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Revised emergency appeal Gambia: Food insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency appeal n° MDRGM008

GLIDE n° OT-2012-00046-GMB

2 July 2012

This Emergency Appeal was initially on 27 April 2012 seeking CHF 1,859,746 in cash, kind or services to support the Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS) to assist 8,500 households (51,000 beneficiaries) for 8 months. CHF 185,974 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate the activities.

This Revised Appeal now seeks CHF 1,100,051 in cash, kind, or services to support the GRCS to assist 5,778 households (34,668 beneficiaries). The initial 8 month timeframe remains the same, and the operation will be completed by the end of December 2012. A final report will be made available by the end of March 2013 (three months after completion).



A GRCS Health Coordinator screening a child for malnutrition in Kiangkarankaba. Photo: GRCS

Summary

The erratic nature of the unevenly distributed rainfall during the 2011/12 cropping season led to a significant decline and low quality of agricultural production across much of The Gambia. This has resulted in decreased food security and impacted household coping strategies, leaving them vulnerable to food shortages.

The emergency appeal launched in April 2012 aimed to mitigate the impact of these food shortages at household level for 8,500 households in the North Bank and Lower River Regions by implementing a targeted relief and recovery operation focused on preventing malnutrition, decreasing the use of negative coping strategies and increasing resilience at community level. The appeal included the direct purchase and distribution of rice and oil by the GRCS, which represented nearly 75% of the original budget.

Between April and June 2012 the WFP distributed food rations in the 19 most affected districts of the country, including those initially targeted by the GRCS in the North Bank and Lower River regions. In addition, the Government of the Gambia will be distributing rice seeds to the 19 hardest hit districts. At the same time, the results of a multi-sectoral inter-agency assessment showed that the situation in the 5 districts that had previously been identified as moderately or borderline affected in the post harvest

evaluation had continued to deteriorate, necessitating their inclusion among districts targeted for further food security assistance.

The GRCS therefore readjusted its plan of action to support the communities that required assistance in two districts of the Lower River and North Bank regions. Working in coordination with the government, and other organizations, GRCS will address the selected communities' emergency and longer-term needs, along the IFRC's "twin-track" approach.

As a result of WFP and Government of the Gambia distributing both food and rice seeds to the 19 hardest hit districts, the GRCS will distribute rice and oil as food aid to 1,000 most-affected households in Jarra East in Lower River Region and Lower Bidibouin North Bank Region in partnership with the Spanish Red Cross. These districts have not received any assistance so far from either government or any other agencies. Rice seeds and vouchers for the purchase of fertilizer will be distributed to 5,778 households across the two districts. The food distributions will also fulfill the function of seeds protection for the most affected households. At distribution points, the GRCS will also deliver hygiene promotion sessions to the beneficiary population.

In addition to the two districts supported with food and seeds as mentioned above, the GRCS will also deliver livelihoods interventions for up to 1,500 households (9,000 beneficiaries) in 30 communities in two districts in North Bank and Lower River and four districts in the West Coast Region.

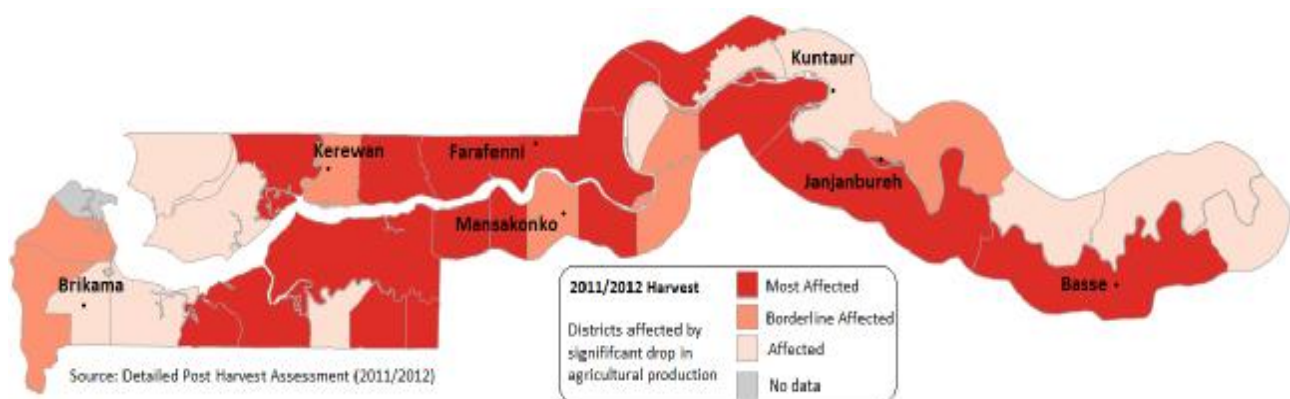
GRCS volunteers will also work in conjunction with the Ministry of Health staff and National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) in the eight districts in providing vital community referral pathways for screening and referral of children with acute malnutrition.

