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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Americas



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|--|---|
| DREF Operation | Operation n° MDRVC002 Glide n° FL-2013-000159-VCT |
| Date of issue: 03 January 2014 | Date of disaster: 25 December 2013 |
| Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Anna-Maija Beloff | Point of contact: Bernard Marksman, Director General of SVGRCS |
| Operation start date: 25 December 2013 | Expected timeframe: 25 December 2013 to 24 March 2014 |
| Overall operation budget: 149,440 Swiss francs | |
| Number of people affected: 13,029 | Number of people to be assisted: 7,000 (1,400 families) |
| Host National Society's presence: 100 volunteers and staff; all branches are involved in the operations | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: French Red Cross/PIRAC, The Barbados Red Cross Society | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: NEMO, Ministry of Health, Central Water Sewage Authority (CWSA) | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A low-level trough system produced torrential rains on Christmas Eve (24 December 2013) and caused severe floods, landslides and damages in the country. A total of 109 mm of rainfall was measured on the island of Saint Vincent in one day. Areas affected include: Pembroke, Vermont, Buccament Bay, South Rivers, Byera, Spring Village, Rose Bank and North Windward - Sandy Bay, Megum, Orange Hill and London, as well as capital Kingstown.

Critical infrastructure was affected by flooding, causing the closure of the E. T. Joshua Airport and the Milton Cato Memorial Hospital, where the paediatric ward was flooded; the airport has since been re-opened. The Ministry of Health has conducted an initial damage assessment at the Milton Cato Memorial Hospital and the estimated cost of the damage to the facility is approximately 2 million East Caribbean dollars; some of the hospital's records and essential equipment have been damaged.

The Building Roads and General Services Authority (BRAGSA) and the Ministry of Transport and Works reported that several bridges and roads were affected by flooding and landslides, and clean ups have been ongoing on the country's roads. Most areas are now open to traffic, with the exception of the North Leeward part after Richmond, which is still inaccessible by road. Electricity cuts happened in the areas flooded, but service has been restored to normal levels. The assessments of the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) gave the following estimates (as of 31 December 2013):

| Areas affected (as by NEMO report) | People directly affected |
|--|--------------------------|
| The Vermont Valley, all the way down to Buccament Bay | 4,684 |
| Spring Village, Rose Bank and Dark View on the Leeward Side | 5,731 |
| South Rivers | 1,213 |
| O'Brien's Valley- Georgetown and Spring Village - Georgetown | 1,401 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Total number of people (not including North Leeward side as assessments were not done due to bad roads) | 13,029 |
|--|---------------|

As the total population of St Vincent and the Grenadines is 108,570 (according to the Ministry of Finance/Statistical Office estimate for 2013), it results that 12 per cent of country's population has been directly affected by the disaster. When looking at water distribution, the figure is even higher, due to damaged water pipelines: 55 per cent of the population is estimated to have been affected (with cut offs daily), given a total of 48,856 people without water distribution from pipelines.

The government of Saint Vincent declared a Level 2 disaster, defined as follows: "An incident occurring within Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for which local resources and response capacity are limited. Focused specialized regional assistance is required such as the provision of technical assistance, specialized equipment, emergency funds and support personnel. Actions at this level may include the activation of the regional response mechanism. A state of emergency/disaster area may or may not be declared."

Shelter and settlements: The total number of people living in the most affected areas is estimated to be 14,000, out of which the operation will assist 1,400 families (7,000 people). As the total population of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated at 108,570, the overall impact is substantial. As of 29 December, it was estimated that 30 houses were destroyed and 135 damaged. Nine collective centres were opened in the areas of Buccament, Chateaubelair, Rose Bank, Fitz Hughes, Spring Village, South Rivers and Richmond Vale, which had 237 people affected. The families are cleaning the homes, but there is a lack of equipment to remove settled water and silt. The areas around houses are muddy and further rains are worsening the situation. Some people have lost their small subsistence crops and animals, and are facing severe food shortage and financial needs.

Health: District nurses fear the increase in mosquito breeding grounds and the spreading of dengue, especially as the rains have continued. Critical health facilities that are still closed due to lack of water tanks or distribution services are: Chateaubelair Hospital, Buccament, Clare Valley and Retreat health clinics, and Georgetown Hospital.

