

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## ***SRI LANKA:DROUGHT 2002***

Appeal no:  
18/2002  
1 July 2002

***THIS APPEAL SEEKS CHF 2,457,000 IN CASH, KIND AND SERVICES TO ASSIST 18,000 BENEFICIARIES (3,000 families) FOR 9 MONTHS***

### ***The Situation***

Two and a half years of severe drought in Southern Sri Lanka's Hambantota District continues unabated. More than 400,000 people, some 80% of Hambantota's population, have been affected by the long term effects of the drought. A joint Sri Lanka Red Cross (SLRC)/Federation assessment in May 2002 revealed that the drought affected population is only capable of meeting approximately one-third of their required nutritional needs. The food security situation is deteriorating. The worsening drought conditions have caused a change in food consumption patterns among the people of the region. Families have gone from having three meals a day to consuming only one or two meals a day, with some being forced to eat only tree leaves instead of vegetables. Where possible, families have been forced to send elder children to stay with relatives in other regions due to the lack of adequate food and water supplies in Hambantota region.

In August 2001, the Federation launched an appeal to support the SLRC with assisting 39,000 beneficiaries affected by the prolonged drought in the Hambantota region. The 2001 appeal, was subsequently revised to aid 21,000 beneficiaries through a sustained six month food distribution programme, and was completed in February 2002.

Thanks to a generous donation by the Japanese Red Cross Society towards the 2001 drought appeal, and the reallocation of funds from a previous appeal, an additional distribution to a slightly reduced and reassessed number of families took place between 18-20 February in the region to complete the final phase of the food distribution programme of 2001. A SLRC/Federation reassessment mission took place at the same time as the final relief distributions for the 2001 operation. The conclusion of the 2001 programme was designed to coincide with the arrival of the south-west monsoon (April/May). However, the desperately needed rains, just as over the



past two and a half years, failed to reach the most severely affected areas and the drought continued. According to the Sri Lankan Meteorological Institute, Hambantota experiences a drought situation when measured rainfall is less than 75 per cent of normal levels. Hambantota District has experienced below average rainfall since 1996 and suffered two severe droughts in 1998 and 2001.

In May, a further assessment was conducted by SLRC and the Federation's South Asia disaster response delegate. This assessment included a community level food basket exercise conducted in two villages, one of which had been receiving SLRC food rations, and one that had not received any form of aid from relief sources. The assessment team also held extensive discussions with other affected communities, Grama Niladaris (government administrator at a divisional level), the Government Agent (top administrative official at a divisional level), other NGOs, and Government health officials. The assessment found that the small amount of rain that fell in December and subsequently in April and May had failed to alleviate the drought conditions in the worst affected pockets.

Those people who, expected larger quantities of rain this past April, risked securing further loans in order to purchase seeds. As drought conditions worsen the opportunities for income generation are declining. Seeds planted for cash crops (i.e. cashew nuts) have died, and the availability of casual work in the paddy fields has decreased drastically due to the drying up of irrigation ponds and traditional water sources. Staple food prices have risen by approximately 50% and, families, in the most desperate cases, are consuming tree leaves in the place of vegetables.

#### **Food Security •**

The food basket assessment carried out by SLRC volunteers in May showed that people are receiving just one third of their daily energy and protein requirements as per the Sphere standards. Government health officials have confirmed that the average birth weight has fallen and that school attendance levels have dropped significantly as the drought has progressed.

In a move to ensure greater relief distribution coverage, the government, which has also been distributing food and water since February, has requested that the SLRCS support their food distribution and water provision programmes in the future.

All basic food items are available in local markets, however people have experienced a decrease in purchasing power due to the lack of employment opportunities, and a 50% increase in staple food product prices, and are thus unable to obtain adequate food supplies.

#### **Health and Water •**

Daily water consumption in the region for drinking and cooking currently stands at approximately 2.5 litres per person per day, less than 20% of the minimum requirements set out under the Sphere Standards. In order to wash people must walk, on average, 6 km to tanks (large open water storage reservoirs) where water is still available. The lack of water available for washing has led to a decline in hygiene standards and consequently an increase in dysentery cases. The local government has been bringing drinking water to villages in tankers, however financial pressures have put strains on this service. As a result, the water supply for the population is inadequate and irregular. Tube wells are not a feasible solution due to the salinity of the water in the region.

