

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Indian Ocean Islands

Appeal No. MAA64002

31 August 2010

This report covers the period  
01/01/2010 to 30/06/2010



Madagascar Red Cross volunteers distributing relief items to people affected by cyclone Hubert during the second quarter of 2010: Photo Madagascar Red Cross.

## In brief

**Programme outcome:** In line with the strategic aims of the [Strategy 2020](#), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent's (IFRC) Indian Oceans Islands Regional Representation's expected outcome of the programme support to National Societies (NS) of Comoros Island, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles is communities that are resilient to disasters and public health emergencies, with protected livelihoods and strengthened capacity to recover from disasters and crises, with healthy and safe living, social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**Programme(s) summary:**

Through improved policies, procedures and strategies, the programme aims to strengthen NS to be well-functioning organisations delivering innovative programmes, which will have positive impact on communities, while making the NS a strong humanitarian actor in the respective countries. With a focus on community-based activities in disaster management and health and care, focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA), the programme also aims to achieve Strategy 2020's objective of greater community resilience to disasters and health emergencies affecting the Indian Ocean Islands (IOI) region. The programme also aims to strengthen the NS capacity (in terms of human resources) to respond to emergencies within the region.

**Financial situation:** The total 2010/2011 budget is CHF 1,207,765 (USD 1,139,401 or EUR 794,582), of which CHF 381,280 (32 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 93,883 (8 per cent) of the budget.

Low coverage of the appeal meant that many activities were not carried out, or were supported through alternative partnerships. Although coverage of the appeal is at 32 per cent, 17 per cent of this coverage is earmarked for Madagascar from the global malaria programme, and 12 per cent from opening balances carried forward. Low expenditure levels were due to unspent funds under the global malaria programme. Excluding the global malaria programme, total funding is approx. 12 per cent of budget and expenditure at 7 per cent of total budget and 63 per cent of total funding.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

See also;

Madagascar: Cyclone Hubert: [MDRMG006](#)

Madagascar: Chikungunya Epidemic: [MDRMG005](#)

**No. of people we have reached:** Excluding the DREF Operations and the global malaria campaign in Madagascar, approximately 256 Red Cross and Red Crescent staff members and volunteers directly benefited from IFRC support, whilst six communities benefitted from community-based activities.

**Our partners:** The IOI NS work closely with Partner National Society (PNS) namely French (through its Plateforme d'Intervention Regionale de L'Océan Indien - PIROI), Canadian, German, Spanish and Norwegian. The National Society of Netherlands supported the global malaria activities in Madagascar. NS also work closely with local agencies especially in emergency response and disaster preparedness activities. More recently, the Commission de L'Océan Indien started working closely with humanitarian actors (including the NS) in the region in developing disaster response strategies for the IOI region.

## Context

During the reporting period, Madagascar was affected by a Chikungunya epidemic. Before the end of the response operation by the Malagasy Red Cross, cyclone Hubert hit the east coast of Madagascar (including the area affected by Chikungunya), affecting over 97,000 people.

Comoros was affected by a dengue epidemic, which lasted for three months. The NS conducted global sensitisation campaign, and although many people were affected by the vector-borne disease, no deaths were recorded. A referendum to extend the presidential mandate for an additional year was held in Comoros. This caused political tension and ensuing violence, which resulted in injury and destruction to property. Following support from the international community, a convention was signed during the period for presidential elections to be held later in 2010.

During 2009 the Seychelles Rupee devaluated by 100 per cent following economic reforms. This severely affected resource mobilisation and devalued available funding for the construction of the Seychelles Red Cross warehouse. Unfortunately, the NS has not benefitted from the steady revaluation of the rupee over the last six months and fundraising efforts have had to concentrate on meeting construction needs rather than other planned activities.

The Malagasy Red Cross has one of the key humanitarian actors, with support from the IFRC and the PIROI, carried out a sensitisation and clean-up campaign in response to Chikungunya epidemic. The Malagasy Red Cross again assisted people affected by the cyclone Hubert responded with support from the IFRC DREF operation and technical support from the PIROI. Although the emergencies caused delays in the implementation of some long-term programmes, the cyclone Hubert response operation facilitated the deployment of IOI regional disaster response team (RDRT) members for the first time. The emergency operation strengthened the cooperation between the IFRC, PIROI and the NS in the region.

