

Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Population Movement

DREF n° MDRBA010	GLIDE n° OT-2018-000078-BIH
EPoA update n° 1 27 September 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 June – 15 August 2018
Operation start date: 28 June 2018	Operation timeframe: 28 June – 28 November 2018 (extended by two months)
Overall operation budget: CHF 212,733	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 212,733
N° of people being assisted: up to 3,000	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Swiss Red Cross, Red Crescent of UAE, Italian Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: IOM, UNHCR, Caritas, World Vision, Emmaus MFS	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operation Update reports on a two-month no-cost extension of the DREF operation time-frame, as well as minor reallocations made in the DREF budget.

Two minor revisions made to the EPoA since the beginning of implementation, necessitated mainly by decisions beyond the control of the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH):

- Delay in opening one of the target locations (Usivak centre), where food provision was planned to be implemented under the EPoA. It has not yet been opened at the time of writing this report.
- Food was provided the charity Emmaus in Velika Kladusa at the time of planning, however they ceased the distribution at the beginning of June. Red Cross of Una-Sana Canton stepped in and took over this activity for the month of June.
- The Swiss Embassy took over the food groceries supply from 15 July until 31 August in Salakovac.

As a result of the above changes, a total of CHF 19,700.60 were re-allocated from Usivak to Velika Kladusa, which did not change the purpose, but the location of utilizing these funds.

In the course of September, IOM announced that it would cover the food groceries provision and all preparation costs until the end of 2018 in all locations, including the ones where RCSBiH was active. Despite this decision, there is still a major gap in service provision, such as first aid, psychosocial support, sanitation, hygiene, etc. However, due to the lack of governmental decisions on the location of a more permanent shelter for migrants, it is difficult to develop a long-, or even a mid-term plan. Therefore, RCSBiH requested a two-month no-cost extension of this DREF operation to be able to continue with implementation.

Due to the delay in opening the centre in Usivak, as well as to the announcement of IOM, CHF 42,546.33 were expected to be left over at the end of the implementation period of the original EPoA. Under the no-cost extension, these funds will be utilized to procure winterized sleeping bags, which will be greatly needed considering the coming winter period, as well as for some operational costs, such as renting warehouses, volunteer costs, fuel, etc. In addition, an operations review is planned to be organized, whose outcomes will serve to substantiate a longer-term plan, which is expected to be developed in the modality of an emergency appeal.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

After the initial increase in the number of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of people entering the country has shown a stagnating trend since May 2018, which means approx. 70-100 people per day. Since the beginning of 2018 a total of 12,990 migrants have entered the country, out of which approx. 90 per cent are men, according to the records of Red Cross in the field. Most women travel together with men, although there have been several cases of women traveling alone.

According to the estimations, there are more than 5,000 migrants currently in the country, out of which approx. 4,000 are concentrated in Una-Sana Canton, close to the Croatian border, where they try to enter Croatia in smaller groups. Given the nature of the situation it is not possible to give the precise numbers of migrants in the area. Part of the migrants are located in the improvised centres in the canton, but many more are sleeping on streets, in private accommodation, or in parks. Given the tightened border control at the Croatian side of the border, it has become difficult for the migrants to cross. Therefore, Una-Sana Canton is expected to turn into a place of pro-longed stay. The biggest number of migrants, some 800, are accommodated in Bihać, in the improvised accommodation in Borići. Following a long negotiation process between UNHCR, IOM and the governmental authorities a hotel, called Hotel Sedra, has been opened for families and vulnerable groups. Hotel Sedra is located between Cazin and Bihać and was out of use for a long period of time, therefore needs to be refurbished, for which IOM is in charge. The renovation is done room by room and as soon as one is completed a family is moved in. Currently there are some 200 people accommodated in the hotel. A third group of migrants, approx. 300 people, stay in Velika Kladusa, in makeshift tents with no infrastructure and with only four showers and four toilets. Accommodation there is below all standards.

The migratory route within Bosnia and Herzegovina has shifted since the beginning of implementation of the EPoA. While migrants entering the country both from the south (Montenegro) and east (Serbia) primarily went to Sarajevo and continued their journey to Una-Sana canton, in recent weeks more and more migrants have been going directly to Una-Sana canton moving the route more to the north. Most of the migrants enter the country from Serbia.

One of the three locations of the RCSBiH response as planned in the EPoA was a centre in Usivak near Sarajevo, which was planned to be established and opened in July 2018. However, this has not yet happened. The Ministry of Security only received the facility at the beginning of August. Although the construction works have commenced, it is not expected to be handed over until the end of the implementation timeframe of this EPoA.

