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Emergency appeal final report

Afghanistan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRAF001
GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000087-AFG](#)
22 March 2013

Period covered by this final report:
6 June – 5 December 2012.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,017,115

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 87 per cent covered in cash and kind.
[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 213,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) DREF to support this operation.
- A preliminary emergency appeal was initially launched on 6 June 2012 for CHF 1,186,873 for six months to assist 14,000 beneficiaries (2,000 households).
- A revised appeal was launched on 14 August 2012 for CHF 1,017,115 for six months to be completed by 5 December 2012 to assist 2,000 households (14,000 individuals)



A beneficiary receiving non-food items in the Kishendeh district, Balkh province. **Photo: IFRC**

Summary:

Heavy rains in May resulted in flash flooding in the northern Afghan province of Sar-e-Pol. A total of 18,000 people were affected by the floods. The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), responded to the needs of the affected population through provision of health care and sanitation services as well as distribution of shelter and other non-food items.

Emergency health care was provided to a total of 2,043 patients who were treated by the ARCS's mobile health teams (MHT) and a further 2,170 households who were reached through education and hygiene promotion activities during the first phase of the relief operation.

Non-food items were made available to other flood-affected areas in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan and Takhar provinces in northern Afghanistan during June and July 2012. In July 2012, flash flooding occurred in Kabul city and the IFRC provided non-food items for 111 households as part of ARCS's response to the flood operation.

There remains a balance of CHF 3,928 from this operation. The balance of the funds will be transferred to the disaster management programme under the long-term planning framework (MAAAF001).

The situation

In 2012 Afghanistan witnessed severe flooding due to the substantial accumulation of snow across the northern region as a result of the harshest winter in 15 years. The melting of snow, together with continuous precipitation in May, resulted in vast quantities of water gushing across the plains where large populations reside, particularly in Sar-e-Pol province. In addition to this, a number of smaller flood events occurred in the same period in the northern provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Samangan, Balkh and Takhar.

Between May to June 2012, various waves of floods occurred across the country specifically in Kabul, Sar-e-Pol and Takhar provinces. The hardest hit areas were the districts of Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohnistanat and Sar-e-Pol city in Sar-e-Pol province. The floods resulted in the destruction of homes, businesses and public infrastructure including water sources, schools and hospitals. The main government hospital in Sar-e-Pol experienced heavy destruction, necessitating a premature discharge of patients and relocation of other patients to makeshift hospital tents in safer areas. The University of Sar-e-Pol, which is situated on higher ground, was used as a temporary evacuation centre, and households within similar vantage positions hosted affected relatives.

While the severe flooding in Sar-e-Pol was the focus of ARCS action, the National Society also responded to numerous other smaller scale floods. Assessment reports indicated that the floods displaced large populations while roads, bridges, business centres and other infrastructures were damaged. Furthermore, heavy water flows caused severe damage in areas along the flood plains including the Khwaja Du Koh district in Jawzjan province resulting in mass destruction of settlements and population displacement in the Dasht-i-Leili desert.

Coordination and partnerships

Being the lead Movement partner in this flood response, ARCS worked closely with IFRC and the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) at both central and regional levels. The table below shows the various actors involved in the floods response coordination which was chaired by the First Vice President of the Republic of Afghanistan with technical support of ANDMA, United Nations agencies and the National Society. This body met regularly to discuss operational strategies, levels of implementation, and the roles of the different humanitarian actors.

Organization	Responsibility/response
ARCS	Food, non-food items, health, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion
IFRC	Technical support to ARCS in relief, health, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and resource mobilization
Afghan National Police	Food distributions
International Security Armed Forces (ISAF)	Medicine and clothes
Afghan Ministry of Defence	Non-food items
Action Aid	Bread and water
Child Protection	Non-food items
World Food Programme (WFP)	Biscuits and bread

National Society capacity building:

ARCS and IFRC worked in concert to ensure that all requirements of the international Movement support were understood, met and implemented.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In response to the various flood events that occurred in the first half of 2012, ARCS responded swiftly with the provision of immediate basic health support and conducted assessments to determine the needs of the affected populations. While the impact of the floods was widespread, ARCS focused its assessment and subsequent response in specific districts and villages of the affected provinces based on consultations with ANDMA and other humanitarian actors.