# Disaster Management

## Programme Component 1: Organisational Preparedness

**Outcome 1:** The NS in the region are better prepared and coordinated for disasters through the development of national DM strategies and contingency plans in thematic areas to guide the NS during emergencies.

### Outcomes

The NS in the IOI developed a DM Strategy at the national level, and disseminated among its staff, members and volunteers at all levels of the organisation. In addition, the NS developed individual contingency plans in at least two thematic areas relevant to the country's vulnerabilities. The contingency plans will be reference in guiding the emergency operations. The plans have also been cascaded to all structures of the NS.

### Achievements

With support from the ICRC and in line with the NS priorities, the Comoros Red Crescent developed a contingency plan in times of conflict and 110 volunteers were trained in access to affected population in times of conflict. The Mauritius RC has developed a global contingency plan in times of emergencies, and would like to develop contingency plans for specific thematic areas. The Malagasy Red Cross developed a strategic plan in DRR with support from the Global Alliance on DRR and the Canadian Red Cross.

## Programme Component 2: Disaster Response

**Outcome 1:** The impact of disasters on vulnerable communities is reduced through adequate and timely emergency response measures.

### Outputs

- The NS have strong NDRTs, who are called upon by public authorities and deployed accordingly during national emergencies.
- NS have developed strong water rescue programmes, and their teams are deployed during beach and water sports events.

### Achievements

With support from the IFRC's DREF, the Madagascar Red Cross was able to carry out two emergency operations during the period. Cyclone Hubert (DREF MDRMG006) operations supported approximately 5,500 families with non-food items (NFI) and improved access to safe water sources, as well as basic support services to approximately 1,010 families with emergency shelters. Chikungunya Operation (DREF MDRMG005) supported a hygiene campaign targeting approximately 44,000 families, for the prevention of this vector borne disease.

## Programme Component 3: Community Preparedness

**Outcome 1:** Community capacities are improved to reduce their vulnerabilities to public health emergencies and disasters.

### Outputs

- NS have facilitated the development of effective and efficient community-based disaster response teams (CDRTs) in vulnerable regions; communities and the CDRTs are the first to respond during small scale emergencies.
- In line with Strategy 2020, community resilience to disasters and public health emergencies is improved through increased knowledge on DRR and emergency response.

### Achievements

With support from the Global Alliance on DRR, the Malagasy Red Cross (with technical support from the IFRC and financial support from the Canadian Red Cross implemented a training of trainers (ToT) in vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). Regional coordinators and volunteers (22 in total) from all 22 regions were represented. Their objectives being:

- Improve risk reduction capacities at the community level in their regions through VCA activities;
- Develop a DRR Strategy for the Malagasy Red Cross.

The objectives were attained by ensuring that sufficient staff and volunteers in all regions were capable of carrying out effective VCA activities in vulnerable communities in their region, by reactivating community disaster management teams, and by developing a DRR Strategy for the Malagasy Red Cross. VCAs were undertaken in two communities.



Seychelles Red Cross training VCA Training

With support from the Canadian Red Cross, the Mauritius Red Cross carried out VCAs in 23 communities during 2009, where micro projects developed were under implementation during the first half of 2010. The Mauritius Red Cross also established community disaster response teams in two coastal communities as part of a pilot project. A total of 20 persons were trained and form part of the branch disaster response team (BDRT) within these two communities.

In 2009, the Comoros Red Crescent successfully carried out VCAs in vulnerable communities and is currently seeking funds to implement micro projects developed with these communities. With support from the IFRC and as part of their ICB plan, the Seychelles Red Cross conducted VCA training. Twelve volunteers were trained and VCAs carried out in two communities.

### Constraints or Challenges

The simultaneous occurrence of emergencies (Chikungunya outbreak followed by flooding from cyclone Hubert) increased the complexity of the two operations, as flooding from Hubert increased the chances of Chikungunya expansion. With support from the PIROI and the IFRC deployed RDRT, detailed assessments and operation plans were developed. Low coverage of the appeal meant that IFRC support in implementing planned activities was limited.

## Health and Care

### Programme Component 2: Emergency Health

**Outcome 1:** The Indian Ocean Island RDRT and all NS NDRT teams have a strong health team, able to respond to regional public health emergencies.

