

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE012
GLIDE n° DR-2009-000197-KEN
Operations update n° 1
11 August, 2010

Period covered by this Operations Update: 14 May to 13 July 2010.

Appeal target (current): CHF 8,757,898 (USD 7,676,464 or EUR 6,333,092)

Appeal history: A preliminary appeal was launched on 14 May 2010 for CHF 7,311,822 (USD 6,908,734 or EUR 5,231,857) in cash, kind or services to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) assists 111,743 people for six months, to be completed by the end of October 2010.

Appeal coverage: 11%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report,](#)
[or here to link to contact details >](#)



The impact of floods in Homa Bay, Nyanza Province

Summary: The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) launched an emergency appeal on 14 May 2010, through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent to assist communities affected by floods in various parts of the country. As of March 2010, 94 people had died due to the floods. Over 12,167 households (approximately 71,954 people) were displaced, whilst a total of 141,170 people indirectly affected countrywide. Large tracts of land under cultivation and domestic livestock were also destroyed by flood waters thereby threatening not only the food security but also compromising the livelihoods of rural communities. The floods caused destruction of infrastructure such as bridges and roads and it affected the movement and distribution of relief to the affected areas. At least 40 bridges and water systems were destroyed in North Rift, South Rift, Upper Eastern, South Rift and North Eastern regions. On 30 April 2010, the Kenya Electricity Generating Company issued a flood alert, warning of imminent floods due to the overflowing of the Masinga Dam and subsequently the lower dams.

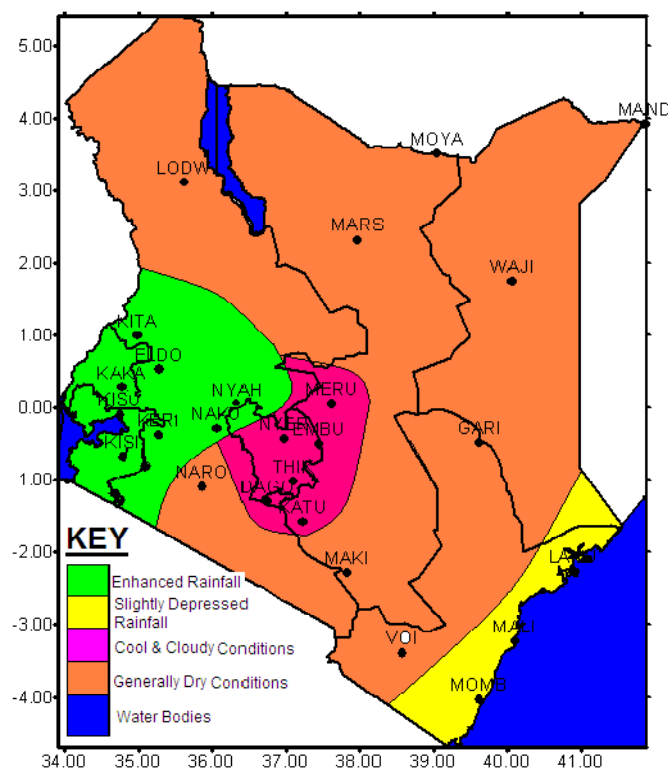
KRCS is assisting its government by assisting the displaced families with relief assistance through the provision of food and non food items (NFI), community-based health and care including the supply of clean water and hygiene promotion, and with logistics for the operation. Red Cross volunteers have been mobilized to assist with the planned activities of the operation. This operations update covers the period since the launch of the appeal, although some of the activities had started prior to the international appeal.

The situation

The food security situation in Kenya among the pastoral, agro pastoral and marginal agricultural areas has greatly improved as a result of the above-average rains received in most areas. There has also been a significant improvement in livestock productivity and crop harvests, which have enhanced access to food. However, heightened food insecurity persists in parts of the pastoral districts of Turkana, Isiolo and Marsabit, primarily attributed to poor rains, which have hampered the recovery process. Some areas in marginal agricultural lowlands of the south-east and the coast are faced with increased food insecurity and are bearing the brunt of a combination of poor long rains and loss of an estimated 30 per cent of the harvested maize crop to aflatoxin poisoning after a highly favourable rainy season.

According to the Kenya Food Security Technical Working Group (KFSTWG), an estimated 1.6 million people are classified as food insecure in pastoral and marginal agricultural rural areas. The main reasons for food insecurity include poor rainy season in some areas of the pastoral and marginal agricultural lowlands, above average cereal prices in pastoral areas, persisting impacts of debilitating conflict in the north-western pastoral area that has led to loss of lives and livelihood assets, the volatile security situation along the north-eastern pastoral border with Somalia, which is impeding trade and delivery of both food and non food interventions, low cereal prices in the marginal agricultural areas, which is precipitating heightened sales of crops and subsequently, rapid depletion of household stocks, impacts of flood-related loss of livelihood assets, the impact of vector and water-borne diseases and sub-optimal dietary diversity especially in the pastoral areas.

