

Operations update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Philippines: Typhoon Megi

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH006
GLIDE n° **TC-2010-000205-PHL**
Operations update n° 6
29 June 2011

Period covered by this update:
1 May to 15 June 2011

Appeal target: CHF 4,183,640

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, the appeal is 67 per cent covered. However, owing to the reduction of the operation timeframe, no further contributions are required.

[<click here for the financial statement¹>](#)

Appeal history:

- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 26 October 2010 for CHF 4,183,640 for 12 months to assist 12,000 families (approximately 60,000 people).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 214,855 was allocated from IFRC's [DREF](#) on 22 October to support Philippine Red Cross in its initial response and rapid assessments.



Red Cross and ECHO staff on a field visit in Cabagan, Isabela, early May 2011. Red Cross project staff, volunteers and IFRC delegates assigned to targeted provinces visit designated shops on a regular basis to observe distribution of shelter materials and address beneficiary concerns.
(Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

Summary: This operations update reduces the appeal timeframe by three months. The operation will now be completed by 31 July 2011 and a final report issued by 31 October 2011, i.e. three months after the end of the operation. The adjustment of timeframe, envisioned in the [six-month consolidated report](#), is based on the rate of implementation vis-à-vis funding received as of 15 June 2011.

Activities under the objectives for relief distributions, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion were closed during the previous reporting period. As such, this update focuses on the shelter programme, which PRC continues to implement with the support of IFRC.

In the six-month consolidated report, it was estimated that the available funds could support provision of shelter repair kits to some 8,000 typhoon-affected families [against the appeal target of 12,000 families]. However, owing to a favourable foreign currency exchange rate², Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have since determined that they will be able to meet shelter needs of up to 10,000 families.

¹ The attached financial statement reflects financial transactions recorded as of 31 May 2011

² For instance, in December 2010, the average exchange rate for PHP to the CHF was approximately 42.42 while in June 2011 the average rate is approximately 50.87. Considering that shelter repair kits are delivered through cash vouchers of fixed value [PHP 7,000 for Category I and PHP 15,000 for category II], in December 2010, CHF 165,017 would cover Category I shelter repair kits for 1,000 families. However, in June 2011, it would take CHF 137,606 to provide Category I shelter repair kits to 1,000 families – a saving of approximately CHF 27,411, adequate to cover Category I shelter repair kits for some additional 200 families during June.

During the period 1 May to 15 June 2011, some 3,200 families were provided with shelter repair materials. This brings the total number of families assisted to date to around 9,270. Provision of remaining shelter repair kits continues and will be completed within the revised operation timeframe.

To date, cash and/or in-kind contributions have been received from American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government and the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates. Funding has also been provided by the European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO)

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous contributions. Owing to the reduction of the operation's timeframe, no further contributions are required.

The situation

Typhoon Megi battered the Philippines on Monday, 18 October 2010, with winds of more than 220km/h and heavy rains. The typhoon made landfall as a Category V storm near Divilacan Island on the eastern coast of Isabela province. It weakened as it moved across the northern part of the country, exiting through La Union to the South China Sea on 19 October 2010. In total, 23 provinces were affected, with Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan worst hit.

While the direct impact on lives was low, the typhoon caused significant damage to houses, livelihoods and infrastructure. The damage to houses and buildings was mainly because of powerful winds, considering that Megi made landfall as a Category V storm. The situation in Cagayan, Kalinga and Isabela was worsened by heavy rains that followed half a month after the typhoon; the combined effects of the typhoon and heavy rains caused a further stretch to community coping capacities.

Some eight months after the typhoon, signs of recovery are emerging. Most families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by Typhoon Megi have since repaired or rebuilt their houses, and agencies that were undertaking early recovery interventions in affected provinces are putting the final touches as they bring to close activities related to the typhoon intervention. Early recovery programmes funded by authorities have also advanced, with most families that have received assistance from the authorities having completed house repair and reconstruction.

Overall, during the first five months of 2011, the weather was favourable for farming in Cagayan Valley, and agriculture authorities³ have projected that the region – which was hard-hit by the typhoon – is set to post record rice and corn harvests in the first half of 2011. Nevertheless, with the onset of the 2011 typhoon season, the threat of a new storm hitting the region remains. During the reporting period, four major weather disturbances – Tropical Storm Aere (local name: Bebing), Typhoon Songda (local name: Chedeng), Tropical Storm Sarika (local name: Dodong) and Tropical Storm Haima (local name: Egay) – affected the Philippines. Although fatalities from these disturbances were minimal, enhanced monsoon rains resulted in widespread flooding in several parts of the country. It is estimated that up to 20 storms in total will affect the Philippines in 2011.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: During the period under review, PRC continued to coordinate with Red Cross Red Crescent partners with in-country presence, i.e. IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, through regular meetings.