This revised appeal reflects the updated objectives pursued by the National Society through a cooperation agreement with the WFP and in coordination with National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and other agencies involved in the response in order to avoid duplication of interventions.

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

The situation

The late, erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall during the 2011/12 cropping season led to a significant decline and low quality of agricultural production in The Gambia. The Multi-sectoral Emergency Needs Assessment carried out in March 2012 and facilitated by 74 GRCS volunteers, showed a large drop in the yield of all major crops for the 2011/2012 season compared to the previous year, e.g. upland rice (-79%), groundnut (-67%) and early millet (-53%). The failure of the groundnut harvest, the main cash crop in the country, had a negative impact on income levels and the livelihood of farmer populations. The assessment also suggested that the availability of household food stocks from farmers' own production had dropped from the usual 6-7 months down to 3-4 months after the harvest.



Of the 39 rural districts (605,000 people) affected as seen on the above map, 5 districts are considered to be moderately affected by crop failure with a total population of 177,000, including 28,998 children under the age of 5. The multi-sectoral needs assessment has indicated that the borderline affected districts will turn to be among the hardest hit if there are no support within three months.

The Detailed Post Harvest Assessment of December 2011 indicated that production for all major crops for the 2011/2012 agricultural season had significantly dropped compared to the previous year, particularly affecting the main staple of rice with a 79% reduction and the main cash crop of groundnut with a 53% reduction.

Household food security assessments also suggested that the availability of household food stocks from farmers' own production had dropped from the usual 6-7 months down to 3-4 months after the harvest. This results in a prolonged lean period that will extend beyond the normal coping strategies, leading to negative ones such as decapitalization.

Affected households have already started reducing the number of meals from 3 to 1 per day and male family members are migrating to urban areas to find work to provide income for the families. The Government of The Gambia declared crop failure on 6th March 2012 and requested international assistance.



Source: <http://www.hewsweb.org/cache/shc/exp/270.pdf>

The seasonal calendar above is based on predictions of the Gambia's Metrological Department (July, August and September 2012) rainy season and indicates the urgency of the situation. As rains have started communities need to plant immediately, and therefore the timely delivery of seeds and fertilizer is imperative to avoid a deepening of this crisis and prevent negative consequences such as further loss of livelihoods and malnutrition next year. The twin-track approach consists of food assistance for immediate relief and decreased reliance on negative coping strategies through long-term programming. This will significantly contribute to strengthened resilience at household and community level for the 2012/2013 season.

Coordination and partnerships

The GRCS continues to attend regular briefings and meetings led by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) which are attended by UN Agencies such as WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, relevant Government Departments, NGO's, and other humanitarian actors. At regional level, GRCS Branch Officers attend regional coordination meetings and participates in data collection to guide interventions and targeting of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the GRCS has been contributing information on food security in the country to the national food security newsletter "DANYEENO".

The National Society and 74 of its volunteers participated in the government coordinated multi-sectoral needs assessment that included UN Agencies and NGO partners. With the support from the IFRC Sahel Regional Office and the monitoring of climate related information the National Society is actively participating in the monitoring of climate predictions for the upcoming crop season.