#### **Health and Sanitation •**

NORAD, the Norwegian Development Cooperation Agency, has funded the establishment of low flush latrines for most of the households in the visited areas. These latrines are used and cleaned by the population. At the moment no initiatives in this respect seem necessary. However, the probability of an outbreak of water borne diseases is high as the population is becoming increasingly concentrated around the few remaining water sources in the area. Figures for January showed dysentery levels in Hambantota were four times higher than the national average.

The health system is working well in the area with a referral system and vaccination programme in place. However, there is an urgent need to establish higher levels of health, hygiene and nutrition education at a community level in the worst affected areas. Previously SLRC volunteers have been involved in dengue fever prevention campaigns and are therefore well placed to carry out further community level education programmes.

Female headed households, which have become a feature of the district as many men have left in search of work, will be especially targeted by the programme.

### ***Action so far (non Red Cross/Red Crescent)***

The local government has organised food distributions and is tankering water to villages. However, due to lack of funding and equipment the government is unable to continue with these initiatives. Local government officials have therefore asked the SLRC for assistance with water distributions, and to take over and extend their food distribution programme.

Due to a lack of water tanks at village distribution points, water is being distributed to beneficiaries directly from bowsers (distribution tankers). This has led to wastage through spillage and delays in distribution. CARE has supplied rubber water containers (800 litres) to various villages in the region. Unfortunately, many of the containers supplied by external organisations are being destroyed by elephants which have left the jungle in search of water. In one district, water bowsers were not put into operation due to lack of funds.

WFP, UNDP and FAO had also assisted in the previous relief operations over the past 6 months, and some other INGOs including World Vision, Oxfam and SCF (UK) also supported water provisions in different areas.

### ***Red Cross/Red Crescent response so far***

The Federation has allocated CHF 200,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for immediate action.

#### **Red Cross Red Crescent action •**

In January 2002, a house-to-house survey was conducted in three AGA (local government) Divisions to assess whether the brief rains in December had any impact on the worst affected families. The number of families surveyed was: 468 in Lunugamvehera division, 490 in Sooriyawewa division, and 520 in Hambantota division. Some 1,478 families were surveyed out of the total beneficiary list of 3,718 families. The survey was carried out by 32 SLRC branch volunteers (15 male and 17 female) in villages receiving the six month food distributions. Results of the survey expressed a continued need for assistance in the region, especially amongst the poorest farming families. An additional assessment by the Federation's Regional disaster response delegate was requested by the survey team.

In response to this request, a second SLRC/Federation joint assessment was made from 22-24 March to assess the impact of the food distribution programme and review future possibilities given the humanitarian needs. A final joint assessment was conducted during the end of May 2002 using the food basket assessment (as described below). May's assessment confirmed the SLRC's earlier evaluations, that in view of the prolonged impact of the drought the continuation of relief programmes is necessary.

The food basket assessment was made in two villages by teams comprised of SLRC national headquarters staff, branch officers, and volunteers. One village, Andarawewa, was previously supported by the SLRC. The other village, Bondaginya, was located in a district proposed by the government for future SLRC assistance since it had not received any previous assistance.

In the village **Bondaginya** (not previously supported by the SLRC or any other aid agencies) the average daily ration per person was as follows:

<b>Rice</b>	<b>Dal</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Dried Fish</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Tree Leaves</b>	<b>Flour</b>	<b>Manioc</b>	<b>Potatoes</b>
220g	8.5g	1g	1.5g	3g	50g	50g	3.5g	5.6g	6g

Most of the families in this village were living on rice and vegetables or tree leaves alone. The above figures represent less than one third of a standard full ration for protein and energy as per Sphere standards. A result of this substandard food intake has been a noticeable drop in birth weight in the area.

