

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Southern Africa: Floods

Preliminary Emergency appeal n°  
MDR63001  
GLIDE n° FL-2008-00004-  
LSO/MOZ/MWI/NMB/SWZ/ZMB/ZWE  
18 January 2008

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 8,064,000 (USD 7.3m or EUR 5m) in cash, kind, or services to support the Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe National Societies to assist 30,000 households (some 150,000 people) for six months.

CHF 1,191,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

**Summary:** Heavy rains and storms since the beginning of December 2007 have caused severe flooding in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The situation is also worsening in Namibia's northern Caprivi Region and in Malawi's southern districts. Lesotho and Swaziland had also previously experienced destructive storms with heavy rains. It is estimated that a total of 22,400 households have been affected in southern Africa and are in need of immediate relief assistance in the form of basic non-food relief, shelter, food, clean water and sanitation, and National Society capacity building. The Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe Red Cross National Societies have requested international support, and this Emergency Appeal is intended to articulate how the initial relief response will be managed while assessments are undertaken to monitor the evolving situation. This Appeal and budget includes planning for contingency stocks to cover a further 50,000 people. A revised Emergency Appeal will be issued shortly, providing a more detailed operational plan. The Federation anticipates that there will be a significant increase in the affected population in the coming weeks.

A total of CHF 1,191,000 has been allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to start relief operations and to support needs assessments (CHF 1,084,000 of DREF for the region, CHF 107,000 previously allocated for Zimbabwe).

This operation is expected to be implemented over six months, and will therefore be completed by 31 July 2008; a Final Report will be made available by October, 2008 (three months after the end of the operation).

[<click here to view the attached preliminary Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)  
[here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)



Mozambique Red Cross (MRC) volunteers are assisting with construction in this northern Mozambican village, where some 400 people are trying to rebuild their lives after being evacuated from riverside homes. Some people in Chipuazo are still living in the tents they were provided after the flood disaster in Mozambique a year ago. The MRC has fielded hundreds of volunteers in several affected provinces.

## The situation

Continuous heavy rains in the western side of the southern Africa region have caused localised and severe flooding in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and rising water levels in Malawi and Namibia. Lesotho and Swaziland experienced heavy rains accompanied by hailstorms. Over the past few years, the pattern of floods across southern Africa has been changing, becoming more frequent, intense and unpredictable for local communities. The heavy rains recorded since the first half of December 2007 and the start of 2008 caused rivers to swell. Mozambique, in particular, is a concern as water levels continue to rise above alert level along the Zambezi River, in particular from Tete to the where the river empties into the Indian Ocean in Chinde Town in Zambezia Province (see attached map).

It is estimated that some 112,000 people are affected in southern Africa, with 57,000 in Mozambique, 15,000 in Zimbabwe, and 6,500 in Zambia. With the rainy season still in the early stages, further heavy rains are expected. In addition to the above mentioned countries, Malawi and Namibia are also now anticipating heavy localised flooding based on previous experiences. It is anticipated that humanitarian support will also be required in these two countries. The short-term weather forecasts and the predicted effect of La Nina indicate further severe flooding for the coming month, and therefore we anticipate a significant increase in the affected population.

**Table 1: Estimated number of people affected so far as of 16 January 2008**

Country	Number of Households affected	Number of people
Lesotho	800	4,000
Malawi	3,000*	15,000
Mozambique	11,400	57,000
Namibia	2,400*	12,000
Swaziland	500	2,500
Zambia	1,300	6,500
Zimbabwe	3,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>112,000</b>

Source (s): National Disaster Management Bodies, Red Cross Societies, UNOCHA situation reports

\* Figures for Malawi and Namibia are projections based on previous flooding experiences in relation to the population in the area on flood alert. The same figures will be used for Red Cross Societies targeting exercises.

### Lesotho

Lesotho's southern districts experienced a tornado accompanied by hailstones during the first week of January 2008, leaving some families without shelter, water and sanitation facilities. The Disaster Management Authority (DMA) jointly with the Lesotho Red Cross conducted an initial assessment and reported that Mafeteng District was the hardest hit with 800 households (4,000 people) affected, one death reported; roof tops of buildings in three schools and 189 households were completely blown away with collapsed walls while two children were injured by debris. It is estimated that 50% of crops have been destroyed, implying a possible food shortage. More severe weather is predicted in the months to come.