#### Output

- The IOI's validated RDRT members and all NDRT health and care teams, are strong in health and care issues and are able to provide effective support to affected communities in times of public health emergencies.
- A total of 23 validated RDRT members are trained to become trainers of NDRTs in DM and health.
- Approximately 235 validated NDRT members have good knowledge of public health issues and are able to provide support to communities in public health emergencies.

#### Achievements

With support from the IFRC, two members of the Comoros Red Crescent attended CBHFA training in Cameroon. Subsequently, and with support from the Spanish Red Cross, 35 volunteers were trained in CBHFA at the branch level.

## Constraints or Challenges

Low coverage in terms of funding support to the 2010 plan meant that NS have to find alternative sources of resources to carry out planned activities. Resources available for DRR programmes within the region are limited.

# Organisational Development/Capacity Building

## Programme Component 1: NS Systems, procedures and staff sustainability

**Outcome 1:** Develop the governance teams of the NS to ensure that guidance and direction being disseminated at all levels is informed, clear and in conformity with Red Cross and Red Crescent standards.

**Outcome 2:** Financial systems and procedures are developed and implemented to ensure proper recording and reporting, thus increasing accountability and credibility.

**Outcome 3:** Salaries of management team in Mauritius Red Cross are maintained at a nationally competitive level, to ensure sustainability of programmes.

**Outcome 4:** NS premises and Warehouse are adequately refurbished to facilitate the development and implementation of programmes.

## Outputs:

- All NS are implementing revised statutes and are ensuring the rotation of governance teams as per these statutes.
- All NS governance teams carry out their roles and responsibilities with professionalism, and in accordance with their statutes.
- All NS have developed and implemented effective and efficient financial and administration systems and procedures which result in improved accountability.
- Employees of the NS are credible personnel with the capacity to manage programmes and activities which are in line with Red Cross and Red Crescent mandate.
- Employee loyalty and credibility is maintained through competitive salary scales.
- NS premises are adequate and provide a setting which allows staff, members and volunteers to carry out their work in an efficient and effective manner.
- These programme components will help build stronger NS within the region, facilitating the application and implementation of Strategy 2020 and its components.

## Achievements

During the period, the Comoros Red Crescent governance approved and adopted the following OD tools previously developed with the support of the Canadian Red Cross and the IFRC:

- Finance and Admin procedures manual;
- Human Resource Management manual;
- Code of Conduct;
- Child Protection Policy.

The Mauritius Red Cross Statutes were revised and awaiting approval and adoption from the governing board. With support from the Canadian Red Cross and the IFRC, a new director general was recruited and will take up his responsibilities in the second half of 2010.

With support from the IFRC, French, Canadian and Norwegian Red Cross, a finance development delegate has been posted to support Madagascar Red Cross. The finance development delegate has worked with the NS to implement new accounting software, to assess its current finance and administration procedures and make recommendation where necessary, to support the NS in developing finance and procedures manual, as well as to make recommendations on how to improve aspects of its finance department.

The Malagasy Red Cross experienced a major crisis during the period, partly related to unclear roles and responsibilities in the Statutes. Two missions by the IFRC Regional Representative supported the NS in organising an extraordinary session of the governing board. The governing board has constructively resolved the crisis and in the process, committed to a review of the Statutes and internal rules to avoid similar problems in the future. What was initially a severe crisis

which received a lot of attention from the press and the wider public, thus severely affecting the image of the Society has since been turned into a real opportunity for development

#### **Programme Component 2: NS grassroots units and services development**

**Outcome 1:** volunteer and youth management policies are developed and successfully implemented, increasing the capacity of volunteers and youth clubs to implement NS programmes.

##### **Outputs:**

- All NS have an effective volunteer management policy, which has been disseminated to all volunteers, including youth clubs and this Volunteer Management Policy is in place and respected.
- Volunteers and Youth clubs are more active and have greater capacity to implement programmes.

##### **Achievements**

A Volunteer Management Policy was adopted by the governing board of the Comoros Red Crescent.

##### **Constraints or Challenges**

Internal management Issues within some of the NS have prevented the successful adoption and implementation of management tools. As part of the OD process supported by the IFRC and the Canadian Red Cross, partners are supporting the NS to become well-functioning NS, able to support the implementation of management tools.

## Principles and Values

#### **Programme Component 1: Promotion of humanitarian principles and values**

**Outcome 1:** Comprehensive communication strategies and two year action plans exist and are implemented.

**Outcome 2:** Induction courses for new staff, members and volunteers are strong and provide good guidance on RCRC principles, objectives and mandates.

