SOUTH ASIA: DROUGHT

Appeal no:17/2000
6 July 2000

This appeal seeks CHF 5,603,930 to directly assist 80,000 beneficiaries for six months in India and Pakistan, and to monitor the situation of 3.5 million people in both countries as well as in Afghanistan.

Summary

Severe drought is currently affecting vast areas of South Asia. Its effects on the population are particularly acute in western India, southern and central Pakistan and southern Afghanistan. The Appeal is based on the findings of a multi-discipline Federation assessment team that completed assessments in late May in the worst drought affected areas of India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

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The Federation joint assessment team found that the area of greatest need is Baluchistan. This was determined in light of the number of families and communities facing displacement, the lack of effective coping strategies, the gaps in services provided by government and other agencies, and the likelihood that rain will not occur until October or November. The team concluded that, as of late May, the situation in India and Pakistan could not be described as a disaster (although there were small pockets of people in this vast area who were facing great hardship), but that if rains do not arrive in sufficient quantity, a large-scale disaster will occur. Even if rains do arrive, chronic problems stemming from water resource management will remain. The primary focus of this appeal is, therefore, to build both a preparedness system to monitor the drought and to build the capacity to respond effectively and rapidly to the drought if it worsens. A review of the programme and the situation will take place at the end of the third month in order to ensure that programme objectives remain relevant.

The appeal seeks funds to enable the National Societies of India and Pakistan to carry out small scale food distributions to the most vulnerable who have only limited or no access to government relief programmes. Food rations will complement the existing diet, and are not intended to supplement or replace it. In most drought-affected areas in India, farmers have lost both income and their seed base, with the result that they are unable to purchase seeds to harvest after the monsoon rains without

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incurring increased debt and exacerbating their vulnerability. Seeds will therefore be distributed to vulnerable small-scale farmers in India. Simultaneously, a monitoring system will be established which will establish the effects of the drought on various communities and groups and will set indicators so that the severity of the drought can be measured. An important function of the monitoring system is to provide early warning of a disaster - particularly in terms of displacement of communities, the spread of communicable diseases and an increase in malnutrition or the approach of famine. A significant part of the appeal funds will be allocated to building up Red Cross and Red Crescent branch capacity in the affected areas to enable them to respond effectively if the drought worsens. This entails rapid training in disaster preparedness and disaster response, and establishing participatory links with the most-affected communities. The local branches must be in a position to sustain the monitoring of the drought over the forseeable future, and to undertake the majority of rehabilitation and developmental programmes which form the backbone of the long-term drought response.

To finance the Joint Assessment Mission, the Federation released CHF 50,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). Further funds may be released from the DREF to help start up the operation.

This Appeal covers an initial six months period in India and Pakistan. It will be modified as the situation evolves - making monitoring an essential component.

Overview of the Disaster

In all three countries, the background to the drought is very similar: it is due to a combination of natural factors, principally the scarcity of rain for several years, and man-made factors -- the erosion of traditional rainwater harvesting systems, the indiscriminate construction of tube wells and the promotion through government subsidies of water-intensive cash crops in arid areas. The result is a crisis situation. Even if the next monsoon or winter rainfall is higher than average, the drought situation will reappear early next year, although its severity cannot yet be estimated.

Water scarcity has affected different areas and groups of people in various ways and to different degrees, but a number of problems are common. In the case of settled farmers, crop production has been reduced over the drought years, which adversely affects both income generation and, particularly for subsistence farmers, their domestic food supply. The seed base for following harvests has also been depleted. The drought conditions exacerbate an already chronic situation of malnourishment.

Nomadic pastoralists and herdsmen face difficulties when their livestock - effectively their only means of livelihood - do not have enough to eat and drink. In some areas, the water situation has become so bad that families and communities have been forced to move to new water sources. The concentration of weak and malnourished people and livestock in one area without proper sanitation facilities leads to an increased threat of communicable disease epidemics.

INDIA

The disaster

The drought is affecting 11 of the 27 Indian states and Union Territories to varying degrees, but the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan are commonly considered to be among the worst hit. A total of approximately three million people are currently affected in these states. Rainfall in Gujarat was almost 40% below average last year; the government has declared over 9,000 villages in 17 of the 25 districts as drought-affected. The state of Rajasthan received around 20% less than normal rainfall last year, and has declared over 23,000 villages in 26 of 32 districts as drought-affected.