The GRCS will have an operational partnership with WFP, the NDMA and the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that relief reaches intended and targeted beneficiaries. It will also partner with the Ministry of Health

and National Nutrition Agency, which will provide technical supervision and collaborate with Red Cross volunteers in screening and referral activities for malnutrition at the community level.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The National Society Headquarters is supporting its branches to implement its early warning system and operational strategy to address food insecurity in the affected areas, with a focus on the most vulnerable from these communities. The National Society has been monitoring the coping mechanisms adapted by the affected population in meeting their daily food requirement and has shared important reports such as the Post Harvest Assessment Report and the Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment Report on DMIS and with the IFRC Sahel Regional Office.

The GRCS is working with its Movement partners such as the IFRC Sahel Regional Office and bilaterally with the Spanish Red Cross. There are regular Movement coordination meetings in order to adopt common plans and approaches to enable effective support to the most vulnerable.

In partnership with IFRC the GRCS will provide food assistance for 267 households (1,600 persons) in the districts of Lower Badibou (North Bank) and Jarra East (Lower River). Training for the volunteers has already been completed as well as beneficiary identification. Logistic assessment and training has been conducted. Procurement of food, seeds and IEC materials has been completed.

On a bilateral basis the Spanish Red Cross will be partnering with GRCS in providing food assistance for 733 households (4,400 persons) in the districts of Lower Badibou (North Bank) and Jarra East (Lower River).

The needs

The Post Harvest Assessment Report from November/December 2011 identified 19 districts as most severely affected by the crop failures and as targets for food distribution. In addition to the above mentioned there are 5 districts considered as the moderately affected by crop failure and have now turned into severely affected. In March 2012, the Gambian Government launched a Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment that was carried out jointly with UN agencies, the Gambian Red Cross Society and other organizations. The overall objective of this assessment was to fill key information gaps and prepare the logistical ground in view of designing a comprehensive, timely and targeted joint response by humanitarian partners in districts most affected by the recent crop failure.

The conclusions of the assessment indicated that the immediate priority was the provision of food for the most affected people, and the need to ensure the availability of seeds for the recovery of the households dependent on agriculture. In mid-May 2012, the GRCS conducted a field visit to the Lower River Region (districts of Jarra East and Kiang West) as well as to the West Coast Region (district of Foni Kansala) to verify the data presented in both reports and assess the operational requirements of providing assistance in these areas. The field visits confirmed that extensive crop failure and lack of cash to purchase food was putting additional pressure on household food security, with little or no food being available at household level.

The visit also confirmed the lack of resources related to recovery, with very few households having access to seeds for the next agricultural season and with their main coping strategies already in use. Households are already reducing frequency and size of meals, as well as the overall quantity and diversity of ingredients. Coping strategies to provide for daily income include intensified collection of forest wood, sale of livestock or borrowing money. The prolonged nature of the lean period this year will have significant impacts on the affected population without intervention.

The GRCS' field visits also allowed comparing districts classified as "severely affected" with "moderately affected" ones. Given that several weeks had passed since the multi-sectoral needs assessment and the low level of food stocks that had been observed, it was felt these communities might also have come under significant food security risk. This field visit confirmed that the difference regarding the nutritional status between severely and moderately affected villages is only marginal. The most important reason for this small but crucial difference is the presence of functioning community gardens in the moderately affected villages. The gardens are not only providing a source of food but in the past have served as small income generation activity that is used as the main coping strategy of households over the lean period in normal years. The

relative success of these small community gardens highlighted the need for the reinforcement of communal vegetable gardening and other proven income generating strategies to promote recovery and ensure increased resilience in the future.

Immediate needs:

- Distribution of household food rations to the most vulnerable, according to established selection criteria;
- Provision of rice seeds and fertilizer to enhance recovery of families that are vulnerable to prolonged food insecurity without intervention;
- Hygiene promotion and messaging;
- Nutrition screening and referral.