Coordinating with authorities: A long-standing and strong relationship exists between PRC and government bodies through the national society's participation and/or working relationship in/with the following: (i) NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC continued to participate in NDRRMC meetings, and coordinate with DSWD and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Inter-agency coordination: The IFRC country office participated in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings organized during the reporting period. IFRC also shared information with other agencies intervening, to prevent

³ <http://afmis.da.gov.ph/index.php/whats-new/231-cagayan-valley-set-to-post-record-rice-corn-harvests-in-2011-1st-sem.html>

duplication of effort and to build synergies. Two of the agencies that continued interventions during the period under review are International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Handicap International.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the reporting period, PRC focused on delivering shelter assistance, with support of IFRC, reaching some 3,200 families. This means that to date, some 9,270 families in Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela and La Union have received shelter repair and construction materials under this operation. Activities aimed at improving the disaster preparedness and response capacity of three PRC chapters in typhoon-affected provinces will continue during the remaining period of the operation. Achievements attained in this regard will be elaborated in the subsequent operations update and/or in the final report.

Table 2: IFRC-supported activities (26 October 2010 to 15 June 2011)

Sector	Main activities	No. targeted	No. assisted/provided
Relief distributions (food and non-food items)	Food packages (rice, noodles and sardines)	7,000 families	11,191 families
	Non-food items (blankets, hygiene kits mosquito nets, sleeping mats)	10,000 families	10,250 families
	Non-food items (jerry cans)	10,000 families	6,989 families
Shelter	Tarpaulins for emergency shelter	1,400 families	5,430 families
	Category I shelter repair kit (for partially damaged houses)	10,000 families	7,174 families
	Category II shelter repair kit (for fully damaged houses)	2,000 families	2,098 families
Preparedness and capacity building	Form, train and equip search & rescue teams	3 teams	3 teams
	Provide vehicles	2 land cruisers	2 land cruisers

Note: The average size of a family is five (5) persons

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 7,000 typhoon-affected families are met within one month.

Output	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 7,000 typhoon displaced families and host families are met through one-off food distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols Register and verify beneficiaries Identify displaced families hosted by other families Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 7,000 families (35,000 persons) as well as to host families Conduct post-distribution surveys Monitor and report on distributions

Achievements

Activities under this objective are completed and closed. For more detail, challenges met and how they were addressed, please refer to [Operations Update no. 4](#).

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of 10,000 affected families is improved through timely provision of appropriate relief items within four months.

Output	Activities planned
<p>The immediate needs of 10,000 typhoon affected families are met through relief distributions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols • Register and verify beneficiaries • Identify displaced families hosted by other families • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings • Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family) and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Items for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i> • Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Jerry cans for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i> • Coordinate with other sectors (such as water and sanitation, for distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user • Conduct post-distribution surveys • Monitor and report on distributions

Achievements

Activities under this objective also are completed and closed. For more detail, please refer to [Operations Update no. 4](#).

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Risk of water-related and hygiene-related diseases is reduced among 10,000 families in typhoon-affected areas.

Output	Activities planned
<p>Household level water treatment and safe storage as well as improved hygiene behaviour is practiced amongst the target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment • Provide water purification solutions to identified families in need, through trained volunteers • Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Jerry cans for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources – see also relief distribution: non-food items.</i> • Provide hygiene kits (1 per targeted family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Kits for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i> • Conduct post-distribution surveys to determine water treatment and safe storage practices (where water purification solutions provided) • Coordinate with other sectors (such relief distributions for water storage containers and hygiene kits)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers • Recruit and train new/additional community health volunteers • Undertake baseline surveys to determine level of awareness and hygiene practices in project communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication materials • Mobilize community health volunteers and members for hygiene and health promotions sessions • Disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages in the target communities • Undertake final surveys to determine level of improvement in awareness and practices • Monitor and report on activities • Ensure continuity by linking to the community health education project under the annual appeal programme
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Achievements

Activities under this objective completed and closed. For more detail, please refer to [Operations Update no. 4](#).

Early recovery (shelter)

Outcome: 12,000 typhoon-displaced families are sheltered from harsh weather elements, with dignity, at the end of the operation.

Output	Activities planned
Typhoon-affected households have shelter after rebuilding or refurbishing their damaged homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute tarpaulins to 1,400 families in Isabela for emergency shelter • Coordinate with the department for social welfare and development as well as local government authorities to map potential beneficiaries • Mobilize or recruit volunteers for shelter interventions • Conduct orientation of project volunteers • Select beneficiaries • Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by chapter volunteers) • Identify and engage project carpenters • Form project teams comprising volunteers and carpenters • Provide project teams with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon-resistant construction (by IFRC shelter delegates) • Provide posters that promote awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon • Provide to 2,000 families, whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon, with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction (project teams) • Identify and map suppliers of shelter materials • Provide house repair materials and tools to 12,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the typhoon (using a commodity voucher system) • Conduct post-distribution surveys • Monitor and report on assistance provided to beneficiary families

Achievements

During the period 1 May to 15 June 2011, project staff and volunteers undertook continued re-assessment of needs and revalidation of beneficiaries [crosschecking whether listed families met PRC's beneficiary selection criteria]. Subsequently, 3,233 families were provided with shelter repair materials, bringing the total number of families assisted to date to 9,272. Distributions will be completed within the revised operation timeframe.