Water and sanitation: Flooding and landslides caused large-scale damage to pipelines. In South Leeward 55 per cent of water pipelines are expected to be recovered by the end of month. An estimated 45 per cent of consumers (approximately 49,000 persons) are without pipe water. However, authorities estimate that more time will be needed before the system is back to normal, and periodic water cuts will be required for some time even for areas receiving water. Some people are collecting rainwater for consumption, while others avoid this strategy for fear of contamination by rodents, as leptospirosis has been recorded in the area in the past year. Therefore, safe water and water storage are a priority in the country, together with hygiene items for the families affected.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society's (SVGRCS') Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), National Intervention Teams (NIT), as well as the volunteers trained as Regional Intervention Teams (RIT) have been attending the emergency since 25 December. The National Society has 83 general NIT members and 10 volunteers trained as RIT (two volunteers specialized in water and sanitation, two specialized in logistics, three general RITs, and one volunteer RIT specialized in information, reporting, communication and IT/telecommunications).

The CDRT groups were formed and equipped through DIPECHO VIII. There are eight CDRT members in total in the country, located in different communities, who organize trainings outside emergencies and participate as active volunteers in times of disaster. The total number of volunteers in the National Society is 150, and 100 volunteers are involved in this operation. On the first day, the SVGRCS volunteers dressed wounds of injured persons at the Buccament Secondary School Shelter, and provided psychosocial support for persons who had lost family members and refused to accept basic First Aid treatment. The National Society's



Beneficiary receiving a food bucket and a hygiene kit in Vermont Valley, St Vincent and the Grenadines. Source: Anna-Maija Beloff, IFRC.

CDRTs continue to support with First Aid treatment, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, as infections are continuing among the affected population. Other volunteers are assisting with packing donated clothes and food, while others continue with assessments, registration and distributions.

As part of the initial response, the SVGRCS distributed 600 jerry cans and food packages for 300 families in the area of North Leeward, while the authorities (NEMO) provided water to the families, as part of a collaborative field mission.

On 26 December, the Central Water Sewage Authority (CWSA) provided water for 300 families in the area of Chateaubelair, and SVGRCS rented a boat and provided two jerry cans per family; the SVGRCS activity was organized by a RIT member.

During the first days of the operation, from 25 to 27 December, the SVGRCS concentrated their distribution within collective centres (managed by NEMO). Between 28-29 December, the SVGRCS teams moved to the areas of Vermont Valley extending to Buccament Bay (Buccament Valley), Spring Village, Rose Bank on Leeward side, Sandy Bay and Rose Hall for assessments, registrations and distributions of non-food and food items.

As by the evening of 29 December, the National Society had distributed the following items based on needs and selection criteria:

| Area/organization | Hygiene kits | Buckets | Jerry cans | Aquatabs ¹ | Blankets | Food parcel | PSP comfort kit* | Shelter toolkit |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Buccament/Vermont | 46 | 42 | 25 | | 165 | 42* | | |
| Chateaubelair | 55 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 265 | 100 | | 5 |
| Kingstown ² | | | 200 | 200 | | | | |
| Sandy Bay | | | 300 | 300 | | 15* | | |
| Rose Bank | | | | 600 | | | | |
| Spring Village | 45 | 45 | 25 | | 60 | 45* | | |
| Rose Hall | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 7* | | |
| Leeward | | | | | | | 60 | |
| Items given by SVGRCS to CWSA or the Ministry of Health to use in the affected areas | | | 600 | 200 | | | | |
| NEMO with RC | | | | | | 300* | | |
| TOTAL | 153 | 194 | 1,750 | 1,900 | 491 | 509 | 60 | |

* Through donations from private companies. One hundred food parcels were bought in the first days and will be covered by the DREF.

Fifty-five kitchen sets will be distributed to the families in the collective centres. Distributions will continue, as many families live in remote areas and haven't received support from other organizations.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

There are no Partner National Societies currently in the country.

Movement coordination

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) through the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) has deployed a regional disaster management coordinator to support the operation, while the Americas zone office (through the Global Logistics Service, GLS) is assisting with the logistics for the operation.