Longer-term needs:

- Support women groups with vegetable gardening in most affected communities to improve their community based coping strategies, including infrastructural support and technical training;
- Strengthen the capacity of the National Society with regard to food security, at both National, Branch and community levels;
- A re-assessment of needs will begin in September 2012 in order to identify the level of self sufficiency of households supported through this emergency appeal based on this year's rainy season. This will allow for the readjustment of the most appropriate actions for long-term food security activities for the GRCS.

The proposed operation

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement response aims to save lives and protect livelihoods by implementing a "twin-track" approach to meet emergency as well as longer-term needs. The GRCS will be providing emergency food for the most vulnerable, screening and referral of acutely malnourished children, and helping communities to sustain their livelihoods and maintain an income through gardening, farming, animals breeding or small business. These efforts should build community resilience and minimize their vulnerability to future droughts.

The initial appeal aimed at providing support to a total of 51,000 people in the West Coast, North Bank and Lower River regions. There are districts in the North Bank and the Lower River regions that are fast sliding from moderate to severely affected. Neither government nor any aid agencies are responding in these areas. Through the revised emergency appeal the GRCS will support 5,778 households (34,668 persons) in Lower Badibou of the North Bank Region and Jarra East of the Lower River Region of The Gambia, addressing both emergency and recovery needs.

A total of 5,778 households (34,668 beneficiaries), or 85% of the population of the targeted districts will receive rice seeds and a voucher for fertilizer and will in addition receive soap and hygiene promotion messaging at distribution points. Out of these 5,778 households, 1,000 households (6,000 beneficiaries) will receive food ration distributed by GRCS. Of these, 733 households (4,400 beneficiaries) will receive food rations from the Spanish Red Cross (bilaterally), and the remaining 267 households (1,600 beneficiaries) will receive food rations procured and distributed through this appeal.

Pending further assessments, livelihood interventions for up to 1,500 households (9,000 beneficiaries) in 30 communities of the eight districts will be carried out to improve communal gardens. Women's groups in these communities will benefit from increased productivity and expansion of communal gardens. While the gardens' produce will immediately support the households' food-baskets and improve nutritional status of the beneficiaries, it will also create revenues at the market. Furthermore, the gardening component will provide lasting infrastructural improvements through measures such as improved irrigation facilities or rehabilitated wells. These long-term measures will help households to avoid asset depletion and increase the overall resilience of the population.

Finally, an estimated 10,000 children under 5 will benefit from health and nutrition services including screening and referral of malnourished cases. The mothers of those children will benefit from nutrition

education and cooking demonstrations. GRCS will provide all relevant materials (cooking sets etc.) for each community cooking demonstration, which will be left with the communities for future use. Food for the cooking demonstrations will be purchased within the communities.

A community-based targeting system will be used, classifying households according to their vulnerability to decreasing food security status based on the number of children under five, health status and age, labor opportunities, family status, disability levels, and the sustainability of their coping mechanisms. The targeting criteria is based on the most affected and most vulnerable for both food availability but also ability to recover. The beneficiary selection will occur using participatory methods in close coordination between Village Development Committees (VDC) and the GRCS volunteers.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
Outcome: 5,778 most vulnerable households (34,668 beneficiaries) receive rice seeds and fertilizer vouchers in the North Bank and Lower River regions in the month of July.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Appropriate quality rice seeds and fertilizer vouchers are distributed to 5,778 vulnerable households, (34,668 beneficiaries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries selected by the volunteers trained will access to both immediate lifesaving relief and longer term recovery interventions; • Procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of rice seeds for 5,778 vulnerable households, (34,668 beneficiaries) @ 25kg rice seeds/household; • Beneficiaries will exchange Red Cross vouchers to obtain fertilizer from government suppliers (50kg/household); • Government agricultural extension workers, in partnership with Red Cross volunteers, will provide education on best practices for planting and use of provided commodities; • Monitor and evaluate the intervention's effect on beneficiaries' household food security.
Outcome: 267 households (1,600 beneficiaries) receive food assistance during 4 months in the North Bank and Lower River regions.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Immediate food needs of 267 vulnerable households (1,600 beneficiaries) will be met in 2 moderately affected districts of the Lower River Region and the North Bank Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct beneficiary identification through GRCS volunteers; • Deployment of RDRT Food Security (3 months) to facilitate assessment and beneficiary selection as well as to support and monitor food and seeds distribution; • Implement beneficiary identification and targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance, based on community participation and vulnerability criteria; • Conduct monthly distributions of rice and oil to selected beneficiaries for 4 months; • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and report monthly on relief distributions.