However, the Kenya Meteorological Department has forecasted that the western highlands (Kericho, Kisumu, Kakamega, Kisii, Kitale, and Eldoret) and central Rift Valley (Narok, Nakuru, and Nyahururu) are likely to receive near normal rainfall with a tendency to above normal rainfall. This rainfall may occasionally spread eastwards to the central highlands and Nairobi area. The coastal strip (Mombasa, Mtwapa, Matuga, Kwale, Malindi and Lamu) is expected to experience near normal rainfall with a tendency of slightly depressed rainfall. The central highlands including Nairobi area will experience cool, cloudy and drizzly conditions. Fairly low temperatures are also expected.



Rainfall Outlook from May to August 2010

Coast Region

This region continues receiving normal rainfall in Mombasa, Mtwapa, Kwale, Malindi and Lamu. This area was adversely affected by floods especially along Tana River. Even though most of the displaced people have now returned home, a significant proportion lost their livelihoods and crops therefore they are moderately food insecure. Livelihood restoring interventions will need to be done. While some of them are engaging in petty trade and limited crop production, most of them have lost their capacities to meet household food and non-food needs in a stable fashion. The people who are still in the IDP camps are expected to remain moderately food insecure through the outlook period.

Lower Eastern Region

The KFSTWG reports that the challenge in this area is the substantial reduction in the purchase price of the harvested output. Drought-prone farmers harvested an estimated 300,000MT of maize during the rainy season after a succession of nearly five poor harvests where less than 70,000MT of maize was harvested in each season.

At least 40 per cent of household income comes from crop production, with maize being the main contributor in terms of cultivated area and total harvested output. The government has put a fixed price for the maize at Ksh1, 500 per 90-kg bag, down from Ksh2, 300 in just two months. However, maize suspected of being infected by aflatoxin is being purchased at Ksh1, 000 ostensibly to mop-up the infected maize from the market. Although limited testing has been carried out, 30 percent of the crop is estimated to be infected and is unsuitable for human consumption. The areas of most concern are Kitui, Machakos, Makueni and Mwingi. The direct effects of relatively low producer prices is a marked reduction in household income, particularly for the poorer household members whose income base is far less diversified, with an overwhelming dependence on crop income, because of relatively low livestock holdings.

North Rift Region

The main challenge affecting pastoral households in Turkana, Marsabit and Isiolo has been generally poor 2010 rainy season. Although the 2009 short rains were favourable in most of these areas, a succession of previous poor seasons prior to that has caused rapid deterioration in key grazing areas. The KFSTWG indicates that water availability, pasture, and browse are expected to degenerate at an accelerated rate through October, up to the onset of the short rains. Already livestock body conditions and productivities are beginning to decline as evidenced by a 50 per cent reduction in milk output as compared to normal periods. Other direct effects are already occurring, with livestock migrating early, away from what should be wet-season grazing areas to dry season grazing areas as well as to other communal grazing areas that experienced good rains. Trekking distances are up to 15 km, fairly abnormal at this stage of the season. Pastoral households in parts of Turkana, Marsabit and Isiolo are expected to remain highly food insecure, at least through the onset of the 2010 short-rains season. However, the food security of the pastoral households is likely to improve to the moderately food insecure category during the October to December 2010 quarter, because of improved livestock productivities, assuming that the expectation of normal short rains holds. The generally lower trekking distances resulting from wider migration options and strong intra-communal relations, coupled with only a measured decline in terms of trade, will facilitate faster improvement in pastoral food security as opposed to the previous poor seasons where severe drought conditions were widespread across the entire pastoral livelihood. The food pipeline has also been fairly well resource since March 2010 and food interventions are moderating declines in food security. The expectation that the long rains harvest is likely to be well above normal levels could also sustain the downward pressure on grain prices, further strengthening pastoral terms of trade.

Central Region

The 2010 long rains have been favourable and largely consistent across the Central Region as per the statistics from the Kenya Meteorological Department. The rains have raised hopes of food security among marginal agricultural farm households that had suffered up to five poor or failed seasons prior to the 2009 short rains season. Although all indications are that livelihoods are coming out a period of prolonged food security crisis, the situation remains fragile. Additional good seasons are required to restore the resilience of livelihoods because significant numbers of livestock were lost to drought and disease. The purchasing capacities of marginal households were eroded by sustained high food prices from 2008 through February 2010 and ironically, are now struggling to recover after the rapid decline in producer prices resulting from the post-harvest supply glut.

