

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Caribbean: Hurricane Season 2008

Emergency appeal n° MDR49003  
GLIDE No. TC-2008-000143  
9 September 2008

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,802,093 (USD 1,638,300 or EUR 1,115,850) in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross Societies, which includes National Societies as well as the overseas Branches of the British Red Cross, affected by the current 2008 Hurricane Season. The needs in Haiti and Cuba are covered in separate Appeals.

This Appeal aims to support needs in Jamaica, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands to support 5,000 families for six months.

An allocation from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for CHF 25,000 (USD 23,809 or EUR 15,291) was made on 28 August 2008 to support the National Society of Jamaica to cover early preparation and relief activities costs.

A second DREF allocation for CHF 25,000 (USD 22,727 or EUR 15,480) was granted on 1 September 2008 to support the National Society of Bahamas jump start their disaster preparedness activities. Further funds are being sought to cover the needs identified in Turks and Caicos.

Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Hurricane Gustav stormed through Jamaica on 28 August continuing on through the Cayman Islands. Tropical storm Hanna swamped the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos Islands shortly after with heavy rains on 1 September. The Red Cross Societies, along with other actors, started damage and need assessments. Given the initial needs at that time, a preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 2 September for hurricane Gustav. The hurricane situation



A Bahamas Red Cross Society volunteer preparing food parcels. Source: International Federation

throughout the region has continued to evolve and with it the Federation's strategy to provide support to the National Societies and population affected. The hurricane Gustav preliminary Appeal is therefore being replaced. This new preliminary appeal responds to a request from the Bahamas and Jamaica National Societies, and incorporates support to the overseas Branches of the British Red Cross in Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands, to provide support for appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance including relief items, logistical support, among other sectors.

This operation is expected to be implemented over six months, and will therefore be completed by 1 March 2009; a final report will be made available by 1 June 2009 (three months after the end of the operation).

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

## The situation

This Appeal responds to the National Societies and overseas Branches of the British Red Cross affected by tropical storms Gustav and Hanna and the devastating category four hurricane Ike.

Tropical storm Gustav hit **Jamaica** on 28 August 2008 with heavy rain and wind causing landslides and flooding. As a consequence, infrastructure, power and water supply were damaged. The government evacuated the most vulnerable areas and opened some 100 emergency shelters housing approximately 2,000 people according to the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). Preliminary reports provided by the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), said there were 72 affected communities throughout the island. The most affected were the communities in the parishes of St. Catherine, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Clarendon, St. Ann, St. Mary and Portland.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports 70 percent of banana crops in St. Mary and 100 percent of the banana crops in St. Thomas were damaged. The Jamaica Public Service Company is in the process of restoring power supply to customers since some damage was sustained on the transmission and distribution lines which have caused power outages, primarily in some of the affected communities. The National Water Commission is reporting that 65 percent of their systems were shut down due to blocked intakes, turbidity, flooding and lack of electric power.

Additionally, a few confirmed cases of malaria were detected. Malaria is very rare in Jamaica and these cases might indicate possible outbreaks resulting from the conditions after the hurricane.



On 2 September, hurricane Hanna downgraded to a tropical storm and produced heavy rains over south-eastern **Bahamas**, primarily over the islands of Inagua and Mayugana. The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) was activated and continues to inform and advise the public. All communications equipment including radios and satellite phones as well as national medical facilities were checked by the police in order to be prepared when the storm hit. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reports there are no casualties reported as of 3 September. Electricity service has been restored to most of the islands and there has been minimal infrastructure damage. On 4 September, schools were closed throughout the islands.

Bahamas Red Cross Society volunteers preparing food parcels. Source: International Federation

Emergency shelters were opened, and the number of people in temporary shelters in the Bahamas are as follows:

• Cat Island – three shelters with a total of 10 persons.
• North Andros – no need to open shelters.
• Exuma – no shelters used.
• Grand Bahama (Freeport) special needs shelter opened and others are on stand by. • (Eight Mile Rock) – special needs shelter opened and seven persons were in the shelter.
• Eleuthera (North) – Harbour Island – 2 shelters opened with six persons each. • The Bluff – 2 shelters opened with a total of 95 persons. • South (Rock Sound) – Tarpum Bay – 6 person in shelters.
• The Bluff – 2 shelters – 95 persons.
• Central Abaco – 2 shelters open – Central Abaco Primary School 175 persons and Catholic Church 100 persons.
• San Salvador – 1 shelter with 38 persons. Power is out.