The village of **Andarawewa** was targeted for distribution by the SLRC for 6 months ending in March 2002. As a result, this village is better off in terms of food consumption than the unsupported village. The average daily ration per person in May was as follows:

<b>Rice</b>	<b>Dal</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Dried Fish</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Tree Leaves</b>	<b>Flour</b>	<b>Manioc</b>	<b>Potato</b>
250g	18.5g	1g	2.8g	13.5g	57g	15g	17g	9g	11g

These figures represent a more varied ration with a higher nutritional value, but consumption is still well below Sphere minimum standards. The SLRC rations helped the families to purchase supplementary nutritional foods (e.g. fish) with their limited disposable income. It is expected that without assistance, this village's nutritional levels would fall back to levels observed in the unassisted village.

## *The Needs*

### **Immediate Needs •**

The average income of families in the worst affected areas was found, in the first assessment, to be LKR 625 per month (CHF 12.5). Under normal conditions this income would supplement their subsistence paddy and vegetable farming. As these crops have failed, this meagre income is insufficient to provide food for the family.

Most of these families are government relief recipients which entitles them to food coupons totalling LKR 350 per family per month (CHF 7). This amount is barely sufficient for one week's worth of basic food for a family.

The Sri Lankan government has the primary mandate for assisting the drought affected population, however, the armed conflict that has gripped the North of the country over the last 20 years has drained national resources. The local government in Hambantota has no capacity to provide additional food to the population. The Hambantota District Government Agent (top administrative official) has requested that the SLRC continue to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable families, and also has asked for support in providing drinking water to the villages in the region. There are currently no security issues in the region.

### **Relief items needs**

#### **• Food**

The food basket assessment showed that, with their existing resources, the population is only capable of meeting 33% of their energy and protein needs. Even these needs are being met at the expense of other basic needs such as clothing and improved qualitative and diversified nutrition. Therefore, the relief ration should cover 80% of a full Sphere standards ration (see explanation below). Flour is not advisable as people need coconut for food preparation which is currently not available due to the drought. Salt is unnecessary as it is freely available. The amount of food needed per person per day is as follows:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>Edible oil</b>	<b>Dal</b>	<b>Sugar</b>
<b>Amount</b>	400 grams	30 grams	80 grams	30 grams

#### **• Water & Sanitation needs**

The scarcity of water and long distances to water sources, in combination with a limited capacity of the local government has led to a decrease in water and sanitation standards. In order to remedy the situation, water containers, hand pumps, and bowsers (mobile water distribution containers) will be needed.

There is also an urgent need for SLRC volunteers to be trained in order to conduct community level health, hygiene and nutrition education for households in the worst affected areas in order to better educate residents on how to best use their already meagre resources.

## *The Proposed Operation*

**Objectives and Activities planned**

The overall goal of the SLRC operation is, to provide supplementary food and water support to the most vulnerable communities, within the drought affected area, until the anticipated first harvest of crops in January 2003 (providing rainfall this year is normal).

**Relief distributions**

The aforementioned surveys indicate that the majority of families most severely affected by the drought are able to provide for one third of their food needs until the next harvest. This operation is designed to make up the other 80% shortfall. The shortfall is calculated at 80% when all other non-food needs are considered. Currently families are being forced to ignore their medical and clothing needs in order to cover just one third of their nutritional needs. If families are provided with 80% of their daily food requirement they will be able to meet the most pressing of their non-nutritional needs.

Three thousand families, selected in close coordination with local government officials and other NGOs, will receive two distributions of food. Quantities are based on the Sphere minimum nutritional standards and items are locally acceptable staples of rice, oil, dal and sugar were chosen following discussions with the potential beneficiaries in the food basket survey. Each distribution will be sufficient for an average family of six persons for three months. Distributions will provide for families’ nutritional needs until the first crops can be harvested in January 2003.



*The parched earth offers mute evidence of the extent of the drought in the Hambantota region.*

Table 1 below provides further details of food requirements:

**Food Requirements (kgs)**

Item	Daily per person (in Grams)	Per family (6 persons) (grams)	Per family for 9 months (kg)	3,000 families for 9 months (MT)
Rice	400	2'400	648	1'944
Dal (lentils)	80	480	129.6	388.8
Edible oil	30	180	48.6	145.8
Sugar	30	180	48.6	145.8

**Restoration of food supply •**

CARE is currently running a seed supply programme in the region, they have informed SLRC that they will continue running this programme. Currently no programmes are being considered by the SLRC in this area. Any future options will only be assessed in parallel with the needs and capacities identified at a community and Branch level through the volunteer network.

