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Emergency Appeal operation update

Afghanistan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRAF001
Operation update n°2
GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000087-AFG](#)
18 September 2012

**Period covered by this
Ops Update:** 22 June to
31 August 2012

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

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 87 per cent covered in cash and kind. Funds are needed to support the Afghan Red Crescent Society in this operation to assist those affected by the floods and to replenish depleted stocks of relief items held by ARCS and IFRC. [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)



An International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) personnel viewing a ruined house in Emam Sahebekalan village of Sar-e-Pul province. **Photo:** Ali Hakimi/IFRC.

Appeal history:

- 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 families (14,000 individuals).
- 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).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 213,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Summary:

The preliminary appeal focused on the 18,000 people affected by flash flooding in the northern Afghan province of Sar-e-Pol. The flood affected families are living in three districts of the province, which were the worst hit. 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 people by providing health care and sanitation services as well as distributing shelter and non-food items. Further distributions of non-food items as well as provision of emergency health care will be provided in the coming months as the operation moves ahead.

The revised appeal expanded the scope of the response and included distribution of shelter and non-food items to flood affected people across a further six provinces being Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Kabul and Takhar.

The situation

Afghanistan continues to experience both natural and man-made disasters which often have a significant toll on human lives, livelihoods, properties and infrastructure.

With the warmer summer temperatures settling in, most of the snow across numerous mountains in the country is starting to melt. This poses the danger of further flooding from the mass movement of water from the mountains to valleys where large populations are settled.

Though the flood situation in Sar-e-Pol and other locations has abated, the after-effects still linger. Many families are either still unable to return to their damaged homes or face the problem of homes that are totally destroyed.

Compounding the flood damage is the lack of access to many areas due to poor security however, ARCS supported by IFRC has been able to perform more assessments and undertake distributions of the shelter and non-food items to affected people.

Coordination and partnerships

ARCS is the lead Movement partner in flood response, with support from the IFRC country office. ARCS has identified other flood affected areas and populations to which they have responded. The National Society has been providing some of the immediate needs to the affected people.

ARCS is working closely with IFRC and the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) at both central and regional levels. The table below identifies and indicates the current floods response coordination which is chaired by the First Vice President of the Republic of Afghanistan with technical support of ANDMA, UN agencies and the National Society. This body meets regularly to discuss operational strategies, levels of implementation, and the roles of the different humanitarian actors.

Table 1: Intervention by organisations (as of 24 July 2012)

	Organization	Responsibility/Response
1	ARCS	Food, non-food items, health care and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
2	IFRC	Technical support to ARCS in relief, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and resource mobilization
4	Afghan National Police	Food distributions
5	International Security Armed Forces (ISAF)	Medicine and clothes
6	Afghan Ministry of Defence	Non-food items
7	Action Aid	Bread and water
8	Child protection	Non-food items
9	World Food Programme (WFI)	Biscuits and bread

National Society Capacity Building:

ARCS and IFRC are working in concert to ensure that all of requirements of international Movement support are understood, met and actioned.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In response to the various flood events, ARCS has acted directly through the provision of immediate basic health support and undertaken assessments to determine the needs of the affected populations. While the impact of the floods this year has been widespread, based on consultation with ANDMA and other humanitarian actors, ARCS has focused its assessment and subsequent response activities in specific districts and villages of the affected provinces.

In the provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh and Samangan, the relative impact was small in terms of the number of families affected and the number of houses destroyed or damaged but still necessitated relief efforts. In each case, a combination of heavy rains and snow melt caused river levels to rise and inundate villages located on the banks.

In the case of the Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohnistanat districts and Sar-e-Pol city of Sar-e-Pol province, and in the 5th, 6th and 13th districts of Kabul city and the Ishkamish district of Takhar province, the scale was larger and required greater assistance from ARCS.

In response to the flooding in Kabul City, ARCS conducted an immediate assessment and provided an initial response involving distribution of relief items and food. A total of 99 families received a range of non-food and emergency shelter items.

Based on local assessments by the local ARCS branch and supported by the ARCS regional office in Kunduz, Ishkamish district in Takhar province was provided with food assistance to 332 families displaced by the flood who relocated to temporary camps. Of these 332 families, 100 received emergency shelter assistance from ARCS.