Emergency health

Outcome: In the West Coast, North Bank and Lower River regions mortality rates of children under 5 will be reduced through effective and timely referral systems and screening of 5,778 households

(approx. 10,000 children) to ensure that vulnerable children are accurately diagnosed and treated and mothers of children under 5 will have received nutritional training through cooking demonstrations.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Assisting the screening and referral of malnourished children under 5 to existing health facilities in 30 communities until the end of the lean period (September 2012).</p> <p>Nutritional training through cooking demonstrations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for volunteers on malnutrition screening and referral and on delivery of messages on nutrition and health; • MUAC screening of every child under 5 and pregnant and lactating women at every distribution point; • Extension of key messages on best practices about nutrition and their proper use; • Screening of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women; • Conduct at least 2 cooking demonstrations per village with mothers in 30 villages to improve nutrition practices; • Screening in the communities where the GRCS is distributing seeds and tools and referral to existing health/nutrition centers.

Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: To promote hygiene among the 30 most vulnerable communities in the West Coast, North Bank and Lower River regions during 4 months.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>5,778 households (34,668 beneficiaries) will have taken part in at least 4 sessions of hygiene promotion to encourage behaviour change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation, print and distribution of existing hygiene promotion materials; • Delivery of hygiene promotion sessions and distribution of soap and hygiene promotion material at distribution points; • Evaluation of behavior change components will be undertaken to demonstrate effectiveness;.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Outcome: To improve the National Society's capacity on community, branch and national levels in preparedness, risk reduction and response to future food crisis and to build the resilience of 1,500 households (9,000 beneficiaries) through disaster risk reduction activities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>15 staff and 50 volunteers have knowledge in food security and develop skills to strengthen livelihood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacities of 50 volunteers and 15 staff in food security assessment, detecting and analyzing signs of food insecurity; • Build the capacities of 50 volunteers and 15 staff on and food security planning and project implementation; • Deployment of 15 GRCS staff to supervise, guide and monitor the implementation of activities.
<p>Up to 1,500 households (30 women groups with 50 participating women each and their household members) receive seeds and tools and have access to other agricultural inputs for communal vegetable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a rapid assessment of garden facilities in targeted communities to determine the condition of the existing facilities and effectiveness of structures and come up with recommendations for support;

gardening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of 30 communities and women groups (50 women each) to benefit from vegetable gardens (in communities with cropping potential); • Coordinate and work in close collaboration with extension workers from Ministry of Agriculture in capacity building and monitoring activities; • Procurement and distribution of assorted seeds, tools, fertilizer and other required hardware for the women groups' communal gardens; • Support water infrastructure (e.g. well rehabilitation, drip irrigation systems etc.), the strengthening of management committees to make sure beneficiaries will have sustainable access to seeds and tools.
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Logistics

The GRCS logistics capacity will need to be reinforced and scaled-up to meet the operational demands of this appeal. The food relief distributions will be partly done in collaboration with WFP, using their existing outsourced logistics capacity, and partly through the support of the Spanish Red Cross. The seeds and fertilizer distribution will need additional logistical support, including light vehicles and outsourced trucking capacity.

The appeal will cover the logistical resources necessary for the GRCS to implement its distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities. For the GRCS to efficiently run the logistics aspects of this appeal, the IFRC will provide technical support from its regional representation and additional human resources are foreseen to be sourced through the appeal.

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 the emergency operations. This flow will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. This will support the objectives of this appeal, e.g. to increase the profile, the funding mechanisms for GRCS and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable people.