### Malawi

With the continuing heavy rains, flooding is anticipated in the southern parts of the country. Heavy rains have caused localized damage to crops and houses in villages in the Mzimba, Dedza, Mangochi and Chiradzulu Districts, with 50 houses reported destroyed in the latter. The Malawi Red Cross jointly with the National Disaster Management Authority continues with assessments and situation monitoring in the areas affected thus far, and anticipates flooding in the next few weeks. The international humanitarian agencies together with the Malawi Red Cross are pre-positioning relief stocks in areas at risk.

### Mozambique

According to the Direccao Nacional de Aguas (DNA) (National Water Authority), water levels along the Zambezi River continue to rise above alert levels and water discharge from the Cahora Bassa dam has been

increased from 5,100 to 6,600 cubic metres per second. The National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) reported that approximately 11,400 households (57,000 people) have so far been affected by floods and about 30,000 people have been evacuated to established resettlement centres. Relocation of at-risk populations continues, with national disaster authorities beginning to implement compulsory evacuations from dangerous areas in the river valleys. The flooding has resulted in the destruction of houses, infrastructure and crops, and approximately 37,000 hectares of arable land have been lost in six districts in the central provinces namely Sofala, Tete, Zambézia and Manica as well as the southern province of Inhambane. A total of six people are reported to have died in different circumstances as a result of the flooding.

A rapid needs assessment conducted by multi-sectoral teams indicates that the affected families are in need of immediate food, shelter, water and sanitation. The Mozambique Red Cross<sup>1</sup> (CVM) in collaboration with the government and other international humanitarian agencies are establishing their presence in Caia as the operation's base. The CVM is moving relief stock from its warehouse in Beira to Caia in order to facilitate distribution in affected areas.

### **Namibia**

The Zambezi River is rising to flood alert level (recorded at 1.6 m on 15 January) indicating possible flooding in the Caprivi Region in northern Namibia. In the 2006/2007 flooding season, the Namibia Red Cross assisted 2,400 households (12,000 people), and due to the early heavier rains this season more people are expected to be displaced. The Directorate of Emergency Management, of which the Namibia Red Cross is a member, is conducting assessment and situation monitoring in the Caprivi region for possible preparedness and response measures. The Namibia Red Cross is collaborating with the Federation Zone Office to preposition relief stocks in at-risk areas.

### **Swaziland**

Parts of the country have been affected by heavy rains accompanied by hail storms since the last week of December 2007. Approximately 500 households (2,500 people) in Mvutjini in southern Hhohho, Ndzingeni in the northern Hhohho, and Sthobelweni, St Phillips, and Dvokodvweni in the Lubombo region have been affected.

### **Zambia**

The heavy rains which usually affect the North-western Province have so far fallen only in the drought stricken south, causing water levels in the Magoye and Kafue Rivers to rise. Consequently localized flooding is recorded in the Sinazongwe, Siavonga, Monze, Namwala and Mazabuka districts. A rapid assessment undertaken by the Zambia Red Cross in three out of the four most affected districts indicates 1,300 households (6,500 people) have been affected by floods. The floods are reported to have displaced people, caused destruction of crops, food stocks, and loss of livestock and household assets.

The situation is anticipated to worsen since the shifting weather patterns indicate that the North-western Province will soon receive rains. The national Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) teams under the coordination of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) have been deployed in the affected districts in the Southern Province to conduct multi-sectoral assessments. The government of Zambia presented a USD 13 million national contingency plan to international partners covering the period January to June 2008, which sets the framework for preparedness, response and rehabilitation strategies in relation to floods, droughts and cholera.