In response to the larger event in Sar-e-Pol, ARCS's immediate actions included the deployment of its mobile health team (MHT) to provide first aid and basic health care to the affected population as well as conducting assessments to determine the need for further health assistance. In support of this action, the ARCS headquarters dispatched two medical kits to enable the MHT to continue operations. As a result of this action, ARCS is providing health support to 2,000 families within the targeted districts of Sar-e-Pol. In addition the ARCS MHT has provided support to the Sar-e-Pol provincial hospital, easing the strain on hospital services. Soon after the floods occurred, ARCS responded at the branch level with immediate distribution of non-food items.

ARCS assessments also identified a need for the provision of safe drinking water due to the flood waters contaminating regular water sources. Complementing the immediate health assistance provided, ARCS mobilised its pre-positioned disaster response water and sanitation (WatSan) Kit 2 to Sar-e-Pol to provide up to 2,000 families (approximately 14,000 individuals) with access to safe drinking water. Training has been provided by the ARCS health officer and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) supervisor to 100 CBHFA volunteers in Sar-e-Pol on ECV and household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) in the affected areas. These volunteers are providing household level training to 2,000 households in safe water use.

A total of 160 female volunteers in affected areas were trained in using hygiene kits and mosquito nets. The volunteers played an important role in providing information to female members of beneficiary households in utilization of hygiene kit contents and mosquito nets.

In terms of supporting the relief needs of the affected population, ARCS responded immediately with the distribution of non-food and emergency shelter items from pre-position stock to 294 families in Sar-e-Pol city from 19-20 May 2012. This was followed by an assessment across 18 affected villages to determine the extent of needs. Following cooperation with the ANDMA and UN agencies, eight of these villages were allotted to ARCS for non-food and emergency shelter distribution. ARCS has completed the first round of distribution to a further 704 families in eight villages. A second round of distribution was also completed on 12 August 2012 to fulfill the identified needs of the 294 families in Sar-e-Pol city and the 704 families in eight villages with items sourced from outside Afghanistan (i.e. hygiene kits and mosquito nets).

With the support of Australian Red Cross, IFRC deployed a short-term relief delegate to assist the operation for five weeks. The relief delegate is working with ARCS and the IFRC country office in assessments, planning, and cooperating with other humanitarian actors.

It is considered that the recovery needs of this operation significantly exceeds ARCS's capacity to assist, and therefore this operation will be focused on emergency health and relief activities. The ARCS has expressed interest in recovery activities, and IFRC has and will continue to facilitate opportunities for increasing ARCS recovery capacity to that this becomes a feature in future operations.

A total of 2,000 households will receive assistance from ARCS in the form of relief, emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation assistance to restore their daily living conditions. The proposed operation covers the health, hygiene, sanitation and safe water needs of the affected population in Sar-e-Pol (2,000 households) and the non-food item needs of the affected population across a number of provinces (1,430 households). In Sar-e-Pol, a larger operation is being undertaken responding to the non-food item, water, sanitation and health needs of the affected population. A significant number of volunteers (target is 260) shall be trained in all sectors (relief, health, logistics, communication and reporting) to provide support to the affected families in the targeted areas.

Overall ARCS action will include actions across the following sectors.

Non-food items: provision of blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans and hygiene kits.

Shelter: provision of emergency shelter needs including tent and/or tarpaulins.

Health: curative and preventive health services.

WatSan and hygiene promotion: household water treatment, provision of safe drinking water, hygiene promotion.

Coordination: with government and other humanitarian actors.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 1,430 affected families whose houses have been completely or partially destroyed were supported with non-food items to relieve their immediate household needs in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Takhar, Kabul, and Sar-e-Pol provinces	
Outputs (expected results)	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.

The preliminary emergency appeal identified non food item support for up to 2,000 families. Based on the further assessments conducted by ARCS as well as cooperation with ANDMA and UN agencies, this target has reduced slightly to avoid duplication. The number of families targeted by the ARCS operation is provided in the following table.