In the provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh and Samangan, the relative impact was small in terms of the number of households affected and houses destroyed or damaged but still necessitated relief efforts. In these provinces, a combination of melting snow and heavy rains caused a significant rise in water levels which inundated villages located along the river banks.

In response to the severe flooding in Sar-e-Pol province, ARCS's immediate actions included the deployment of its MHT to provide first aid and basic health care to the affected populations as well as conducting assessments to determine the immediate needs of the affected communities. In support of this action, the ARCS headquarters dispatched two medical kits to enable the MHT to continue operations. Each medical kit has the capacity to support 3,000 patients or 50 patients per day for 60 days. As a result of this action, ARCS provided health support to over 2,000 households within the affected districts of Sar-e-Pol. In addition, the ARCS MHT reduced the strain on the provincial hospital in Sar-e-Pol that had also been affected by the flooding. ARCS also responded to the flood operation with the immediate distribution of non-food items.

ARCS assessments also identified the need for the provision of safe drinking water due to the contamination of regular water sources as a result of the flooding. To strengthen its emergency health response, ARCS mobilized its pre-positioned disaster response water and sanitation (WatSan) Kit 2 to Sar-e-Pol to provide up to 2,000 households (approximately 14,000 beneficiaries) with household water treatment chemicals and water storage containers. Training was provided by the ARCS health officer and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) supervisor to 100 CBHFA volunteers in Sar-e-Pol on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) in the affected areas. These volunteers in turn provided household-level training to 2,000 households in safe water storage.

The table below summarizes the relief items and services provided by ARCS during this operation:

Category	Items
Non-food items(NFI)	Blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, hygiene kits
Shelter	Tents, tarpaulins
WatSan and hygiene promotion	Household water treatment, hygiene promotion
Health	Preventive and curative services

A total of 160 female community volunteers were trained on the utilisation of hygiene kits and correct hanging and use of mosquito nets. The volunteers played an important role in providing information to female members of beneficiary households in the utilization of hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Thirty of the volunteers also participated in a household survey to assess beneficiary satisfaction with the ARCS floods response.

Immediately after the flooding in Sar-e-Pol, ARCS distributed from its pre-positioned stocks non-food and emergency shelter items to 294 households between 19 and 20 May 2012. This was followed by an assessment of relief needs in 18 affected villages to determine the extent of needs. Following consultations with ANDMA and UN agencies, eight of the villages were allotted to ARCS for non-food and emergency shelter distribution. ARCS completed the first round of distribution to a further 711 households in the eight allotted villages in July 2012 bringing the total number of households benefiting to 1,005. A second round of distribution was completed on 15 August 2012 to fulfill the identified needs of the 294 households in Sar-e-Pol city and the 711 households in the eight targeted villages. This second round of distributions provided hygiene kits and mosquito nets to the 1,005 households. A final distribution round was completed in Sar-e-Pol on 5 December, in which beneficiary households each received a second hygiene kit.

Progress towards outcomes

Distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 1,430 affected households whose houses had been completely or partially destroyed are supported with non-food items* to relieve their immediate household needs in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Takhar, Kabul and Sar-e-Pol provinces

Outputs	Activities conducted
Households receive non-food items to restore their daily living conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Mobilization and provision of relief training of staff and volunteers at national headquarters, province and district levels. • Development of beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of non-food items following IFRC procedures and standards. • Distribution of relief supplies on with control of supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitoring and evaluation of the relief activities and reporting on relief distributions.