The response so far

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Government Action w

Overall, the central and state governments are doing what they can to cope with the situation. Both the area and the size of the population affected, however, are so vast that there are inevitably gaps and imperfections in the provision of services. The Federation assessment mission could only begin to gauge the number of persons unable to access government schemes, but there is no doubt that a significant number of vulnerable persons and communities either cannot access government help at all, or are not receiving all they are entitled to. The government does its best to provide shelter and medical support but the system, due to its size and complexity, is not perfect.

The assessment mission was particularly concerned at the high levels of chronic malnutrition, especially among children, and noted a worrying lack of capacity in nutritional monitoring. Although the governments currently have the situation broadly under control, there is still much work to be done to supplement existing government and NGO efforts, and to ensure that the capacity exists to respond rapidly if the situation worsens.

Red Cross/Red Crescent Action w

The Indian Red Cross Society branches in the affected states are tackling the situation in a number of ways, with operations varying from small-scale food relief to medical support and the provision of fodder. Some branches, particularly those in the traditionally drought-prone areas of western Rajasthan, have some experience of drought relief work. Without exception, however, the resources of these branches are limited: funding, human resource development and capacity-building will be required if effective intervention is to be undertaken.

The intended operation

Assessment of Needs •

A situation assessment was carried out by the Federation's Joint Assessment Mission (see Information Bulletin No. 04).

Red Cross Objectives •

The objectives of the operation are to:

- Provide well targeted relief in the form of food rations to around 30,000 of the most vulnerable who currently have little or no access to government and other agencies' relief efforts. Each person will receive 10 kg of rice, 2 kg of lentils, 0.5 litres of oil per month. This ration is intended to complement the existing diet of beneficiaries.
- Distribute 18 kg of mixed seeds to approximately 4,000 families in the two worst affected States.
- Monitor relief activities to ensure that vulnerable people are not overlooked
- Set indicators and monitor the situation so that the severity of the drought can be accurately assessed
- Establish a simple nutritional monitoring system, in order to gain a scientifically based picture of the nutritional situation in targeted areas
- Build the capacity of local Red Cross branches to ensure that, if the situation does worsen due to rain failure, the branches are capable of responding rapidly and effectively.

One of the most important aims of this appeal is to build the local capacity to monitor the course of this disaster and in particular its effects on nutrition, health and the general economic livelihood of the people. To this end, a dedicated Drought Relief Team will be formed. It will consist of a Drought Relief Coordinator who will also have responsibility for logistics matters; a Health/Nutrition Specialist who will be based in New Delhi but will have responsibility for relevant matters in both countries, and a Reporting Delegate (providing monitoring and evaluation, and reporting to donors on operations in both India and Pakistan). In addition, one local expert plus one Indian Red Cross senior staff member will assist in the

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relief and monitoring operation. Local expertise will also be used as short term consultants, and 70 volunteers from the Indian RC will assist the operation.

Procurement •
All procurement will be carried out in India by the Indian Red Cross Society in collaboration with the Federation. Standard Federation procedures will be applied to all procurements.

Duration •
The initial operation will be completed within six months.

Distribution •
Small-scale relief distributions will be carried out by state and district branches, with volunteers and youth members being heavily involved in the process. Overall guidance and monitoring will be provided by the IRCS and Federation.

The quantity distributed will be based on a monthly distribution, unless it is judged necessary for the branch to retain a small quantity as a emergency stock for use after the rains, if some areas are still considered vulnerable, which is likely. Actual distribution will be based on a detailed survey currently under way in India. In the case of fodder a once only distribution will be made.

Selection of beneficiaries •
Selection of beneficiaries will be conducted by local Indian Red Cross branches, with the assistance of local NGOs and the support of Federation delegates.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

PAKISTAN

The disaster

The drought is focused on two large but distinct areas in Pakistan: the province of Baluchistan, and the district of Thar Pakar in the province of Sindh. It is estimated that over two million people are currently affected by the drought. As in India, the causes of the drought are both natural and man-made, and long-term solutions are required if the drought and desertification process is to be arrested or reversed.

In Baluchistan, the water supply options are becoming increasingly limited, partly because of the lack of surface and ground water, and partly because of the poor transport communications. The main Padag road, which runs east-west from Quetta to the Iranian border, has a series of tube wells along its route. These wells are gradually drying up, and the water table, already down to 500 ft, is still sinking. Nomads are gravitating to the road from the desert and moving from well to well, or attempting to settle temporarily to cultivate fodder. Some nomads and agriculturists are moving into urban centres like Quetta, and others are crossing the border into Afghanistan in search of pasturage.