### **Zimbabwe**

The country continues to record heavy rains mainly in Matebeleland North and South Provinces, northern parts of the Midlands, Manicaland, Mashonaland West and parts of Mashonaland Central Provinces. More than 3,000 households (15,000 people) were affected in the flooded districts since the second week of December 2007. Malaria and diarrhoeal disease outbreaks have been reported in Muzarabani where over 1,000 families have been displaced by floods. According to the UNOCHA report of 9 January, 46 cases of diarrhoea, 85 cases of malaria and 14 of dysentery have been recorded in the district. The Zimbabwe Red Cross in collaboration with the national Civil Protection Unit (CPU) and other international humanitarian

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<sup>1</sup> In Portuguese: Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique

agencies have mounted a relief operation delivering water purification solutions, sanitation facilities, food aid, temporary shelter and health promotion activities.

In the Chipinge District of Manicaland Province, a flood alert was raised at the end of December 2007, when water levels in the Save River started to rise. This was followed by flash floods which temporarily displaced 1,000 households (5,000 people) in the Tongogara refugee camp, and Chibuwe ward close to the Mozambique border. In Matebeleland North Province a flood alert was raised in Tsholotsho, while in Chiredzi and Mwenezi of Masvingo Province no imminent threats to human life were identified, although water logging is expected to cause general crop failure.

## Coordination and partnerships

While the full extent of the damage is still being assessed in some countries, relief operations have been activated by the governments in the affected countries supported by coordinated efforts from the international humanitarian community. The Federation Zone office in Southern Africa is working very closely with the affected National Societies, relevant United Nations agencies namely the UNOCHA, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP, OXFAM, government departments and other non-governmental organisations in assessments, situation monitoring and distribution of relief supplies. In addition the Federation Zone office, Federation Country representatives and National Societies in affected countries have been participating in country coordination meetings chaired by UNOCHA. The national disaster management bodies such as the Disaster Management Mitigation Unit (DMMU) in Zambia; Civil Protection Unit (CPU) in Zimbabwe; Emergency Management Unit (EMU) in Namibia; Disaster Management Authority (DMA) in Lesotho; National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in Malawi; and National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) in Mozambique have been at the centre of coordination meetings and assessments.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

A total of CHF 1,191,000 has been allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate response operations in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe (an initial CHF 107,000 for Zimbabwe, and CHF 1,084,000 for the southern Africa region). The Southern Africa, Federation Zone has established a multi-disciplinary taskforce to coordinate response operations in the region specifically providing technical support in logistics, finance management, information dissemination and relief operations. Through the task force, a flood operation coordination team will be positioned at the Zone office in South Africa to oversee the operation for six months at the request of the national societies. Partner National Societies (PNS) namely Danish and Norwegian Red Cross are part of the Zone task force and at country level, resident PNS are also supporting and coordinating with the operating National Societies in assessments, situation monitoring, and delivering of relief.

Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT's) are on standby for deployment to any of the affected countries as per the needs and upon request of the National Societies. To date, the affected National Societies have been coping using their national disaster response teams and will request international assistance if the need arises. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is receiving regular updates from the affected national societies and depending on the increasing humanitarian needs, will provide targeted support.

## The needs

**Beneficiary selection:** This preliminary Emergency Appeal has been developed based on the evolving nature of the situation. Some 20,000 households (100,000 people) will be assisted initially, but this figure is expected to rise and the Federation will adjust the operation accordingly, and will launch a revised appeal shortly. The targeted population differs from country to country depending on the needs, absorption capacity and involvement of other humanitarian agencies. In Malawi and Namibia the situation is still developing and the beneficiary figures are based on estimates with reference to previous flooding disasters.

## Targeted beneficiaries

Red Cross National Society	Number of targeted Households	Number of targeted people (based on an average household figure of five)
Lesotho Red Cross	800	4,000
Malawi Red Cross	3,000	15,000
Mozambique Red Cross	9,000	45,000
Namibia Red Cross	2,400	12,000
Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross	500	2,500
Zambia Red Cross	1,300	6,500
Zimbabwe Red Cross	3,000	15,000
Contingency	10,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>

**Immediate needs:** The affected families are in immediate need of shelter, food, clothing, mosquito nets, clean water and sanitation to relieve the impact of floods for a period of six months. It is anticipated that the number of affected will increase, but figures provided are based on estimates as most areas are inaccessible. Clean water, sanitation facilities and temporary shelter are the most urgent needs since the majority of the affected people have been displaced from their homes and safe water has been contaminated.