**Relief items include blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans and mosquito nets. The amount of non-food items distributed is based on actual needs and varies depending on the family size according to the detailed surveys conducted by ARCS when registering beneficiaries.*

In Jawzjan and Faryab, ARCS provided assistance in the form of non-food items to 84 and 30 households respectively using IFRC stocks pre-positioned in those provinces. In Balkh, non-food items were mobilised targeting 73 households using pre-positioned stocks from the IFRC warehouse in Mazar-i-Sharif.

As an immediate response, following the flash floods in Sar-e-Pol, ARCS provided relief support to 294 households from the National Society stocks pre-positioned in Sar-e-Pol and Mazar-i-Sharif. Following detailed assessments, a total of 1,005 households in Sar-e-Pol were provided with non-food items from ARCS/IFRC pre-positioned stocks in Mazar-i-Sharif. Replenishment of these stocks was completed in June 2012. In Samangan and Takhar, pre-positioned non-food items were mobilized to assist 57 and 100 households respectively and these stocks have since been replenished.

In response to flash floods in Kabul city on 9 July 2012, IFRC assisted ARCS in the provision of non-food items to 111 beneficiary households.

All relief activities are now complete and ARCS stocks have been replenished from IFRC non-food items available in-country. In total, 1,460 households received non-food items, which is 30 households more than the original target. These are shown in the table below:

Distribution of non-food items broken down by province:

Province	Number of Households
Sar-e-Pol	1,005
Kabul City	111
Takhar	100
Jawzjan	84
Balkh	73
Samangan	57
Faryab	30
TOTAL	1,460

IFRC has completed procurement processes for the replenishment of non-food item stocks. The final consignment (eight trucks) arrived in Kabul early in March 2013.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: 1,039 affected households whose houses were completely or partially destroyed are supported with safe and adequate shelter solutions through the provision of tents and tarpaulins in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Takhar, Kabul, and Sar-e-Pol provinces.

Outputs	Activities conducted
1,039 households are each provided with a tent and/or tarpaulins to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver shelter assistance. • Procurement of emergency shelter items following IFRC procedures and standards. • Distribution of tents and tarpaulins while controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on shelter distributions.

The preliminary emergency appeal identified emergency shelter needs for up to 700 households. Based on the further assessments conducted by ARCS as well as cooperation with ANDMA and UN agencies, the target was increased to 1,039 households.

The ARCS operation reached 55 households in Balkh province, 30 in Jawzjan, 100 in Kabul, 55 in Samangan, 700 in Sar-e-Pol and 100 in Takhar with emergency shelter. In total, the ARCS operation reached 1,040 households, achieving its target. Emergency shelter consisted of tarpaulins and tents.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The immediate health risk on the affected population is reduced through the provision of community-level preventive and curative services to at least 2,000 families (14,000 beneficiaries) in 8 villages in Sar-e-Pol for six months.

Outputs	Activities conducted
2000 households have access to curative and referral health services through the ARCS's mobile health teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess flood-related health risks and needs of the affected population. • Mobilise mobile health teams to the affected communities.
The resilience of 2,000 households is improved through better health awareness, knowledge and behaviour for the prevention of water-borne diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 100 community volunteers in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and hygiene promotion • Print and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to reinforce disease prevention and health promotion activities in target villages • Mobilise volunteers to each conduct four visits per ten households for disease prevention and health promotion activities over a three month period, as well as conducting health awareness campaigns at the community level.

MHTs were deployed by ARCS to provide first aid and basic health care to the affected population in Sar-e-Pol. The ARCS MHTs were mobilised to meet the immediate health needs of the affected communities as the Sar-e-Pol provincial hospital had been affected and patients had to be relocated to safer areas. A total of 2,043 people were provided with curative and preventive services by the ARCS MHTs and a further 2,170 households were reached through health education and hygiene promotion. The ARCS health officer and CBHFA supervisor provided training to 20 CBHFA volunteers in Sar-e-Pol on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV). These volunteers provided household level training in epidemic control.