Hurricane Hanna brought strong winds and heavy rain to the **Turks and Caicos** Islands on 1 September. The island of Providenciales was affected by flooding, damaging houses and roads. Some 750 people sought refuge in shelters since they lost their homes. The causeway between the islands of North, Middle, South, Caicos and Salt Cay was swept away.

The Bahamas was on watch for hurricane Ike; the south eastern portion of the archipelago suffered around 95 percent damages caused by the powerful category 4 storm.

Just a few days after the passage of Hannah, the Turks and Caicos felt the full force of hurricane Ike which began to impact **Turks and Caicos Islands** on 6 September. According to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), Ike produced maximum sustained winds near 135 mph while moving in a west to west-southwest direction. Initial reports from the Department of Disasters and Emergencies in Providenciales have stated there is flooding across the islands of Grand Turk and Providenciales. Grand Turk suffered significant structural damage to housing and public buildings and the government initial estimates suggest that between 50 to 85 percent of houses have been severely damaged. The hospital in Grand Turk also sustained significant damage. The National Emergency Operations Centre in Grand Turk has no electricity. There is no major damage to report in Providenciales except for difficulty in communicating by telephone due to congestion of the lines.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Federation Secretariat, through its **Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU)** and the Regional Representation in Port of Spain have been in close contact with the National Societies of the Bahamas and Jamaica, as well as the British Red Cross overseas Branches of the Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands. PADRU's high frequency radio is operative and is being used to monitor the emergency among the affected islands. One Federation disaster management delegate was initially deployed to Cayman Islands, then continuing on to Jamaica to support the National Society and is currently in the Bahamas supporting the Bahamas Red Cross Society (BRCS). Additionally, there are three Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members in Bahamas to support the operation.

The **Jamaican Red Cross (JRC)** established coordination mechanisms with the Office for Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) and was closely monitoring the emergency, including warning all non-essential employees to stay home until weather conditions improved. The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) was activated, shelter managers were alerted and a list of priority shelters was published. The public was advised to monitor radio and television advisories. Regionally, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) Coordinating Unit also placed emergency support personnel on standby for support to Jamaica should this become necessary. NEOC meetings were held with ODPEM in order to coordinate early relief actions and to continue monitoring the situation. The International Charter for Space and Major Disasters was activated as well.

The NEOC is active 24 hours a day seven days a week at the National Emergency Management (NEMA) and continues to closely analyze the situation. The Bahamas Red Cross provided training for the Department of Social Services on 1 September in preparation for the opening of the emergency shelters.

Given that the **Turks and Caicos** is an overseas Branch of the British Red Cross (BRCS), the BRCS will take the operational management lead, with support from the International Federation. Coordination between PADRU, BRCS and the Caribbean Regional Representation Office is being regularly maintained. The Turks and Caicos Islands branch of the British Red Cross has been in close coordination with the government authorities and has been managing the emergency shelters on their behalf since the onset of hurricane Hanna on 1 September. There has been constant communication with the representative of the Department for International Development (DFID) on the island about the emergency response operation.

The CDERA has been actively supporting the National Disaster Offices in each of the countries. CDERA remains in regular contact with the Bahamas to provide support and advice, while in the Turks and Caicos, CDERA is coordinating the deployment of a damage assessment team of six people from Jamaica on 8 September.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

At the onset of the emergency, the **Jamaica Red Cross (JRC)** held meetings with their Office for Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management's Shelter and Care Committee, and the Jamaica Emergency Operations Centre. Jamaica has a strong cadre of people trained through National Intervention Team, (NITs) training who were involved in the response. It also had all of its 13 branches activated in the response to tropical storm Gustav along with 14 community disaster response teams (CDRTs), trained through previous DIPECHO supported projects. Stocks were moved to an accessible location in preparation and priority shelters were opened. In an effort to ensure that the many residents of shelters had their basic needs met, JRC prepared cooked meals for distribution. In Kingston and St. Andrew 368 meals were prepared and distributed in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. In St. Catherine, JRC also provided uncooked food for 150 persons and branch volunteers have been delivering blankets and hygiene kits in the Old Harbour area. Rapid assessments were completed by a team from the National Headquarters that visited the affected areas and provided guidance and support for branches that were responding. The Kingston, St. Andrew Branch and St. Catherine Branches each received a generator on loan to facilitate their operations while the power supply is not yet restored. St. Thomas Branch volunteers have been distributing blankets and hygiene kits to the displaced residents of Spring Bank and Johnson Mountain. A limited distribution of tarpaulins was carried out in the Yallahs community.