The Barbados Red Cross Society has donated SVGRCS the following items:

Twenty-five kitchen sets;

Twenty-six square buckets;

Twenty-five round buckets;

Two hundred eighty eight bottles of water;

¹ The information on the use of aquatabs is given at the moment of the distribution

² Given to Central Water Sewage Authority

Two bags of toilet paper containing 44 rolls/bag.

These items have been flown in the country through a private company, The Grenadines Air, free of cost. The Barbados Red Cross Society has also provided 900 jerry cans, which will be replenished with funds from the DREF.

The French Red Cross Regional Intervention Platform for the Caribbean (PIRAC) and PADRU have coordinated with the Martinique Regional Council, associated with local organizations in Martinique, the shipment of two containers to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which will arrive on Tuesday and Wednesday (7 and 8 January 2014). The containers carry mattresses, jerry cans and bottled water. Also, a new AquaEW403D water purification unit (with capacity to distribute water for 4,000 beneficiaries per day, at the speed of 3 cubic metres per hour), which was prepositioned in Martinique in a PIRAC warehouse, will be sent to the SVGRCS. The water purification unit and its chemicals will be replenished under this DREF to PIRAC. The Office of Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has exempted SVGRCS from import taxes/customs for any incoming humanitarian aid transport.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

NEMO has its national emergency operations centre (NEOC) activated and is distributing water alongside the Red Cross and other partners. The Ministry of Health is supporting operations by providing information and collaborating with the Red Cross on disease prevention. The SVGRCS is collaborating with NEMO and other actors to divide the responsibility for specific response areas.

For the shelter needs, the government provides the shelter, NEMO provides the food, and the SVGRCS provides other non-food items such as blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, PSP comfort kits, etc. for families with children. The overall coordination for the emergency is at NEMO level; the institution is also receiving donations from private companies (food or cooked meals and water).

The Central Water Sewage Authority (CWSA) has mobilized private companies and government units to distribute water through vehicles. The companies mobilized are: CK Graves, Lime, Mustique Island Company Limited, and Building Roads and General Services Authority (BRAGSA). As mentioned before, the SVGRCS is working alongside the CWSA. Also, Rapid Relief Team (a non-profit organization) is also distributing clothes and water.

A Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (CDEMA) mission visited the island on 28 December. The CDEMA Regional Response Mechanism has been activated to provide a Level II response³. CDEMA has also activated the Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group (ECDPG), which has committed to support Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with the following actions:

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): grants to each affected country⁴ to assist with recovery in the agricultural sector;
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): hygiene kits for babies and adults and water purification tablets;
- The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO): a technical support team will be placed on stand-by to support the assessment of the health sector. PAHO can also support the countries in preventing the spread of vector-borne diseases, particularly chikungunya and malaria.
- CDEMA Coordination Unit: three officers deployed to each affected state to provide on-the-ground technical assistance in the management and coordination of the NEMO operations centre.

PADRU has been in contact with the ECDPG partners for regional coordination purposes through the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (CDEMA) and with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).

The Coca Cola Company is supporting the operations in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by donating three 20-foot containers with bottled water to SVGRCS.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The flooding and landslides have affected heavily several areas of country, causing injuries and loss of lives, crops, animals and personal property. Many of the families have been able to clean their houses, but in some areas the families are still living in low-hygiene conditions and without water, thus increasing the risk of secondary hazards such as waterborne and vector-borne diseases. Safe water is needed for the affected populations as well as water storage

³ A Level II event does not overwhelm a country's capacity to respond but the affected state may require some external assistance.

⁴ The emergency also affected Saint Lucia and Dominica

units to ensure access to safe water and minimize the risk of diarrheic diseases. The AquaEW403D water purification unit provided by PIRAC will be utilized in target areas that are accessible by road and truck. The remaining areas that cannot be easily accessed with the unit will be reached with the water bottles distributed by partners: The Coca Cola Company, Martinique Regional Council, PIRAC, and The Barbados Red Cross Society.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and NEMO, the families have been registered and reached with non-food items and food.