In August 2012, a series of community health campaigns were conducted in Sar-e-Pol alongside the distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito nets. ARCS volunteers were mobilised to increase community resilience to the risk of epidemics and awareness to the risk of water-borne diseases through hygiene promotion and health education campaigns conducted in the affected areas. The trained volunteers from the respective branches organized hygiene promotion campaigns to disseminate information on proper hygiene. A total of four hygiene promotion

and health education campaigns were conducted targeting the affected communities. The campaigns provided basic knowledge on health and hygiene promotion to the affected communities with the aim of influencing behaviour change. A total of 2,170 households benefitted from the campaigns.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water-borne and water related diseases have been reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to 2,000 households in eight villages in Sar-e-Pol for six months.	
Outputs	Activities conducted
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of hygiene kits following IFRC procedures and standards. • Distribution of hygiene kits while controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Training of 160 female community volunteers in utilization of hygiene kits and correct hanging and use of mosquito nets. • Training of 100 mostly male community volunteers in household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) and hygiene promotion. • Conduct four hygiene promotion campaigns and explanation of use of household water treatment equipment. • Distribution of water purification sachets and jerry cans.

IFRC supported ARCS respond to the disaster caused by heavy floods in Sar-e-Pol province. The operation was implemented in eight villages in Sar-e-Pol province and aimed at reducing the risk of water-borne diseases (cholera) and vector-borne diseases (malaria) through hygiene promotion targeting 2,000 households in the eight villages. As a result of the operation, no cases of cholera or malaria were reported during and after the operation. Beneficiaries in the targeted areas expressed satisfaction with the flood operation based on the results of a beneficiary satisfaction survey conducted by ARCS following the flood operation relief activities.

ARCS with support from IFRC conducted training to capacitate the ARCS volunteers to support the operation. The training was conducted in phases. The first phase of training was conducted in May targeting 100 volunteers. The volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion and HHWTSS. This training resulted in strengthened and improved knowledge and skills of volunteers in hygiene promotion. The acquired knowledge was disseminated to the affected communities.

The second phase of training was conducted in July 2012. This training targeted 160 female volunteers and focused on utilization of hygiene kits and correct hanging and use of mosquito nets. The training also strengthened and improved knowledge of ARCS community volunteers on the proper use of hygiene kits and correct hanging of mosquito nets. The same volunteers were mobilized in the distribution of 2,010 hygiene kits and 1,005 mosquito nets including training of the affected communities in their proper use.

The volunteers trained by ARCS with support from IFRC were also mobilized in the distribution of 55,000 water purification sachets and 400 jerry cans for water storage. Training on the use of water sachets had been provided as part of the HHWTSS training.

ARCS, supported by the IFRC planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team, conducted a survey of approximately 115 households in Sar-e-Pol province targeting beneficiaries of the flood operation. The survey was carried out in September by 30 female volunteers who were trained in data collection methods. Feedback from the volunteers noted positive responses from beneficiaries particularly with the relief items provided though beneficiaries would have preferred higher value items and assistance in the form of cash. The vast majority of the

160 female volunteers who received training in utilization of hygiene kits will continue working with ARCS on a long-term to provide support to health promotion activities.

Logistics

IFRC zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, supported the process of delivering replenishment items to Afghanistan. ZLU supported the setting up of a mobilization table, the tracking of all in-kind donations and international procurements. This mobilization table is available on DMIS.

All procurement processes were completed following IFRC standards procurement procedures. The final consignment of replenishment of non-food items (as per table below) arrived in Kabul early March 2013 after having faced months of complications and blockages in the Pakistan customs while in transit.

Items	Quantities
Blankets	12,940
Jerry cans	4,650
Kitchen set	2,378
Tarpaulins	4,205
Family tent	1,039
Watsan Kit 2	1

Mosquito nets were delivered by air from the IFRC Global Logistics Centre in Dubai; this was made possible by taking advantage of an air consignment that was pre-arranged for vehicle transportation (not included in the appeal).

