

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Caribbean: Hurricane Tomas

Emergency appeal n° MDR49006
GLIDE n° TC-2010-000216-
BRB/LCA/VCT
22 November 2010

This Emergency Appeal seeks 1,045,054 Swiss francs (1,064,350 US dollars or 779,507 euro) in cash, kind, or services to support the National Societies of Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to assist 2,050 families for six months: This operation will be completed by early May 2011. A Final Report will be made available by August 2011 (three months after the end of the operation).



The Saint Lucia Red Cross distributes relief items to the most vulnerable of the many people affected by the hurricane. Source: SLRC

Appeal History:

- 51,653 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)'s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was issued on 3 November 2010 for 611,470 Swiss francs to support the National Societies of Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to assist 1,550 families for six months.
- This Emergency Appeal features a revised budget of 1,045,054 Swiss francs to assist up to 2,050 families for six months.

Summary: Tomas, the nineteenth named storm of the Atlantic 2010 hurricane season, affected the Caribbean from 29 October to early November 2010. Hurricane Tomas brought strong winds, more than ten inches of rain and surges of 1 to 3 feet above normal tide levels, affecting more than 2,000 homes, causing landslides, severely interrupting water services in Saint Lucia, and causing infrastructure damages, as well as electricity and communications disruption. Furthermore, the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines suffered major losses, specially their banana crops.

Based on the situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Barbados Red Cross Society, the Saint Lucia Red Cross and the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society. The operation focuses on providing support to ensure appropriate and timely response by delivering assistance and relief consisting of non-food items and safe water, carrying out hygiene promotion activities and providing shelter solutions.

[<Click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Tomas, the nineteenth named storm of the Atlantic 2010 hurricane season, affected the Caribbean from 29 October to early November 2010. The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) reported 10 affected countries: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos. Tomas became a Category 1

Hurricane on 31 October. It brought strong winds, extreme precipitation, (in some cases over 500mm in less than 24 hours) and surges 1 to 3 feet above normal tide levels. Agriculture, housing, roads, electricity and water supply were disrupted in Barbados, in Saint Lucia and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

In **Saint Lucia**, the authorities declared a national disaster. Eight people are reported dead, with some people still reported as missing. The most wide-reaching and immediate impact was the severe damage to the water system around the island that affected 181,000 people. Reports from the Regional Needs Assessment Team state that the water supply fell from 17million gallons daily (MGD) to 0.14 MGD, which could take anywhere from 1 to 2 months to repair. Major material damage is also reported to the western and central regions of the island, where more than 1,000 people are displaced. Around 600 people are living in collective centres while more than 1,600 have been isolated as landslides cut off roads and destroyed bridges. However, the authorities have started to reconstruct and repair them to grant access to isolated communities. The agricultural industry was also significantly affected, with 80-90 per cent of the banana industry damaged, as well as severe damage to other vegetable crops. This is a potential threat to families' income.

In **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, the National Society reports that 1,030 homes were damaged and 131 houses were destroyed. As of 16 November 129 persons were still living in collective centres across the country with more than 1,200 receiving food aid provided by the government. To date, 95 per cent of the country recovered electricity, but repairs are still ongoing. The agricultural industry, in particular the banana crop, suffered severe losses in affected areas: 2,200 acres of banana have been completely destroyed (estimated losses of 16 million East Caribbean dollars). Livestock, poultry, plantains, fruit trees, nutmegs, spices and cash crops have all suffered significant damage that are yet to be calculated. On 1 November, the Government requested regional and international support.

The Department of Emergency Management in **Barbados** estimates that Tomas damaged 500 houses. The most affected parishes are Saint John, Saint Andrew, Saint Joseph, Saint Michael and Saint George. The electricity supply is being restored, after 75 to 80 per cent of the island had its service interrupted. The disruption in water distribution caused health clinics to momentarily close due to the lack of sufficient water to function. The clearing of roads continues.