Beneficiary selection

Based on assessments, SVGRCS has selected the most vulnerable people in the worst hit areas from Vermont Valley to Buccament Bay (Buccament Valley), Spring Village, Rose Bank on Leeward side, Sandy Bay and Rose Hall. The selection of beneficiaries was done according to needs, on the basis of the following criteria:

- families with houses destroyed or with substantial damage;
- people with disabilities;
- families with many children;
- single-headed households with children;
- elderly people.

Risk assessment

The roads to the North Leeward side of the island are unsafe due to the various landslides and the collapse of bridges and parts of the roads. In addition, further damage can be expected due to the saturated soil that weakened roads and bridges while also increasing the risk of further landslides as rains continues over the island. Many communities remain inaccessible and at risk due to isolation (leading to water, food and medical shortages) in case the rainy weather continues and the supply of water and electricity cannot be restored. Settled water, silt and carcasses of dead animals can create water-borne diseases and diarrhoea, as well as a breeding ground for mosquitoes and conditions for spreading dengue and leptospirosis.

The Red Cross is mitigating the risk of road travel by using a boat to transport non-food items, food parcels and water to isolated communities. However, there are limitations on movement after dark. To reduce the risk of secondary hazards, the Red Cross will include hygiene promotion and dengue prevention materials in the areas where hygiene kits have been distributed.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective is to provide immediate relief and assistance to the population affected by the severe storm, in close coordination and collaboration with NEMO and other relevant national authorities of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Proposed strategy

The current operation is developed using a two-level strategy. First, the immediate response includes the assessment and distribution of relief items; and the second level of the operation contemplates the distribution of water and reduction of secondary health hazards.

The SVGRCS volunteers and community disaster response teams have already concluded assessments and distribution in the communities with the support of the Tropical Mobile Storage Unit (TMSU), and the current DREF operation will replenish the resources used thus far. To ensure access to safe water, the AquaEW403D water purification unit was shipped from Martinique and will be used in the affected areas, while jerry cans are being distributed for safe water storage. For the control of vector and waterborne diseases, the National Society plans a prevention campaign and hygiene promotion in each target community. As the operation is closely coordinated with the Ministry of Health and NEMO, the duplication of efforts will be avoided.

To ensure two-way communication with beneficiaries, a feedback mechanism (through community meetings) will be arranged. Additionally, a complaint feedback mechanism through bulletin boards will be established by the Red Cross in each of the target communities. These boards will be managed by CDRTs, which will channel the information to the headquarters of the SVGRCS. Also, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be done with 250 families (20% of total number of families receiving aid) one month after the starting date of operation. For lessons learned

purposes, a two-day workshop will be organized in March, before the end of the operation, with volunteers, staff, NITs, CDRTs and beneficiaries. The workshop will be supported by the regional disaster management coordinator.

Operational support services

Human resources

SVGRCS has mobilized approximately 100 volunteers to date for assessments, distributions, communications and use of water purification tablets (aquatabs). For these volunteers, the meals and travel costs will be covered. The vehicles of the National Society will be used to transport safely volunteers from office/home to operational areas. In addition, as the mobile phones are the only reliable form of communication for the time being, the volunteers will also be provided with phone credit so that they can maintain communication links with the headquarters, and also for their operational safety.

For the planned operations, NIT and RIT members of the SVGRCS will be providing support to volunteers during community visits. In addition, a RIT member specialized in water and sanitation and reporting will be deployed for two months in the country, starting in January 2014. The need for an international water and sanitation RIT exists, as two water-and-sanitation staff from the National Society have been trained last year by PIRAC on the use of the unit that was sent with this DREF, but haven't used the system since. They will need supervision, in order to ensure the correct use of the unit and the provision of safe water to beneficiaries. The Canadian Red Cross will cover the cost of this RIT deployment.

A local communications officer will be hired to develop the beneficiary feedback mechanism and be responsible for the beneficiary satisfaction survey of 250 families, working together with the SVGRCS volunteers. The assignment will be for the duration of one month, distributed along the three months of operations, according to the work plan of the operations coordinator.

Considering the operational requirements of the DREF, there is the need for one full-time operations coordinator who will manage operational activities in close liaison with NEMO and other national authorities. The operations coordinator will also be responsible for volunteer management as well as the financial management of the operation, and will ensure timely financial reporting to the IFRC.