The nomadic communities are currently the population most affected by the drought in Pakistan. Prices for animals have decreased markedly. The average loss of animals among the nomad population is estimated to be between 60-70% of the herd. There has been little or no reproduction since September. Milk production has all but stopped, and what production there is has to be sold rather than consumed by the nomadic families themselves. The unusually high level of nomadic movement is causing overgrazing in some areas, leading to further desertification. Moreover, fruit and wheat production in the mountainous

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areas has been reduced due to lack of water; and, the economic effect on both nomadic and agriculturist families has been extremely serious.

Rain normally falls in the region in October and November. However, if rainfall is insufficient this year, the drought will significantly worsen. Currently, an estimated one million people are affected. In the event that the rains completely fail, this figure may rise to three million.

Nomadic groups are starting to congregate -- a highly unusual feature which indicates that the drought is more severe than the seasonal norm -- and this will bring the dangers attendant on populations with low immunity to infectious diseases (particularly chicken pox and measles) living in cramped conditions. The majority of nomads in official camps have less than 10% of their previous livestock.

In Sindh, an extension of the drought for 100 days or more will exhaust the remaining water sources. Although the joint assessment team have seen no signs of increased human or animal morbidity and mortality, the scarcity of water is beginning to force groups of people to move to new water sources. The supply of sweet water that currently lies at a depth of 35 to 75 metres is quickly diminishing and approaching saline water that exists below. The worse affected area of the province of Sindh is the north-west district of Thar Pakar. The district no longer holds surface or ground water, and is entirely dependent on water piped in from the northern Indus valley through an unreliable piping system. Moreover, the transportation infrastructure in most of Thar Pakar is poor, thus complicating the transportation of water into the area.

Furthermore, farmers in Thar Pakar district traditionally rely on rain fall and not irrigation of crops. This means that if the rains that are due by mid-August fail, then a large-scale population movement of farmers -- anticipated at approximately one million persons -- is expected.

Finally, since the completion of the assessment by the joint assessment team, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society has received reports of a worsening drought situation in Cholistan district, Sindh province, which borders the state of Rajasthan in India. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society is monitoring the situation.

The response so far

Government Action w

In the province of Baluchistan, the Pakistani Army has 16 Health Posts (eight static and eight mobile) along the Padag Road. The government has and is in the process of establishing 36 emergency centres. These centres are expected to provide a total of 20 metric tons of subsidised wheat flour to each of the 22 affected districts in the province. The government believes that its response will be sufficient for the next eight to ten weeks. However, the government's capacity to cope after this time frame is doubtful. Moreover, the government has opened two camps for displaced persons, each currently holding approximately 9,000 to 10,000. The numbers of people at both camps are growing by 300-400 persons per day. Overall, the government is currently meeting the majority of needs, but a crisis point will be reached in the province by August or early September if rainfall is inadequate.

In the province of Sindh, the government has provided financial assistance of R1,000 per family, and is selling subsidised wheat at about a third of the market price. WFP is setting up a logistics base in Quetta, and has released $3 million for immediate action.

Red Cross/Red Crescent Action w

Pakistan Red Crescent Society branches have been involved in monitoring the situation, and keeping the authorities informed of cases of urgent need. It is operating small-scale food distribution projects, but these are limited by their lack of resources. In general, the branches are well-respected by local government. The Sindh province branches are generally larger and have greater capacity than their

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The intended operation

Assessment of Needs •
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Red Cross/Red Crescent Objectives •
The objectives of the Appeal in support of the operation are to:

- Reach 50,000 beneficiaries through about 30 distribution points by enhancing the existing Red Crescent food distributions in the affected areas in the provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh. Each family, estimated at five persons per family, will receive 5 kgs rice, 5 kgs of lentils, 20 kgs of wheat, 3 kgs of sugar and 4 litres of oil on a monthly basis. This food ration was recommended by the Federation joint assessment team, and is intended to complement the traditional diet of the beneficiaries. This food basket differs from the one for beneficiaries in India due to differences in diet and actual and expected food assistance from government and other humanitarian agencies.
- Build a basic health surveillance and monitoring system and provide limited health care assistance
- Build a Red Crescent drought monitoring system and capacity, as well as a branch drought response capacity. Capacity building includes training of staff and providing the resources required to monitor and provide a scaled-up response to the drought.