**Longer-term needs:** Long-term needs assessments will be conducted and communicated once the relief operation is underway, and it is possible to reach the inaccessible areas and determine and define how the Red Cross can effectively assist the flood affected communities to return to their normal lives. Long-term needs will be focused on the restoration of livelihoods and reinforcement of coping mechanism.

## The proposed operation

The National Red Cross Societies are implementing the initial response using the CHF 1,191,000 released from Federation's DREF, and several activities are already underway. Areas of intervention address the immediate needs to reduce the impact of the disasters. This preliminary Appeal and budget includes procurement of contingency stocks for a further 50,000 persons who we anticipate will be displaced in the coming days.

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Objective: The specific quantities and quality of relief items distributed to the beneficiaries are appropriate; distributions are carried out according to assessment and selection criteria that identify actual needs and vulnerable groups, and are based on careful registration and a system/process that controls and monitors, and record the movement of such goods.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Relief items are distributed to the following households: 800 in Lesotho, 3,000 in Malawi, 9,000 in Mozambique, 2,400 in Namibia, 1,300 in Zambia and 3,000 in Zimbabwe for a period of six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</li> <li>• Distributing tarpaulins and plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans</li> <li>• Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing, and distribution and controlling supply movements.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating the relief activities and providing reporting on relief distributions</li> </ul>

### Emergency shelter

<b>Objective: 20,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are living in a safe and healthy environment within six months of the beginning of the project.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The targeted 20,000 displaced households are provided with shelter material and are living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</li> </ul>

with dignity within six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing tarpaulins and plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and jerry cans.</li> <li>• Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing, and distribution and controlling supply movements. Monitoring and evaluating the relief activities and providing reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>
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### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Objective: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to the following household 800 in Lesotho, in 3,000 in Malawi, 9,000 in Mozambique, 500 in Swaziland, 1,300 in Zambia and 3,000 in Zimbabwe for six months.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 20,000 families displaced by floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing water purification powder.</li> <li>• In some cases treating and distributing water.</li> <li>• Distributing household level water storage (i.e. jerry cans) to 20,000 households.</li> <li>• Purchasing materials and equipment (indicating numbers and types).</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 20,000 families for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing 5,000 sanitation platforms to the displaced families.</li> <li>• Assisting with construction of temporary latrines.</li> <li>• Assisting with vector control and prevention measures.</li> <li>• Assisting in waste disposal measures.</li> <li>• Assisting in drainage measures.</li> <li>• Purchasing materials and equipment (indicating numbers and types).</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities and behaviour change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training 100 community-based volunteers on PHAST/IFRC WatSan software.</li> <li>• Conducting hygiene and health promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting a total of 50,000 in the affected countries.</li> <li>• Providing information, education and communication (IEC) material on hygiene promotion (printed materials (posters, flyers, etc), manuals, educational materials, etc).</li> </ul>

### Logistics

<b>Objective: To support the relief operations, delivering arrange of relief items in line with the operational priorities.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
The operation has coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods; warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procuring relief supplies and controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end-user.</li> <li>• Liaising and coordinating actions with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.</li> <li>• Establishing appropriate warehouses and arranging transportation to distribution points.</li> <li>• Supporting and building logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.</li> </ul>

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The Southern Africa Zone office will work in close collaboration with affected National Red Cross Societies with support from the Federation's Secretariat Communications Department to continue maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders. This is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promoting greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

High visibility of the operation will be maintained through local media, DMIS, web stories and press releases. Updates on Red Cross action will be regularly shared through programme updates posted on the web and local media. Red Cross logos and banners will be displayed at distribution sites and Red Cross regalia worn by volunteers in action. Adequate visibility for donors will be taken into consideration, including maintaining a high profile in international media and use of donor logos. Photographs highlighting donor contributions will be taken and shared throughout the relief operation.

### **Capacity of the National Society**

The operating National Societies have widely varying levels of capacity to manage the disasters and are currently managing the relief operations but as the situation is fluid there may be requests for international humanitarian assistance. All six National Societies are utilizing their trained RDRT members to conduct assessments, distributing relief items and trained volunteers have been mobilized.