Logistics and supply chain

- The procurement plan is to distribute water purification tablets (aquatabs), jerry cans, buckets, food parcels, blankets, hygiene kits and hygiene promotion and vector-borne disease prevention material according to the needs identified in the affected area and based on further discussions with the Ministry of Health. The coverage of these items will be from: pre-positioned stocks of the National Society, the transport from The Barbados Red Cross Society (900 jerry cans), donations and replenishment of used prepositioned stocks by local procurement (cleaning kits) and the Zone Logistics Unit in Panama (rest of stocks). Nine hundred jerry cans will be replenished directly to The Barbados Red Cross Society from the warehouse in Panama. The PIRAC AquaEW403D unit will be replenished by purchasing a new unit using the DREF funds and sending it to Martinique.
- Procurement follows the National Society procurement procedures, but for larger local purchases (over 1,000 Swiss francs), the IFRC procurement procedure is recommended. In case of larger local purchases i.e. medical supplies for First Aid, the procedure of requesting three quotations and organizing a selection panel will be used.
- The warehouse is located at SVGRCS headquarters in Kingstown and the existing stocks are utilized fully, in order to rotate the stocks in the warehouse (inclusion of items from the Tropical Mobile Storage Unit). The replenishment of stocks will be done as per the above-mentioned procurement plan.
- Donations are coordinated as to ensure the rotation of the existing stocks and not to overload warehouse capacity of the National Society. Under this DREF, used hygiene kits will be replenished locally by changing the expired toothpaste in 250 hygiene kits in the National Society warehouse, and thus moving the kits to "usable stock".
- A boat was provided for free to transport relief material for the inaccessible communities. Volunteers are transported by SVGRCS' minibus and jeep (4X4), and additional trucks have been hired for transportation of non-food items and food items, as well as for the water purification unit for two weeks.

Information technologies (IT)

Due to heavy reliance on mobile phones to reach volunteers and affected communities, as well as to communicate with NEMO and PADRU, the relevant phone costs from the National Society (especially international phone calls to Trinidad and Tobago/CRRO and Panama/Americas zone office) will be covered with the DREF funds, as communication lines need to be maintained throughout the operation.

Communications

DMIS and SVGRCS Facebook pages will be updated on a daily basis, interviews will be shared with the local media and the social media will be used to engage the diaspora to promote donations and inform on the ongoing operation. The affected communities will benefit from a participatory approach which will include a complaint and feedback mechanism in the form of bulletin board (managed by CDRT) in each community, covered under this DREF.

Security

As mentioned earlier, current additional ongoing rainfall is increasing the possibility of further landslides, as the soil is saturated with water; this security risk has been taken into consideration by limiting movement during the hours before dark and by checking the situation with authorities before heading for operations in the field.

In the field, there exist also a protocol of volunteers moving in groups as to minimize the risk of robberies or assaults on volunteers.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

For reporting support purposes, a water and sanitation RIT with reporting skills is included in the operation and will assist the National Society with the interim report (after one month of the operation) and the final report (at the end of the operation). Additionally, the disaster management delegate will travel to Saint Vincent in the last week of March to support the closing of the operation at country level and to participate in the two-day lessons learned workshop.

Administration and Finance

The National Society administration and finance costs are according to the DREF Guidelines and will not cover structural and normal annual office costs; the costs are limited to supporting only the DREF operation work plan for three months. The same rule is applied to the IFRC costs that are supporting human resources (PMER/Finance) and materials for the purposes of the operation. The regional disaster management coordinator based in Trinidad and Tobago will be the project's manager and will work closely together with SVGRCS.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

| OBJECTIVE | INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Outcome 1 The SVGRC has integrated emergency response plan of action that has been designed in consultation with key stakeholders | 1. # of meetings with stakeholders 2. Plan of Action (PoA) based on strategies and needs drawn from assessments developed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 Detailed assessments are carried out in affected areas of Vermont Valley extending to Buccament Bay (Buccament Valley), Chateaubelair, Spring Village, Rose Bank on Leeward side, Sandy Bay and Rose Hall | 1. # Number of assessments related to emergency and recovery responses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Assessments of affected areas performed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Registration of most vulnerable families. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. PoA developed and submitted to PADRU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2 Key decisions about the operation are informed by consultation of the affected people. | 1. # of beneficiary representatives participating in lessons learned workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Evidence-based communications and advocacy that leverage both traditional and non-traditional media are produced throughout operations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Beneficiary communications mechanisms are used during programme planning in order to ensure beneficiary participation and accountability. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Regional DM mission in country for assessment and PMER purpose. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Organizing lessons learned workshop. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Health and care