Specific objectives and activities of the SLRC programme are shown below:

**Objective 1: To distribute food to 3000 families for 9 months.**

**Activity 1:** Personnel from SLRCS NHQ, Hambantota Branch and a Federation delegate will conduct a rapid assessment to identify an immediate 1,000 of the most vulnerable families in the district. This will be complete before mid-July, with an immediate first food distribution to these families by end of July.

**Activity 2:** Food will be procured and distributed to a further 2,000 families starting first week of August until end of February 2003 (three distributions, with each distribution consisting of a two month supply and a final distribution of a one month supply of food).

In accordance with the requirements of beneficiaries and community leaders as expressed during community review meetings conducted during the previous operation, procurements will be carried out locally. Rural dwelling Sri Lankans consume very specific varieties of rice and dal which are grown in Sri Lanka and other varieties are not considered palatable. Local cooperative suppliers especially will be asked to provide tenders as previous experience has shown that procurement at this level not only stimulates the local economy but also saves considerably on warehousing, transport and distribution costs.

**Activity 3:** The warehouse currently available in the district will be upgraded and repaired to provide a storage area for relief and food stocks.

#### **Safe water/sanitation •**

Tanks for collecting, treating and storing water are needed in the key water scarce locations of the District. Ten schools will be provided with 20,000 litre underground storage tanks, hand pumps and rainwater collecting systems. Over the next five months the SLRC will organise the transport of water to these storage tanks using bowsers. Transportation of water will continue until the beginning of the monsoon period in December. Clean water is available for this project from reservoirs in nearby areas. With this additional capacity the SLRC will supplement the capacity of the local government and at the same time provide a more sustainable solution to the drought problem. The realisation of this programme requires that bowsers be bought and that tractors be rented.

**Objective 2: To provide drinking water to ten water collection containers at ten schools including rainwater harvesting system and hand pump.**

**Activity 1:** Personnel from SLRC NHQ and Hambantota Branch will identify the ten most suitable schools, in the worst affected areas, to receive water tanks. School assessment will be based on the scarcity of water, quality of the school's roof to maximise run-off catchment, the distance of the school from the village, and the availability of volunteers in the area for maintenance of the tanks and pumps. This assessment will be carried out by the end of June.

**Activity 2:** Construction of water collection tanks by the end of August.

**Activity 3:** Bowsering water to these water points will begin in mid-July. In the first month, while tanks are being constructed, water will be distributed directly from bowsers. Bowsers will deposit water directly into the tanks once construction is complete. This activity will continue until the first rains appear in November/December.

**Activity 4:** The system will be maintained by volunteers throughout the project.

#### **Public health •**

SLRC volunteers will further cooperate with the Ministry of Health in dissemination activities. This objective can be facilitated through community based first aid training with sanitation and nutrition components. The volunteers will also identify specific needs in the villages for the development of a further longer term drought mitigation programme at a later stage.

**Objective 3: To disseminate sanitation and health practices through a sustainable network of volunteers targeting female heads of families.**

**Activity 1:** The SLRC will train 40 volunteers in Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and provide them with a first aid kit, a bicycle and dissemination material. Two of these volunteers will be selected to be trained as trainers in order to facilitate further development of the volunteer pool.

**Activity 2:** Volunteers will organise meetings with families in the most vulnerable areas, targeting particularly female heads of families, to disseminate information on nutrition and sanitation, and to discuss possible community based programmes in these areas.

**Objective 4: To enhance the response capacity of the Hambantota Red Cross Branch.**

**Activity 1:** 40 volunteers will be trained in disaster response, disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation with a water/sanitation (WATSAN) component to be integrated into the course. Volunteers will each be provided with a bicycle. Two volunteers in this group will be trained as trainers in order to facilitate further development of the volunteer pool.