**Outcome 3:** The general public is more aware of the Principles and Values of the Movement, as well as the role of the NS in their respective countries.

##### **Outputs:**

- A comprehensive communication strategy and action plan leads and guides the NS to develop communication activities which will enhance visibility and understanding of the role of the Movement in times of disasters and conflict.
- In line with Strategy 2020, there will be a wider understanding of the principles and values, effectively reducing intolerance and discrimination within society.
- Effective and efficient induction courses guide new staff, members and volunteers in carrying out activities which are relevant to Red Cross and Red Crescent objectives and which promote principles and values.
- A national campaign is held in each country in the region to sensitise the general public on principles and values, as well as the role and responsibilities of the NS in their respective country.

##### **Achievements**

The Comoros Red Crescent is currently developing a communications strategy with the support of the ICRC and the Canadian Red Cross. The Seychelles Red Cross conducted a working session in Info Diff concentrating on “Understanding the use and misuse of the Red Cross Emblem” with ten members of their youth group. A total of 45 youth members benefitted from an induction course by the Seychelles Red Cross. In addition, with support from the ICRC and as part of a continuing campaign with the Ministry of Education, the NS developed and presented over 1,000 copies of different communication material (DVDs, cartoon strips, glossary and books) on “Story of an Idea” translated in Creole, which will help promote IHL and principles and values at schools.

The Seychelles Red Cross also finalised its website, which is now fully operational. During the period, the Malagasy Red Cross developed an induction course for new members, but has expressed the need for further development of the course. The NS continues to publish its quarterly newsletter, which is disseminated to all partners and from time to time, publishes its activities in local newspapers as a communication tool.

### Constraints or Challenges

Low coverage of the plan 2010 has curtailed the support that the IFRC IOI Regional Representation Office can offer to the NS in implementing these activities.

## Working in partnership

All four NS of the IOI Region are members of the French Red Cross led Plateforme d'Intervention Regional de L'Océan Indien. With direct support from the PIROI, the NS have increased their capacities in disaster response by building up the skills and knowledge of their staff, members and volunteers as well as the pre positioning of disaster response stock. RDRT members, as well as prepositioned WatSan equipment were mobilised during the cyclone Hubert operation with coordinated support from the PIROI and the IFRC.

The Canadian Red Cross supports three of the four NS in OD and DM, according to their needs. Along with the Spanish and German Red Cross, all the NS have benefitted from strengthened and scaled up community-based activities, through improved infrastructures, equipment, training and community based programme implementation.

All of the NS in the IOI region sit on the committee of their respective national disaster response/management committees and are often solicited in activities led by the authorities. With support from the IFRC and the ICRC, NS's role as auxiliaries to their public authorities is improving. The ICRC continues to provide support to the NS in information and dissemination of the Movement's principles and values and IHL.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

While all of the IOI NS have shown good improvement in reporting on their activities, intensive technical support is needed from the IFRC and other partners to develop effective monitoring and evaluation tools and strategies.

With an improved network of NS in the region (through the PIROI and the IOI RDRT), there has been increased knowledge sharing in the region. The development of IOI RDRT has also contributed to improved standards in relief operations, with all NS now having staff, members and volunteers who are aware of SPHERE standards and who are also able to train NDRTs.

Increased community-based activities supported by the IFRC and PNS have also contributed to an increased awareness of the need to deliver effective and efficient programmes at the community level. NS are conscious of the fact that their activities are to be developmental in order to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals, poverty reduction strategies through livelihood and health activities amongst others, as well as increased gender equity through greater participation of women and women led programmes.

## Looking ahead

Low coverage of the 2010/2011 plan is indicative of a great need for NS to explore ways of ensuring that their programmes are sustainable. There is a need to support the NS in Resource Mobilisation. Some of the NS in the region have already taken the initiative to seek IFRC support in the development of resource mobilisation strategies and committees. The NS have shown interest for support in the development of programmes and project proposal. While most of the NS in the IOI region have increased their community-based activities, support is needed in developing project proposals to increase the chances for funding support, as well as to ensure long-term impact on vulnerable communities.

Although the ICRC continues supporting the NS with information and dissemination of IHL and the principles and values, NS with a communications department are better able to reach a greater number of their population. A comprehensive communication strategy and action plan, as programmed in the 2010/2011 Plan will support the NS in increasing the number of people reached, and strengthen the impact of programmes.