Coordination and partnerships

Government line ministries and local administrations continue working closely with the KRCS in camp management, distribution of relief food, NFIs and sensitizing affected communities on proper hygiene and sanitation. The Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Special Programmes, has provided food and mobilized NFIs to supplement those distributed by KRCS in the affected areas.

The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation has also been engaged in health and sanitation campaigns in the Coast Region where the Ministry set up mobile clinics. The community was instrumental in evacuating households that were marooned or at risk of being affected by landslides. The campaigns have also facilitated the decrease in the people affected by the cholera outbreak.

Other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies provided assistance to the affected communities by distributing relief food and NFIs. During the flooding the KRCS worked with the Kenya Meteorological Department, Kenya Electricity Generating EN, National Disaster Operation Centre and the District and Provincial Administrations in the country in monitoring the situation.

The KRCS maintains effective collaboration and networking with donors, government line ministries, districts steering groups and other stakeholders in carrying out interventions under the floods emergency operation. The IFRC East Africa Regional Representation provides technical support to the National Society and facilitates Movement coordination meetings to share information and plan for actions.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Through this emergency operation, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components have come together to support the National Society deliver humanitarian assistance to the families affected by the floods. The KRCS in its auxiliary role is assisting its government response to the needs of the displaced hundreds of families by giving them food and NFIs, clean and sanitation facilities.

With the assistance of KRCS volunteers, the National Society has so far distributed 2,400 sachets of aqua tabs to the people of Adole and Mwaja in the Coast Region. The KRCS together with the Ministry of Public Health officials conducted mobile clinic outreach in Tana Delta where they visited Semikaro Adole, Mwaja, Moa and Didawaride villages to curb disease outbreaks in the community.

The spread of water borne diseases has been a major challenge in the evacuation camps since sanitation facilities are limited. As from 9 June 2010, five cholera related deaths has been reported in East Pokot. KRCS has strengthened cholera prevention campaigns and hygiene promotion in the flooded areas. The National Society also provided mobile toilets to East Pokot distributed in the area as follows; two in Amaya, two in Churo and two in Plessian shopping centres.

Table 1: Shows the number of relief items distributed by KRCS in Tana River District at the relocation camps.

Camp	Households	Population	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Jerry cans	Tarpaulin	Kitchen sets	Bar soap	Pur	Water purifiers	Date
Kiambeni	172	915	344	344	344	172	172	688	0	17,200	25/05/2010
Tawakal	107	678	214	214	214	107	107	428	0	10,700	25/05/2010
Kokan Farm	112	711	224	224	224	112	112	448	1,344	0	25/05/2010
Korladhe 'A'	150	815	300	300	300	150	150	600	1,800	0	26/05/2010
Korladhe 'B'	224	1,080	448	448	448	224	224	896	2,688	0	27/05/2010
Eskedek	60	455	120	120	120	60	60	240	720	0	30/05/2010
Ngumo	39	212	78	78	78	39	39	156	468	0	31/05/2010
Miyesa	136	876	272	272	272	136	136	544	1,632	0	01/06/2010
All camps	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	4	0	0	29/05/2010
Mikameni	86	762	172	172	172	86	86	344	1,032	0	04/06/2010
Umoja/Minjila	127	734	254	254	254	127	127	508	1,524	0	05/06/2010
Miyesa	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	04/06/2010
Umoja/Minjila	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	05/06/2010
Baomo	138	1,051	0	276	276	138	138	552	1,056	0	07/06/2010
Choa	82	548	164	164	164	82	82	328	984	0	15/06/2010
Total	1,433	8,837	2,590	2,866	2,866	1495	1,433	5,736	13,248	27,900	

Progress towards outcomes

Search and Rescue

Objective: To undertake search and rescue operations in flood-affected areas.

Expected results

- Extrication of persons trapped as a result of floods.
- Evacuation of persons from flooded areas to higher grounds.
- Transfer of injured persons to hospitals.

Planned Activities

- To support standby teams in all regions for rapid deployment.
- To evacuate affected persons to safer grounds.
- To equip the search and rescue teams with basic rescue gear.
- To support operational links to other search and rescue authorities.

Progress: The KRCS deployed standby teams in the affected regions on a daily basis for 24-hour surveillance to monitor the situation in the regions throughout the floods disaster. The Emergency Operations Centre setup at the headquarters facilitated communication on various interventions needed and therefore more people were helped. With the help of trained volunteers, KRCS was actively involved in evacuating people affected by floods, landslides and mudslides throughout the flooding period.