### **National Society Capacity Building •**

As a follow up to the 2001 Red Cross/Red Crescent drought relief programme, the Federation, the SLRC's Drought Relief coordinator and Hambantota branch officials devised a questionnaire to assess the success of the programme. In accordance with Sphere standards, the SLRC conducted continuous community level monitoring and assessment questionnaires throughout the six month programme to ensure that beneficiaries were involved at all stages in the planning and design of the programme (for example, the beneficiaries set the original level of food needs per family at 50% of Sphere standards through their own assessment).

The SLRC has considerable experience in disaster relief operations and has a substantial number of available volunteers both in the Hambantota District branch and throughout the country. Many of these volunteers have received training in disaster preparedness and vulnerability capacity assessment. Further training in disaster response, disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation and CBHFA is required.

The previous drought relief effort received considerable media coverage. A similar publicity campaign will be launched for this appeal which will further enhance the visibility of the SLRCS. A public information component will be integrated into this publicity campaign, explaining the movement's mandate and role, and advocating for coordinated and well-resourced interventions from all other agencies and NGOs to assist the drought affected communities. The SLRC launch of the "World Disasters Report" on 19 June at a national press conference in Colombo was attended by 40 senior journalists from the print and electronic media, and was presided over by the Minister for Social Services. The Minister took the opportunity to thank the SLRC for the role it plays in Sri Lanka, and invited continued close cooperation with the government in the future.

The Federation's international advocacy priority of creating greater awareness and support for vulnerable communities who are suffering because of slow onset and forgotten disasters will guide the publicity objectives of this programme.

### **Coordination •**

The Federation and UN Resident Coordinator's Office have continued to share the lessons learnt from recent drought relief operations with various institutions including the national Consortium for Humanitarian Action's (CHA) Emergency Preparedness Focal Group. These key learning presentations were also used as advocacy opportunities to spread awareness about the needs of the drought-affected communities to wider donor audiences. They built on the presentations shared jointly between SLRCS, the Federation and the UN Resident Co-ordinator's Officer in November 2001 at the UN Donor Forum Meeting in Colombo.

The aim of these presentations was to use this and other experience to develop ideas for a national interagency supported Disaster Preparedness Plan. Meetings were also held with the Government of Sri Lanka's National Disaster Management Centre to share ideas for policy development for a national Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan. These discussions are continuing, and the CHA is also planning to hold a national level workshop in October 2002 to continue to try and find a multiple stakeholder approach to developing more effective disaster preparedness and management planning. The International Federation has been asked to facilitate this workshop.

The SLRC and the Federation will continue to co-ordinate efforts with other agencies, primarily UN agencies such as UNDP, WFP and FAO, and with other International and national NGOs. A first co-ordination meeting to reassess existing information and plan co-ordinated future actions between agencies was convened by the Federation on 14th June. The second is to be held on 2nd July.

The local Federation Representative uses every available opportunity (for example as a member of the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies' Emergency Preparedness Focal Group) to use the lessons learned from the recent high profile emergency operation to advocate for more effective coordination, and a change in policies and practices of all institutions. Further discussions are also planned with the Ministry of Social Services who

remain the line Ministry for natural disasters in Sri Lanka. The Ministry has agreed to send a senior representative to the second forthcoming coordination meeting on 2 July.

At the local level in Hambantota District the SLRC will continue to work closely with local government agencies to ensure a duplication of efforts is avoided, and to ensure that the most vulnerable families are identified. SLRCS will ensure however, that the final beneficiary selection decisions remain their own.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation •**

The responsibility for the day-to-day monitoring of the programme will be with the SLRC primarily at a branch level but supervised closely by an officer at NHQ specifically assigned to the operation.

The Federation's disaster response delegate will be the overall manager of the operation. However, a regionally recruited and experienced staff-on-loan from another National Society in South Asia will be hired for the initial 6 months of the programme to complement the existing capacities already available within SLRCS and to assist in monitoring and reporting.

As with the previous food distribution programme between August 2001 and February 2002, the SLRCS will conduct regular assessments and reviews of the impact of the programme. Beneficiaries will be involved in all stages of the evaluation. Monitoring will enable the SLRCS to ensure that those who are most vulnerable continue to benefit from the project and that exact needs continue to be met.