One of the most important aims of this appeal is to build the local capacity to monitor the course of this disaster and in particular its effects on nutrition, health and the general economic livelihood of the people. A Drought Relief Coordinator will be located in Islamabad with overall responsibility for response to the drought in Pakistan and will be assisted by the Health/Nutrition and Reporting Delegates based in New Delhi. In addition, one locally appointed expert plus one Pakistani Red Crescent senior staff member will assist in the relief and monitoring operation. Local expertise will also be hired as short term consultants, in addition to a corps of 380 volunteers from the Pakistan Red Crescent.

All planning and implementation will take place in close collaboration with Regional Delegates, particularly in terms of long-term programming strategies.

Procurement •
All procurement will be carried out in Pakistan by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society in collaboration with the Federation. Standard Federation procedures will be applied to all procurement.

Duration •
The initial operation will be completed within six months. The appeal may be amended in the next six months to reflect the situation in Baluchistan, and the success or failure of the monsoon rain in Sindh.

Distribution •
Distributions will be carried out by state and district branches, with volunteers and youth members heavily involved in the process. Overall guidance and monitoring will be provided by the PRCS and Federation. The distributions will reflect the findings of a survey currently under way.

Selection of beneficiaries •
Selection of beneficiaries will be conducted by local Red Crescent branches, with the assistance of local NGOs and the guidance of the Federation delegates.

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Conclusion

This Appeal is designed to meet short-term needs, monitor the drought and overall response, and build Red Cross and Red Crescent capacity in India and Pakistan. However, the duration and scope of the programmes depend on two unknown factors: the monsoon rainfall and the size, reach and duration of government relief efforts.

The Appeal will be reviewed by early September. If rainfall is sufficient to stabilise the situation, then the Appeal will mainly cover medium and long-term capacity building initiatives together with a relief operation. If the rains fail by September, the revised Appeal will cover an enlarged relief operation that will use the capacity built at the Red Cross or Red Crescent in India and Pakistan.

Whatever the developments in India and Pakistan, flexibility will be crucial. Donors are therefore strongly urged to provide non-earmarked funds.

Finally, this Appeal does not cover Afghanistan. A section on Afghanistan is provided as Annex 2 to highlight the Movement's Plan of Action for Afghanistan (including Federation operations). The entire Movement's Plan of Action for Afghanistan is funded by ICRC as lead agency in the country. However, the costs of delegates to carry out Federation operations are not covered by ICRC. These costs are therefore part of the total amount sought in this Appeal.

The Movement's Plan of Action in Afghanistan focuses on health, water and sanitation, supplementary feeding seed distribution and support for agriculture; and, will also be adapted to changing circumstances.

Jean Ayoub
Acting Under Secretary General,
Disaster Response & Operations Co-ordination

Didier J. Cherpitel
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This and other reports on Federation operations are available on the Federation's website: http://www.ifrc.org

Conclusion

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Annex 2: For Information Only

AFGHANISTAN

The Appeal presented above is for operations in India and Pakistan. This annex relates only to Afghanistan, and is intended for donor information on the plan of action for the Federation's operation in Afghanistan.

The ICRC is the lead Red Cross and Red Crescent agency in Afghanistan, and is covering the financial requirements needed to carry out the Federation's plan of action in response to the drought in Afghanistan. If deemed necessary, the ICRC will consider whether an international appeal should be launched on behalf of the RC/RC Movement for the drought in Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, the costs for four delegates to carry out Federation operations in Afghanistan are not covered by ICRC and are included in the total amount sought in the above Appeal.

The disaster

Drought is affecting the whole of Afghanistan, with particularly harsh effects in the southern and southwestern regions and remote provinces such as Ghor and the southern tips of Ghazni and Paktika. The south and southwestern regions cover a total area of 275,000 square kilometres with an estimated population of roughly three and a half million (all population data are estimates as no consolidated census has taken place since 1997), of which about 80% live in rural areas.

The foremost problem is insufficient water, which is contributing to the further deterioration of living conditions for the already war depressed Afghan population. Rivers are drying up, water tables in wells and karez (underground irrigation systems) are diminishing rapidly, if they are not already dried out. This affects the harvests, especially those produced on rain-fed lands; access to safe potable water for human consumption, sanitation and pasture and fodder for animals, as well as water for animal consumption.

The scope and impact of these negative effects varies according to the geographical location of communities and their livestock. Communities, mainly Kochies (or nomads), residing originally in desert and semi-desert areas are the worst affected. Those living in rural areas but on higher plateaux -- generally stable agriculturists -- are the next to feel the consequences of persisting drought. For those living in urban areas, the impact depends on their living conditions, income status and consequently access to safe water.