Coordination and partnerships

From the onset of the emergency, the National Societies of Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados were in coordination with their national emergency management offices. Simultaneously, the IFRC has been in constant communication with the National Societies, Partner National Societies (PNS) and other organizations such the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group, CDEMA, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the UN system.

After the passing of Hurricane Tomas, disaster management delegates and Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members mobilized to support the National Societies in the three islands. The **Saint Lucia Red Cross (SLRC)** received two French Red Cross delegates from the Platform for Intervention in the Caribbean and Americas (PIRAC) who are supporting the relief distribution and water provision. The Delegates mobilized two *water and sanitation Kits-5* (for 5,000 families per day) from Guadeloupe, with one installed in Soufriere, and another one to be used in the south of the island. The IFRC Regional Representative for the Caribbean also visited the island; and on 10 November a water and sanitation delegate from the Canadian Red Cross arrived.



Water treatment equipment was mobilized to alleviate the urgent need after Hurricane Tomas left thousands of people without access to water. Source: SLRC.

The IFRC representatives in Saint Lucia were in close interaction with the inter-agency Regional Needs Assessment Team deployed on 2 November at the request of the National Disaster Office of

Saint Lucia. This team included representatives from CDEMA, the United Nations Development Programme, the UK Department for International Development - DFID, PAHO/WHO and other organizations.

In the case of the **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (SVGRC)**, a delegate from the Caribbean Regional Representation Office, along with a Finnish Red Cross Delegate, arrived to support the initial assessment. In addition, a RIT from the Suriname Red Cross was subsequently deployed to support the operation.

Additionally, an IFRC delegate was deployed to support the National Society in **Barbados** for the first days, and currently, a RIT from the Guyana Red Cross is in country. These personnel are ready to be further mobilized throughout the islands as the needs develop.

The operation will now be managed directly by the National Societies, with possible support from the French Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross, as well as through the support from the IFRC and the contributions from this Appeal.

From 15 to 22 November a joint assessment mission will take place in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines composed of representatives from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) Regional Office, the European Union Regional Delegation in Barbados, the French Red Cross and the IFRC. The purpose of the mission is to evaluate ongoing needs and determine what actions can be taken to link relief activities to rehabilitation.

All monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out by the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) focal point. This includes the overview of best practices, use of tools, timeline, outstanding needs and a lessons learnt workshop at the end of the relief operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Immediately after the passage of Hurricane Tomas through the islands, volunteers and staff from the three National Societies were mobilized to support their governments in rapid assessments and search and rescue operations. They also started to provide relief items, health care and food to the affected people.

In **Saint Lucia**, the inaccessibility to many of the communities, the loss of electrical power, absence of pipe-borne water and food shortages has critically affected the ability of community-based organizations, including Red Cross groups, to carry out activities. Nonetheless, SLRC teams were able to conduct assessments and relief distribution in Roseau, Anse-la-Raye, Bexon, Soufriere, Vieux Forte, Millet, Forestierre, Canaries and Dennery, as well as reaching 435 persons in the suburban agricultural communities of Sarrot, Odsan and Barre Saint Joseph. Another critical area, Fond Saint Jacques, was accessed by helicopter and more than 10 tons of food, water and non-food items (NFI) were distributed. Thus far, the Red Cross has been able to assess 6,773 affected people and has provided support to approximately 3,000 persons.

The following table shows the number of families assessed and the amount of relief items already distributed by the SLRC:

Community	N° of people reached	Relief Items							
		Tarpaulins (bales)	Buckets	Kitchen Kits	Hygiene kits	Jerry cans	Food hampers	Blankets (bales)	Water (cases)
Roseau	560	5	0	0	150	40	0	4	100
Millet	655	8	40	40	40	100	120	8	40
Forestierre	80	2	0	0	0	40	10	1	10
Dennery village/new field	742	10	0	0	0	0	270	0	300
Anse la raye/Coolie town	630	0	0	0	0	0	580	0	460
Soufriere	1,750	40	200	110	150	100	500	10	500
Marc/Bexon	1,750	40	200	200	200	200	500	7	200