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A news story, *'Red Crescent responds to devastating floods in northern Afghanistan'* highlighting the preliminary emergency appeal and the immediate needs and the Red Cross response was drafted and posted on the IFRC website (www.ifrc.org). A second piece, *'Surprise downpour causes flash floods in Kabul'* was posted on the website highlighting the flash floods in Kabul. High quality visual materials were gathered and provided to the global IFRC online gallery, to be shared with media, National Societies and partners to highlight the impact of the National Society's efforts. Blog articles written from the field by the IFRC operations coordinator and communications officer were also posted on the IFRC 'Our World Your Move' blog site and Reuters Alertnet site. The web stories were also cross promoted through the IFRC social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Flickr.

An operational review of the flood operations with support from IFRC was carried out between 16 and 21 December 2012, and a final report of the review will be made available by the end of April 2013. The review will focus on the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation, and cover areas such as assessments, internal and external coordination mechanisms, distribution planning and management, and programming activities. The aim for this review is to assist ARCS to better streamline its disaster response activities and guide IFRC to help support ARCS to strengthen its disaster response capacity. As part of the review, a survey of 10 per cent of Sar-e-Pol beneficiary households was undertaken and a workshop was held for key IFRC/ARCS stakeholders in October 2012.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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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The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

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.

MDRAF001 - Afghanistan - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 05 jun 12

Appeal Timeframe: 05 jun 12 to 05 dec 12

Final Report
I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/12
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2012/12
Appeal	MDRAF001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	1,017,115					1,017,115	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	48,919					48,919	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	37,307					37,307	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	48,396					48,396	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	192,373					192,373	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	39,200					39,200	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	284,565					284,565	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	46,906					46,906	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	180,072					180,072	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	500					500	
C1. Cash contributions	878,238					878,238	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>British Red Cross</i>	4,040					4,040	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	4,040					4,040	
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	190					190	
C4. Other Income	190					190	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	882,468					882,468	
D. Total Funding = B + C	882,468					882,468	
Coverage = D/A	87%					87%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	882,468					882,468	
E. Expenditure	-878,540					-878,540	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3,928					3,928	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/12
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2012/12
Appeal	MDRAF001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,017,115					1,017,115	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	447,135	410,052				410,052	37,083	
Clothing & Textiles	62,033	69,853				69,853	-7,820	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	66,740	57,002				57,002	9,738	
Utensils & Tools	58,849	59,771				59,771	-922	
Other Supplies & Services		16,846				16,846	-16,846	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	634,756	613,523				613,523	21,233	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	5,000	1,363				1,363	3,637	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	5,000	1,363				1,363	3,637	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	6,000	7,182				7,182	-1,182	
Distribution & Monitoring	45,000	93,200				93,200	-48,200	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	124,000	5,542				5,542	118,458	
Logistics Services	5,000	31,103				31,103	-26,103	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	180,000	137,027				137,027	42,973	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000	68				68	11,932	
National Staff		12,070				12,070	-12,070	
National Society Staff	4,800	4,751				4,751	49	
Volunteers	46,200						46,200	
Total Personnel	63,000	16,888				16,888	46,112	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants		9,509				9,509	-9,509	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe		9,509				9,509	-9,509	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	28,000	6,490				6,490	21,510	
Total Workshops & Training	28,000	6,490				6,490	21,510	
General Expenditure								
Travel	30,000	8,534				8,534	21,466	
Information & Public Relations	3,000	3,569				3,569	-569	
Office Costs	2,400	7,826				7,826	-5,426	
Communications	3,000	6,814				6,814	-3,814	
Financial Charges	3,000	6,072				6,072	-3,072	
Other General Expenses	1,700	3,469				3,469	-1,769	
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,181						1,181	
Total General Expenditure	44,281	36,283				36,283	7,998	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	62,077	53,298				53,298	8,780	
Total Indirect Costs	62,077	53,298				53,298	8,780	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		2,559				2,559	-2,559	
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,600				1,600	-1,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		4,159				4,159	-4,159	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,017,115	878,540				878,540	138,575	
VARIANCE (C - D)		138,575				138,575		