Challenges: The KRCS experienced transportation challenges in areas where the terrain was tough due to the heavy rains. Areas such as the Tana River, Pokot and Isiolo were difficult to reach due to the poor condition of roads as well as flood waters.

Relief Distributions (Food and Non Food Items)

Objective: To provide food and non-food items to families affected by floods

Expected results

- Emergency relief items both food and non-food reach deserving communities affected by the flood waters

Activities planned

- To provide food assistance to the affected communities for one month.
- To distribute non-food items to the affected communities.

Progress: The KRCS dispatched and distributed unimix weighing 40MT to Tana River and 17MT of unimix was transported to Garsen in Coast Province. About 37,890 kgs of unimix were also distributed in Tana River in the evacuation camps in the area and 1,515 bags of maize flour were also distributed in the area.

Table 2: The NFI distribution by the KRCS country wide

REGION	Blankets	Tarpaulins	Kitchen set	Mosquito nets	Soaps	Jerry cans	Aqua tabs	Pit slabs	Pur sachets
Lower Eastern	56	28	28	56	56	56	0	10	0
Upper Eastern	1,320	712	660	1,320	1,320	1,372	100,000	10	30,000
North Eastern	200	150	100	100	200	100	100,000	10	30,000
Coast Region	7,726	7,777	3,213	8,696	10,256	5,966	27,900	20	8,208
North Rift	1,074	330	537	1,074	1,184	534	50,000	10	15,000
South Rift	124	369	5	40	85	4,346	50,000	10	15,000
West Kenya	1,186	642	1,286	1,286	1,286	474	100,000	10	30,000
Central	855	152	4	485	4	336	0	10	0
Total distributed	12,541	10,010	5,833	13,157	14,291	13,084	427,900	90	128,208

Emergency health and care

Objective: To contribute to reduction of excess morbidity and mortality caused by floods and landslides by providing preventive public health community care and basic clinical services to populations affected and displaced by floods.

Expected Results

- Reduced mortality and morbidity among the populations affected and displaced by floods
- Provision of First Aid services

Activities planned

- Detailed assessments and mapping the existing health capacities for identification of gaps
- Carry out health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on diseases with epidemic potential including cholera prevention, H1N1 prevention, prevention of Vector borne diseases including malaria and

<p>as a component of search and rescue of marooned communities in floods cut off areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to basic healthcare services among the populations affected and displaced by floods. • Increased awareness on disease prevention and control by affected communities. • Reduced risk of outbreaks of water and vector borne diseases as a result of enhanced disease surveillance at the community level. • Improved preparedness and enhanced capacity to respond to epidemics. 	<p>RVF, address reproductive health issues in emergencies including transmission of HIV, promotion of safe motherhood and advocacy for prevention of Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support MoH in meeting basic health care needs of the flood affected population through basic clinical services and preventive care including antenatal care, postnatal care, safe delivery especially for risk pregnancies and provide reproductive health education • Provide basic medical supplies (Inter agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHKs)), targeting existing hospitals and clinics without supplies • Procure and avail Cholera kits (volunteer and medical modules) for epidemic preparedness • Conduct a stakeholder mapping to determine the presence of other actors and their contribution to the health sector to avoid duplication of activities and enhance coordination • Continuous monitoring, evaluation and development of operational updates.
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Progress: The KRCS intervened to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases such as cholera by conducting health campaigns in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation. The hygiene promotion campaigns ensured communities practiced safe hygiene and aware of how to prevent the spread of diseases.

The National Society also supported the Ministry of Public Health Sanitation in conducting health education using mobile clinics in the evacuation camps. The distribution of mobile toilets in the flooded areas increases the availability of sanitation facilities at the evacuation camps.

Challenges: It was difficult to monitor if communities understood hygiene practice and how it is assisting in preventing the spread of diseases such as cholera. Even as health campaigns were done, lack of adequate water in the camps made it difficult for some of the safe hygiene measures to be practiced.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective: To provide sustained access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for the flood affected population.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk mitigation on outbreak of waterborne diseases. • Affected population receive at least 15 litres of potable water per person per day for domestic use. • Adequate sanitation facilities are provided. • Attitude change, increased knowledge and skills on prevention of water borne diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals at household level. • Procure and distribute house hold water filters for marooned households. • Procurement of consumables for water treatment unit. • Provision of storage tanks at key strategic points. • Distribution of sanitary platforms and materials for construction of latrines. • Carry out refresher training on PHASTER for volunteer trainers of trainers ToT). • Deployment of PHASTER ToTs to train affected communities on hygiene and cascading of Hygiene promotion at household level.