Vieux Fort	169	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	20
Canaries	125	0	0	0	0	0	0		125
Desbarras	60	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	20
Ti-Rocher Castries	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	2
Walk-ins	222	25		5	20	20	412	12	412
Total	6,773	131	440	355	576	500	2,452	44	2,189

About three-quarters of the water and food items delivered by the SLRC came from the private sector and friends from the neighbouring island of Martinique. Moreover, the Overseas Branch of the British Red Cross in the Cayman Islands and the Barbados Red Cross supported the operation with NFI. Discussions regarding other areas of assistance are ongoing, but the relief operation may be hindered if replenishments do not arrive soon as the demand for water and food has drastically reduced the stock of the Saint Lucia Red Cross.

A critical factor that appears to be increasing every day is the large number of persons coming to the Red Cross for direct assistance. The majority of these people who access the office seem to come from various small and isolated communities in Castries.

From the early stages of the emergency in **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, groups from the National Society provided meals in collective centres. Currently, the SVGRC is also handing out NFI from its headquarters, as the population in collective centres is being assisted by the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO), and the government is carrying out distributions in the field. People coming for aid are being interviewed to determine the need, and they are receiving tarpaulins, cots, blankets and hygiene kits. In addition, the National Society has been conducting damage and needs assessments, and the SVGRC is also working closely with the government on a shelter programme. On 17 November, the National Society, in collaboration with PIRAC and the IFRC, will carry out a three-day workshop on re-roofing and house reinforcement. The workshop will be attended not only by Red Cross volunteers, but also by representatives from the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Housing, the Physical Planning Division, the Buildings, Roads, and General Service Authority, and NEMO. This workshop, carried out with support from the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid creates a strong foundation for future collaboration, strengthening the relationship of the National Society with the governmental authorities in the shelter sector.

The National Intervention Teams from **Barbados Red Cross Society** were mobilized to carry out initial damage assessments immediately after the storm, while relief work was carried out by members of the Charles Rowe Bridge community disaster response team (CDRT). The National Society collaborated with the National Food and General Supplies Committee to distribute food to affected families. While also continuing the assessments and mappings of damages, the BRCS is now assisting relief efforts in Saint Lucia through the collection of public contributions of water and NFI.

The needs

The needs vary across the three islands as the hurricane had different impacts. From the damage and needs assessments which are being undertaken in many communities, the general needs identified thus far include basic relief items, shelter material support and emergency water and sanitation. According to current available information from the governments, Red Cross National Societies and other agencies, approximately 1,900 households (9,500 people) are affected across the three islands. Of these, the majority of needs identified to date are in Saint Lucia. Several communities in the south and centre-west of this country are still isolated and require immediate water and sanitation support. Nonetheless, all three countries suffered infrastructure damage and require support with shelter materials.

The **Saint Lucia Red Cross** identified the following needs of 1,500 families in coordination with NEMO:

- Health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: supply safe water to ensure the continuity of basic household activities and delivery of health services for the entire population; control of vector and water-borne and skin diseases.
- Agriculture: drainage and cleaning of fields; reconstruction of irrigation systems; support for replanting and production (tools and seeds); and rebuilding or repair of access roads, sheds and other structures.
- Shelter: provide short and medium term shelter to families until they are able to return home, assessment of landslide risk and mitigation measures.
- Relief: Provide NFIs including blankets, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, jerry cans and buckets) for targeted families.

The **Saint Vincent and Grenadines Red Cross Society** and NEMO identified the following needs:

- Shelter: supply roof reconstruction materials (plywood, galvanized zinc sheets, timber and hurricane straps) and tools for 30 homes damaged by the hurricane, of which 14 homes are destroyed.
- Food: This is a need identified in the collective centres. Currently, SVGRC volunteers are actively providing meals in the collective centres.
- Non-food items: Supply 900 tarpaulins, 1,000 hygiene kits, 2,250 blankets, 2,250 lanterns (non-kerosene), 900 jerry cans and 900 mosquito nets.