The harvest in rain-fed areas is generally considered as lost. Irrigated areas have been mostly successful, although areas under cultivation appear to be less than in previous 'normal' years. The chance of a second crop harvest is nil for rain-fed areas in the south and southwestern region, and heavily compromised for irrigated lands. Food shortages, in terms of quantity as well as nutritional values, will be seen soon and have already been witnessed among some Kochies.

The flocks of nomads from desert and semi-desert areas have grown significantly smaller, by 30-60% or above since December 1999. Many animals have died from lack of water and available pastures. Flocks are no longer productive (neither reproductive nor lactating) or in some cases productivity has dramatically declined. Most affected nomads can no longer sustain themselves through traditional animal breeding.

There is a serious threat that semi-nomadic livestock owners and communities living at higher altitudes will start to move, 100 - 150 days from now. Safe drinking water will be a health threat as communities

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will have to share resources with larger numbers of people as well as animals. Combined with food shortages, this will threaten the health of the most vulnerable groups, particularly those living in areas with limited health facilities.

The southern and southwestern regions cover large ranges of desert and semi-desert areas, traversed by arid mountains and hills. The central provinces are mostly mountainous, with especially difficult access in winter and spring due to snowfall and melt water. The infrastructure in all regions has suffered immensely from the 22 years of war and roads are hard to travel.

In this context, the lack of health, veterinary or basic relief assistance, combined with a very poor infrastructure base, indicate that a major tragedy could ensue if immediate and appropriate action is not taken. No further rain is expected until November or December in the southern and southwestern areas.

The response so far

Authorities' Action w
The Taliban authorities called on all aid agencies for co-operation and assistance in late March. Nomads from the southern Registan desert told the various assessment teams that they had been evacuated by the authorities, using trucks and helicopters. In April, impressive numbers of trucks loaded with sheep and goats were seen in Farah and Herat on the main highway northwards.

Other NGOs/UN Action w
In early June, the UN OCHA launched its appeal: "Strategy of the Assistance Community in Response to the Drought in Afghanistan", covering the period 1 June 2000 - 31 May 2001. The appeal mainly aims at the provision of food security, potable water, protection of livelihoods and preventive health. Of the total appeal of USD 67 million, the largest part -- USD 48 million -- is intended for a country-wide free food distribution of 120,000 Mt of wheat to roughly 1.5 million people. Other international agencies currently active in the southern areas include MSF, DACAAR, Islamic Relief Agency, OXFAM and Mercy Corps International, with whom co-operation and co-ordination are maintained in order to avoid duplication and to ensure complementary action.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action w
In late March, the Afghanistan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Federation established a Joint Commission for the drought, to assess and monitor the situation and, in parallel, develop an appropriate approach for a RC/RC Movement response in Afghanistan.

Subsequently, various drought assessment missions were fielded during April, followed by a comprehensive survey undertaken by the ARCS, in co-operation with the ICRC and Federation, early to mid-May. This enabled the Joint Assessment Mission to target its survey. Simultaneously, Federation/ARCS rapid assessments were carried out in Nimrooz and Farah provinces, while the ICRC carried out a comprehensive survey in Ghor province, completing the overall picture of the drought situation in the most affected regions.

In a combined Afghanistan Red Crescent and Federation project, Kochie (nomadic pastoralist) families were surveyed along the Arghandab and Taranak rivers, with the logistical support of the ICRC: 1,101 families (or 9,002 individuals) were registered, selected and received tents, blankets, cooking sets and jerrycans. This followed an earlier ARCS distribution of food to the same beneficiaries.

The training programme for volunteers, who receive instruction in basic health awareness, water and sanitation and first aid, has been expanded in order to foster a basic health surveillance system and to

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encourage preventive health practices. ARCS branch offices have further developed Food For Work projects currently under consideration by the ICRC.

The intended Red Cross and Red Crescent operation

Within the specific context of Afghanistan, the Federation and the ICRC closely co-ordinate their efforts to support the ARCS in its response efforts to the drought. The RC/RC Movement's objectives and plan of action are based on a gradual but integrated approach. The activities are designed to allow for a build-up phase with possibly a replication in other areas as the drought progresses.

Objectives •
The Movement's objectives and plan of action seeks to provide preventive and curative community health care, and to rehabilitate and improve access to water resources for farming and livestock.