In the [six-month consolidated report](#), it was estimated that the available funding could support provision of shelter repair kits to some 8,000 typhoon-affected families. However, owing to a favourable foreign currency exchange rate, it has since been determined that shelter needs of up to 10,000 families can be met through this operation. In view of available financial resources [and the resultant actual number of families who can be assisted], the Red Cross has prioritized providing shelter repair kits to families who lack the capacity to repair or rebuild their homes.

Table 3: Status of shelter assistance provided through IFRC support (as at 15 June 2011)

Project location	Category I shelter repair kit		Category II shelter repair kit		Total Category I & Category II	
	Targeted	Assisted	Targeted	Assisted	Targeted	Assisted
Cagayan	389	389	231	231	620	620
Isabela	6,217	5,568	1,495	1,495	7,712	7,063
Kalinga	1,217	1,217	263	263	1,480	1,480
La Union	n/a	n/a	109	109	109	109
Total	7,823	7,174	2,098	2,098	9,921	9,272

Shelter materials are provided through cash vouchers, each valued at PHP 7,000 for Category I shelter repair kits (for families whose homes were damaged) and PHP 15,000 for Category II shelter repair kits (for families whose homes were destroyed). Families assisted are able to redeem the vouchers at their choice of designated shop – obtaining shelter materials within the value of their respective vouchers. Those assisted then undertake shelter repair and construction through “*bayanihan*” – a tradition common in Philippine rural areas, where community members help each other. Through “*bayanihan*”, beneficiaries with limitations to participate in physical construction work [older people, people with disabilities, households headed by women and households headed by children] are supported by their fellow community members.

Throughout provision of shelter assistance using the cash voucher system, PRC project staff, volunteers and IFRC delegates assigned to targeted provinces visit designated shops on a regular basis to observe how families assisted were obtaining shelter materials. Such monitoring has revealed that project staff and volunteers are knowledgeable about their communities, are well-trained in basic distribution protocols, and have excellent work ethics. Project staff and volunteers make remarkable preparations, including briefing shops and suppliers about the importance of adhering to basic Red Cross distribution protocols. They also monitor the overall market prices and ensure that shops apply fixed pricing for basic shelter items as agreed prior to distribution. This helps to eliminate the possibility of shops inflating prices or overcharging beneficiaries. For more detail on planning for shelter interventions, challenges met and how they were addressed, please refer to



A sample of the voucher that families assisted are redeeming against shelter materials. Findings of a beneficiary satisfaction survey conducted in May show that families assisted felt that use of cash vouchers was sensitive to their unique needs when it came to the nature of materials. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

[Operations Update no. 4](#).

In the course of May 2011, PRC undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey, relating to shelter assistance. The survey’s sample, drawn from Cagayan and Isabela, comprised 30 per cent of the total beneficiaries served using the cash voucher system. The survey results showed the following:

- The people assisted were satisfied with the selection criteria put in place by the Red Cross. They also felt that orientation/information sessions organized by project staff and volunteers enabled them to understand what they were entitled to receive.

- A good majority indicated that recommendation of several hardware stores in one given area did not only enable them to have a free hand on which store to redeem their vouchers, but also facilitated easy access of materials at localities most convenient to them.
- Around 95 per cent of respondents appreciated the use of vouchers redeemable against shelter materials as respectful and sensitive to their unique needs since they were able to identify and prioritize their own needs.
- Some 78 per cent of respondents considered the value of the vouchers provided as sufficient to meet their immediate shelter needs. Nevertheless, 50 per cent of these said that they had infused further cash in order to obtain the full range of materials they needed to reconstruct or repair their homes.
- Some 73 per cent of respondents said they preferred the commodity or cash voucher to direct cash infusion because the former enabled them to avoid diverting cash to defray other non-shelter, needs.

Meanwhile, an end-line evaluation for this operation will be undertaken when all remaining shelter distributions are completed and activities under this appeal are closed. The evaluation report will be shared with all donors who have contributed towards this appeal as well as with other partners. The findings and recommendations of the end-line evaluation will inform future shelter programming.

National Society capacity building and preparedness

Outcome: The disaster preparedness capacity of chapters in affected provinces increased.