Needs analysis: In addition to providing immediate First Aid, there is a need of dengue prevention and hygiene promotion to minimize the risk of secondary hazards in areas with saturated soil, mud pools and poor sanitation.

Population to be assisted: People to be assisted are being determined in collaboration with the Ministry of Health from the worst-hit areas of Vermont Valley extending to Buccament Bay (Buccament Valley), Chateaubelair, Spring Village, Rose Bank on Leeward side, Sandy Bay and Rose Hall.

| OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS |
|---|--|
| Outcome 1 The immediate risks to the health of affected populations of 1,400 | # of dengue cases reported doesn't increase after the disaster |

Budget

Please see the attached budget.

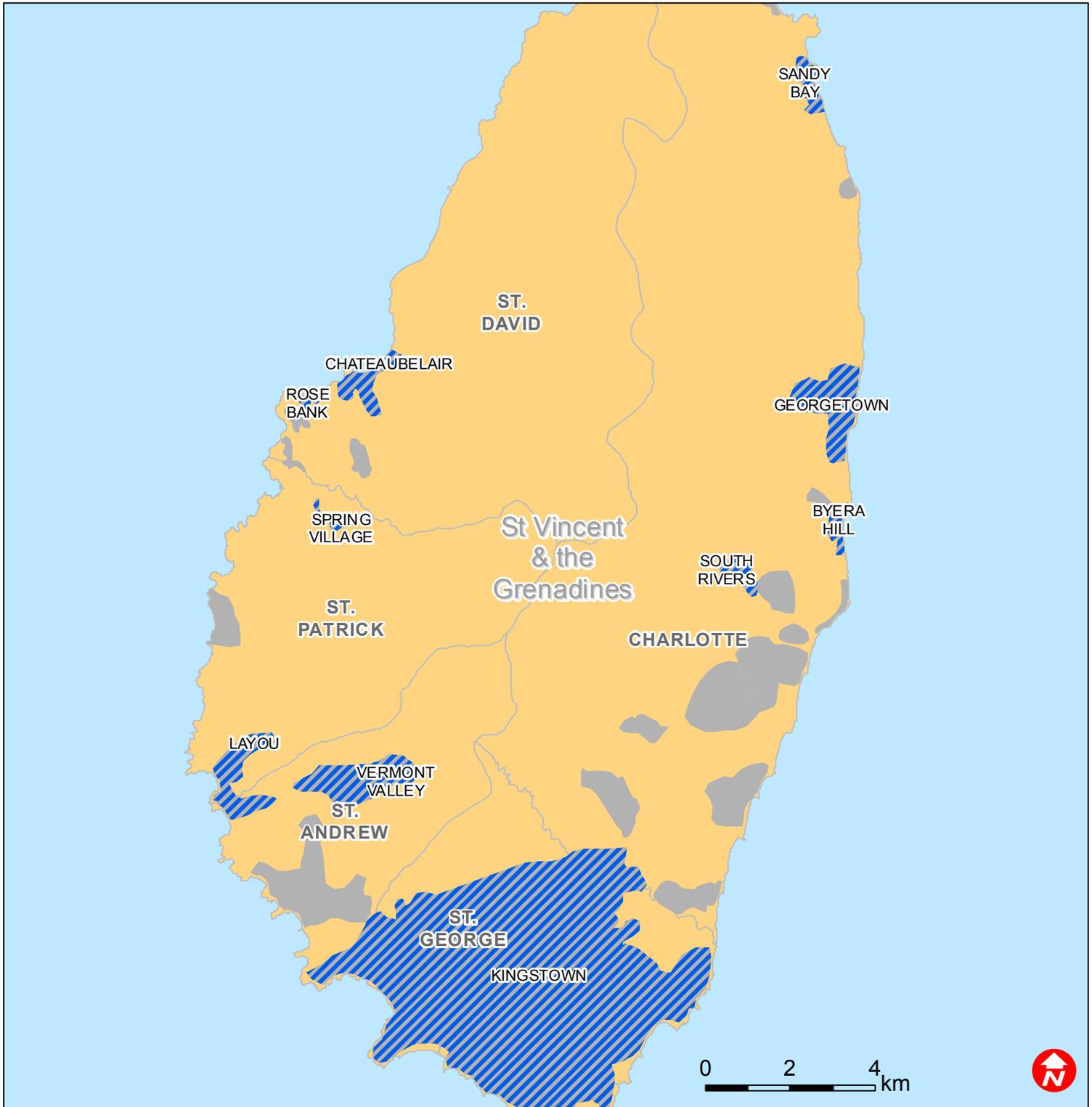
MDRVC002 St Vincent & The Grenadines Floods