How we work	
<p><b>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <u><a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief</a></u> and is committed to the <u><a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a></u> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In IFRC Indian Islands Oceans Regional Representation Office, Roger Bracke, Regional Representative; Mauritius; Phone: +230.454.6934; Email: <a href="mailto:roger.bracke@ifrc.org">roger.bracke@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• <b>In IFRC Africa Zone:</b> Dr Asha Mohammed, Head of Operations, Johannesburg, Email: <a href="mailto:asha.mohammed@ifrc.org">asha.mohammed@ifrc.org</a>, Phone: +27.11.303.9700, Fax: + 27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230</li> </ul> <p><i>For Resource Mobilization and Pledges enquiries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In IFRC Africa Zone:</b> Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email <a href="mailto:ed.cooper@ifrc.org">ed.cooper@ifrc.org</a>; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230</li> </ul> <p>For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (enquiries):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In IFRC Africa Zone:</b> Theresa Takavarasha; Performance and Accountability Manager, Johannesburg; Email: <a href="mailto:terrie.takavarasha@ifrc.org">terrie.takavarasha@ifrc.org</a>; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230</li> </ul>	

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA64002 - Indian Ocean Islands

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA64002
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	14,262	56,176	88,128		602,225	760,791
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	33,958	56,167	39,343		19,512	148,980
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>		200,000				200,000
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>			45,000			45,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>			<b>245,000</b>
<u>Income reserved for future periods</u>						
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>			-45,000			-45,000
<b>C3. Income reserved for future periods</b>			<b>-45,000</b>			<b>-45,000</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>					25,500	25,500
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>					<b>25,500</b>	<b>25,500</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services</i>					6,799	6,799
<b>C6. Other Income</b>					<b>6,799</b>	<b>6,799</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>32,299</b>	<b>232,299</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>33,958</b>	<b>256,167</b>	<b>39,343</b>		<b>51,812</b>	<b>381,280</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>238%</b>	<b>456%</b>	<b>45%</b>		<b>9%</b>	<b>50%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	33,958	56,167	39,343		19,512	148,980
<b>C. Income</b>	0	200,000	0		32,299	232,299
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-13,528	-4,134	-33,345		-21,957	-72,964
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>252,033</b>	<b>5,998</b>		<b>29,855</b>	<b>308,315</b>

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MAA64002 - Indian Ocean Islands

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA64002
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>14,262</b>	<b>56,176</b>	<b>88,128</b>		<b>602,225</b>	<b>760,791</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Teaching Materials	10,500							10,500
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>10,500</b>							<b>10,500</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	40,000		301	304			604	39,396
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,595	3,360	470	3,372			7,201	1,394
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>48,595</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>3,675</b>			<b>7,806</b>	<b>40,789</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	226,400	297		24,203		25,500	49,999	176,401
Regionally Deployed Staff	2,125							2,125
National Staff	39,820	1,213				-224	989	38,831
National Society Staff	20,000	-70	35,695			-1,130	34,495	-14,495
Consultants	34,500							34,500
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>322,845</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>35,695</b>	<b>24,203</b>		<b>24,146</b>	<b>85,483</b>	<b>237,362</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	239,000	3,488					3,488	235,512
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>3,488</b>					<b>3,488</b>	<b>235,512</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	39,500	132	619	3,450			4,202	35,298
Information & Public Relation	31,000			454			454	30,546
Office Costs	18,500	4,281	129	155			4,565	13,935
Communications	1,400	610		328		46	984	416
Professional Fees		265		123			388	-388
Financial Charges		-1,472	3,491	-1,369		-2,019	-1,369	1,369
Other General Expenses		598		23			621	-621
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>4,415</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>3,163</b>		<b>-1,973</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>80,555</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	49,451	826	566	2,157		-216	3,332	46,119
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>49,451</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>2,157</b>		<b>-216</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>46,119</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			-37,136	147			-36,990	36,990
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>-37,136</b>	<b>147</b>			<b>-36,990</b>	<b>36,990</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>760,791</b>	<b>13,528</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>33,345</b>		<b>21,957</b>	<b>72,964</b>	<b>687,827</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>734</b>	<b>52,042</b>	<b>54,783</b>		<b>580,268</b>	<b>687,827</b>	