distributed to the families whose houses were partially or fully damaged.

Distribution of NFIs and provision of safe drinking water is the other key element of the operation plan. Details of the IRCS sector of intervention and corresponding actions are as follows:

## Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

**Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation**

*Output 1.1: Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated.*

### Progress towards Outcomes

1. A joint team of IRCS, IFRC and ICRC carried out the initial rapid assessment in Jammu. Based on the recommendations of the assessment team, but also taking into account other external factors, IRCS NHQ has

released additional relief supplies to the Jammu region.

2. The assessment in the Kashmir region could not be completed, as the team deployed had to provide additional operational help to the state branch as itself and its volunteers were affected by floods. However taking cues from Jammu assessment and after consulting branch officials and staff, IRCS NHQ dispatched additional relief supplies to Srinagar as well.
3. A tentative plan of action was prepared by IFRC and IRCS to potentially scale up shelter and relief support, however this has not been actively pursued, due to concerns over the capacity of the state branch and the changing circumstances on the ground. Nevertheless, in response to the initial plan, the government of Japan committed a pledge of USD 100,000, which will be mainly be used towards strengthening emergency wash capacity for response of the National Society, with particular focus on J&K.
4. Following continuous assessment of the needs, security and interventions of other actors, mainly the authorities, priorities identified in the original DREF plan have been revised, as elaborated earlier. The main change involves cancellation of additional deployment of volunteers and an increase in the replenishment of stocks.
5. A template has been developed and shared with the IRCS NHQ and the state branch, in order to document the distribution of relief and involvement of volunteers. This template is expected to assist in monitoring of, and reporting on, the progress of relief distribution.

## **Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

### **Needs analysis:**

People are mostly dependent on boreholes, natural springs and piped water supply. The piped water supply was rendered completely dysfunctional due to the floods. In many places, hand pumps were also inundated, which made it difficult for people to have access to safe drinking water.

### **Population to be assisted:**

IRCS has targeted hospitals, relief camps and communities affected by the floods for supply of safe drinking water.

### **Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate hygiene promotion activities**

*Output 1.1: Provision of safe drinking water and hygiene promotion activities to the targeted up to 6,000 families (30,000 people)*

### **Progress towards Outcomes**

1. IRCS NHQ in the early phase of relief operation mobilized newly procured 8 water purification units to Srinagar. The details of the installation of same are as follows:

Water Purification Unit	Location
P3000CL Aqua Plus WPU	Budgaon, Rashtriya Rifles 35 camp
P3000CL Aqua Plus WPU	Avantipur High Ground, Rashtriya Rifles- Victor force
AP700CL Aqua Plus WPU	Gurudwara, Sanat Nagar
AP700CL Aqua Plus WPU	Islamia School, near Jamia Masjid
AP700CL Aqua Plus WPU	Bones and Joints Hospital
AP700CL Aqua Plus WPU	Badakadal,
AP700CL Aqua Plus WPU	South Kashmir
AP700CL Aqua Plus WPU	South Kashmir

- The larger water purification unit has capacity to serve about 3,750 people while the small unit can support between 250 and 875 people depending on whether the units are operated with a manual pump or electric pump. In combination these units have served approximately 10,250 people. There is a variation in the target of reaching 30,000 people, as no additional units have been deployed.
- These units are being monitored regularly with locations changing to suit the changing needs.
- IRCS seeks to further enhance its emergency wash capacity, by procuring two additional water purification units. They will be used to replenish the units that may stay in the location where they are currently used, as well as to have additional surge capacity, as needed.



Installation of WPU in Bone and Joints Hospital Srinagar.

## Shelter and settlements

### Needs analysis:

Although the floods are long over, damage to houses and infrastructure have been huge, and people are not likely to find more permanent solution until spring, when whether conditions will allow substantial construction work to take place. According to joint rapid needs assessment report published by Sphere India, shelters of 715,841 people were fully damaged in this disaster. This clearly states the need of temporary shelter and basic relief items especially as the winter is setting in.

### Population to be assisted:

The target population for the shelter in the beginning was the migrant laborers and the tourists who were stranded in Srinagar. As the water started receding, many houses collapsed. Hence slowly the focus has shifted to the people whose houses are fully damaged or partially damaged and are un-inhabitable. With the assistance of NFIs, IRCS intends reach at least 10,000 people.

### Outcome 1: Non-food items (family tents and high thermal woollen blankets) are mobilized and distributed promptly to the affected communities by IRCS

*Output 1.1: Non-food items (family tents and high thermal woollen blankets) distributed by IRCS to beneficiaries are replenished (at least 2,000 families, 10,000 people)*

### Progress towards Outcomes

- Indian Red Cross Society national headquarters airlifted 400 tents with the support of Air Force, in order to provide emergency temporary shelter to the displaced people in the emergency phase. These tents were used to provide shelter to the migrant laborers and tourists near the airport in Srinagar and also to the displaced local population.
- As the water started receding, people returned to their homes however some of the houses which were under water for long time started collapsing. This has again raised demand for temporary shelter. IRCS tents are still being used by many families who lost their houses in floods. Reconstruction will take months, as explained above. As the winter is setting in, IRCS tents are of great use to the flood affected population.



(Left) Community volunteers engaged in relief distribution.  
(Right) Tents pitched in Srinagar as temporary shelter for flood affected people.

- The flood affected people are also being assisted by IRCS with blankets, solar lanterns and kitchen sets.

4. Local volunteers are involved to identify the people to be assisted and in the distribution of relief.

## Contact information

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

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Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace.**

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# DREF OPERATION

25/11/2014

MDRIN014 India: Monsoon Floods 2014

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	194,000
Clothing & Textiles	16,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	47,629
Utensils & Tools	35,860
Other Supplies & Services	19,389
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>312,878</b>
Storage, Warehousing	920
Transport & Vehicle Costs	19,297
Logistics Services	12,631
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>32,848</b>
Volunteers	105
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>105</b>
Workshops & Training	1,958
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>1,958</b>
Travel	22,692
Communications	1,494
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>24,186</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	24,178
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>24,178</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>396,153</b>