Upon completion of the project in January 2003 a full evaluation regarding the impact of the project will be carried out.

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

The previous food relief distributions using the same Branch volunteers were positively received by beneficiaries, government agencies and NGOs alike. House to house surveys conducted throughout the programme have improved the SLRC's capacity to assess needs and deliver targeted and appropriate relief in a timely manner.

The SLRC has continued to incorporate into its present programme lessons learnt from past relief efforts. On 23 November 2001 the SLRC national drought coordinator, together with the Hambantota District Branch Secretary, facilitated a half-day "Lessons Learned" workshop with the Federation's Regional Disaster Preparedness Delegate and DP manager. The workshop, which was held in the NORAD Training Centre in Hambantota, was attended by beneficiary representatives from affected communities, local Government, the District and Divisional SLRCS Branch committees, and district volunteers.

The results of a SWOT exercise carried out in November indicate that the image of the SLRC has improved over the course of the relief effort. SLRC volunteers are looked up to as role models by school children, and are admired throughout the region for their dedication and rapid disaster response abilities. Furthermore, the SWOT exercise identified the SLRC's excellent cooperation with the government and its ability to continue delivering quality relief over the 6 month period, as the programmes major strengths.

The training in Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, as well as the disaster preparedness training that the SLRC has received from both the Federation and ICRC in the past, has created a strong skill base amongst the volunteers.

Federation staff have worked with the SLRC at various stages in the relief project to improve the co-ordination, logistics and resource mobilisation skills of its staff. The Hambantota Branch has developed a strong human resource base of committed, trained, and hard working volunteers. There are a large number of youth volunteers, and the Branch has emphasised a gender balance in its recruitment of male and female volunteers which has improved its capacity to address the needs of women. The SLRC continues to learn valuable lessons in disaster preparedness and drought mitigation from relief operations carried out in the country.

#### **Present Capacity of the Federation •**

The Federation's Delegation in Sri Lanka has a Federation representative and a team of four personnel who have considerable experience in working with SLRCS in the implementation, monitoring and evaluations of relief operations.

The Federation's Regional Disaster Response Delegate based in Delhi will continue to visit and support the programme. Recruitment of a regionally recruited staff-on-loan from another National Society in South Asia for 6 months will be required to oversee day-to-day activities, and to provide effective monitoring and facilitation of the programme. This delegate would also be responsible for delivering accurate and timely reports. The Regional Disaster Preparedness Delegate will also provide support.

## ***Budget summary***

See Annex 1 for details.

*For further details please contact: Ewa Eriksson Federation Desk Officer, Phone: 41 22 730 4252: 41 22 733 0395; email: eriksson@ifrc.org*

*All International Federation Assistance Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*In line with the Minimum Reporting Standards, the first operations update on this appeal will be issued within 30-days of the launch and the second will be issued over the course of the operation; a final narrative and financial report will be issued no later than 90 days after the end of the operation.*

*This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support and these programmes are outlined on the Federation website.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

Jean Ayoub  
Director  
Disaster Management and Coordination

Didier J. Cherpitel  
Secretary General

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

APPEAL No. 18/2002

**Sri Lanka - Drought**

TYPE	VALUE
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>	<b>IN CHF</b>
Rice: 1,944 mts	1,026,000
Dahl: 389 mts	333,000
Vegetable oil: 146 mts	394,000
Sugar: 146 mts	85,000
Water and sanitation	56,000
Medical & first aid	7,000
<b>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</b>	<b>1,901,000</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>	
Vehicles: 1 minibus and 80 bicycles	42,000
Computers	7,000
Telecom. equipment	24,000
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>	
Programme management	166,000
Technical support	50,000
Professional services	55,000
<b><u>TRANSPORT STORAGE &amp; VEHICLE COSTS</u></b>	<b>103,000</b>
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>	
Expatriate staff	30,000
National staff	43,000
<b><u>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; GENERAL SERVICES</u></b>	
Travel & related expenses	5,000
Information expenses	10,000
Administrative & general expenses	21,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</b>	<b>556,000</b>
<b>TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES</b>	<b>2,457,000</b>
<b>LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET REQUEST</b>	<b>2,457,000</b>