The Federation will support the ARCS to:
- establish five mobile health teams to provide preventive and curative care to vulnerable communities, especially women and children and targets 35,000 beneficiaries for a nine-month period;
- recruit, train and equip 1,440 additional volunteers in basic health awareness, water and sanitation and first aid to cover an estimated 72,000 families;
- further assess the nutritional status of communities and if necessary provide supplementary feeding, mainly to pregnant and lactating women and children under five for an initial period of three months, while building up the capacity to immediately assist 24,000 beneficiaries if needed;
- provide access to safe water and sanitation facilities to cover the needs of 25,000 individuals;
- prepare for additional shelter inputs as needed for up to 18,000 persons;
- complement existing epidemiological warning systems of potential outbreaks of common diseases.

To carry out the above objectives the Federation requires four delegates; i.e., one Programme Co-ordinator, two Health Delegates (one, female, one male), and one Water-Sanitation Specialist. The costs of these delegates are not covered by ICRC and are part of the total amount sought in the above Appeal.

The ICRC support to the ARCS will focus on:
- water for farming and livestock through Food For Work projects, in addition to the programmes already planned under the regular annual plan;
- additional provision of technical expertise for an in-depth assessment of the water situation;
- additional provision of technical expertise in the agricultural sector (e.g. seeds, karez and canal cleaning, irrigation);
- provision of essential logistical support to ARCS and Federation activities.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

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Budget summary

Appeal no. 17/2000

Afghanistan, India, Pakistan: drought

Annex 1

Needs / countries	*Afghanistan (1)*	India	Pakistan	Total CHF
(Note1) The costs of the operation in Afghanistan (excluding delegates) are covered by ICRC				
Family tents: 500	*102,000*			102,000
Blankets: 2.500	*17,000*			17,000
Wheat: 477 mt	*275,706*			275,706
Skimmed milk powder: 106 mt	*596,462*			596,462
Salt: 26 mt	*18,785*			18,785
Sugar: 53 mt	*30,634*			30,634
Sugar: 180 mt			120,398	120,398
Ghee: 53 mt	*153,170*			153,170
Peas: 212 mt	*153,170*			153,170
Rice: 1,800 mt		747,000		747,000
Rice: 300 mt			168,000	168,000
Lentils: 360 mt		405,000		405,000
Lentils: 300 mt			276,000	276,000
Wheat: 1,200 mt			450,000	450,000
Cooking oil: 90,000 liters		108,000		108,000
Cooking oil: 240,000 liters			585,600	585,600
Seeds		150,000		150,000
Other food	*12,043*			12,043
Well drilling and sanitation	*255,000*			255,000
Other water expenses	*3,900*			3,900
Vaccines	*51,000*			51,000
Medical supplies	*22,032*		60,000	82,032
Logistics (cold chain)	*3,910*			3,910
Health teams sets	*8,500*			8,500
Medical kits: 45	*87,975*			87,975
First aid bags	*22,032*			22,032
Other medical expenses	*30,615*		50,000	80,615
Teaching material	*11,036*			11,036
Utensils and tools	*56,780*			56,780
Miscellaneous supplies	*16,750*			16,750
Relief needs	***1,928,500***	**1,410,000**	**1,709,998**	**5,048,498**
Bikes (8) and Bicycles (72)	*33,864*			33,864
Cars (2)		34,000		34,000
Cars (2)			34,000	34,000
Computers and telecom. equipment	*112,450*	40,500	27,000	179,950
Office equipment	*15,286*	6,000	4,000	25,286
Capital equipment	***161,600***	**80,500**	**65,000**	**307,100**
Transport and storage	***264,814***	**181,100**	**186,600**	**632,514**
Management support	*233,174*	167,935	196,452	597,561
Technical support	*69,800*	50,271	58,807	178,878
Professional services	*77,408*	55,750	65,217	198,375
Support and prof. services	***380,382***	**273,956**	**320,476**	**974,814**
Expatriate staff	*302,834*	154,350	54,750	511,934
National staff	*253,527*	242,700	447,050	943,277
Personnel	***556,361***	**397,050**	**501,800**	**1,455,211**
Travel and related expenses	*41,855*	61,000	48,750	151,605
Information	*35,500*	8,500	8,500	52,500
General and administration	*89,000*	78,400	72,300	239,700
General and administrative expenses	***166,355***	**147,900**	**129,550**	**443,805**
TOTAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	***3,458,012***	**2,490,506**	**2,913,424**	**8,861,942**
Less available resources from ICRC	***(3,258,012)***	**0**	**0**	**(3,258,012)**
NET REQUEST	**200,000**	**2,490,506**	**2,913,424**	**5,603,930**
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(Note 2) Delegates salaries

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