Province	Districts	Families
Jawzjan	Khawja Doko	84
Faryab	Qorghan	30
Balkh	Koshindy	62
Sar-e-Pol	Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohnistanat, Sa city	998
Samangan	Robatak/Khorm sar Baj	57
Takhar	Ishkamish	100
Kabul	5 th , 6 th , 13 th districts	99
	TOTAL	1,430

Emergency shelter

Outcome: 1,039 affected families whose houses have been completely or partially destroyed are supported with safe and adequate shelter solutions through the provision of tents and tarpaulins in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Takhar, Kabul, and Sar-e-Pol provinces	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities conducted
Households receive a tent and/or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments

tarpaulins to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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The preliminary emergency appeal identified emergency shelter needs for up to 700 families. Based on the further assessments conducted by ARCS as well as cooperation with ANDMA and UN agencies, this target has been increased. This is a result of the needs in Sar-e-Pol and identifying additional need in other provinces. The number of families targeted by the ARCS operation is provided in the following table.

Province	Districts	No. Families
Jawzjan	Khawja Doko	30
Balkh	Koshindy	55
Sar-e-Pol	Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohn-istanat and Sar-e-Pol city	700
Samangan	Robatak, Khorm sar Baj	55
Takhar	Ishkamish	100
Kabul	5, 6, 13	99
	TOTAL	1,039

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population is reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 2,000 affected families in 8 villages in Sar-e-Pul for six months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities conducted
Families are able to access curative and referral health service through the ARCS's mobile health teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases. • Mobilisation of mobile health teams to the affected communities.
The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness and knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 100 community volunteers in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV). • Print and distribute existing ARCS information, education and communication (IEC) materials in locations wherever ARCS is active, such as through NFI distributions and in hospitals and clinics. • Mobilization of volunteers to each conduct visits to ten targeted households four times each over a three-month period, as well as conducting health awareness campaigns at the community level.

ARCS deployed a mobile health team (MHT) from Mazar-i-Sharif to provide first aid and basic health care to the affected population, in addition to conducting assessments to determine the need for further health assistance. In support of this action, the ARCS headquarters dispatched two medical kits to enable the MHT to continue operations. In the 60 days in which the MHT was active in Sar-e-Pol, they treated 2,043 patients and reached

another 3,170 people through health education and hygiene promotion activities. The MHT also provided surge capacity support to the Sar-e-Pol provincial hospital in the immediate aftermath of the flooding events.

The ARCS health officer and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) supervisor provided training to 20 CBHFA volunteers in Sar-e-Pol on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV). These volunteers are providing household level training to targeted households in safe water use. Of the 100 volunteers planned for training, the remaining 80 will now be managed under the general health programme, and costs for this training will not be charged to the Afghan Floods Appeal.

As at end August 2012, one community health campaign has been conducted, with one more planned for September 2012.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to 2,000 families in 8 villages in Sar-e-Pol for six months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities conducted
Target households have improved access to safe drinking water through correct household water treatment and safe storage mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of 50,000 water purification sachets for household water treatment – done and delivered in first phase, and replenishment stocks have been received. • Distribution of water purification sachets while controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Procurement of one WatSan Kit 2. • Mobilisation of WatSan Kit 2 • Monitor the correct use of household water treatment.
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 100 mostly male community volunteers in ECV, household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) and hygiene promotion. • Training of 160 female community volunteers in utilization of hygiene kits and correct hanging and use of mosquito nets. These volunteers will ensure households have adequate knowledge in correct use of hygiene kits and mosquito nets. • Conduct four hygiene promotion campaigns and explanation of use of household water treatment equipment.

Overall Progress

Some 50,000 water purification sachets for household water treatment were distributed from existing stocks in the first phase of the operation. Procurement of replenishment stocks is completed and are in-country.

The IFRC in Afghanistan had in stock a WatSan Kit 2 and this was deployed to Sar-e-Pol in the first phase of the operation. A replacement WatSan Kit 2 was procured and as these kits have a limited life, the IFRC zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur has made provision for one WatSan Kit 2 for Afghanistan. This kit will be despatched to Afghanistan when required. Essentially this has been purchased by the operation and safeguards against the untimely expiry of the kit in-country.

Beneficiary targeting strategy and registration was not pursued under the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sector, but rather activities at household level were based on the beneficiary registration undertaken for distribution of non-food items.