Progress: The KRCS dispatched the following towards providing sustained access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for the flood affected areas.

Table 3: Water and Sanitation items distributed

Region	Aqua tabs	Pur sachets	UPVC Tanks	Sanitary Platforms
West Kenya	100,000	30,000	2 for 10m3	100
North Rift Region	100,000	30,000	2 for 10m3	100
Upper Eastern	100,000	30,000	2 for 10m3	100
Central Region	50,000	15,000	2 for 10m3	100
South Rift Region	50,000	15,000	2 for 10m3	0

Logistics

Objective: Offer logistical support in terms of primary and secondary transportation of food and non-food relief, as well as stock relief items in warehouses in the field for easy access by beneficiaries at all times.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient dispatch of food and non food items to the final distribution point. Efficient and effective logistical support to the operation. Staff and volunteers transported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide primary and secondary transportation of 700MT of food and non-food items. Conduct distribution of food and non-food items Transportation of personnel and volunteers.

Progress: Throughout the operation the logistics department ensured that all the affected people were able to access relief. The KRCS also dispatched more aqua tabs, pur sachets, UPVC Tanks and sanitary platforms to the regions in the country. The logistics also supported the transportation of food and NFIs to the relocation camps for distribution.

Challenge: The terrain was tough in some areas such as the Tana River and North Rift Region and therefore it was difficult to transport the relief items on time.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The KRCS public relations department provided updates to media stations to ensure accurate information was transmitted. The National Society also carried out sensitisation sessions in the communities to prevent more casualties from occurring. Weekly updates were posted in the website to inform the public on the general floods situation.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Kenya:** Mr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, phone +254.20.60.35.93; +254.20.60.86.81/13; fax:+254.20.60.35.89; Email: gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org
- **In IFRC East Africa Regional Representation Office;** Alexander Matheou; Regional Representative, Eastern Africa, Nairobi, phone: +254.20.283.5124; fax: 254.20.271.27.77; Email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Advisor; phone: +41.22.730.43.81; fax: +41 22 733 0395; Email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges enquiries

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email ed.cooper@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (enquiries):

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Theresa Takavarasha; Performance and Accountability Manager, Johannesburg; Email: terrie.takavarasha@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

ANNEX I: Floods Pictorial



A family evacuating property from their home in Rachunonyo District



A woman in Rachunonyo District wading through flood waters as she moves to safer ground.



Herds' men wade through flood waters as they move their animals to higher ground in Moyale District



A young boy struggles to move through the floods water in Moyale District after heavy rainfall.



Resident drains water using water pump from his flooded house in Kirinyaga



Above is a house washed away by the floods in Namanjalala Location



A farmer shows a KRCS official how his three acre maize farm was swept away by floods.



A KRCS volunteer distributes NFIs to the people affected by floods in Namanjalala, West Kenya.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE012 - Kenya - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/3-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/3-2010/11
Appeal	MDRKE012
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	8,757,898					8,757,898
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	2,883					2,883
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	566,292					566,292
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,500					2,500
C1. Cash contributions	571,674					571,674
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	105,119					105,119
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	243,535					243,535
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	20,123					20,123
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	368,777					368,777
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	940,452					940,452
D. Total Funding = B + C	940,452					940,452
Appeal Coverage	11%					11%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	940,452					940,452
E. Expenditure						
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	940,452					940,452

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE012 - Kenya - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/3-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/3-2010/11
Appeal	MDRKE012
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of 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)		8,757,898					8,757,898	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	420,975							420,975
Seeds, Plants	193,758							193,758
Water & Sanitation	1,276,540							1,276,540
Medical & First Aid	472,185							472,185
Utensils & Tools	483,120							483,120
Other Supplies & Services	2,998,021							2,998,021
Total Supplies	5,844,599							5,844,599
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	1,628							1,628
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,628							1,628
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	3,256							3,256
Transport & Storage								
Storage	20,353							20,353
Distribution & Monitoring	194,586							194,586
Transport & Vehicle Costs	123,948							123,948
Total Transport & Storage	338,887							338,887
Personnel								
National Staff	168,521							168,521
Total Personnel	168,521							168,521
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	364,247							364,247
Total Workshops & Training	364,247							364,247
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relation	63,162							63,162
Office Costs	1,377,610							1,377,610
Communications	28,353							28,353
Total General Expenditure	1,469,125							1,469,125
Programme Support								
Program Support	569,263							569,263
Total Programme Support	569,263							569,263
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	8,757,898							8,757,898
VARIANCE (C - D)		8,757,898					8,757,898	