Although winter is approaching, no adequate locations have been designated by the authorities in Una-Sana Canton, or at other locations in the country, where larger number of people could be accommodated. The aforementioned shelters in Bihac, where most of the people stay currently, and the ones in Velika Kladusa are far from being suitable for winter conditions, therefore, this needs immediate action by the governmental authorities.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

- *Food provision and distribution*
Since the beginning of the crisis, RCSBiH has been providing food in all the hot-spots, where accommodation is organized by the government. In Bihac and Mostar, RCSBiH has provided food since the first day of the crisis, while in Velika Kladusa RCSBiH took over food provision for one month (June) and is probably going to take it over completely in the near future. Food was provided in the form of two warm meals and one dry meal per day, but due to the higher temperatures in the summer months, it has been switched to one hot meal and two dry meals per day.
- *Hygiene items distribution*
RCSBiH, mandated by the government to do so, has been providing hygiene parcels since the first day. It is done following the Sphere standards and by using kiosks for distribution.
- *Core relief items distributions (mostly blankets)*
- *First aid interventions*
RCSBiH is providing first aid in Bihac on a daily basis, until the medical teams arrive. (They visit once per day for two hours on weekdays.) In Mostar, the RC Branch was providing the first aid services until the local health care centre established the primary health system in the centre.
- *Participation in coordination meetings organized by UNHCR and IOM on a bi-weekly basis*
These meetings were organized by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, who has handed this role over to UNHCR and IOM recently. All the stakeholders are invited to participate including RCSBiH.
- *Participation in field coordination meetings in Una-Sana Canton and in Salakovac*
Coordination meetings are organized in the field as well and RC field staff are included.

Since RCSBH was put in charge of providing food and hygiene parcels by the government, the primary activity in the EPoA was the procurement of food groceries. The plan targeted two locations, Salakovac and Usivak (when opened). (Bihac was covered from funds provided by IOM and Swiss Red Cross, while food distribution in Velika Kladusa was ensured by Emmaus.) As mentioned above, due to the delay in opening the centre in Usivak, modifications were made to the EPoA and the budget. Most notably, Red Cross of Una-Sana Canton took over food provision in Velika Kladusa for one month when Emmaus failed to deliver. Costs of that operation were covered from DREF funds. Salakovac has been and is expected to be fully covered until the end of the extended EPoA period by the present DREF allocation and by IOM's contribution.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The plan for the provision of immediate assistance was developed in close cooperation with the IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE). RCSBiH had started responding to the migration situation from the outset and the assistance provision continued under the DREF from 28 June. Since then, IFRC representatives paid two visits to Sarajevo and Mostar, and later to Bihac, with the purpose of monitoring the situation and activities on the ground. Besides that, IFRC emergency communication delegate was deployed at the begging of the EPoA, who assisted the RCSBiH staff and volunteers in handling media, especially international media. During the reporting period, close cooperation continued to be maintained between RCSBiH and IFRC ROE and all necessary modifications in the operation was made in mutual agreement.

Swiss Red Cross (SRC) approved the migrant response project in mid-June, which targeted food provision primarily in Bihać. The implementation has not yet commenced, since IOM is still providing food groceries to the Red Cross branch of the City of Bihać. SRC is considering further supporting RCSBiH in its migration response in the future.

Italian Red Cross (ItRC) donated core relief items, such as blankets, sleeping bags and mattresses. Besides that, ItRC Representative for the Balkans made a visit to RCSBH identifying the areas to further support RCSBiH. As a result, ItRC has offered financial assistance for food groceries (which was no longer relevant, therefore a reallocation was requested by the RCSBiH), and gas cookers, and in-kind assistance in the form of a portable kitchen (with the team that would train RCSBH staff and volunteers), and winter clothing.

The Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) deployed a team of two to carry out an assessment and identify the areas of support in the migration response. A series of meetings was held, and TRCS has expressed its willingness to make a significant in-kind donation, which is yet to materialize. TRCS is also looking at the possibility of opening an office or a delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ICRC made a restoring family links (RFL) assessment, visiting all the areas relevant to the migration situation. The assessment returned the conclusion that currently there is no need for an extensive response in this area. ICRC also supports RCSBiH in its operation in Bihać by renting a house for RCSBiH staff and volunteers who come from other towns. Technical and expert support from ICRC is also available for the RCSBiH when needed. Mine awareness activities continued in the reporting period.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina remains to be focused on the security aspect of the situation, leaving the humanitarian action to the international humanitarian community. Even though the number of daily entries has slightly dropped because of the tightened border control of the Police of BiH, it makes the humanitarian response a lot more difficult without the active involvement of the Government. One of the clear indicators of this was the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees handing over part of the government authority to UNHCR and IOM. As a first step, the Ministry announced that the bi-weekly humanitarian coordination meetings were going to be organized and chaired by UNHCR and IOM. As a continuation, UNHCR and even more IOM became the lead agencies in the entire migration response in the country. IOM named a coordinator for Bihać and IOM a public call for offers for food provision in Bihać and in Hotel Sedra. They are in charge of renovating the building in Borići (Bihac) and also Hotel Sedra before the winter. IOM and UNHCR are also the main recipients of the largest funds provided by ECHO and other donors for the migration operation.

There are no locations in Una-Sana Canton that were approved by the authorities to accommodate migrants besides Borići in Bihac. The location of a new migration centre, where migrants could be relocated for the winter period, as well as the opening of the centre in Usivak remain uncertain.

Emmaus provided food in Velika Kladusa until June, when they stopped and the RC of Una-Sana Canton took over for a month. Although Emmaus resumed the distribution in July, the provision has been erratic, therefore food distribution remains unstable in the area.

Other organizations that are running activities on the ground are Doctors Without Borders (MSF), Danish Refugee Council, World Vision, Save the Children, inter alia. However, many of them do not have activities on a regular basis, making the Red Cross one of the few stakeholders capable of a daily delivery of services.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Bihac – Borići

Accommodation – Some 800 migrants are accommodated in the improvised shelter set up in what used to be a student dormitory. Even though some small improvements have been made on the building, conditions inside remain below standard. Before opening Hotel Sedra, more than 1,000 migrants had been accommodated here, but with the relocation of some 200 people to Hotel Sedra this number dropped approx. 800. Although IOM has started some reconstructions on the roof and walls, it is not expected to be completed before the temperature drops. Part of the 800 migrants are sleeping in the tents around the dormitory, which they consider safer than the dormitory. RCSBiH has put up signs both for migrants and for locals warning about the dangers.

Food security – RC of City of Bihac is providing food, including one hot meal and two dry meals, at the location. On average 800 portions are produced for every meal, even though on some days more than 1,000 meals were required. All the migrants have access to food. Some, however, cook for themselves using fire and pots. IOM is covering the cost for preparing food until the end of the year.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) – Given the good quality of the town's water supply, drinking water has not been a challenge. Sanitation, however, remains a challenge since there are only 14 toilets and 8 showers. Washing machines are available, but there are not enough of them. RCSBiH is providing hygiene parcels – 512 have been distributed so far. Distribution is carried out at the established info-point in the hot-spot. Electronic records are in place since 1 August. Before that records were done in writing. Every migrant has to sign for the goods they receive. Hygiene is a big concern even though hygiene promotion activities produced some results and now migrants are also engaged in cleaning their surroundings.

Health – Different stakeholders are providing health services periodically on the spot, including MSF and Danish Refugee Council. RCSBiH provides first aid. So far **1,032 first aid interventions** have been made by RCSBiH alone, but also more in cooperation with the local health care centre (no records are available on that). Primary health care is covered by UNHCR. Secondary health care remains a challenge. Even though primary health care is provided, access is limited, therefore 24h first aid watch is of key importance as migrants often come back from the border areas injured after trying to cross. Three babies were born in Bihac.

Security – Police is present and access to the location is limited. RCSBiH is one of the organizations that can issue accreditations. Special police are present during lunch distributions. Incidents sometimes happen between the migrants. The Red Cross logo is generally recognized by the beneficiaries, protecting staff and volunteers.

Other – With the winter coming, special attention will need to be paid to migrants, who try to cross the borders regardless of harsh conditions and very low temperatures in the mountainous areas. Experience from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, but also from the border of Italy and France has shown that when spring comes, many migrants are found frozen in the forests. Teams that could operate along the route near the border crossing would be essential to try and lower these numbers.

Hotel Sedra

Accommodation – Hotel Sedra used to be a functioning hotel, but has been out of use for some time. Following a long negotiation process, IOM has managed to make a deal with the owner who opened it up for vulnerable groups identified in and relocated from Bihac and Velika Kladusa. Although the building is old and is in need of refurbishment to operate in full capacity, it is still the best facility in Una-Sana Canton. IOM is renovating it room by room and transferring migrants there as soon as a room is ready. Some 220 migrants are currently accommodated at the hotel, but the number is expected to increase as the works progress. Most of the migrants are families or people with disabilities.