Portland is valiantly striving to meet the needs of the estimated 300 families who were left homeless. The pre-positioned supplies have been depleted after the distributions of hygiene kits, tarpaulins, blankets and buckets and are being replenished by the JRC Headquarters.

The **Bahamas Red Cross Society** alerted their Disaster Committee and deployed their Disaster Director on the Island of Exuma to prepare for Hanna's arrival. Currently, the National Society is assessing damage caused by Hanna. Approximately 25 volunteers were assisting with packaging 500 food parcels. Volunteers have distributed 20 cases of water, 10 hygiene kits, four rolls of plastic sheeting, and two bales of blankets in Grand Bahamas. The national headquarters has been in contact with volunteers on the islands and has made contact with suppliers should procurement of basic relief items be needed.

The Bahamas Red Cross planned activities include continuing to prepare food parcels and organizing the warehouse conducting an inventory of the air shipment sent by the Federation's Panama-based Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) for pre-positioning.. In preparation of hurricane Ike's arrival Red Cross volunteers packaged an additional 150 food and hygiene parcels.

Three Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members from the American Red Cross, Jamaican Red Cross, and Guyana Red Cross have been deployed as well as a Federation disaster management delegate.

The **Turks and Caicos** British Red Cross overseas Branch responded to the needs of 780 people who were made homeless by the impact of hurricane Hanna and has been running emergency shelters on the islands at the government's request. Food and clothing have been distributed. Red Cross volunteers worked to distribute sand bags and tarpaulins last week. The Red Cross branch also evacuated 200 Chinese construction workers who were stranded on an uninhabited island during the passing of hurricane Hanna. In response to Ike, Red

Cross staff and volunteers are carrying out rapid needs assessments. The British Red Cross deployed two disaster management delegates to join the Overseas Branch Director in providing support to the branch in preparation for the arrival of hurricane Ike.

There is a request for additional disaster management support and for emergency relief items to be deployed to the islands.

## The needs

**Immediate needs:** The hurricanes have caused serious damage to homes, infrastructure, communities and damage to agricultural crops and livelihoods. Based on the above information and initial assessments immediate needs include family kits that contain jerry cans, kitchen kits, hygiene kits, mosquito nets. Further assessments will better define the needs in coming days.

## The proposed operation

This preliminary emergency appeal seeks to support immediate response, as well as preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities in those affected countries that are requiring Federation support. Objectives and planned activities will be adjusted in line with more detailed information resulting from damage and needs assessments, including possible clean up operations, health, shelter and water and sanitation needs. Additional countries may also be included.

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

Objective: 5,000 families (25,000 people) affected by the floods will have benefited from the distribution of food (in Jamaica) and non-food items (2,000 families in Jamaica, 500 in Bahamas and 2,500 in Turks and Caicos) in order to help them recover from the floods.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Approximately 25,000, people in the affected countries will receive essential food and non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

In order to maintain an effective disaster response capacity it is important to maintain emergency stock levels, especially as the hurricane season does not end until 1 December. Stock replenishment will be necessary for the Bahamas and Jamaica Red Cross Societies and the Turks and Caicos Branch, to ensure they are able to respond to current needs, but also to have stocks in place in case of further storms.

The **Jamaica Red Cross (JRC)** will receive the following items for stock replenishment:

- 2,000 kitchen kits (1 per family).
- 2,000 hygiene kits (1 per family).
- 4,000 jerry cans (2 per family).
- 2,000 mosquito nets (2 per family).
- 2,000 mosquito repellents.
- 4,000 tarpaulins.
- 2,000 buckets.
- 1,000 blankets.
- 1,000 food parcels.
- 100 Mattresses and sheet sets.
- 2,000 stoves.

On 5 September 2008 the International Federation, through its Panama-based RLU shipped the following items to **Jamaica**:

- 800 kitchen kits.

- 800 hygiene kits.
- 1,600 mosquito nets.
- 500 tarpaulins.
- 800 buckets.
- 510 blankets.