The **Barbados Red Cross** has identified the need for:

- Shelter: Repair the roofs of 50 houses that have incurred damage using hurricane straps.

The proposed operation



More than 1,000 homes suffered damages in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, mostly due to the strong winds of Hurricane Tomas. Photo by Johan Lunabba/Finnish Red Cross.

The proposed operation will be implemented in the three countries. The **Barbados Red Cross Society** will provide non-food items to 50 families and assist them with vouchers for the local purchase of shelter materials and tools. The IFRC will also support, in collaboration with a shelter technician from PIRAC, the retrofitting of houses in order to make them more resilient to future disasters.

In **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, the National Society will support 500 families with non-food items and provide 30 households with vouchers for the purchase of shelter materials. The PIRAC shelter expert will also support this activity, providing technical support to families on retrofitting of houses to be more resilient to future disasters.

In **Saint Lucia**, the National Society will provide safe drinking water to 10,000 persons per day and will support an additional 1,500 families with non-food items. A shelter assessment is underway. The families will also receive shelter materials to replace items lost during the disaster and the National Society will undertake a livelihood support programme through the provision of vouchers for 180 families.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Up to 2,050 families have their immediate needs covered through the distribution of non-food items (NFI), such as family kits, hygiene kits, blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins with fixing materials, and personal protective equipment such as masks.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 2,050 affected families are met through relief distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and complete damage and needs assessments in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Mobilize relief supplies from the pre-positioned stocks, supplemented by additional regional procurement. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes leading to strengthened National Societies. • Develop an exit strategy.

Shelter

Outcome: Up to 80 families have safe and adequate shelter through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
30 families in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 50 families in Barbados receive improved shelter solutions that are more resilient to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through distribution of materials, tools and cash. • Provide technical assistance and guidance on improved roofing and structural construction in order to be more resilient to future disasters. • Where possible, establish internships, partnerships with small business and other joint initiatives to maximize the potential economic benefits of the shelter programming. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and adequate shelter response programming within the National Society and affected communities.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados, the operation will include reconstruction of damaged and destroyed roofs and house structures. Additionally, a workshop previously organized on re-roofing and housing reinforcement organized with ECHO support will continue as planned. Following the workshop, the two National Societies will utilize the knowledge and work with individual households to rebuild damaged infrastructure throughout this operation.

Water supply and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Up to 10,000 persons per day receive water and sanitation support, providing them with safe water and reducing the risk of water-borne and water-related risks.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 10,000 persons as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish two water treatment facilities in Saint Lucia. • Set up basic emergency water distribution networks, where possible and practical. This will include water trucking, bladders, storage and tap stands.
The health status of the population is sustainably improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an assessment of current conditions of sanitation. • Establish disease vector and safe hygiene monitoring. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities within the affected population. • Train volunteers on hygiene promotion techniques.

Early recovery

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 180 families who have lost their crops due to the floods in Saint Lucia.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
180 families receive material support to recover their agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop a voucher system for seed distribution and agricultural improvements in prioritized affected areas. • Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions. • Increase access to seeds, fertilizer and basic agricultural tools for beneficiary families. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.

Logistics

The IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU), based in Panama, is providing technical support to the National Societies and is mobilizing non-food items from Panama and Guadeloupe for 2,050 families. Mobilization of relief goods including in-kind donations and transport to the three islands: Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is coordinated through the RLU in Panama. Please contact the RLU for details of shipping instructions and allocation of the Commodity Tracking Number before the dispatch of any shipments.

The updated mobilization table for this operation can be found on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System: https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/pages/03_response/0307_logistics.aspx

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability and transparency.

There has been close coordination and support to the National Societies to increase the visibility of their actions through PADRU, the Caribbean Regional Representation and the IFRC communications department in the Americas Zone Office and at the secretariat headquarters in Geneva. Regular situation reports have been issued by Red Cross National Societies through the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and informal situation reports by PADRU.