Except for Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia, the affected National Red Cross Societies do not have any pre-positioned emergencies stocks or funds thus hampering their relief efforts. Malawi and Zambia Red Cross Societies are still able to respond using pre-positioned stocks from previous flood situations and are both conducting further assessments. With the DREF allocation released recently the National Societies can now immediately start their operations if emergency stocks can be purchased locally or airlifted from the Regional Logistics Units. CVM is at an advantage because of its previous experiences gained through preparedness and response to floods emergencies and has a strong network with other agencies and a clearly defined division of labour with other actors. It has articulated its initial needs as support for movement of relief items to areas of need from its Beira warehouse.

As the rains are continuing flooding is becoming worse. The Zimbabwe Red Cross being close to Southern Africa Zone office has benefited from relief stocks from the Federation Zone warehouse in Harare and from DREF allocated in December 2007 and is continuing with its relief efforts. Lesotho and Swaziland Red Cross Societies lack any relief items and Lesotho Red Cross has launched a national appeal seeking assistance from the general public.

Although capacity concerns have been expressed, there is a need to continue to strengthen both the management and response capacity in some National Societies. At least four of the National Societies (Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia) have received some funding through the annual appeal to develop master disaster management plans that will enable the strengthening of the disaster management programmes.

### **Capacity of the Federation**

A multi-disciplinary task force has been established at the Federation Zone office and includes resident Partner National Societies (Danish and Norwegian Red Cross). The task force is meeting regularly for briefing and updates on the situation. Individual staff members at the Federation Zone office have been designated as focal points for different countries. The regional disaster response team (RDRT) is on standby for immediate deployment to any of the affected countries. However, to date, the affected National Societies have been able to cope using their national disaster response teams.

The Southern Africa Federation Zone office may be facing a capacity gaps at this moment as the Zone Office is still in transition due to office move Harare to Johannesburg and technical staff recruitment is still in process. However, programme managers for disaster management, water and sanitation, health and care, HIV and AIDS, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) are in place to support the operation respectively. Relief delegates may be required as the needs become clear particularly in logistics.

### **Budget summary**

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Thomas Gurtner  
Director

Markku Niskala  
Secretary General

## How we work

*All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

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

- **In Operational Zone for Southern Africa:** Françoise Le Goff, Head of Zone Office, Johannesburg; Email [francoise.legoff@ifrc.org](mailto:francoise.legoff@ifrc.org); Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; +27.11.303.9711
- **In Geneva:** John Roche, Operations Coordinator for Africa, Email: [john.roche@ifrc.org](mailto:john.roche@ifrc.org); Phone: +41.22.730.4400, Fax: +41.22.733.03.95

[<Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

## **APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

Annex 1

### **Southern Africa Floods**

**MDR63001**

#### **ORIGINAL**

#### **RELIEF NEEDS**

Shelter	1,264,846
Construction Materials	
Clothing & Textiles	817,200
Food	
Seeds & Plants	
Water & Sanitation	2,156,500
Medical & First Aid	
Teaching Materials	
Utensils & Tools	885,300
Other Supplies & Services	219,420

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**Total Relief Needs** **5,343,266**

#### **CAPITAL EQUIPMENT**

Land & Buildings	
Vehicles Purchase	
Computers & Telecom Equipment	5,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	
Medical Equipment	
Other Machinery & Equipment	

#### **TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES**

Storage - Warehouse	359,650
Distribution & Monitoring	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	369,600

#### **PERSONNEL**

International Staff	650,500
Regionally Deployed Staff	67,000
National Staff	26,100
National Society Staff	265,000
Consultants	151,500

#### **WORKSHOPS & TRAINING**

Workshops & Training

#### **GENERAL EXPENSES**

Travel	132,000
Information & Public Relations	110,000
Office running costs	33,600
Communication Costs	24,300
Professional Fees	
Financial Charges	2,700
Other General Expenses	500

#### **PROGRAMME SUPPORT**

Programme Support - PSR	524,221
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**Total Operational Needs** **2,721,671**

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**Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)** **8,064,937**

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**Available Ressources**

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**Net Request** **8,064,937**

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