On 6 September 2008, the RLU shipped the following items to **Bahamas** for stock replenishment:

- 2,520 blankets.
- 500 hygiene kits.
- 1,000 tarpaulins.
- 500 kitchen kits.
- 1,000 mosquito nets.
- 1,050 jerry cans.
- 50 first aid kits.
- 500 food parcels.
- 2 chainsaws.
- 1 generator.
- 2 twin halogen stand work light.
- 10 pick axe with handle.
- 10 shovel with handle.
- 1 rope.
- 1 volunteer kit for 50 persons.
- 1 visibility items (IFRC banners, flags, stickers).

Buckets were not included in the shipment from PADRU, and will be procured locally, if needed.

Based on assessments to be performed in the Bahamas, once safe after the passage of Ike, it is likely that the stocks flown in from PADRU will be partially used to respond to Hannah and Ike. It may therefore be necessary for stock replenishment to be assessed within the coming weeks.

In addition, the Bahamas Red Cross does not have 4x4 vehicles to help support the relief activities; this appeal therefore calls for support for the rental of a Land Cruiser from the International Federation to support the National Society.

**The British Red Cross Overseas Branch in Turks and Caicos Islands** will receive the following items:

- 5,000 jerry cans.
- 5,000 mosquito nets.
- 2,500 shelter kits.
- 2,500 cleaning kits.
- 12,500 sleeping mats.
- 12,500 sheets.
- 1,500,000 water purification tablets.

#### Health and Water and Sanitation

**Objective: The relief workers, those affected people temporarily accommodated in shelters and those who have been adversely affected by the hurricane will benefit from psychosocial support (PSP).**

Expected Results	Activities planned
Psychosocial support is provided to the most affected people in Jamaica, Bahamas and Turks and Caicos.  Red Cross staff and volunteers in Bahamas Red Cross are trained in PSP techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Psychological Support to the relief workers and those most affected by the emergency. PSP programmes can either be aimed at individual support or mainstreamed and integrated in other health, community-based and relief programmes.</li> <li>• Provide a PSP workshop and training for volunteers.</li> <li>• PSP training for the Bahamas Red Cross.</li> </ul>

**Jamaica Red Cross is a leading National Society in the region in developing psychosocial support.**

The National Society is cognizant of the need to take a holistic approach to serving persons after a disaster event. The JRC Disaster Mental Health (DMH) unit has experience in responding to local and international emergency response operations, with professionally trained volunteers ready to respond to the needs in this emergency situation.

As distribution of mosquito nets, hygiene kits and water purification tablets takes place, health and hygiene promotion activities will be planned and implemented as needed in the affected communities.



Jamaican Red Cross Volunteer at a Red Cross supported Shelter near Kingston. Source: International Federation.

### Rehabilitation of livelihoods

**Objective: To assess the early recovery needs and design appropriate interventions to help protect livelihoods.**

Expected Results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate recovery interventions are assessed</li> <li>100 banana workers and small farmers in Jamaica will have alternate means of livelihoods.</li> <li>Students in Jamaica will receive school supplies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct needs analysis and capacity assessments.</li> <li>Identify priority livelihood interventions based on needs and capacities.</li> <li>Identify stakeholders supporting livelihood interventions and ensure proper coordination.</li> <li>Carry out initial early recovery interventions.</li> </ul>

Assessments in the Bahamas will evaluate the need for livelihood interventions, as early reports to the island of Inagua (an island of 969 people which houses a large salt plant) appear dim, which potential damages to livelihoods.

### Communication

**Objective: The Red Cross Societies will facilitate adequate visibility of the response activities through the development of a comprehensive communication strategy.**

Expected Results	Activities planned
Red Cross volunteers will have proper visibility equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaboration of visibility material (stickers, t-shirts, caps, etc.)</li> <li>Local and international interviews.</li> <li>Elaboration of press releases.</li> <li>Elaboration of brochures.</li> </ul>

### National Society Capacity Building

**Objective: The capacity of the Red Cross Societies in disaster response and preparedness will have been strengthened.**

Expected Results	Activities planned
The Red Cross volunteers will be better prepared in disaster response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct several capacity building trainings and workshops; one of these workshops includes a SPHERE training.</li> </ul>

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation,

communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. Importantly, public communication highlights the pivotal role of the National Societies themselves, raising their profile within their own countries and thereby contributing to attracting future volunteers and funds and promoting the importance of proactive communication. A total of 19 Regional Intervention Team members from National Societies in the region have been trained on communications this year. This training aims at strengthening the capacities of regional human resources to support emergency operations. This pool of skilled communication professionals is available for deployments as required. The communications activities outlined in this preliminary appeal are aimed at supporting the National Society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations, before, during and after an emergency. These activities are closely coordinated with the Communications department of the International Federation's Secretariat in Geneva. A detailed communications plan of action is forthcoming.