Hygiene kits were procured through the logistics service in the IFRC's zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. In

order to expedite delivery, it was decided that hygiene kits would be supplied from stocks available in Pakistan through the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. Ultimately however, this course of action was not as straight-forward as anticipated, and the hygiene kits were received in August 2012. The kits were distributed to registered beneficiaries in Sar-e-Pol immediately upon receipt in-country.

Of the 100 male Sar-e-Pol-based volunteers planned for training in household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS), 20 have so far received training, and participated in the distribution of water purification tablets to 2,500 families in Sar-e-Pol. The trainees were the same CBHFA volunteers that were trained in epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) as referred to in 'emergency health' above. The volunteers conducted one hygiene campaign during this reporting period, with one more anticipated for September 2012. Given that the flooding situation in Sar-e-Pol stabilized more quickly than predicted, the health teams of ARCS and IFRC consider that two hygiene campaigns will be sufficient for this operation. The balance of 80 male volunteers for HHWTSS training will be conducted under the general health programme, and will not be charged to the Afghan Flood Operation.

Training has been conducted with 160 female volunteers from Sar-e-Pol province in the utilization of hygiene kits and correct erection and management of mosquito nets. These volunteers were trained by the Mazar-based ARCS female CBHFA trainers prior to the distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito nets, and were actively involved in explaining the uses of the items to female householders of the Sar-e-Pol beneficiary families.

In addition to the above mentioned activities, the ARCS mobile health team (MHT) from Mazar was deployed to the affected area where they treated 2043 with another 3170 with health education and hygiene promotion during the period of 60 days. The number of families that were targeted by the MHT was 2400 families.

Logistics

IFRC is in the process of delivering specific relief items not available in Afghanistan to respond to needs in the field. The zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur supports, through the procurement and shipping of items and the set-up of a mobilization table, the tracking all in-kind donations and international procurements. This mobilization table is available on DMIS. As such, donors should coordinate with ZLU regarding outstanding needs. The ZLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation.

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 were drafted and posted on the IFRC website. 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, av.ifrc.org 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.

There will be an operational review in the final month of the flood operations with support from IFRC. The lessons learned 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 workshop will be held for key IFRC/ARCS stakeholders, planned for October 2012.

The ARCS PMER unit with support from IFRC is developing a survey to be delivered with up to 10 per cent of Sar-e-Pol beneficiary households. The survey will explore the beneficiaries' experience of the operation, the extent to which the relief items received met their needs, and items that they did not receive but would have assisted them in recovering from the flood events. The results of this survey will contribute to the review process.

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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
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MDRAF001 - Afghanistan - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 05 jun 12

Appeal Timeframe: 05 jun 12 to 05 dec 12

Interim Report
I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/1-2012/7
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>Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	46,906					46,906	
<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 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	-26,607					-26,607	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	855,860					855,860	

MDRAF001 - Afghanistan - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 05 jun 12

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/1-2012/7
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						447,135	
Clothing & Textiles	62,033	13,706				13,706	48,327	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	66,740	2,919				2,919	63,821	
Utensils & Tools	58,849						58,849	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	634,756	16,624				16,624	618,132	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	5,000						5,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	5,000						5,000	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	6,000	1,323				1,323	4,677	
Distribution & Monitoring	45,000	1,195				1,195	43,805	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	124,000	989				989	123,011	
Logistics Services	5,000	848				848	4,152	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	180,000	4,355				4,355	175,645	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000	68				68	11,932	
National Society Staff	4,800	668				668	4,132	
Volunteers	46,200						46,200	
Total Personnel	63,000	736				736	62,264	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	28,000	225				225	27,775	
Total Workshops & Training	28,000	225				225	27,775	
General Expenditure								
Travel	30,000	1,704				1,704	28,296	
Information & Public Relations	3,000						3,000	
Office Costs	2,400						2,400	
Communications	3,000	206				206	2,794	
Financial Charges	3,000	800				800	2,200	
Other General Expenses	1,700	381				381	1,319	
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,181						1,181	
Total General Expenditure	44,281	3,091				3,091	41,190	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	62,077	1,554				1,554	60,523	
Total Indirect Costs	62,077	1,554				1,554	60,523	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		22				22	-22	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		22				22	-22	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,017,115	26,607				26,607	990,507	
VARIANCE (C - D)		990,507				990,507		