Outputs	Activities planned
PRC chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response and overall capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and equip three water search-and-rescue teams • Equip Isabela and Kalinga chapters with two land cruisers, geared for flood situations • Repair and refurbish Isabela, Kalinga and Pangasinan chapter office buildings • Increase training of the chapter disaster response teams in key hazard areas • Provide training and orientation for volunteers at targeted chapters in disaster preparedness and response skills • Support overall chapter development, including in administration, finance and logistics

Achievements

During the reporting period, IFRC delegates continued to work alongside PRC staff and volunteers, thereby providing on-the-job coaching, mentoring and technical advice relating to shelter programming, relief protocols, logistics procedures, and reporting, among others. Meanwhile, the paperwork relating to the procurement of equipment for search-and-rescue teams was finalized and the equipment is expected to be delivered [and handed over] to respective chapters by 30 July 2011. Activities under this outcome will continue during the remaining period of the operation. Achievements attained in this regard will be elaborated in the subsequent operations update and/or in the final report.

Logistics

One IFRC logistics delegate completed his mission in May 2009. During the period under review, the IFRC in-country logistics team [which now comprises one logistics delegate and two national staff] continued to support PRC, following IFRC standard procedures, to ensure efficient and timely delivery of supplies for the success of the operation. Thus far, logistics support has been provided in close cooperation with the regional logistics unit (RLU) at the Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur. Specific support included:

- Coordinating between PRC and IFRC programme managers and RLU for the most timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for the items required for the operation
- Coordinating the mobilization of goods and receipt of incoming goods
- Maintaining a close relationship with other key actors in logistics
- Reviewing and improving storage, warehousing, transport, procurement and procedures of PRC
- Supporting the logistics requirements of programme implementation

Communications – advocacy and public information

Since the start of the operation, various communications materials have been shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made thus far. Stories, updates and reports on this operation are available on the [Philippines](#) page of IFRC's website as well as PRC's website – <http://www.redcross.org.ph/>

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

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.

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:

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[**<financial report below; click here to return to title page>**](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH006 - Philippines - Typhoon Megi

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/10
Appeal	MDRPH006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	4,183,640					4,183,640
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	29,455					29,455
<i>British Red Cross</i>	155,909					155,909
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	166,595					166,595
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	25,145					25,145
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	1,488,311					1,488,311
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	67,766					67,766
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	127,590					127,590
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	148,409					148,409
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	52,133					52,133
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	421,805					421,805
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	9,632					9,632
C1. Cash contributions	2,692,749					2,692,749
Inkind Goods & Transport						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	71,589					71,589
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	71,589					71,589
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,764,338					2,764,338
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,764,338					2,764,338
Appeal Coverage	66%					66%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,764,338					2,764,338
E. Expenditure	-1,680,160					-1,680,160
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,084,178					1,084,178

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH006 - Philippines - Typhoon Megi

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/10
Appeal	MDRPH006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,183,640					4,183,640	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	2,441,000	935,163				935,163	1,505,837	
Clothing & textiles	240,000	213,582				213,582	26,418	
Food	31,500	17,392				17,392	14,108	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		120,501				120,501	-120,501	
Medical & First Aid		21				21	-21	
Utensils & Tools	30,000	22,859				22,859	7,142	
Other Supplies & Services	351,000						351,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	3,093,500	1,309,517				1,309,517	1,783,983	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	60,000	58,869				58,869	1,131	
Computers & Telecom	4,800	2,731				2,731	2,069	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	64,800	61,600				61,600	3,200	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	36,000	8,101				8,101	27,899	
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000	5,747				5,747	44,253	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	52,000	26,338				26,338	25,662	
Logistics Services		9,377				9,377	-9,377	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	138,000	49,562				49,562	88,438	
Personnel								
International Staff	372,000	103,073				103,073	268,927	
National Staff	48,000	7,047				7,047	40,953	
National Society Staff	48,000	865				865	47,135	
Volunteers		7,992				7,992	-7,992	
Total Personnel	468,000	118,976				118,976	349,024	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	25,000						25,000	
Professional Fees		5				5	-5	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	25,000	5				5	24,995	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	30,000	1,700				1,700	28,300	
Total Workshops & Training	30,000	1,700				1,700	28,300	
General Expenditure								
Travel	18,000	7,104				7,104	10,896	
Information & Public Relation	3,000	3,322				3,322	-322	
Office Costs	54,000	4,893				4,893	49,107	
Communications	27,000	2,970				2,970	24,030	
Financial Charges	5,000	10,960				10,960	-5,960	
Other General Expenses	2,000	29				29	1,971	
Total General Expenditure	109,000	29,277				29,277	79,723	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	255,340	102,041				102,041	153,299	
Total Indirect Costs	255,340	102,041				102,041	153,299	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		5,683				5,683	-5,683	
Reporting Fees		1,800				1,800	-1,800	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		7,483				7,483	-7,483	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,183,640	1,680,160				1,680,160	2,503,479	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,503,479				2,503,479		