The International Federation together with the National Societies will continue to raise awareness regarding the importance of disaster risk reduction and work towards building safer communities.

### Capacity of the National Society

Jamaica has experienced four major hurricanes in the past fifty-six years: hurricane Charlie in 1951, hurricane Gilbert in 1988, hurricane Ivan in 2004 and hurricane Dean in 2007. Lessons learnt from hurricanes Ivan and Dean were used by the **Jamaica Red Cross (JRC)** to make better preparations for Gustav, so the impact was reduced and response effort well organized. The JRC has a signed MOU with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), with whom a close working relationship has been established. The 13 branches of the JRC were activated in the response to Tropical storm Gustav along with fourteen community disaster response teams (CDRTs), trained through the DIPECHO Projects. The National Society has the mandate by government to manage shelters.

The **Bahamas Red Cross Society (BRCS)** has shown it has the capacity to respond in times of disaster due to lessons learnt from past emergencies including Hurricanes Andrew in 1992, Erin in 1995, Lili in 1996, Floyd in 1999, Michelle in 2001 and Noel in 2007.

**The British Red Cross Overseas Branch in Turks and Caicos** has 20 trained volunteers and staff.

### Capacity of the Federation

The Federation (PADRU, in coordination with the Regional Representation for the Caribbean and the Zone Office in Panama) is providing support to the affected National Societies in the response needs such as organizing the provision of initial relief items, development of Plans of Action, logistics and human resources as needed.

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Thomas Gurtner  
Director  
Coordination and Programmes Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

### How we work

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

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

#### **Global Agenda Goals:**

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

## **Contact information**

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

- In Panama: Ariel Kestens, Head of Pan American Disaster Response Unit; phone: (507) 316 1001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: [ariel.kestens@ifrc.org](mailto:ariel.kestens@ifrc.org)
- In Panama: Jono Anzalone, Disaster Management Delegate, PADRU; phone: (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; email: [jono.anzalone@ifrc.org](mailto:jono.anzalone@ifrc.org)
- In Trinidad and Tobago: Tanya Wood, Representative of the Regional Representation Office; phone: (868) 624 1557; fax: (868) 627 9627; email: [Tanya.wood@ifrc.org](mailto:Tanya.wood@ifrc.org)
- In Panama: María Alcázar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (507) 380 0250; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: [maria.alcazar@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.alcazar@ifrc.org)
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41 22) 730 42 74; fax: (41 22) 733 03 95; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)

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

**APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

Annex 1

Caribbean Hurricane Season 2008

MDR49003

**ORIGINAL****RELIEF NEEDS**

Shelter	250,000
Construction Materials	
Clothing & Textiles	257,310
Food	149,000
Seeds & Plants	
Water & Sanitation	16,500
Medical & First Aid	1,925
Teaching Materials	36,000
Utensils & Tools	258,200
Other Supplies & Services	62,200

**Total Relief Needs 1,031,135****CAPITAL EQUIPMENT**

Land & Buildings	
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	3,500
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	1,650
Medical Equipment	
Other Machinery & Equipment	

**TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES**

Storage - Warehouse	3,000
Distribution & Monitoring	295,022
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,400
Service fee & recovery	74,000

**PERSONNEL**

International Staff	3,900
Regionally Deployed Staff	31,350
National Staff	48,500
National Society Staff	33,500
Consultants	

**WORKSHOPS & TRAINING**

Workshops & Training	39,000
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**GENERAL EXPENSES**

Travel	43,000
Information & Public Relations	21,000
Office running costs	9,000
Communication Costs	22,500
Professional Fees	
Financial Charges	4,500
Other General Expenses	

**PROGRAMME SUPPORT**

Programme Support - PSR	117,136
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**Total Operational Needs 770,958****Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind) 1,802,093****Available Resources****Net Request 1,802,093**