Food – Food is prepared on site, in the kitchen of the hotel, which is also under renovation. Red Cross of Una-Sana Canton has been in charge of preparing the food since the opening of the hotel. IOM covers the costs of preparing the food along with the groceries, and has committed to carrying on until the end of the year.

WASH – Access to water and sanitation is not a challenge due to the already existing infrastructure within the hotel. However, the pipe system needs continuous maintenance, since it was out of use for a long time.

Health – Health is covered in a similar way as in Bihac. All the migrants residing in Hotel Sedra have access to primary health care.

Security – No security issues have been reported so far.

Velika Kladusa

Accommodation – Approx. 300 migrants are accommodated near Velika Kladusa, in a field. They are staying in improvised tents not suitable for prolonged stay. There is no infrastructure whatsoever. Location of the camp is such that it is impossible to improve the conditions, since it is located near a small river, which floods the entire area every time it rains heavily. There is a tent settlement set up in a different location, near some buildings of the agricultural company Agrokomerc, but it has not yet been utilized, due to the lack of permission of the local authorities.

Food – Food was provided by Emmaus until June, when the distribution stopped. Red Cross of Una-Sana Canton took over the food preparation and distribution for the month of June. Emmaus resumed the food preparation, but not on a regular basis. During June, RCSBiH distributed a total of **14,280** meals. RC of Una-Sana Canton is expected to take over the food provision in the future. IOM will cover the costs of food until the end of the year.

WASH – Water is provided though not enough. There are four showers in dilapidated condition. Sanitation barely exists; therefore, the situation is alarming. There are only four portable toilets. The characteristics of the location limit the possibility of putting better structure in place, which requires an urgent solution. There is only one worker taking care of the hygiene of the entire place.

Health – Health is organized the same way as in the other two locations. The access is limited however, since the medical teams do not visit regularly. Scabies have been reported as an issue and possibly remains so, with no current actions targeted at eliminating it.

Security – There were incidents among migrants in the camp. There is a police patrol at the entrance 24h to take care of security.

Salakovac

Accommodation – There are between approx. 200–250 migrants accommodated in Salakovac. However, the numbers are fluctuating, therefore it is difficult to give a precise figure. The centre is run by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees. Accommodation is provided in solid buildings with good conditions. Families are accommodated there.

Food – Red Cross of the City of Mostar has been preparing food from the opening of the centre. Three meals are provided per day, including at least one hot meal, to all the migrants on site. In total, **14,481 meals** were provided until 15 August. It is worth noting that Swiss Embassy took over supplying groceries from 15 July until the end of August and IOM will cover the costs from 1 October until the end of 2018.

WASH – The conditions are satisfying with all the necessary infrastructure in place.

Health – Primary health care is covered, even though access can be challenging at times. The reason is that the only pharmacy that can provide medications per a contract with the Ministry, is located in Sarajevo.

Security – No security issues have been reported.

Operation Risk Assessment

The below factors are considered the major risk factors for the National Society:

- Psychological stress and burnout of National Society staff/volunteers;
- Unclear situation without a certain end date;
- Long-term commitment is not easy for some volunteers for personal reasons;
- Depleted stocks and resources.

Even though there were some incidents among migrants, only minor incidents occurred, in which migrants and local populations took part. The overall security situation is stable. Red Cross logo is appreciated by the beneficiaries, providing additional security for National Society volunteers and staff.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

No further assessment has taken place, as the situation has been stable since the beginning of July. RCSBiH is monitoring the situation using daily reports from the ground.

In Bihac, RCSBiH included migrants in keeping hygiene standards up to the highest possible level in the Borici dormitory. They were also taken to a local football game, which was greatly appreciated by participants. In Mostar, a couple of migrants, who are cooks by profession, are participating in the food preparation, which also gives the opportunity to prepare food that is more suitable for migrants culturally. There were some complaints about the food provided by the IOM in Bihac, and those items have been removed from the menu. In Hotel Sedra, RCSBiH is compiling the menu in consultation with the migrants and invite some of them to help in the preparation.

In Salakovac and in Hotel Sedra, access to the Red Cross services has not been an issue. In Bihac, a relatively small number of women and children are present, however their access to the services before others is always ensured.