Donors and National Societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and advocacy materials, including audio-visual products, will be channelled through IFRC and National Society public websites – www.ifrc.org, www.redcross.gm.

Activities will include the following:

- Produce press releases, situational reports, news stories and beneficiary case studies.
- Engage proactively with media (national and international) to highlight the needs of the food insecurity affected people and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools.
- Develop media packages, including facts and figures, issue briefs and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies, other partner organizations and media.
- Develop and produce communications products that highlight achievements of the operation.
- Support field visits by communications colleagues from partner national societies and donor agencies.
- Support program teams in designing and producing project-specific materials, including forms, banners, brochures, posters and signage.
- Support program teams to ensure consistent engagement with beneficiaries as part of IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

Capacity of the National Society

Since 2006, the National Society has always taken the lead in carrying out assessments on refugee influxes into the country. The GRCS entered into partnership with United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide food relief to refugees for over three years. Thanks to a productive relationship with UNHCR, the GRCS has also entered into partnership with World Food Programme (WFP) to carry out food for work activities for community development for two years. Despite the creation of a Refugee Commission by the Government of The Gambia, GRCS is seen as a crucial partner in advocating and the protection for refugees, carrying out registration exercises and needs assessments.

GRCS has a trained RDRT Team Leader, 7 trained RDRT staff in WATSAN, Emergency Health, Logistic, Shelter and general emergency response, 90 volunteers trained as National Disaster Response Team members and 120 volunteers trained as Community Disaster Response Team members. All these trained personnel are accessible for the implementation of this intervention. In the month of February 2012, the National Society Stores and Logistic Officer was trained by the Logistic Department of the IFRC Regional Representation. Additional staff to support the operation will be hired for the duration of the appeal.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Regional Sahel Representation, based in Dakar, will support the GRCS throughout the emergency response. For the Sahel food security crisis, the IFRC Sahel Regional Representation has been reinforced by the deployment of a Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps) based in Dakar to ensure regional coordination and support. An operations manager, seconded by the Icelandic Red Cross, has been deployed to The Gambia to provide on-site support to the National Society. The regional food security, nutrition and livelihoods delegate will also support the long-term food security programmes. The National Society will have the operational lead of the intervention and in-country capacities will also be reinforced and supported through short-term deployments (RDRT, PNSs or IFRC staff) as required.

Security

The security conditions in The Gambia are stable and do not hamper the implementation of the activities of this appeal. The GRCS and IFRC regional security team will, however, closely monitor the situation, and should there be changes, appropriate measures will be taken at that time.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
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Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here](#)

1. **Revised Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
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How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

29/06/2012

MDRGM008 GAMBIA: FOOD INSECURITY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget
Shelter - Relief				
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities	193,312			193,312
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles				0
Food	75,628			75,628
Seeds & Plants	379,147			379,147
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,330			18,330
Medical & First Aid				0
Teaching Materials				0
Utensils & Tools	15,653			15,653
Other Supplies & Services				0
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	682,069	0	0	682,069
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles				0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	6,083			6,083
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	2,498			2,498
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	8,581	0	0	8,581
Storage, Warehousing				0
Distribution & Monitoring				0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	67,692			67,692
Logistics Services				0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	67,692	0	0	67,692
International Staff	84,000			84,000
National Staff				0
National Society Staff	53,638			53,638
Volunteers	55,476			55,476
Total PERSONNEL	193,114	0	0	193,114
Consultants				0
Professional Fees				0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	40,153			40,153
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	40,153	0	0	40,153
Travel	5,000			5,000
Information & Public Relations	12,587			12,587
Office Costs	7,121			7,121
Communications	10,865			10,865
Financial Charges	4,230			4,230
Other General Expenses				0
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,500			1,500
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	41,303	0	0	41,303
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	67,139	0		67,139
Total INDIRECT COSTS	67,139	0	0	67,139
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	1,100,051	0	0	1,100,051
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,100,051	0	0	1,100,051