A press release and a web story highlighting the work of the National Societies, and the support of the IFRC were issued in early November, aiming to develop a better understanding of the mission of the IFRC and the activities the organization undertakes in assisting affected communities. Similarly, local and international media have been provided with interviews, and material as needed. The National Societies will continue to receive support to increase their visibility through technical assistance and materials, and further communications materials in relation to this appeal are to be developed in coordination with PADRU and the Caribbean Regional Representation.

Capacity of the National Society

Currently, all three National Societies implement a disaster risk reduction programmes. The **BRCS** implements the programme through support from the IFRC and ECHO. The **SLRC** is supported by the American Red Cross and the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). In the case of the **SVGRC**, the support for the disaster risk reduction programming comes from the Finnish Red Cross and ECHO. While these are small National Societies in terms of staff numbers, the response to Tomas has seen the utilization of their recently trained National Intervention Teams and the use of the CDRT.

Furthermore, the three National Societies had some pre-positioned stocks on the islands, which they were able to distribute immediately. This highlights again the importance of having sufficient stock readily available. It has been some years since the National Societies of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados have had to respond to such a level of damage in their countries as a result of a storm. Saint Lucia, on the other hand recently strengthened its capacities during the DREF operation carried after the flash flooding of 6 October 2010. In addition, Saint Lucia had disaster response experience following the impact of Hurricane Dean in 2005.

Capacity of the IFRC

The Zone Office in the Americas including PADRU and the Caribbean Regional Representation Office is providing support to the National Societies for the emergency response. It is deploying specialized human resources such as a Disaster Management delegate and an officer to support assessments, supporting the development of plan of actions and relief items distribution.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Services

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General Programme

How we work

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

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

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Saint Lucia:** Hubert Pierre, Relief Director of the Saint Lucia Red Cross; phone: +1 758 384 2539; email: deltaorion@hotmail.com
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- **In Barbados:** Edmond Bradshaw, Director General of the Barbados Red Cross Society, phone: +1 246 237 8543; email: bdosredcross@caribsurf.com
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[<Emergency Appeal budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coordination	Coordinated Support (ERUs)	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	74,050			74,050
Shelter - Transitional				
Construction - Housing				
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure				
Construction - Materials	97,500			97,500
Clothing & Textiles	310,150			310,150
Food				
Seeds & Plants	36,000			36,000
Water & Sanitation	33,400			33,400
Medical & First Aid				
Teaching Materials	5,680			5,680
Utensils & Tools	52,700			52,700
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements ERU (Emergency Response Units)	146,550			146,550
Total Supplies	756,030	0	0	756,030
Land & Buildings				
Vehicles				
Computer & Telecom				
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				
Medical Equipment				
Other Machinery & Equipment				
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	0	0	0	0
Storage				
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000			30,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,500			26,500
Total Transport & Storage	56,500	0	0	56,500
International Staff	4,950			4,950
Regionally Deployed Staff	33,000			33,000
National Staff	6,000			6,000
National Society Staff	33,310			33,310
Other Staff benefits				
Consultants				
Total Personnel	77,260	0	0	77,260
Workshops & Training	2,000			2,000
Total Workshops & Training	2,000	0	0	2,000
Travel	39,500			39,500
Information & Public Relation	3,500			3,500
Office Costs	14,500			14,500
Communications	4,500			4,500
Professional Fees				
Financial Charges	15,500			15,500
Other General Expenses				
Total General Expenditure	77,500	0	0	77,500
Cash Transfers to National Societies				
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties				
Total Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0
Program Support	63,783			63,783
Total Programme Support	63,783	0	0	63,783
Services & Recoveries	11,981			11,981
Shared Services				
Total Services	11,981	0	0	11,981
TOTAL BUDGET	1,045,054	0	0	1,045,054
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				
ERUs contributions				
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,045,054	0	0	1,045,054