Since Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina are in a comparable position in the migration context, a mid-term evaluation of the two DREF operations (the present operation and [MDRME007](#)) was organized 30-31 August 2018 in Budva, Montenegro, with the goal of sharing the experience and lessons learned across the operations, as well as the ideas for planning ahead. Representatives of the Hungarian Red Cross, the Red Cross of Serbia and the Red Cross of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in on the second day, when the migration trends and projections in each country were discussed, giving an overall picture on the current situation along the Balkan route. This then served as the basis of defining the priorities in the migration response in the West Balkans.

Although IOM took over the coverage of the costs for food preparation from 1 October until the end of 2018 in all locations where RCSBiH is active – and has indicated the intention to continue in 2019 – , there are still major gaps in service provision, including first aid, psychosocial support, sanitation, hygiene, etc. However, due to the lack governmental decisions on the location of a more permanent shelter for migrants, it is very difficult to develop a long-, or even a medium-term plan. Consequently, RCSBiH requested a two-month no-cost extension of this DREF operation to be able to continue implementing the project.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

		
<p>Livelihoods and basic needs</p> <p>People reached:¹</p> <p>Male:</p> <p>Female:</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</p>		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
Number of meals distributed ²	45,000	28,761
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p> <p><i>In total, 28,761 meals were distributed in Salakovac and Velika Kladusa (14,481 in Salakovac and 14,280 in Velika Kladusa).</i></p> <p><i>Usivak was not opened in the reporting period and probably is not going to be open by the end of EPoA. Re-allocation was done to cover Velika Kladusa for food needs for the month of June. Salakovac is implementing the operation as planned. In Bihac, a total of over 105,561 meals were distributed, but covered from different resources (IOM and Swiss Red Cross). Part of the operation costs, however, were covered from DREF.</i></p> <p><i>During September, it is planned that the Red Cross Branch of the City of Mostar delivers approximately 30,000 meals.</i></p>		

¹ Estimated gender breakdown is 90 per cent men and 10 per cent women. Official data on gender disaggregation are not available.

² Because of the high fluctuation of beneficiaries in the centres, this indicator does not adequately reflect the number of people reached; and no records are kept of the individuals and the length of their stay in the respective centres.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 912³

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicator:	Target	Actual
People provided with a set of essential hygiene items	3,000	912

Progress towards outcomes

Procurement procedures have given lower prices than expected, therefore more hygiene packs will be purchased and delivered to the ground. 400 hygiene items were distributed in Salakovac, while 512 were distributed in Bihac.



Migration

People reached:

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People assisted through restoring family links activities	3,000	0

Progress towards outcomes

Tablets and tents have been purchased and training is going to take place during September, anticipating that the need for RFL services would increase. ICRC's assessment concluded that there were no needs for systematic RFL response at the time. Capacities are in place, and the service has been offered to state authorities.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators: ⁴	Target	Actual
Sets of individual equipment purchased	60	0
Volunteers insured	100	100

D. BUDGET

The total budget for this DREF Operation is CHF 212,733. Please refer to the DREF budget appended to this Operation Update for details.

³ Estimated gender breakdown is 90 per cent men and 10 per cent women. Official data on gender disaggregation are not available.

⁴ These indicators have been added to report on the progress against the output under SFI1.

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Population Movement

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF	
500	Shelter - Relief	21,558	21,558
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	6,060	6,060
520	Food	72,045	72,045
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,173	22,173
540	Medical & First Aid	0	0
550	Teaching Materials	0	0
560	Utensils & Tools	0	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	2,218	2,218
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0	0
	Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRU	124,054	124,054
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Eq	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
	Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EC	0	0
590	Storage, Warehousing	5,355	5,355
592	Dsitribution & Monitoring	2,975	2,975
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,600	3,600
594	Logistics Services	0	0
	Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT	11,930	11,930
600	International Staff	6,820	6,820
661	National Staff	0	0
662	National Society Staff	27,083	27,083
667	Volunteers	15,750	15,750
669	Other Staff Benefits	0	0
	Total PERSONNEL	49,653	49,653
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	0	0
	Total CONSULTANTS & PROFE	0	0
680	Workshops & Training	714	714
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	714	714
700	Travel	8,600	8,600
710	Information & Public Relations	0	0
730	Office Costs	2,824	2,824
740	Communications	1,752	1,752
760	Financial Charges	0	0
790	Other General Expenses	223	223
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0	0

	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURE	13,399	13,399
		0	0
830	Partner National Societies	0	0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0	0
	Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0
599	Programme and Services Support	12,984	12,984
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	12,984	12,984
	TOTAL BUDGET	212,733	212,733
	Available Resources		
	Multilateral Contributions		0
	Bilateral Contributions		0
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCE	0	0
	NET DREF NEEDS	212,733	212,733