3-Jan-14

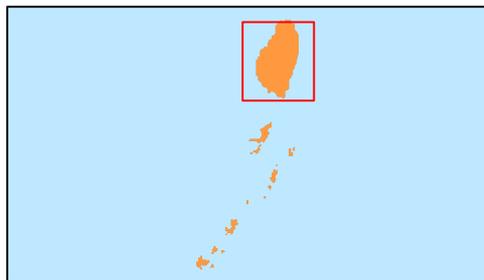
| Budget Group | Multilateral Response | Inter-Agency Shelter Coord. | Bilateral Response | Appeal Budget CHF | Expenditure CHF |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 156 | | | 156 | 0 |
| Shelter - Transitional | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Construction - Housing | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Construction - Facilities | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Construction - Materials | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 2,405 | | | 2,405 | 0 |
| Food | 7,036 | | | 7,036 | 0 |
| Seeds & Plants | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 25,896 | | | 25,896 | 0 |
| Medical & First Aid | 14,739 | | | 14,739 | 0 |
| Teaching Materials | 13,270 | | | 13,270 | 0 |
| Ustensils & Tools | 10,910 | | | 10,910 | 0 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 6,501 | | | 6,501 | 0 |
| Emergency Response Units | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Cash Disbursements | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES | 80,912 | 0 | 0 | 80,912 | 0 |
| Land & Buildings | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicles Purchase | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Equipment | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Other Machinery & Equipment | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Storage, Warehousing | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 17,874 | | | 17,874 | 0 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 4,453 | | | 4,453 | 0 |
| Logistics Services | 3,117 | | | 3,117 | 0 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 25,444 | 0 | 0 | 25,444 | 0 |
| International Staff | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| National Staff | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| National Society Staff | 5,789 | | | 5,789 | 0 |
| Volunteers | 13,658 | | | 13,658 | 0 |
| Total PERSONNEL | 19,447 | 0 | 0 | 19,447 | 0 |
| Consultants | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Professional Fees | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Workshops & Training | 2,672 | | | 2,672 | 0 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 2,672 | 0 | 0 | 2,672 | 0 |
| Travel | 4,453 | | | 4,453 | 0 |
| Information & Public Relations | 3,562 | | | 3,562 | 0 |
| Office Costs | 1,336 | | | 1,336 | 0 |
| Communications | 1,781 | | | 1,781 | 0 |
| Financial Charges | 712 | | | 712 | 0 |
| Other General Expenses | 0 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Shared Support Services | | | | | |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 11,845 | 0 | 0 | 11,845 | 0 |
| Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery | 9,121 | 0 | 0 | 9,121 | 0 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 9,121 | 0 | 0 | 9,121 | 0 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 149,440 | 0 | 0 | 149,440 | 0 |
| Available Resources | | | | | |
| Multilateral Contributions | | | | 0 | |
| Bilateral Contributions | | | | 0 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS | 149,440 | 0 | 0 | 149,440 | 0 |



Saint Vincent and Grenadines: Floods



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation, MDRVC002.mxd
Map produced by DCM/GVA



-  Affected places
-  Urban area